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: 2016-10-9

Name of Primary Requester: Steve Hansen

E-mail address: stevepoguemahone at yahoo dot com dot au

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

Associated Change request number : 2017-008 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : gfl (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:
      Galáthach hAthevíu

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Galáthach hAthevíu

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Modern Gaulish

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      It is the name of the language in the language itself.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      People who see themselves as affiliated with Gaulish and Celtic culture for ancestral and cultural reasons. Numbers are not available, but there are many spread out across the world.

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: GAL

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/iso639-2D3/types.asp)

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Australia, Brazil, USA, Canada, France, Germany, Italy

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   N/A. Language is used as a literary language and for communication on the internet.

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
   Language is based on the Gaulish language, historical language of Western Europe, approximate time of extinction 9th century CE.

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a) This language is: [ ] Signed [x] Spoken [x] Attested only in writings

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
   Indo-European > Celtic; re-constructed and modernised.

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:
   Welsh, Cornish and Breton.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

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

1. A comprehensive grammar: www.moderngaulish.com.au

2. A discussion group on, for and in the modern Gaulish language:

   www.facebook.com/groups/moderngaulishlanguage/
Also a discussion group using exclusively the modern Gaulish language: www.facebook.com/groups/CanthuColavaraGalathach/

3. A comprehensive English-Modern Gaulish-English dictionary:
www.glosbe.com/mis_gal/en/

4. A series of step-by-step lessons in several languages, including English, Portuguese, French, Italian and others:
https://moderngaughishlessons.wordpress.com

5. A memrise course:
http://www.memrise.com/course/802166/modern-gaulish-1/

6. A collection of poetry and prose in modern and in old Gaulish:

Please note: A second collection of poetry and prose, featuring seven authors from six different countries, is in the final stages of preparation and will be published on Amazon before the end of the year.

http://asterixinmoderngaulish.myfreesites.com

8. A translation of Agrippa, a manga about Vercingetorix (in progress):
http://mangainmoderngaulish.myfreesites.com

9. A collection of soundfiles, including songs, in modern Gaulish:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQZNIA8g2o&list=PLhTUHvgCLoUAEmRsQ9imUkrR0JdoxWkg6K&index=1
10. A collection of essays on aspects of Gaulish language and culture, and on its revival as a modern language:

https://independent.academia.edu/ModernGaulish

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 main domain of use of this language is the internet. It is used online by a group of people from different nationalities to communicate, socialise and write works of poetry, prose and music, and to engage with what is considered a shared cultural heritage. Many though by no means all of the people involved are so because of family connections, others because of purely cultural affinity. Regardless, the language provides all these people with a common bond and with what is widely perceived as a direct connection to the culture and values of Gaulish society. As such it is an important contributing factor in the shaping of cultural identity and of establishing a community that people feel participating members of.
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:
   Please see Request For Change form.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   Please see request For Change form.

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
   Please see Request For Change 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: