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: 2013-8-13

Name of Primary Requester: Michael Christie
E-mail address: michael.christie at cdu.edu.au

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Professor Marie Carla D. Adone, Director of Australian Studies, University of Cologne, Germany

Dr Brian Devlin, Associate Professor, Bilingual Education & Applied Linguistics, Charles Darwin University

Dr Melanie Wilkinson, Language Resource Officer (East Arnhem), Indigenous Languages and Cultures Team, Department of Education and Children Services, NT Government.

Associated Change request number : 2013-026 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : dhh (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:
      Modern Dhuwal
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Dhuwal
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      The term Dhuwal is also used to refer to a group of languages which use the term 'dhuwal' to mean 'this'. These include Djambarrpuyŋu, Daatiwuy, Dijapu, Liyagalawumirr, Liyagawumirr, Marrakulu, Marrangu. The appellation Modern Dhuwal for the emerging lingua franca, though not in contemporary use, distinguishes it from this broader domain.
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      140
   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/iso639-3/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:
   North-east Arnhem Land, Northern Territory.

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:
   Australian, Pama-Nyungan, Yolngu

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:

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
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:
   An emerging lingua franca being used in NE Arnhem land as many of the smaller clan languages are being lost.
**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:
   The primary requester has worked among Yolngu people for over 30 years.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   Bowern's map of Centroid Coordinates for Australian languages 1.1
   http://pantheon.yale.edu/~clb3/PamaNyungan/CCAL1.2.kmz

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:**

