

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: 2009-1-23

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Associated Change request number : 2009-011

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : htm

(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:
Huitoto, Mïka
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Witoto Mïka, Uitoto Mïka, Huitoto Mekka
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Spelling used in most recent literature. Coherent with the names of the other dialects.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Spoken by scattered individuals in Peru (Putumayo River) and Colombia (Caraparana River, Upper Caqueta River, Orteguzza River). We do not have a reliable source as to the current total number of speakers, but we believe it does not surpass a few dozens.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: HMK

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 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:
Colombia and Perú

- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Colombia, Departamento de Caquetá, Municipio de Florencia (Orteguaza River):
1°36'3.46"N, 75°36'48.61"W
Colombia, Departamento de Caquetá, Municipio de Puerto Solano (Upper Caquetá-Japura River): 0°44'1"N, 75°12'59"W
Colombia, Departamento de Amazonas, Corregimiento del Encanto (Lower Caraparaná River): 1°44'34"S, 73° 6'56"W
Peru, Departamento de Loreto, Provincia de Maynas, Distrito Putumayo (Peneya River):
0°26'3"S, 4°42'38"W
Historical location of the language (Colombia, Departamento del Amazonas, Upper Caraparana River): 1°1'18"S, 73°32'49"W
- 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:
Witotoan
- 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:
Witoto Proper
 Minica-Murui
 Huitoto, Minica [hto] (Colombia)
 Huitoto, Murui, Bue, Witoto [huu] (Peru)
Nipode
 Huitoto, Nüpode [hux] (Peru)
 Huitoto, Míka [NEW PROPOSED CODE: hmk]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

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

K. Th. Preuss collected (1914) and published (1921-23) a bilingual collection of texts (see reference below). Preuss also made recordings on 83 wax cylinders, which are housed in the Ethnographic Museum of Berlin. Recently, these recordings have been digitized and will be archived in the IMDI portal of the MPI for Psycholinguistics, as part of the DoBeS Archive (Gente del Centro/People of the Center): handle: 1839/00-0000-0000-0005-802E-9;

url: http://corpus1.mpi.nl/qfs1/media-archive/dobes_data/Center/Corpusstructure/center.imdi

- 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?:

Unlike the other dialects of Witoto, the Mïka dialect is not spoken by a majority in any linguistic community, and as such it has not had official recognition or any application in formal education.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

This dialect is clearly differentiated from the three other dialects of Huitoto. It is spoken by several clans of the Murui section of the Huitoto ethnolinguistic complex. At least three variants have been recognized: Mïka Doode (the variant recorded by Preuss in the Orteguzza River, and still spoken in that region; the same variant has been grammatically analyzed and described by von Kinder, 1936, see reference below), Mïka Reede (some speakers in the Lower Caraparana River, near El Encanto), and Mïka Raite (on the Peruvian bank of the Putumayo River, by people of the jifikuenï clan, also known as Kaime or Caimito). Also, it is reported the variant Mïka Duaide, but there exist no records.

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):

The most complete collection of bilingual texts of this dialect is that by K. Th. Preuss; the original publication contains the Huitoto-Mika texts with translations into German; in 1994, the Huitoto-Mika texts were thoroughly revised and a new translation into Spanish was published:

PREUSS, Konrad Theodor. 1921-23. Religion und Mythologie der Uitoto: Textaufnahmen und Beobachtungen bei einem Indianerstamm in Kolumbien, Südamerika, 2 vols.

Göttingen, Leipzig: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, J.C. Hinrichs.

PREUSS, Konrad Theodor. 1994. Religión y mitología de los Uitoto: Recopilación de textos y observaciones efectuadas en una tribu indígena de Colombia, Suramérica, 2 vols, trans. by Ricardo Castañeda Nieto, Gabriele Petersen de Piñeros, and Eudocio Becerra. Santafé de Bogotá: Ed. Universidad Nacional, Instituto Colombiano de Antropología, Corporación Colombiana para la Amazonia Araracuara.

Based on Preuss' materials, Gabriele Petersen wrote a phonological and morphosyntactic description of this dialect:

PETERSEN DE PIÑEROS, Gabriele. 1994. La lengua uitota en la obra de K. Th. Preuss. Aspectos fonológicos y morfosintácticos. Bogotá: Editora de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

A description of the mika raite variant was written by students of the linguistics program of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia:

OSORIO LONDOÑO, Gladys, & PEREZ ORDOÑEZ, Mirta Soraya. 1991. Estudio Fonológico de la Variedad M+ka-Raite de la Lengua Uitoto. Trabajo de grado, Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, Departamento de Filología e Idiomas, Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

PUBLISHED VOCABULARIES PERTAINING TO THIS DIALECT OF HUITOTO:

KINDER, Leopoldo von. 1936 Gramática y vocabulario de la lengua huitota. Boletín de Estudios Históricos, supl. 4. Pasto : Imprenta del Departamento. (Vocabulary and grammar of “Huitoto Curiplaya,” collected in 1928.)

KOCH-GRÜNBERG, Theodor. 1906. « Les indiens huitoto : étude linguistique », Journal de la Société des Américanistes Nouvelle Série 3: 157-189. (Vocabulary of « Kaime », collected in 1905.)

PINELL, Fray Gaspar de [= Gaspar Miguel Monconill y Viladot, Pbro.]. 1928. Excursión

apostólica por los ríos Putumayo, San Miguel de Sucumbíos, Cuyabeno, Caquetá y Caguán. Imprenta Nacional, Bogotá, pp. 89-92, 179-188, 245 (Vocabularies of "Huitoto-Caquetá").

VOCABULARIES IN MANUSCRIPTS CITED IN PUBLISHED LITERATURE:

BARCELONA, Javier de. Ms. 1930. "Encuesta esquemática de las lenguas Bora-emejeite, Boramuinane, Nonuya, Ocaina, Uitoto-Mekka, Uitoto-Meneka, Uitoto-Muruy y Uitoto-Bue" (Centro de Investigaciones Lingüísticas y Etnográficas de la Amazonía Colombiana, CILEAC). (Vocabulary "Uitoto-Mekka," cited by LOUKOTKA, C., 1968 *Classification of South American Languages*, J. Wilbert, ed. [University of California, Latin American Center, Los Angeles], pp. 187-189.)

CASTELLVI, Marcelino de. Ms. 1933. "Fragmentos de encuesta sumaria del Huitoto de Güepí y Peneya (Ifikuene)" (manuscript in Centro de Investigaciones Las Casas, Colombia; antes en el Archivo del Centro de Investigaciones Lingüísticas y Etnográficas de la Amazonía Colombiana, CILEAC, Bogotá). (Vocabulary of "Central Witoto [bue, mika]", cited by CASTELLVI, Marcelino de, 1952, "La macrofamilia lingüística Witoto y sus relaciones con las familia Sabeia y otras indoamericanas", in Sol Tax, ed., *Indian Tribes of Aboriginal America : Selected Papers of the XXIXth International Congress of Americanists* [New York, 1949], vol. 3: 300.)

QUITO, Jacinto de. Ms. 1904. "Encuestas breves de Macaguaje, Kofán, Karijona, Siona o Kokakañú, Koreguaje y Uitoto" (manuscript in Centro de Investigaciones Las Casas, Colombia; antes en el Archivo del Centro de Investigaciones Lingüísticas y Etnográficas de la Amazonía Colombiana, CILEAC, Bogotá). (Vocabulary of "Mekka del Encanto", cited by CASTELLVI, Marcelino de, 1952, "La macrofamilia lingüística Witoto y sus relaciones con las familia Sabeia y otras indoamericanas", in Sol Tax (ed.) *Indian Tribes of Aboriginal America : Selected Papers of the XXIXth International Congress of Americanists* [New York, 1949] vol. 3: 300).

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>