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

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Associated Change request number : 2007-026 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : afk (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:
      Nanubae

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Nanubae

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Kapagmai, Aunda

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      This name was used as a self-designation by speakers in two of the three villages of the language group.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
      Nanubae, population 1266 (reported in 2005).

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: afk

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifiers 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. Villages of Imanmeri, Wambrumas and
   Yamandim. S4.64739, E143.60359

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 (61-74% lexical similarity). [The 74% figure comes from the village of Yamandim,
      which is close to the Tapei-speaking village of Awim, and therefore has probably borrowed
      some lexical items. The other Nanubae-speaking villages - Wambrumas and Imanmeri -
      show lexical similarity lower than 70% with Tapei]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
   a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers,
      radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
      None.

   b) 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?:
      Not used at any level of government. Teachers are attempting to use vernacular in the
      elementary school; however no textbooks are available.

   c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
      The villages of Yamandim, Wambrumas and Imanmeri group themselves together, and are
      also perceived as a distinct group by speakers of Andai and Tapei. Language vitality low in
      Imanmeri; parents mainly use Tok Pisin in the home. Vernacular used in most domains in
      Yamandim and Wambrumas.

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 to 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
Email: 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: