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: 2010-10-6

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Associated Change request number : 2011-009 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : gpe (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:
Ghanaian Pidgin English

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

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Pidgin, Pidgin English, Kru English (obsolete), kroo brofo (obsolete)

d) Reason for preferred name:
Distinguishes this language from other languages with similar autonyms in West Africa and across the world.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
About 5 million speakers (estimated; no census available). Spoken across ethnic groups.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: gpe

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
☐ Ancient language
☐ Artificially constructed language
Macrolanguage

(Select one. See explanations of these types at http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/types.asp)

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Ghana

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Accra and southern towns.

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:
   Creole > English based > Atlantic > Krio

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:
   Nigerian Pidgin English, Cameroon Pidgin English, Krio (all English based Atlantic creoles).

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   Predominantly oral language, sometimes used in comics and in dialogues in novels.

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 recognized, not used as a language of instruction or in education, not taught in schools.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
   Predominantly urban and oral phenomenon. Used as lingua franca in multilingual contexts (especially the basilectal variety), as well as an in-group language among males in secondary schools and universities with the purpose of expressing group solidarity (especially the mesolectal varieties). Used in informal settings (playgrounds, on campus, in bars and dorms, in family homes among younger generations); younger generations use it
with peers, often to exclusion of the indigenous Ghanaian languages. Educated urban males under age 50 are likely to use it in informal settings. These varieties are spreading into more and more contexts.
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:
Intimate knowledge of personal research conducted by Prof. Dr. Magnus Huber.

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: