

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: 2010-8-3

Name of Primary Requester: Ted Bergman

E-mail address: ted_bergman@sil.org

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

Leoni Bouwer, International Sociolinguistics Consultant to SIL <leoni_bouwer@sil.org>

Associated Change request number : 2010-035

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : tkg

(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:
Tesaka Malagasy
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Tesaka Malagasy
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Antesaka, Atesaka, Antaisaka
- d) Reason for preferred name:
All the people of Madagascar tend to refer to their speech as Malagasy. So to distinguish the mutually unintelligible varieties, the name of the ethnic group is used as a descriptor. The Atesaka people refer to their language as "Atesaka"..
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
1125000
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: Tes

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:
Madagascar
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Mainly S-E Coast of Madagascar; 23°21' 00" S: 47° 36' 00" E; migration to many other areas of Madagascar
- 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, Greater Barito, East, Malagasy
- 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:
Related closely to each of the other languages making up the macrolanguage, Malagasy [mlg]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
The gospel of Luke is drafted and nearing publication. "The Jesus Film" is nearly finished with a first draft.
- 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?:
Recognised as a "local" dialect, or a coastal language; not used in formal education
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
The Atesaka have a very positive ethnic identity. Their language is used in all domains except school, church and government.

The Antesaka live grouped together in large villages in southern Madagascar. More recently, some of the Antesaka have moved permanently to the deltas of the west. The Antesaka retain a strong village-community consciousness and do not assimilate easily with surrounding groups, even though many have migrated and set up villages in other areas of Madagascar. The people identify strongly with their ancestral kings and their kibory, or collective tombs. At a funeral service, they first bury their dead temporarily and then transport them to a kibory one to three months later. The traditional religion continues to have a strong hold on the Antesaka.

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:
Observation of Tesaka people in migration situations: they stick to themselves, often have a "village within a village", recognizable group identity. They bury their dead in the place of origin, even when they die far from the region of origin.
- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
Decary, Raymond. 1962. *La Mort et les coutumes funéraires à Madagascar*. Paris: GP Maisonneuve et Larose.
Randriamamonjy, Frederic. 2001. *Tantaran'i Madagasikara isam-paritra*. Antananarivo.

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>