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: 2018-8-29

Name of Primary Requester: Linda Jordan

E-mail address: linda_jordan@sil.org

Names, affiliations and e-mail addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Sebastian Floor

Wycliffe South Africa and The Seed Company

sebastian_floor@sil.org or sebastian_floor@tsco.org

Associated Change request number: 2018-085 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier: pnd (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:
      Mpinda

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

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      None known

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      "Mpinda" is both the autonym and the name most commonly recognized and used by neighboring ethnolinguistic groups as well as by the government of Kwanza Sul Province.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Ampinda, ethnic population ~30,000 (~18,000 Mpinda speakers)

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: pnd

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

Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3, page 1
(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:
   Coastal lowlands in the southern half of the comuna of Porto Amboim within the município of Porto Amboim in the province of Kwanza Sul, Angola. Roughly south of Porto Amboim town, the municipal capital (-10.76, 13.72).

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, Bantu Zone H.2

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:
   Kimbundu [kmb]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   None

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, though the provincial government recognizes the Mpinda people as an ethnic group that speaks a distinct variant of Kimbundu.
c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
The Mpinda have a strong, unique ethnolinguistic identity.

Mpinda children learn Portuguese even before they enter school. Adults often use Portuguese when speaking with children or age peers and at church, while they use Mpinda with parents and elders and perhaps with their spouses. Traditional religious ceremonies are often bilingual, as are dreams, personal prayers and outbursts of emotion. Depending on the person, other Angolan languages may also come into play in these circumstances.

The Mpinda consider Portuguese to be the most useful language to know in their area. They do express interest in learning how to read and write their own mother tongue and would like their children to do so, though such an opportunity does not currently exist. There is also interest in introducing Mpinda into the educational system. However, the Mpinda believe that when the children of their villages grow up and have their own children, this new generation will not speak Mpinda.
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:
