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: 2011-8-1  

Name of Primary Requester: Anthony 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 Bowern (claire dot bowern at yale dot edu)  

Associated Change request number : 2011-100 (completed by Registration Authority)  
Tentative assignment of new identifier : yga (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:  
Malyangapa  

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


c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Majjangapa, Malyangaba, Majangaba, Malya-napa, Mulya-napa, Mulya-nappa, Milya-uppa,  
Mullia-arpa, Muliaarpa, Malyanapa, Majja:pa, Malya, Majangaba, Nalyanapa, Malgangara,  
Karikari, Bulali, Bulali, Malgaaljangaba, Majja:pa, Malya-napa, Nalyanapa, Malynapa,  
Milya-uppa, Milyauppa, Mulliaarpa, Mullira-arpa, Mulyerra, Mulyanapa, Mulyanappa,  
Nalyanapa  

d) Reason for preferred name:  
Following Dr. Bowern and AUSTLANG, we are using Malyangapa as the primary name.  

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):  
According to Walsh and AUSTLANG, this language is apparently extinct.  

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: yga  

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
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:
 According to Tinsdale, this language was found in Milparinka, N.S.W., and at the head of Yancannie Creek; east to beyond Mount Arrowsmith, south to about Mootwin-gee and Sturt Meadow (1974).

Dr. Claire Bowern places this language in South Australia at the following coordinates:
Latitude: -30.65819761
Longitude: 139.1689589 (2010)

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

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
 According to Hercus and Austin, Malyangapa became extinct in 1976 with the death of Laurie Quayle (2004: 207).

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 family, Yarli subgroup

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:
"Yardliyawara and Malyangapa are so close to one another, and what we know of Wadikali is also so close, that Proto-Yarli is more or less self-evident. The differences between the languages are largely due to outside factors" (Austin and Hercus 2004: 211).
4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
No literature or inscriptions. Taped transcriptions and field notes are available in the AIATSIS library.

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:
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: