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: 2010-1-21

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Associated Change request number : 2010-009 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : pgl (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:
      Primitive Irish

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      tengʷəs ĵ verojōnākā (unattested, only reconstructed)

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Abbr.: PrimIr., PrIr.
      Alternate names: "Ogam Irish (abbr. Ogam, Og.)," "Ancient Irish"
      In Irish: "Gaeilge Ársa (abbr. GÁ)."

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      "Primitive Irish" is the normal name for the language, and the name used by linguists. The terms "Ancient Irish" and "Ogam Irish" are imprecise and potentially misleading: "Ogam Irish" derives from the peculiar script of the testimonies, "Ancient Irish" is found in less formal or non-academic writing.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Not applicable (ancient language)

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: pgl
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
      - [x] Ancient language
      - [ ] Artificially constructed language
      - [ ] Macrolanguage

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

For individual languages, also complete:

   b) Countries where used:
      Preponderantly Ireland, but Irish settlers spread the language at least also to pockets of Wales and Western Scotland, and perhaps to other places in Britain (isolated Ogam stones were found in Cornwall, Devon, Isle of Man).

   c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
      All of Ireland
      Wales: esp. Pembrokeshire, Breconshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorgan
      Scotland: Argyll

   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 roughly 4th-6th centuries A.D.

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION
   a) This language is: [ ] Signed  [ ] Spoken  [x] Attested only in writings

   b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
      Indo-European → Celtic → (Insular Celtic) → Goidelic

   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:
      Old Irish (sga) is the immediate successor.
      Its more distant relatives are 1. the contemporaneous Old British language (no language code) and ancient Gaulish (xtg, xcg, xga, nrc). Further removed are Lepontic (xlp) and
Celtiberian (xce). Old British is the common ancestor of Welsh (owl, wlm, cym), Cornish (oco, cnx, cor) and Breton (obt, xbm, bre).

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?
   c. 400 stone inscriptions (“Ogam stones”), containing almost exclusively personal names

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 applicable (ancient language)

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
   Not applicable (ancient language)
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):

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:
