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: 2009-8-25

Name of Primary Requester: Jason Lobel

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
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Associated Change request number : 2009-083   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : bvy   (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:
   Baybayanon

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

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

d) Reason for preferred name:
   "Baybayanon" is a more representative language reference name, since this is the original language of Baybay, Leyte (i.e., spoken by the inhabitants of the original settlements of Baybay before the mass migration of Cebuanos into the area, and widely recognized as predating the surrounding Cebuano communities). The name "Utudnon" would not be representative because it refers only to a single barangay, while the language is spoken in five or six baranggays. A distinct Bisayan speech variety described by Carl Rubino (referred to as Utudnon, see Sources of Information c.). It has been listed in the Ethnologue as a dialect of Waray-Waray. However, it is distinct from Waray-Waray, and is not mutually intelligible with Waray-Waray. Furthermore, Baybayanon speakers do not consider themselves or their language to be "Waray-Waray", and Waray-Waray speakers also do not consider Baybayanon to be Waray-Waray. No published works have argued that Baybayanon is a dialect of Waray-Waray; in fact, published works (by Rubino, as well as Lobel's forthcoming dissertation) have specifically referred to this as a distinct language. As such, it should be removed from the Waray-Waray entry and a new entry created for Baybayanon. Since its inclusion as a dialect of Waray-Waray was an unsupported error, there is no need to split or otherwise alter the entry and/or code for Waray-Waray other than simply deleting the name "Utudnon, Baybay, Leyte" from the names of Waray-Waray dialects.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
about 10,000 population for the 5 barangays.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

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
              ☐ 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:
Philippines

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Leyte Island: Five barangays in Baybay town around the Pangasugan River: Guadalupe (Utod), Gabas, Kilim, Patag and Pangasugan.

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:
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Philippine, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Warayan

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:
Waray-Waray

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

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

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?:

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

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:
Jason Lobel, language researcher and Ph.D. candidate at the University of Hawaii, who has done extensive fieldwork on 180 languages in the Philippines, Sabah (Malaysia), Sulawesi (Indonesia), and Brunei.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
(1) Correspondence with Carl Rubino, and with R. David Zorc, who wrote the only comprehensive historical-comparative work on Bisayan languages (see reference in part C below); (2)   Discussion with native speakers of Baybayanon and of neighboring languages in Southern Leyte Province, Philippines; (3)   This change was discussed and approved by a panel of both SIL linguists and outside linguists at SIL-Philippines in July 2009.

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
(1) Rubino, Carl. 2005. Utudnon, an undescribed language of Leyte. Hsiu-Chuan Liao and Carl R. Galvez Rubino, eds. Current Issues in Philippine Linguistics and Anthropology: Parangal kay Lawrence A. Reid. Manila: Linguistic Society of the Philippines and SIL Philippines; (2) Zorc, David Paul R. 1975. The Bisayan dialects of the Philippines: subgrouping and reconstruction. Ph.D Dissertation: Cornell University. (Published in 1977 by Pacific Linguistics. Canberra: The Australian National University.); (3) Lobel, Jason W. in preparation. Issues in Philippine and Philippine-type languages. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hawaii (anticipated 2010 completion).

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