

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 : 2016-037

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : xdo

(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:
xoKwandu
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Olukwandu
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Kwando
- d) Reason for preferred name:
There is very little in the literature referring to the Kwandu people and their language, but it is not commonly known by any other name. 'Kwandu' is the preferred spelling. 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):
'Ovakwandu' is the name of the ethnic group (class 2 nominal prefix + root name). The ethnic population and number of speakers of the language are both around 6,000, as language vitality is high among the Ovakwandu.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: kdo

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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ancient language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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:
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:
On the Serra das Neves plateau, near Mamué in the Kumucuio municipality of Namibe Province. E13.11922, S13.80147
- 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:
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:
Kwandu is linguistically close to both Kuvale [olu] and Nyaneka [nyk]. Its highest lexical similarity is with Cilenge (a neighboring dialect of Nyaneka) at 70%, though it shares Kuvale's class 10 nominal prefix, which is different from the class 10 form in Nyaneka. Phonetically, Kwandu also possesses the alveolar laminal consonants common in Kuvale.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
Kwandu has a written translation of the biblical book of Philemon. An oral Bible translation

project is in progress, and this has already resulted in some audio recordings of Bible stories.

- 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 most striking feature of the cultural mix in the Kamucuio area is diversity held together by linguistic ties. The ethnolinguistic groups here live in close proximity with other groups and tend to understand the other languages fairly well, but they each have a strong separate cultural identity and a distinct language. There is extensive language contact and widespread passive multilingualism; when communicating with speakers of neighboring languages, each one tends to speak his/her own respective language and is understood by the other, with no one needing to switch to another language for purposes of intergroup communication. Yet for those living more isolated from the other ethnicities, inherent intelligibility is limited, a reality that is rooted in the distinct ethnic identity and separate history of each group.

Language vitality is high, and Kwandu is used across all domains by all generations.

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
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>