

Recognizing Nalögo and Natügu as separate languages: Code-splitting in ISO 639-3

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Language background:

Table 1. EGIDS numbers relevant to Santa Cruz situation

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (adapted from Fishman 1991)			
Level	Label	Description	UNESCO
3	Trade	The language is used for local and regional work by both insiders and outsiders.	Safe
4	Educational	Literacy in the language is being transmitted through a system of public education.	Safe
5	Written	The language is used orally by all generations and is effectively used in written form in parts of the community.	Safe
6a	Vigorous	The language is used orally by all generations and is being learned by children as their first language.	Safe
6b	Threatened	The language is used orally by all generations but only some of the child-bearing generation are transmitting it to their children.	Vulnerable
7	Shifting	The child-bearing generation knows the language well enough to use it among themselves but none are transmitting it to their children	Definitely Endangered

EGIDS documentation in Boerger et al (2012) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/ijsl-2012-0023>

Table 2. How scholars have categorized the languages of Santa Cruz Island

7 lgs	6	4	3	2	3	3	2	3
<i>Hackman 1970</i>	<i>Hackman 1970</i>	<i>Hackman 1968, 1975</i>	<i>Davenport 1962</i>	<i>Voegelin & Voegelin 1965</i>	<i>Wurm 1970</i>	<i>Wurm 1969, 1972</i>	<i>Simons 1977</i>	<i>Boerger 2007</i>
Neo	Neo	TöMotu	NW	NW-SCentral	Namba-kaengö	Namba-kaengö	Santa Cruz	Natügu
Malo	Malo	North						
Namba-kaengö	Namba-kaengö	SW			Nea	Nea		
Mbaengö	Mbaengö							
Nea	Nea		SCentral					Nalögo
Nooli			SE	SE				
Nanggu	Nanggu	Nanggu			Nanggu	Nanggu	Nanggu	Nagu

Figure 1: Indigenous languages of Santa Cruz Island, Boerger 2007

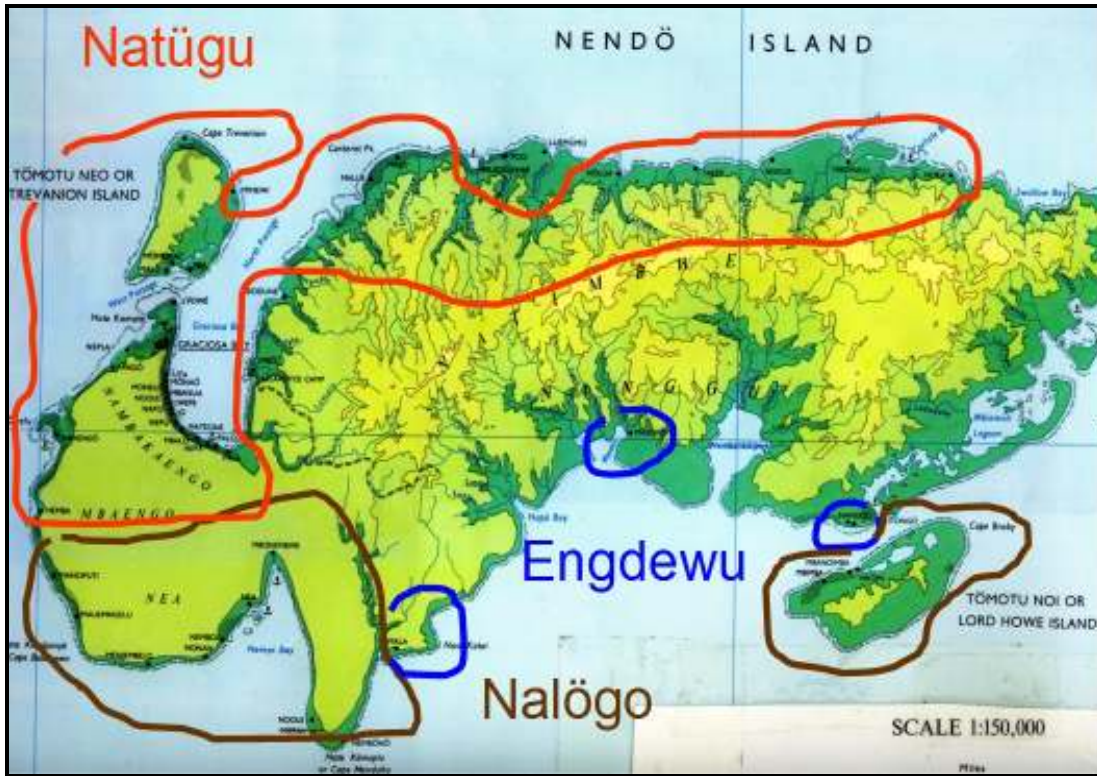


Table 3. Boerger's 1994 perceptual dialectology results

Dialect groupings of NATÜGU			
marker village	member villages	N. coast settlements	geographical region
BALO	Palë Nepa		Graciosa Bay, *Nambakaengö,
NEP	Mateone		
LVEPÄ	Yâ Naban Napö		
BËNWË	Nööle Mönëu Mönaö Nou Uta	Mëtü Mënöpne' Taepe	NW
*MALO	Lwovë Wia Bänö		Neo Island
*NEO	Neba Maglälo	Nölwa	
VÄNGË	*Baengö	Namâ Nokë	Western
NEMBA			

Dialect groupings of NALÖGO & NAGU			
marker village	member villages	SE Noi ls. settlements	geographical region
MANOPUTI			SW
BANYÖ	Noipä Mönan		
*NEA	Neboi Bönebwö		
*NOOLE	Nebön Nonia	Bibö etc.	S. Central
*NAGU (Engdewu)	Nabëlue Baemawa Masoko		SE

<http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>.

http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/submit_changes.asp

ISO uses three criteria to assign language status to related varieties: (1) lack of mutual intelligibility, (2) lack of a common literature, and (3) distinct ethnolinguistic identities.

1. CRITERION #1: LACK OF MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY

Tables 4-9, sentences 1 & 2, plus a word list in the article referred to at the beginning addressed criterion #1.

Table 4. Nalögo and Natügu identical vocabulary from texts

Nalögo	Natügu	Gloss	Part of Speech	Line #
<i>nöâ</i>	<i>nöâ</i>	'wave'	noun	01
<i>kë-dü</i>	<i>kë-dü</i>	'one' 'a'	article	02
<i>ëvë</i>	<i>ëvë</i>	'always'	adverb	23
<i>të-kabo=ng</i>	<i>të-kabo=ng</i>	'they.shouted'	verb-inflected	05
<i>wö-tö=pe'-mü</i>	<i>wö-tö=pe-mü</i>	'swim in'	verb-inflected	15
<i>dötü=de</i>	<i>dötü=de</i>	'his name'	noun-possessed	02
<i>dötwö</i>	<i>dötwö</i>	'neck'	noun	07
<i>ä</i>	<i>ä</i>	'and'	conjunction	21

Table 5. Nalögo and Natügu cognate vocabulary from texts

Nalögo	Natügu	Gloss	Part of Speech	Line #
<i>pedo</i>	<i>peto</i>	'bush'	noun	15
<i>ibë-tä</i>	<i>bë-tä</i>	'died'	verb	22
<i>âbwü</i>	<i>ëbü</i>	'day'	noun	02
<i>mwagö</i>	<i>badö</i>	'with'	preposition	03
<i>bwëite=de</i>	<i>këte=de</i>	'his friends'	noun-possessed	03
<i>mwëli</i>	<i>mëli</i>	'time'	noun	06
<i>ibowi-tä</i>	<i>boi-tä</i>	'very long'	verb	06
<i>meipwë</i>	<i>mepë</i>	'shore'	noun	08-09
<i>imünâ</i>	<i>mnâ</i>	'stay'	verb	10
<i>pwöla</i>	<i>pöla</i>	'sea'	noun	12
<i>âpwülë</i>	<i>öplë</i>	'stone'	noun	20

Table 6. Nalögo and Natügu diverging vocabulary from texts

Nalögo	Natügu	Gloss	Part of Speech	Line #
<i>nüngö</i>	<i>nâblo</i>	'man'	noun	02
<i>iköle=pe'</i>	<i>mölä=pe</i>	'enough'	verb	14
<i>kalö</i>	<i>kölëu</i>	'wait'	verb	17
<i>nü-vöte</i>	<i>na-esë'</i>	'one'	verb	17
<i>ipwë</i>	<i>etu</i>	'big'	verb	20

Table 7. Natügu pronominal morphology

	A	B	C	D	E
MINIMAL	Set I	Set II	Free accusative pronouns	Free dative pronouns	Possessive pronominal enclitics
1	=ä	=nge	ni=nge	ba=nge	=nge
1+2	=ki	=gi	ni=gi	ba=gi	=gi
2	=ü	=m(ü)	ni=m(ü)	ba=m(ü)	=m(ü)
3	=le (A,O) =∅ (S)	=de	ni=de	ba=de	=de
AUGMENTED					
1	=kö	=gö	ni=gö	ba=gö	=gö
1+2	=ku	=gu	ni=gu	ba=gu	=gu
2	=amu	=mu	ni=mu	ba=mu	=mu
3	në-...=lö (A) në-...=ng(ü) (S)	në-...=dö	ni=dö	ba=dö	=dö

Table 8. Nalögo pronominal morphology

	A	B
minimal	Set I	Set II
1	= <i>la</i>	= <i>nu</i>
1+2	= <i>ki</i>	= <i>gi</i>
2	= <i>lü</i>	= <i>mwü</i>
3	= <i>te</i> = \emptyset <i>intr</i>	= <i>de</i>
Augmented		
1	= <i>lom</i>	= <i>gom</i>
1+2	= <i>ko</i>	= <i>go</i>
2	= <i>lam</i>	= <i>mwi</i>
3	<i>lë...=tö</i> <i>lë...=ngü</i>	= <i>gö</i>

(1) Nalögo:

Nöâ kä i-pwë= \emptyset döngâ te-lë-twë=ngü, igâ=de lâ, i-vö-nibü= \emptyset lepölë.
 wave SUBR PR-big=3MIN must? NEG?-3AUG-take=3AUG ??? DEM DETR-kill=3MIN people
 ‘They must not take a big wave, that ?? kills people.’

(2) Natügu:

Kä tü-mâ=amu nöâ kä-etu bëkü twë=amu, muöde a-bë= \emptyset nâblo.
 SUBR RL-see=2AUG₁ wave SUBR-big PROH take=2AUG₁ for CAUS-die=3MIN₁ men
 ‘When you see a big wave, don’t take it, because it makes men die.’

Table 9. Consonant inventories of Natügu and Nalögo

Natügu				Nalögo							
p	t		k	p ^w	p	p ^j	t ^w	t		k ^w	k
^m b	ⁿ d		^ŋ g	^m b ^w	^m b			ⁿ d	ⁿ d ^j		^ŋ g
m	n		ŋ	m ^w	m			n	n ^j		ŋ
v	s				v			s			
	l							l			
w		j		w					j		

2. CRITERION #2: LACK OF A COMMON LITERATURE

* share folk tales which are told in both varieties

* written literature exists in [ntu] but not [nlz]

primer, graded reader, English-Natügu/Natügu-English wordlist, Bible translation of New Testament, Psalms, and Ruth (see refs)

3. CRITERION #3: DISTINCT ETHNOLINGUISTIC IDENTITIES

weakest support

* the concept ‘wantok’ can be used to classify as one or two the speakers of the varieties. It depends on how wide the context is; island-wide, it would divide them.

* census data has separated languages for over 30 years

Table 10. First language census data with ISO codes and spellings

Language	1976	1999	ISO 639-3
Nalögo	1,045	1,541	nlz
Natügu	1,658	4,085	ntu
Nagu	238	206	ngr
Äiwoo	3,961	7,926	nfl
Pijin	1,527	20,038	pis

4. CONCLUSIONS

* Submitted code split request, which was granted

* Process of submission, review, etc. has been successful

* Pressure from Pijin affects all languages in the Solomon Islands

* Finer distinctions, which would divide the speakers into seven groups can be done in prose and need not receive coding in the ISO 639-3 code set, while future categorization in ISO 639-6 is possible.

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Appendix A: Abbreviations Used

ABBR	meaning	comments
1	1 st person	
1+2	1 st & 2 nd person	me+only you [=MIN] OR me/us+you(many) [=AUG]
2	2 nd person	
3	3 rd person	
ACC	accusative base	to which person/number markers are added
APPL	applicative	adds an oblique argument to the verb
AUG	augmented	parallels plural, but 1+2 occurs in minimal or augmented
CAUS	causative	
CONJ	conjunction	refers to all three conjunctions – and, but, or
DEM	demonstrative clitic	four such clitics in Natügu; analysis incomplete for Nalögo
DETR	detransitivizer	decreases valence of verb; may be used for habitual actions
DIR	directional	Pdir personal, Gdir geometric, Udir unpaired
GDIR	geometric directional	up/down, in/out
IMP	imperative	
INTJ	interjection	
INTS	intensifier	
IRR	irrealis	action is potential
MIN	minimal	parallels singular; 1+2 occurs in both minimal and augmented
NEG	negative	
NMLZ	nominalizer	makes all kinds of verbs into nouns
PCLF	possessive stem	9 ways to classify nouns in relation to possessor and purpose
PDIR	personal directional	toward or away from deictic center
PFV	perfective	
PL	plural	can mark plurality of nouns, but not mandatory
PR	predicative	marks word as a predicate
PREP	preposition	
PRF	perfect	action or initiation of action or state, depending on other TAM markers, is complete
PROH	prohibitive	
QNT	quantity	
QUOT	quotative	
RL	realis	
SG	singular	
SUBR	subordinator	particle used at several levels but always subordinates
TRNS	transitivizer	implies verb acts on object even if not stated
UDIR	unpaired directional	
UNSP	unspecified	
VOC	vocative	