

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: Bill Hall

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

Jason Lobel, University of Hawai'i, jasonlobel1 at yahoo dot com

Associated Change request number : 2009-087

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : sgd

(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:
Surigaonon
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Surigaonon
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Waya-Waya, Jaun-Jaun
- d) Reason for preferred name:
This is the name that the native speakers of the language use and the most common (and only completely acceptable) name used by non-native speakers to refer to this language. It is also the name that has been used in publications like those by Zorc, Gallman, and Pallesen.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
400,000
- 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 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%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:
Mindanao: Surigao del Norte province; northern Agusan del Norte province; northern Surigao del Sur province
- 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, South
- 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:
Tandaganon

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?:
Limited usage by local government
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Speakers are rapidly switching to Cebuano usage, especially in Surigao City and

surrounding parts of Surigao del Norte. Language usage much stronger in eastern Surigao del Norte and northern Surigao del Sur.

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) Correspondence with R. David Zorc, who wrote the only comprehensive historical-comparative work on Bisayan languages (see reference in part C below); (2) Discussion with native speakers of Tandaganon and of neighboring languages in Surigao del Sur 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>