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: 2007-9-7
Name of Primary Requester: David Mead
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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Associated Change request number : 2007-199 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : pmf (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: Pamona
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language: Pamona
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Bare'e -- derived from the negative term bare'e 'no' in the principle dialect
      Baree  -- alternate spelling
      Poso  -- named after the principle town and district where Pamona is spoken
      Taa  and  Wana  are also encountered as language names, but properly these are dialects of Pamona.
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Pamona is the name used by speakers themselves, and has also been in use in the linguistic literature since at least 1965.
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
      Pamona. The Ethnologue reports a population of 106,000, and we are not able to give any further (more accurate) update on this population figure at this time.
   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

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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:
   Sulawesi region, Central and South Sulawesi Provinces. various subdistricts as listed in the current edition of the Ethnologue

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  [x] Spoken  [ ] Attested only in writings
   b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
      Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Pamona
   c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
      Tombelala [ttp], which is 66%-76% lexically similar with various Pamona varieties

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
   a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
      Bible; song recordings; dictionary, grammar. For the last two, see full bibliographic references given below in section 5(c). Possibly other materials exist in the language which we do not know about.

   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 Pamona language is recognized, and in fact is considered one of the principle languages of the Province of Central Sulawesi. Pamona is not used for teaching other subjects. We do not know whether Pamona is taught in schools.
c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

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):

dictionary:

Adriani, N. 1928. Bare'e-Nederlandsch woordenboek met Nederlandsch-Bare'e register. Leiden: Brill.

grammar:


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
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:
