

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: 2011-5-13

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Associated Change request number : 2011-056

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : pnk

(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:

Paunaka

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

Paunaka

- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:

Pauna

- d) Reason for preferred name:

Even though -ka is a Chiquitano PL suffix, which is applied to a number of ethnic groups in this region, such as Saraveka (no Iso-code yet either, but already extinct), it is the established name under which most people know it, and this is what the speakers themselves prefer. The extinct language Paiconeca/Paikoneka (also under investigation) is sometimes confused with Paunaka, but the relationship to Paunaka still needs to be analyzed. It now looks as if Paikoneka was quite distinct from Paunaka and rather close to Baure (but the interviewed people may have been a Baure speaking group in the 18th century, too long ago to determine now). So, originally Paikoneka was said to have been a dialect of Paunaka (d'Orbigny, eg. 1839).

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):

The Paunaka are now culturally part of the Chiquitano, but they still consider themselves as a separate group within the Chiquitano complex, and the language is completely unrelated to Chiquitano (Marco-Jê?; Paunaka is Arawakan).

- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: puq

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:
Bolivia
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Concepción de Chiquitos, Santa Rita de Chiquitos (near Concepción), region: Chiquitanía; department: Ñuflo de Suarez.
- 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:
Arawakan
- 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:
Moxo Trinitario and Baure

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
There are only a few historical notes and word lists of this language, no publications, except for the recently produced materials: Danielsen (forthcoming), a Paunaka grammar sketch for Lenguas de Bolivia (ed. by Pieter Muysken & Mily Crevels), Vol. 3. Lucrecia Villafaña collected data between 2004 and 2006, but the notes were never published (but are available to the Paunaka documentation team).

- 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?:
no, none

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
only what we said above about the relationship to the Chiquitanos (cf. 1.e)

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:
yes, see other form

- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
yes, see other form

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
yes, see other form

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>