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: 2007-8-29

Name of Primary Requester: Karl Anderbeck

E-mail address: karl_anderbeck@sil.org

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Scott Paauw, U. at Buffalo and U. of Rochester, USA, shpaauw@buffalo.edu

Associated Change request number : 2007-197 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : lrt (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:
   Malay, Larantuka

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
   Nagi, Bahasa Nagi

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
   Melayu Larantuka, Ende Malay

d) Reason for preferred name:
   (follows convention of other Eastern Indonesian Malays)

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
   Nagi, 20,000

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

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:
   Indonesia

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Primarily: city of Larantuka, eastern end of Flores island, East Nusa Tenggara province, along with the village of Wure on Adonara island, and the village of Konga in eastern Flores

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:
      (same as Kupang Malay, etc.)
   c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
      Kupang Malay, Baba Malay

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
   a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
      some locally published texts; no newspapers, radio or television broadcasts
   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?:
      no
   c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
      (Ethnolinguistic identity) Larantuka Malay has a completely distinct identity and history from other Eastern Indonesian Malays such as Kupang Malay. Quoting Paauw 2007, "Larantuka was a Portuguese outpost from the late sixteenth century until the mid nineteenth century. The role of Malay in this location was assured when the Portuguese stronghold in Malacca fell to the Dutch in 1641, and the Portuguese authorities fled to Larantuka, bringing with them about 2000 followers and servants from Malacca, who were speakers of peninsular Malay." Quoting Paauw p.c., "Larantuka Malay is easily the most divergent of the eastern Indonesia Malays, which I attribute to three factors: 2) it has a very

different phonology from all other Malay varieties, and has lost almost all consonants in
coda position (with coda nasals in most positions merging with the vowels, and all other
consonants being lost entirely), 2) its isolation from other Malay varieties has led it to
maintain a distinct identity, and speakers are not as likely to mix forms from other varieties
of Malay/Indonesian into their speech, a practice which is increasingly common (and, to a
large extent, subconsciously done) in all other EIM varieties, and 3) its different history
from all other EIM varieties, and particularly its origin in peninsular Malay (along with long-
term intense contact with Portuguese) have made it different in lexicon as well as
phonology."

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:
   personal communication with Scott Paauw who has personally researched Larantuka
   Malay, including fieldwork in 2003 and 2007

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give
complete bibliographical references):
   the Eleventh International Symposium on Malay/Indonesian Linguistics, 6-8 August,
   Manokwari, Papua.

   Kumanireng, Threes Y. 1982. "Diglossia in Larantuka, Flores: A Study about Language
   Use and Language Switching among the Larantuka Community", in Halim, Amran,
   Carrington, Lois, and Wurm, S.A. (eds.) Papers from the Third International Conference
   on Austronesian Linguistics, vol. 3: Accent on Variety. Pacific Linguistics C-76. Canberra:
   Australian National University. pp. 131-136.

   Unpublished dissertation, University of Indonesia.

   Monteiro, F. 1975. Kamus Dwi Bahasa: Dialek Melayu Larantuka (Flores) – Bahasa

   Steinhauer, H, 1991. “Malay in East Indonesia: the Case of Larantuka (Flores)”, In
   Steinhauer, H (Ed.), Papers in Austronesian linguistics No. 1, A-81, Canberra: Pacific
   Linguistics, pp 177-195.

dan Sintaksis Bahasa Melayu Larantuka. Unpublished manuscript prepared for Pusat
Bahasa.


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: