

# ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

## Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3

This form is to be used in conjunction with a "Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code" form

Date: 2007-5-10

Name of Primary Requester: Ian Tupper

E-mail address: i.tupper@sil.org.pg

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Sabine Oetzel, SIL-PNG, s.oetzel@sil.org.pg

Associated Change request number : 2007-026

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : adv

(completed by Registration Authority)

PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the public record of this change request and the history of the ISO 639-3 code set. Use Shift-Enter to insert a new line in a form field (where allowed).

### 1. NAMES and IDENTIFICATION

- a) Preferred name of language for code element denotation:  
Andai
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
Andai
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Pundungum, Wangkai
- d) Reason for preferred name:  
Survey team found that speakers did not recognise any other name as referring to their language; the name was also used by neighbouring groups when referring to Andai villages. (Andai means "What?"). Alternate names for the Andai were used only by neighbouring groups.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:  
Andai, population 395 (estimated, 2005)
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: afa

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier is not intended to be an abbreviation for a name of the language, but to serve as a device to identify a given language uniquely. With thousands of languages, many sets of which have similar names, it is not possible to provide identifiers that resemble a language name in every case.

### 2. TEMPORAL DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

- a) Is this a
  - ☒ Living language
  - ☐ Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)
  - ☐ Recently extinct language
  - ☐ Historical language
  - ☐ Ancient language

- ☐ Artificially constructed language  
☐ Macrolanguage

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:  
Papua New Guinea
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:  
East Sepik Province, Karawari Rural District. Mountain villages at the head of the Arafundi and Wagupman rivers. Villages of Kaiyam, Kupini, Awarem, Namata, Andambit and part of Imboin. S4.91834, E143.5285
- d) For an ancient or historical language, give approximate time frame; for a recently extinct language, give the approximate date of the last known user's death

### 3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

- a) This language is: ☐ Signed ☒ Spoken ☐ Attested only in writings
- b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:  
Arafundi
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:  
Tapei (58%-74% lexical similarity) [the only figure above 70% was in the village of Imboin, where speakers of Andai and Tapei are both resident, and therefore some assimilation may be expected]

### 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
- b) None.
- c) Is this language officially recognized by any level of government? Is it used in any levels of formal education as a language of instruction (for other subjects)? Is it taught in schools?:  
No.
- d) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:  
Andai villages were grouped together by self-identification, and by speakers of neighbouring languages. Vernacular dominant in all domains of use. Very limited use of Tok Pisin in religious and governmental contexts.

## 5. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

You do not need to repeat sources previously identified in the form, “Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code”

- a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:
  
- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
  
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):  
Survey report (refer form requesting change to ISO code "arf").

### **Please return this form to:**

ISO 639-3 Registrar  
SIL International, Office of Language Information Systems  
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road  
Dallas, Texas 75236 USA  
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>  
Email: [iso639-3@sil.org](mailto:iso639-3@sil.org)  
An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

### **Further information:**

If your request for a new language code element is supported by the Registration Authority as a formal proposal, you may be contacted separately by researchers working with the Ethnologue or with LinguistList asking you to provide additional information.

### **Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:**

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/> .  
LinguistList. Ancient and Extinct Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>  
LinguistList. Constructed Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>