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: 2011-8-19

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
greg.pruett at pbti dot org (YAL translator worked at Yatiya [W of Faranah] in Guinea)
keith.arnett at gmail dot com (FBKC in Dallas, TX has a focus on Yalunka/Jalunga speakers)
seekthehidden at gmail dot com (Rita works for SILAH Mali)
penny_warner at ntm dot org (Jalunga translator in Senegal)

Associated Change request number : 2011--175 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : jlg (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:
      Jalunga

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

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Dialonké, Jalonké, Djallonke, Dyalonke, Yalunke, Yalunka.
      Dialects: In Mali: Fontófa. In Senegal: Sangalaa is a dialect spoken more towards Kédougou. Sankaa is the dialect of the village next to us (NTM). Tónxu (some say Tónxó) is the dialect in which literature is produced. [Warner email to LH Aug 21, 2002]

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Autonym minus speech word

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Ethnonym: Jalungana (sg), Jalunganéé (pl). Called Jalungoluu by Western Malinké speakers. Called Dialonké by the French.

      Subprefecture of Balaki in Prefecture of Mali in Guinea  6,000 (from 1996)
      In Faléa Commune of Mali..........................9,000  (from 1996)
      In Kédougou Region of Senegal..........................10,000 (from 2007)
      Total Jalunga         25,000

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: jlg
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:
   Senegal, Mali, Guinea

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Quite a few villages in Mali in the administrative Commune of Faléa in Kenieba Cercle.

   Villages where Jalunga is spoken in the region of Kédougou, though maybe not exclusively: Gemejée, Nomafuxa, Madina Bafe (Lébédiixuré), Wamba, Mulunga, Dinjaari, Maleŋ, Malinda, Linjaani, Tumaniya. There are numerous little ‘garden villages’ which could be added to this list, and perhaps a village or two near Fóngólombi. There are also pockets of Jalunga speakers in Kédougou (89 compounds in 2007), Tambacounda, and Dakar.


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:
   Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Susu-Yalunka
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:
Jalunga and Susu are more closely related to one another grammatically and lexically than to Yalunka [Pruett 1997:3]

SHARED VOCABULARY PERCENTAGES  (Pruett 1997:6)
Susu
78  Yalunka of Yatia
85  84  Yalunka (Senegal)
82  81  91  Jallonke (Balaki, Guinea)

"The /na/ definite marker in Jalunga does a totally different morphological thing than Yalunka. Lüpke’s dialect and Penny’s share that odd morphology. It looks to me more like Jalunga than Yalunka." [email to LH from Pruett Aug 23, 2011]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
In Senegal, an alphabet separate from Yalunka has been developed for Jalunga and subsequently separate literature and literacy classes.
Lüpke also developed a primer together with Adama Camara and Erhard Voeltz [Lüpke 2005:22].

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?:
Recognized by the government of Senegal as a minority language, but maybe not officially. [At the codification in October 2007] There are primers, but few literates.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Jalunga and Yalunka speakers say they are the same ethnic group, but they distinguish their speech. Many villages in Guinea and Mali have abandoned Jalunga, but there still exist some where the children are learning it as their first language.

EGIDS 6b (threatened) because no widespread literacy classes nor widespread literature distribution. Also threatened by Western Maninkakan [mlq] and Pulaar [fuf].
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: