

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: 2012-3-19

Name of Primary Requester: Anthony Aristar, ELCat and MultiTree Principal Investigator

E-mail address: mt at linguistlist dot org

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

Claire Bown (claire.bown at yale dot edu)

Associated Change request number : 2012-073

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : dmw

(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:
Mudburra
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Mutpura, Mudbura, Mudbara, Mudbera, Mudbra, Moodburra, Mootburra, Madbara, Pinkagama, Pinkagarna (Pinkangarna does not seem to be a language or dialect name, it used to apply to the Mudburra people (Sutton (1995)) but is no longer used (McConvell (2006)))
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Both AustLang and Dr. Bown list the language name as such.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
48 speak & understand (Lee & Dickson 2003)
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: 2bz

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:

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:

Australi, Northern Territory: Armstrong River; Camfield River; Cattle Creek; Newcastle Waters; Pigeon Hole Station; Thjambutjambulani; Top Springs; Victoria River.

Centroid Coordinates per Bown 2011: (Latitude: -17.379474, Longitude: 132.043304)

- 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:

Pama-Nyungan, Ngumpin-Yapa, Ngumpin

- 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:

Karranga (New Code in Ngumpin group)

Dialects: Western Mudburra, Eastern Mudburra

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?:

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):

Bowern, Claire. 2011. Centroid Coordinates for Australian Languages, Version 1.2.

<http://maps.google.com/maps?q=http://pantheon.yale.edu/~clb3/PamaNyungan/CCAL1.2.kmz> (Accessed June 13, 2011).

Bowern, Claire. 2011. Pama-Nyungan Etymological Database 7.1 (Funded by NSF grant BCS-844550). Yale University.

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>