ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2006-034 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2006-4-6
Primary Person submitting request: Barb Waugh
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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):
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Do not be concerned about your responses causing the form text spacing or pagination to change. Use Shift-Enter to insert a new line in a form field (where allowed)

Types of change requests

This form is to be used in requesting changes (whether creation, modification, or deletion) to elements of the ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages. The types of changes that are possible are to 1) modify the reference information for an existing code element, 2) retire a code element from use, including merging its scope of denotation into that of another code element, 3) split an existing code element into two or more separate language code elements, or 4) create a new code element. Fill out section 1, 2, 3, or 4 below as appropriate, plus section 5 to document the sources of your information. The process by which a change is received, reviewed and adopted is summarized on the final page of this form.

For changes of type 1, 2 or 3 (proposing a change to an existing code), please identify:
Affected ISO 639-3 identifier: mob
Associated reference name: Moinba

1. Modify an existing language code element

(a) What are you proposing to change:

- [ ] Language name
- [ ] Language type (living, extinct, historical, etc.)
- [ ] Language scope (individual language or macrolanguage)

(b) What new value(s) do you propose:
(c) Rationale for change:

2. Retire a language code element from use

(a) Reason for change:

☐ There is no evidence that the language exists.
☐ This is equivalent to another ISO 639-3 language.
☐ This is a variety that is fully intelligible with another ISO 639-3 language and should be merged with it.

(b) If one of the latter two reasons, with which ISO 639-3 code element (identifier and name) should it be merged:

(c) Rationale for change:

3. Split a language code element into two or more code elements

(a) List the languages into which this code element should be split:

Chug
Lish
Monpa, Tawang
Monpa, Kalaktang
Sartang

By the language identification criteria set forth in ISO 639-3, the simple fact of distinct identities is not enough to assign separate identifiers. The criteria are defined in the standard as follows:

For this part of ISO 639, judgments regarding when two varieties are considered to be the same or different languages are based on a number of factors, including linguistic similarity, intelligibility, a common literature (traditional or written), a common writing system, the views of users concerning the relationship between language and identity, and other factors. The following basic criteria are followed:

- Two related varieties are normally considered varieties of the same language if users of each variety have inherent understanding of the other variety (that is, can understand based on knowledge of their own variety without needing to learn the other variety) at a functional level.

- Where intelligibility between varieties is marginal, the existence of a common literature or of a common ethnolinguistic identity with a central variety that both understand can be strong indicators that they should nevertheless be considered varieties of the same language.

- Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages.
Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:

Monpa (or Moinba) is a cover term meaning "man of the lower country" and is used to refer to several ethnically related peoples which may not be related linguistically. Andvik states "The Monpa label is unfortunate, in that it separates languages which should be grouped together, while joining under a common name languages which should not be grouped together." Other publications (listed below) have indicated high variation in language among the Monpa groups we had previously listed under Moinba [mob].

Survey in 2005 has helped us sort out the various groups. The highest lexical similarity percentage among these 5 varieties are Chug with Lish - 62%. Informal comprehension testing indicated that Chug speakers had difficulty fully understanding a Lish story. The next highest similarity is Kalaktang with Tshangla_tsj - 62 – 71%. Kalaktang speakers averaged 55% intelligibility of a Tshangla RTT with high standard deviation. Lish & Chug with Tawang and Kalaktang -15-21% LXS, Kalaktang with Tawang - 26-28% LXS. The closest language to Sartang is Sherdukpen with lexical similarity 49% to 60%. Sartang is less than 32% similar to the other 4 Monpa languages. Although I personally doubt the accuracy of the LXS numbers, they do indicate a great deal of variation which confirms similar statements by published sources.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted for each new identifier that is to be created. That step can be deferred until this form has been processed by the ISO 639-3 registrar.

4. Create a new language code element

(a) Name of missing language:

(b) State the case that this language is not the same as any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

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5. Sources of information

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

(a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:
(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:  
A Sociolinguistic Research Among Selected Groups in Western Arunachal Pradesh  

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):  
printed by M/s. Himalayan Publishers, Itanagar, New Delhi  
http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Monpa  
www.raonline.ch/pages/bt/peop/btpeop_tshangla01.html;

The change proposal process

A request to change the code set goes through a five step process:

1. A user of ISO 639-3 proposes a change and submits it to the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority (ISO 639-3/RA) using this form.

2. The ISO 639-3 registrar processes the change request to verify that the request is compatible with the criteria set forth in the standard and to ensure that the submitter has supplied all necessary information. This may involve rounds of interaction with the submitter.

3. When the change request proposal is deemed to be sufficiently complete in its documentation (including all associated New Code Requests), the change request is promoted to “Proposed Change” status and the ISO 639-3 registrar posts the request on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA. Also at this time, an announcement is sent to appropriate discussion lists (those which express in their statement of purpose an interest in the language or language family in focus in the proposal, inviting individuals to review and comment on the proposal. The source of list information is the LinguistList Mailing List index, http://cf.linguistlist.org/cfdocs/new-website/LL-WorkingDirs/lists/index.html. Responses are sent to the ISO 639-3 registrar for compilation. The concensus of reviews may result in promotion to “Candidate Status” (with or without amendment), or withdrawal of the change request, if the conclusion is that the request is not in keeping with the stated criteria of the ISO 639-3 standard.

4. Three months prior to the end of the annual cycle of review and update, a new notice is posted on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA, and an announcement listing the Candidate Status Change Requests is posted to LINGUIST, http://linguistlist.org/issues/index.html, and other general language and linguistics discussion lists, as well as lists relating to specific languages or language families. All change requests are then open to further review and comment by any interested party for a period of three months.
5. At the end of the formal review period, a given Change Request may be: 1) adopted as a whole, 2) adopted in part (specific changes implicit in the whole Change Request may be adopted separately), 3) amended and resubmitted for the next review cycle, or 4) withdrawn from consideration. All change requests remain permanently archived at the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA.

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
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org
An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers: