

ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2012-096 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2011-7-7

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Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):
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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 and will be posted on the ISO 639-3 website.

Types of change requests

This form is to be used in requesting changes (whether creation, modification, or deletion) to elements of the *ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*. The types of changes that are possible are to 1) modify the reference information for an existing code element, 2) propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group; 3) retire a code element from use, including merging its scope of denotation into that of another code element, 4) split an existing code element into two or more new language code elements, or 5) create a new code element for a previously unidentified language variety. Fill out section 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 below as appropriate, and the final section documenting the sources of your information. The process by which a change is received, reviewed and adopted is summarized on the final page of this form.

Type of change proposed (check one):

1. Modify reference information for an existing language code element
2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group
3. Retire a language code element from use (duplicate or non-existent)
4. Expand the denotation of a code element through the merging one or more language code elements into it (retiring the latter group of code elements)
5. Split a language code element into two or more new code elements
6. Create a code element for a previously unidentified language

For proposing a change to an existing code element, please identify:

Affected ISO 639-3 identifier: ppr

Associated reference name: Piru

1. Modify an existing language code element

(a) What are you proposing to change:

- Language reference name; generally this is changed only if it is erroneous;

- if usage is shifting to a new preferred form, the new form may be added (next box)
- Language additional names
- Language type (living, extinct, historical, etc.)
- Language scope (individual language or macrolanguage)

(b) What new value(s) do you propose: Luhu

(c) Rationale for change:

In the previous cycle, the languages Piru and Luhu were combined, as the Piru group were determined to be a dialect of Luhu. The forms were written so that the code and name retained were [ppr] Piru. The name for this combined group should be Luhu.

2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group

(a) For an existing Macrolanguage, what change to its individual language membership do you propose:

(b) Rationale for change:

For a new Macrolanguage proposal, please also complete the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”), which must also be submitted to fully document the intended meaning for the new macrolanguage.

3. Retire a language code element from use

(a) Reason for change:

- There is no evidence that the language exists.
- This is equivalent to another ISO 639-3 language.

(b) If equivalent with another code element, with which ISO 639-3 code element (identifier and name) is it equivalent: ppr, Piru

(c) Rationale for change:

The old information is most likely based on Taguchi’s lexicostatistic data. However, Collins has done more in depth research in the area and has published a few articles that show the similarities. The following are some excerpts from the published sources in the sources section of this request: “At the head of Piru Bay, a very small number of elderly in Piru village still remember the indigenous language. Although Dyen (1978:392) was doubtful about the classification of this speech community, it can be demonstrated that Piru is a dialect of Luhu, a fact which Van Hovevell correctly stated in 1877. For a variety of historical and social reasons (outlined in Collins 1983b), the language of Piru has undergone a number of irregular changes and now it is close to extinction. The most striking differences between Luhu and Piru are the loss of almost all productive verbal conjugations in the latter dialect and the sporadic influence of East Piru Bay languages and, perhaps, Alune. This is especially apparent in the numerous loan words which have slipped into Piru, apparently via Eti, a Kaibobo-speaking village a few kilometers southward on the east shore of the bay. A few unexpected sound correspondences may also be attributed to Eti.” (Collins1982)

- (d) “As noted 20 years ago (Collins 1983), Piru is closely related to the language of Luhu. Moreover, Sachse (1919:44) considered Piru and Luhu the two dialects of ‘Bahasa Loehoe’. In fact, Piru probably represents the northernmost point in the chain of Luhu-speaking villages that spread across the whole Hoamoal peninsula before 1650 (footnote 19 - Payapo’s map (1980:62-3) suggests just this kind of isolation of Piru, with non-Luhu-speaking villages, such as Ariate and Talaga, intervening between the main Luhu-speaking areas to the south and Piru, which Payapo also labeled as Luhu-speaking.) When De Valming’s forced resettlement policy depopulated the peninsula, the links in that chain were broken, leaving Piru speakers isolated from Luhu speakers, especially those remaining in Luhu itself...The borrowing of vocabulary, especially from Eti, a village which traditionally spoke and East Piru Bay language related to Kaibobo, but also lexical items from nearby Alune speaking villages, has made Piru diverge from contemporary Luhu. However, the relationship of Piru with Luhu is striking, (footnote 20 – Taguchi (1989:49) apparently did not understand the argumentation in Collins (1983:79-81). In those pages, Piru and Luhu are considered variants (dialects) of the same Luhu language because they share phonological innovations, not because there is a tradition that Hoamoal formed a single language. His untested assertion that these two ‘speech forms are probably not mutually intelligible’ is unlikely to be true. His informant, aged only 45 might, might perhaps experience difficulty, but speakers of Luhu would find Piru (if it was ever spoken in public) easy to understand. With no data from either of the Luhu or Piru wordlists used by Taguchi, it is difficult to understand where he sees the problem in intelligibility. Note that Payapo (1980), a speaker of Luhu, considered Piru a variant of Luhu. The reader can refer to the brief comparative wordlist, based on Collins(1977-79), found in Appendix 1 here to form his or her own opinion about the extent of differences between Piru and Luhu.) even to the point of both variants displaying mundai ‘man, male’ and sima ‘who’, found in no other West Piru Bay languages – except Batumerah, as noted above.” (Collins 2003)

4. Expand the denotation of a code element through merging of one or more code elements

- (a) List the languages (identifier and name) to be merged into this code element and retired from use:
- (b) Rationale for change

5. Split a language code element into two or more code elements

- (a) List the languages into which this code element should be split:

By the language identification criteria set forth in ISO 639-3, the simple fact of distinct identities is not enough to assign separate identifiers. The criteria are defined in the standard as follows:

For this part of ISO 639, judgments regarding when two varieties are considered to be the same or different languages are based on a number of factors, including linguistic similarity, intelligibility, a common literature (traditional or written), a common writing system, the views of users concerning the relationship between language and identity, and other factors. The following basic criteria are followed:

- Two related varieties are normally considered varieties of the same language if users of each variety have inherent understanding of the other variety (that is, can understand based on knowledge of their own variety without needing to learn the other variety) at a functional level.
- Where intelligibility between varieties is marginal, the existence of a common literature or of a common ethnolinguistic identity with a central variety that both understand can be strong indicators that they should nevertheless be considered varieties of the same language.
- Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages

(b) Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:

(c) Does the language code element to be split represent a major language in which there already exists a significant body of literature and research? Are there contexts in which all the proposed separate languages may still be considered the same language—as in having a common linguistic identity, a shared (or undistinguished) body of literature, a written form in common, etc.? If so, please comment.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted for each new identifier that is to be created. That step can be deferred until this form has been processed by the ISO 639-3 registrar.

6. Create a new language code element

(a) Name of missing language:

(b) State the case that this language is not the same as or has not been included within any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted to more fully document the new language.

Sources of information

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

(a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:

- (b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

- (c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):
 - (a) Collins, James T. 1982. "Linguistic Research in Maluku: A report of recent fieldwork" *Oceanic Linguistics* Vol 21 p. 96-97

 - (d) Collins 2003 *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde* 159:247-289 *Language Death in Maluku: The impact of the VOC* p. 255-256

 - (e)

The change proposal process

A request to change the code set goes through a six-step process:

1. A user of ISO 639-3 proposes a change and submits it to the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority (ISO 639-3/RA) using this form.
2. The ISO 639-3 registrar processes the change request to verify that the request is compatible with the criteria set forth in the standard and to ensure that the submitter has supplied all necessary information. This may involve rounds of interaction with the submitter.
3. When the change request proposal is complete in its documentation (including all associated New Code Requests), the change request is promoted to "Proposed Change" status and the ISO 639-3 registrar posts the request on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA. Also at this time, an announcement is sent to anyone requesting notification of new proposals matching their specified criteria (region and/or language family of interest). Periodically, a message may be sent to the general LINGUIST discussion list on Linguist List (<http://linguistlist.org/issues/index.html>), and other appropriate discussion lists, inviting individuals to review and comment on pending proposals. Anyone may request from the ISO 639-3 registrar to receive notification regarding proposals involving languages in a specific region of the world or specific language family.
4. Individuals may send comments to the ISO 639-3 registrar for compilation. The consensus of early reviews may result in promotion to "Candidate Status" (with or without amendment), or withdrawal of the change request, if the conclusion is that the request is not in keeping with the stated criteria of the ISO 639-3 standard.
5. Three months prior to the end of the annual cycle of review and update, a new notice is posted on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA, and an announcement listing the Candidate Status Change Requests is posted to the LINGUIST discussion list and other discussion lists, as requested by their owners. All change requests are then open to further review and comment by any interested party for a period of three months. A Change Request received after the start of Candidacy phase must wait until the next annual cycle for consideration. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that a minimum of three months is allotted for the review of every proposal.
6. At the end of the formal review period, a given Change Request may be: 1) adopted as a whole; 2) adopted in part (specific changes implicit in the whole Change Request may be adopted separately); 3) rejected as a whole; or 4) amended and resubmitted for the next review cycle. All change requests remain permanently archived at the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA.

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/>
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

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/> .

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

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