

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: 2011-6-14

Name of Primary Requester: Anothony Aristar, head of the MultiTree Project

E-mail address: multitree at linguistlist dot org

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

Claire Bown (claire dot bown at yale dot edu)

Associated Change request number : 2011-073

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ddr

(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:
Dhudhuroa
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Dhuduroa; Do.dor.dee; Dodora; Dodoro; Toutourrite; Theddora-mittung; Dhudhuroa;
Duduroa; Balangamida;Theddoramittung; Tharamirtong;Theddora; Jandangara;
Gundanora
- d) Reason for preferred name:
This is the primary name most widely used in the sources we consulted. Please refer to the citations below.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Dyinningmiddhang (Mathews 1909: 278), language is extinct
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: ddr

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%2D3/types.asp>)

For individual languages, also complete:

- b) Countries where used:

Australia

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

Dr. Claire Bower places this language in the Australian state of Victoria at the following coordinates:

Latitude: -38.1912298056247

Longitude: 146.128445062597 (Bower 2010)

To view on a map where this is located, please visit Dr. Bower's website:

<http://maps.google.com/maps?q=http://pantheon.yale.edu/~clb3/PamaNyungan/CCAL1.2.kmz>

- 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

While it is unknown when the absolute last speaker died, one of the last died in 1883 (Blake and Reid 2002: 177).

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

- a) This language is: ☐ Signed ☒ Spoken ☐ Attested only in writings

- b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:

Pama-Nyungan

- 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:

Unknown

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

This language was never written, it was studied extensively by R. H. Mathews.

- 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

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Not applicable, language is extinct.

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:
Location information gained through personal communication with Dr. Claire Bower. See citation below.
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

2011. Dhudhuroa language page. AUSTLANG.

<http://austlang.aiatsis.gov.au/main.php?code=S44> (Accessed June 14, 2011)

Blake, Barry J & Julie Reid. 2002. The Dhudhuroa language of northeastern Victoria: a description based on historical sources, *Aboriginal History*, vol. 26, 177–210. Canberra: Aboriginal History Inc.

Bower, Claire. 2011. Centroid Coordinates for Australian Languages, Version 1.2.

<http://maps.google.com/maps?q=http://pantheon.yale.edu/~clb3/PamaNyungan/CCAL1.2.kmz> (Accessed June 13, 2011).

Bower, Claire. 2011. Pama-Nyungan Etymological Database 7.1 (Funded by NSF grant BCS-844550). Yale University.

Bower, Claire. 2010. Australian Language Information: Family, Geographical Location, and ISO and AIATSIS Codes. Personal communication with Anthony Aristar.

Clark, Ian D. 2009. Dhudhuroa and Yaithmathang languages and social groups in north-east Victoria – a reconstruction. In Peter Read (ed.), *Aboriginal History*, vol. 33. Canberra: ANU E Press.

Clark, Ian D. 2005. Aboriginal language areas in Victoria - a reconstruction: a Report to Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages. Melbourne: Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages.

Mathews, Robert Hamilton. 1909. The Dhudhuroa Language of Victoria, *American Anthropologist*, vol. 11, no. 2, 278-284. New Jersey: Wiley-Blackwell.

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>