

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: 2007-12-28

Name of Primary Requester: Brenda H. Boerger

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

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Associated Change request number : 2008-070

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ntu

(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:

Natügu stc

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

Natügu

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

Natqgu, Nambakaengö, Northern Santa Cruz

- d) Reason for preferred name:

used by the people. Best not to use Santa Cruz for one of the three lgs of the island when it is also used as the lg family name encompassing all three.

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:

Natügu speakers. 4,276 SI 1999 census

- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: stc

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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/iso639-3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:
Solomon Islands
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Spoken in villages of Graciosa Bay, some on N. coast, and on western side of the island of Santa Cruz Island, Temotu Province, 165.8E by 10.7S
- 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
NA

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

- a) This language is: Signed Spoken Attested only in writings
- b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Temotu, Reefs-Santa Cruz (RSC), Natügu
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Nalögo

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
Bck, Sanders, Joseph Kennedy Clq, Susi Loki Clq, Sophia Jane Ivaio, Leonard Menrluz, and Frank Bollon Yrpusz. 2004. Buk Kc Kai Mz Nzrlwxngr Mz Natqgu/The First Book for Reading in Natqgu (An alphabet primer for beginning readers.) Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.
- Boerger, Brenda H., ed. 1990. Buk Ngö Be Nëyö Më Natügu/Book of Stories Written in Natqgu. (Seventeen stories from a writers' workshop, 15 authors). Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.
- _____, ed. 1996b. Dakxnzng Nan Trmclogo. Neke Aboole Bot? Doa Ne Kio. Kuli Kx Yrlqbrtile Poi. Inapi X Memwa' Nzvzng mz Skul. Lrkr' Ncdr Poi. (Six Natqgu Easy Readers: The Crocodile's Food. Who Sank the Boat? The Chicken's Child. The Dog who Tricked the Pig. Inapi and Memwa' Go to School. The Rat and the Pig.) Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.
- _____, ed. 2002. Be Kang Kqlu Mz Natqgu/Many Stories in Natqgu. (A graded reader containing 43 stories and essays, misc. authors) Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu

Language Project.

Boerger, Daniel and Brenda H. Boerger, eds. 2005. Review Edition of the Natqgu New Testament and Psalms, with Natqgu-English and English-Natqgu spelling dictionary. Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.

Meabr, Saemon Greenleaf, translator and Brenda H. Boerger, ed. 1991. Nëöyö-köbë Pol Badö Lö Pilipae ä Lö Kolosia ä Nëöyöngö Ayönöngö sc Jon/The Writing of Paul to the Philippians and to the Colossians and the First Writing of John. Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.

Meabr, Saemon Greenleaf, translator and Daniel Boerger and Brenda H. Boerger, eds. 1995. Nzkrka'ngr/Prayer. (An English-Natqgu diglott version of Morning and Evening Prayer.) Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.

_____. 1996. Nzmungrkxtr/Holy Communion. (An English-Natqgu diglott version.) Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.

Meabr, Saemon Greenleaf, translator. 2000. Buk Ngr Nzangiongr (Book of Worship: Anglican Prayer Book in Natqgu, with 125 Psalms and 455 songs.) Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands: Natqgu Language Project.

_____, translator. 2001. Jiszs Kraes rngisc zmatq ngr nzarlaxngr nigu/Jesus Christ has the power to save us. New Zealand/Australia: Scripture Gift Mission International.

- 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?:
The language is recognized by the government as being spoken on Santa Cruz Island and is one of the language options on SI census. It is taught in class 6 at the option of the Headmaster at each school, not part of required curriculum.
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
See Boerger, Brenda H. 2007. Natügu Literacy: Capturing Three Domains for Written Language Use. Language Documentation and Conservation. 1.2:126-153. They use their language in the home, in church.

5. 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):
Boerger, Brenda H. 2007. Natügu Literacy: Capturing Three Domains for Written Language Use. Language Documentation and Conservation. 1.2:126-153

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>