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: 2007-8-31

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

Associated Change request number : 2007-198   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : nsy   (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:
    Nasal (pronounced 'Nah-sahl'

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

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

d) Reason for preferred name:
    'Nasal' is the only name which the people apply to themselves or their language. It comes from the Nasal river which flows through their territory.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
    Nasal, population under 10,000

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/iso639-3/types.asp)

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:
Bengkulu province, three villages in southern part of Kaur regency: Tanjung Betuah (considered the primary Nasal village), Gedung Menung and Tanjung Baru.

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. Note: This language has not yet been properly classified. It contains large amounts of Lampungic words but initial investigation seems to indicate that these are loans. Nasal may subgroup with Rejang [rej] but this has not yet been proven.

c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
See above.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
There are cassettes of Nasal songs. Nasal people also use their language in cell phone text messages (SMS) and letters. There are no other known written materials in Nasal, but Nasal speakers reportedly prefer (at least would be more familiar with) materials in Standard Indonesian.

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?:
Nasal language has not been recognized or written up in any government publication. It is reportedly not used or taught in schools with the exception that it is occasionally used in grade one to explain lessons.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Native language use is strong, the first language learned by children and used in all informal domains except when speaking to unassimilated outsiders. Nasal speakers are generally proficient in the languages of their neighbors like Semendo (Central Malay), Kaur and possibly Krui (Lampung Api).

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:
First-hand research by myself and the SIL West Indonesia survey team in the Nasal language.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
Stokhof, W.A.L., ed. and Alma E. Almanar. 1986-7. Holle Lists: Vocabularies in Languages of Indonesia. Pacific Linguistics Series D-75 Vol. 10/2 Southern Sumatra. Canberra. There is a Nasal wordlist in this Holle list series, however the list is not discussed or classified.

Yuslina Kasim, Marjusman Maksan, Syamsir Arifin, Zailoet, Muhamad Yamin. 1987. Pemetaan Bahasa Daerah di Sumatra Barat dan Bengkulu. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. There is a Nasal wordlist (list #45) in this lexicostatistic study; however through a case of mistaken identity and false assumptions the language was incorrectly identified as "Pasemah" (p. 32).

Anderbeck, Karl. Forthcoming. Report on the Nasal language of southern Bengkulu. SIL Electronic Survey Reports.

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