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: 2011-8-12

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

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
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Associated Change request number : 2011-124 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : dja (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:
      Djadjawurrung

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

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Djadjawurung, Djadja wurrung, Dyadyawurung, Jaja-wurrung, Jajawurung, Jaara, Yaara, Yaura, Lewurru, Le wurrung, Lewurung

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Following AUSTLANG, Blake, and Clark we are using “Djadjawurrung” as the primary language name. With regards to the meaning of Djadjawurrung, Clark states the following:

      "We cannot be conclusive about the meaning of the stem ‘djadj’, however information from ES Parker and his son, JS Parker, suggests the language name is derived from the word for ‘yes’ (in Smyth 1878). An alternative language name, Lewurrung, is derived from the word for ‘no’ (see Clark 1990)” (2005: 11-12).

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      According to AUSTLANG, there were no speakers as of a 1996 census by the Australian Bureau of statistics (2011).

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: dja

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)
- [X] 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](http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/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:
   Clark describes the location of Djadjawurrung in this way:
   "from the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range near Kyneton to Amphitheatre; from Kyneton northeast to the Alexandrine Range and the Loddon River near Boort; from Boort northwest to Lake Buloke; and from Lake Buloke southwest along the Richardson River to Wallaloo Creek, then to Navarre Hill and back to the Pyreneee Range at Amphitheatre" (1990: 151).

Dr. Claire Bowern places this language in the Australian state of Victoria at the following coordinates:
   Latitude: -37.4749332865235
   Longitude: 145.12167351399
   (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 Walsh (1981) and AUSTLANG, this language is extinct. No information about the last speaker is available.

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a) This language is: [ ] Signed    [X] Spoken    [ ] Attested only in writings

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

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
None are available.

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?:
Unknown

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Unknown
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:
