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: 2016-8-31

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Associated Change request number : 2016-036 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : nql (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:
      Ngendelengo

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      OluNgendelengo

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Kwendelengo, Cuendelengo, N’Guendelengo

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      ‘Ngendelengo’ is the preferred spelling and the best way to represent the pronunciation of the root autonym according to the standard harmonized orthography for the Bantu languages of Angola. In keeping with common practice regarding the designation of Bantu languages, the root name for the language and ethnic group should be used (minus the class 11 olu- nominal prefix.)

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      ‘Ovangendelengo’ is the name of the ethnic group (class 2 nominal prefix + root name).
      The ethnic population is ~1,000, and the number of speakers of the language is slightly lower than this. Some Ovangendelengo communities have moved away from their traditional mountain homeland and into areas closer to their Ovakuvale neighbors. Some of the youth born in these communities are now speaking more Kuvale [olu].

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: nel

   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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Is this a</th>
<th></th>
<th>Living language</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Recently extinct language</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Historical language</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ancient language</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Artificially constructed language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Macrolanguage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Select one. See explanations of these types at [http://www.sil.org/iso639-2D3/types.asp](http://www.sil.org/iso639-2D3/types.asp))

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Angola

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:

   Northern Namibe Province, north of Kamucuio town, just south of Mamué; also south of Kamucuio municipality. E13.12802, S13.88747

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) This language is:</th>
<th></th>
<th>Signed</th>
<th></th>
<th>Spoken</th>
<th></th>
<th>Attested only in writings</th>
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</table>
| b) Language family, if classified: origin, if artificially constructed:
   Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, R, Umbundu (R.1XX)

| 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:
   Kuvale [olu] |

### 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

   NA
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 Ovangendelengo have a strong separate ethnolinguistic identity, undoubtedly affected by their lower status in local society. They do not do what the other ethnolinguistic groups consider to be “work”, such as raising crops or livestock; instead they are charcoal burners. Intermarriage with neighboring groups is extremely rare.

Ngendelengo is one of several speech varieties in the Kamucuio area that are not much valued. Some Ngendelengo vocabulary is being lost because of contact with other languages, at least in the communities that have moved away from the mountain that is the people’s traditional homeland.
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):

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: