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: 2011-9-6

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

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

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      "The Yalunka people near Faranah, Guinea refer to their own language as Yalunka-xui-na
      (meaning "the Yalunka language")...." [Willits & Prueett 1995:3]

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Dialonké, Jalonké, Djallonke, Dyalonke, Yalunke, Yalunka.

   d) Reason for preferred name:

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Yalunké population in Guinea based on the 1996 census done by the UN.
      In Faranah prefecture of Guinea, subprefecture of:
      % Yal Popul Number of Yalunka
      Faranah Centre 40 42,837 17,135
      Heremakanon 100 8,483 8,483
      Marella 40 16,444 6,578
      Passaya 100 10,749 10,749
      Sandenia 100 10,864 10,864
      Songoya 30 5,686 1,706
      Total Yalunka Guinea 55,515
      Yalunka in Sierra Leone 30,000
      Yalunka (Bafing dialect) in Mali ?,???
      Total Yalunka 87,000

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f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

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:
Musaia dialect: only Sierra Leone.
Solima dialect: Sierra Leone and Guinea.
Firia dialect: only Guinea.
Bafing dialect: Guinea and Mali.

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

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:
SHARED VOCABULARY PERCENTAGES (Pruett 1997:6)
Susu
78   Yalunka of Yatla
4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   Literature in Sierra Leone. NT (MCA) in 1976.
   Literature in Solima dialect (Yatia village) in Guinea. NT (PBTi) in 200?.

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?:

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: