

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: 2009-8-25

Name of Primary Requester: Jason Lobel

E-mail address: jasonlobel1 at yahoo dot com

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

William Hall, SIL Philippines, william_hall at sil dot org

Associated Change request number : 2009-082

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : bfx

(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:
Bantayanon
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Bantayan
- d) Reason for preferred name:
"Bantayanon" is the proper name of the language. The name "Bantayan" was published and described in David Zorc's dissertation, but refers to the location, not the language spoken there (see Sources of Information c.) Bantayanon is distinct from Ilonggo, Cebuano, Waray-Waray, and other languages. "Bantayan" has been listed in the Ethnologue as a dialect of Ilonggo (Hiligaynon). However, Bantayanon is distinct from Ilonggo, and is not mutually intelligible with Ilonggo. Furthermore, Bantayanon speakers do not consider themselves or their language to be "Ilonggo" (or "Hiligaynon"), and Ilonggos also do not consider Bantayanon to be Ilonggo (or Hiligaynon). No published works have argued that Bantayanon is a dialect of Ilonggo (or Hiligaynon). As such, it should be removed from the Ilonggo (Hiligaynon) entry and a new entry created for it. Since its inclusion as a dialect of Ilonggo (Hiligaynon) was an unsupported error, there is no need to split or otherwise alter the entry and/or code for Ilonggo (Hiligaynon) other than simply deleting the name "Bantayan" from the names of Ilonggo dialects.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
71,600 population, from August, 2007.
- 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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ancient language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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:
Philippines
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Cebu province: Bantayan Island and surrounding islands. 11°13'31"N 123°44'45"E
- 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:
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Philippine, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central
- 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:
Ilonggo

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) 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?:

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

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:
Jason Lobel, language researcher and Ph.D. candidate at the University of Hawaii, who has done extensive fieldwork on 180 languages in the Philippines, Sabah (Malaysia), Sulawesi (Indonesia), and Brunei.

- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
(1) Discussion with R. David Zorc, author of the most comprehensive study to date of Bisayan languages (see reference in part C below); (2) Discussion with native speakers of Bantayanon and of neighboring languages on Bantayan Island, Cebu Province, Philippines; (3) This change was discussed and approved by a panel of both SIL linguists and outside linguists at SIL-Philippines in July 2009.

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
(1) Zorc, David Paul R. 1975. The Bisayan dialects of the Philippines: subgrouping and reconstruction. Ph.D Dissertation: Cornell University. (Published in 1977 by Pacific Linguistics. Canberra: The Australian National University.); (2) Lobel, Jason W. in preparation. Issues in Philippine and Philippine-type languages. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii (anticipated 2010 completion).

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>