

ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2019-057 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2019-2-17

Primary Person submitting request: Kirk Miller

E-mail address: kirkmiller at gmail dot com

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

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 and will be posted on the ISO 639-3 website.

Types of change requests

Type of change proposed (check one):

1. Modify reference information for an existing language code element
2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group
3. Retire a language code element from use (duplicate or non-existent)
4. Expand the denotation of a code element through the merging one or more language code elements into it (retiring the latter group of code elements)
5. Split a language code element into two or more new code elements
6. Create a code element for a previously unidentified language

For proposing a change to an existing code element, please identify:

Affected ISO 639-3 identifier:

Associated reference name:

6. Create a new language code element

(a) Name of missing language: Ngumbarl

(b) State the case that this language is not the same as or has not been included within any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

AIATSIS / AUSTLANG, under code (K4), cites McGregor (2010:209) that Ngumbarl was a language of the Western branch of the Nyulnyulan family. No speakers are reported.

Bowern (2012) has Ngumbarl in the Eastern branch of Nyulnyulan, the others of which all have ISO codes.

Glottolog, under code ngum1253, leaves Ngumbarl unclassified within Nyulnyulan, citing Bowern (2010) [link provided in sources].

However, Bowern (2010) appears to establish that Ngumbarl was in the eastern branch of

Nyulnyulan. She notes that the only known material is in the Daisy Bates collection, does not say if the language survived past the Ethnologue cut-off date of 1950.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted to more fully document the new language.

Sources of information

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

(a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):

AIATSIS / AUSTLANG entry for A9: Mirning. URL
<https://collection.aiatsis.gov.au/austlang/language/K4>

Daisy Bates collection, University of Adelaide. URL
<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/library/special/mss/bates/#ser2>

Claire Bower (2010) Two missing pieces in a Nyulnyulan jigsaw. LSA Annual Winter Meeting. URL
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/43648001_Two_Missing_Pieces_in_a_Nyulnyulan_Jigsaw_Puzzle/download

Claire Bower (2012) Master List of Australian languages, v1.2. URL
<https://pamanyungan.sites.yale.edu/master-list-australian-languages-v12>

Glottolog 3.3, <https://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/ngum1253>

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/>
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

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/> .

Linguist List. Ancient and Extinct Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>
HYPERLINK

"<http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>"<http://linguistlist.o>