

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: 2012-4-24

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Associated Change request number : 2012-071

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : pln

(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:
Paleni
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
[pálèní]
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Wara
- d) Reason for preferred name:
It is closer to the autonym, and it properly distinguishes their language from another language, Samwe, which is geographically close. Paleni and Samwe have historically been referred to as one language, Wara, but this was due to lack of detailed knowledge of the differences between the languages.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Palaba, approximately 260 persons in this village.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: pln, pal

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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:
Burkina Faso
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Faniagara village, Loumana department, Léraba province, Cascades region
- 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, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Wara-Natoro
- 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:
Samwé (formerly, Wara)

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:
The Palaba, along with the Samba, formerly grouped together under the name "Wara" have kept themselves separate from other groups in the area and are known to be culturally conservative. Paleni is used as the primary language of communication in the village of Faniagara by all ages.

Previously, the 'Wara' language included the villages of Néguéni, Niansogoni, and Faniagara. The research shared in this report shows that the language of the villages of Néguéni and Niansogoni is called by its speakers "Samwé", whereas the language of the village of Faniagara is called "Paléni" by its speakers. Speakers of Samwé had a very low RTT score (avg 17) for the text recorded in Paléni from Faniagara. Also, Paléni only shares 19% cognates with Samwé. In addition the village of Faniagara is geographically isolated from the villages where Samwé is spoken.

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):
Unpublished SIL survey report: Sawadogo, T. (1997). Rapport d'enquête sur le wara. Ouagadougou, Société Internationale de Linguistique (SIL): 41.

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
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>
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:

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/>.

LinguistList. Ancient and Extinct Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>

LinguistList. Constructed Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>