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: 2016-7-7

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

Associated Change request number : 2016-025 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : pmv (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:
      Pomeranian
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Pomerano
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Pommersch
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      It is the English word (Pomeranian) for the Portuguese name (Pomerano)
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Name of population: Pomeranos (Pomeranians, in English) are Brazilians who descend from natives from Pommernland (a former region in Germany, between Germany and Polony). Number of population: approximately 300,000 (three hundred thousand descendants)
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: POM

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

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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:
   Brazil

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   In the following cities: Santa Maria de Jetibá, Domingos Martins, Pancas, Vila Pavão and Laranja da Terra, all in the State of Espírito Santo (Southeast region), and also in the city of Canguçu, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul (South 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:
   spoken in the former region of Pommernland.

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:
   Pomeranian derives from Dutch and Old Saxon.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   A Portuguese-Pomeranian Dictionary (published in 2006; with 16,000 entries) and a book (Title: Upm Land - Up pomerisch sprák ) on culinary, agriculture, fauna and flora, written and edited (respectively) by Ismael Tressman (an ethnolinguist).

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?:
   Yes. It is a co-official language in Brazil. It is taught in municipal schools in the cities where the communities speak it. It was implemented through the programme called Programa de Educação Escolar Pomerana (Proepo), in English: Pomeranian Program for School
Education. Depending on the level (school year), it is taught as first language, additional language or second language.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
This language is, together with Portuguese, a co-official language in the State of Espírito Santo, Brazil. It was implemented through a State Amendment in August, 2011. It is the mother tongue of approximately 300,000 people in Brazil, concentrated in mainly two national states (Espírito Santo and Rio Grande do Sul). Pomeranian is used in everyday conversations and it used to be transmitted orally from one generation to another. It has been codified and now it is taught in municipal schools. There is a desire within the community and supporters to expand its teaching to State Schools as well.
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):
Dictionary: Dicionário Pomerano Português (Tressman, 2006); others were informed in previous form

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: