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: 2011-8-18

Name of Primary Requester: Anothony 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 : 2011-133 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : nwo (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:
      Nauo
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Nawu; Naua; Nowo; Growoo; Battara; Nawo (O'Grady et al 1996: 40). Nyaawa (Hercus and Simpson 2001: 287).
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      This is the name that Hercus and Simpson (2001) and AUSTLANG (2011) use for this language.
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      This language has been extinct for some time. As Hercus and Simpson state, "in the 1920s Tindale (1928: 2) was told of a single Nauo speaker, Tommy Arbor, who was said to be living at Iron Knob, and one other survivor was mentioned by Elkin (1976: 216)… More recently further evidence has come to light of the survival of Nauo people: there are still families who can proudly trace some of their ancestry back to Nauo" (2001: 266).
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: nwo

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:
   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:
   As quoted in AUSTLANG Southwestern: "Half of Eyre Peninsula; west to Cape Radstock, north to beyond Minnipa; east to near Darke Peak; west of Cleve and halfway between Carrow and Franklin Harbor; at Port Lincoln, Mount Hope, Coffin Bay, and Elliston (Tindale 1974). Port Lincoln, on the coast to the south-west of the settlement (Schurmann 1987:152-2 as quoted in Hercus and Simpson 2001:264)" (2011).
   To view on a map where this is located, please visit Dr. Bowern'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
   As quoted above, two potential speakers remained in the 1920s (Hercus and Simpson 2001: 266)

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, Thura-Yura
   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:
      As stated in the Change Request Form, this language shows similarities to the Thura-Yura languages Banggarla and Wirangu (Hercus and Simpson 2001: 279).
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.

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:
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: