

# 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: 2019-8-27

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

Ethnos360/New Tribes Mission

Associated Change request number : 2019-043

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : sdq

(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:  
Semandang/Kualan
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
Semandang/Kualan
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Samanang, Simpang, Sdm
- d) Reason for preferred name:  
Majority of population
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):  
Semandang=40,000 Kualan=60,000
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: Sdm

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:  
Indonesia
  
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:  
Ketapang
  
- 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:  
not sure
  
- 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:  
Gerai

### 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:  
New Testament, OT portions, lesson curriculums, literacy books
  
- 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 recognized by the Indonesian government and the Institute of Dayakology
  
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:  
I have lived in Semandang villages from 1992-2017. They are a strongly Matriarchal and matrilocal society. But they are patrilineal. Because of this, there is not a lot of intermarriage from the outside but rather clans tend to intermarry among themselves, especially the women. This has kept the social laws and language very intact. All other language groups around them are patriarchal, so they are very different. Also, the Semandang pronoun system is very hierarchial and complex, different from languages around them. Grammatically, their main narrative verb is passive, again, very different from surrounding languages. The government calls them Simpang people. But they call

themselves Semandang people. The dialects of Semandang are Kualan, Sajan, Komi, Entuka', Tontang, Kasiau, Kukot, Banyor, Koman, Kembera and Daramán. The difference in Semandang and Kualan is just the river system they live on. Because the Kualan people live on the Kualan River, they call themselves Kualan, but it is the same language.

## 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:  
I lived in the Semandang villages from 1992-2017
  
- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:  
correspondence with my consultants...they will support my information. Contact them at Jill\_Goring@ntm.org and Rich\_Wallhoff@ntm.org and Bob\_Clark@ntm.org.
  
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):  
Already included in the Change request 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  
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>  
Email: [iso639-3@sil.org](mailto: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>