

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: 2008-12-21

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Associated Change request number : 2009-010

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : noj

(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:
Nonuya

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

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

d) Reason for preferred name:
It is the name and spelling used in the existing literature.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
The Nonuya ethnic group has a total population of about 90 people. Actual speakers of the language may be 4, plus a handful with limited competence. It is a language in a process of revival.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: NOJ

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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |

- Historical language
- Ancient language
- Artificially constructed language
- Macrolanguage

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/types.asp>)

For individual languages, also complete:

- b) Countries where used:
Colombia and Perú
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Colombia, Departamento del Amazonas, Corregimiento de Puerto Santander, Comunidad de Peña Roja (location of current language revival): 0°40'17.48"S, 72° 5'2.70"W
Peru, Departamento de Loreto, Provincia de Maynas, Distrito Putumayo (some scattered remaining speakers): aprox. 2°23'3"S, 71°55'9"W
Historical location of the language (Colombia, Departamento del Amazonas, south of Cahuinarí River): 1°14'8.53"S, 72°32'43.83"W
- 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:
Witotoan
- c) Closest language linguistically. For a Macrolanguage, list the individual languages (adopted and/or proposed) to be included in its group. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
WITOTOAN
Boran
Muinane [bmr] (Colombia)
Bora [boa] (Peru)
Witoto
Ocaina [oca] (Peru)
Witoto Proper
Huitoto, Minica [hto] (Colombia)
Huitoto, Murui [huu] (Peru)
Huitoto, Nüpode [hux] (Peru)
NONUYA

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

There exist 18 hours of recordings of the language (lexical items, simple sentences, songs) from 4 speakers, collected by Landaburu, Echeverri and Gasché from 1973 through 2007. These materials are already in digital format and have been thoroughly transcribed, translated and annotated. An archive of the language is being set up in the IMDI portal at the MPI for Psycholinguistics, as part of the DoBeS Archive (Gente del Centro/People of the Center): handle: 1839/00-0000-0000-0005-802E-9;
url: http://corpus1.mpi.nl/qfs1/media-archive/dobes_data/Center/Corpusstructure/center.imdi

- 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?:

In Colombia, the Nonuya language is officially recognized as the language of the Nonuya ethnic group, who have a legally titled Indian territory called "Resguardo Indígena Nonuya de Villa Azul" (Departamento del Amazonas, Colombia). For several years, the Nonuya community of the Nonuya Resguardo have been taking steps to teach the language in the indigenous community's primary school of Peña Roja.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

The Nonuya were a numerous people who were almost exterminated during the period of rubber slavery at the beginning of the 20th century. The surviving Nonuyas are a group of about 90 people; since the 1980s, they decided to reassert their Nonuya identity and founded a new community. They started a search for surviving relatives in the Peruvian Amazon, and succeeded in finding three elders who fully mastered the language. Since then, this surviving Nonuya community has anchored their project of social and ethnic revitalization on the recuperation of their language. The daily contact with the speaking elders allowed a smooth and continued familiarization with the language, and they established their own school program. For the non-speaking elders—who already had a partial knowledge of the language—the most important issues have been the recuperation of the memory of the group, the reorganization of lineages and clans and the performance of the rituals—all of them mediated by the language. Some members of the middle-aged generation—already literate in Spanish and mostly speakers of the neighboring indigenous language Muinane—have collected data in notebooks and recordings and are those who are able to incorporate and “translate” to others (elders and youngsters) the products of specialized linguistic research. For the younger ones and children, one of the most efficient ways for language acquisition so far has been the learning of chants.

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:

Nonuya is an ethnic group of the ensemble of groups of the Caqueta-Putumayo region in the Colombo-Peruvian Amazon. Three of us (Landaburu, Gasché, Echeverri) have worked with and met personally people of this ethnic group, and have recorded and collected linguistic materials of the language. Two of us are familiar with Witoto, a language related to but clearly differentiated from Nonuya. Besides, Nonuya is recognized by speakers of neighboring groups as a distinct language.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

The first published source on the language is a vocabulary of 394 words and expressions by Paul Rivet (based on materials collected by R. de Wavrin); they allege that Nonuya and Okaina are related:

Rivet, Paul & R. de Wavrin. "Les Nonuya et les Okáina." *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* 42: 333-390, 1953.

Lanbaburu and Echeverri published an article on the language and people and their process of linguistic revival:

Landaburu, Jon & Juan A. Echeverri. "Los Nonuya del Putumayo y su lengua: huellas de su historia y circunstancias de un resurgir." In: *La recuperación de lenguas nativas como búsqueda de identidad étnica*. Bogotá: Centro de Ediciones CCELA-Uniandes, 1995, pp. 39-60.

Two linguistic surveys: one of the languages of the Caqueta-Putumayo region by Echeverri, and one of the aboriginal languages of Colombia by Landaburu show the existence of Nonuya and its linguistic affiliation:

Echeverri, Juan A. "Sondeo de fuentes bibliográficas sobre lenguajes del interfluvio Caquetá-Putumayo, Amazonia colombo-peruana," *Amerindia: Revue d'ethnolinguistique amérindienne*, Paris, 17: 149-172, 1992.

Landaburu, Jon. "Las lenguas indígenas de Colombia: presentación y estado del arte." *Amerindia: Revue d'ethnolinguistique amérindienne* 29/30: 3-22, 2004-2005.

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
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>