

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: 2007-3-25

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

Associated Change request number : 2006-123

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : sgk

(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:
Sangkong
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
(unknown whether Sangkong is autonym or exonym)
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Buxia
- d) Reason for preferred name:
language is known by this name in several Chinese and non-Chinese linguistic works
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
Sangkong people (officially classified within Hani nationality), population 2000 in 1995 (cf. Bradley 2007)
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: skg

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ancient language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Macrolanguage |

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:
P. R. China
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Xiaojiexiang village in Jinghong county of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture in southern Yunnan Province
- 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:
Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Bisu, Phunoi and Mbi

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
none
- 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?:
no
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Low prestige. Most speakers also know Mandarin, Hani (particularly the Yani variety of Haya dialect) and the Xishuangbanna dialect of Tai Lü. Some speak Lahu.

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):

Handel, Zev. 2004. Review of Li Yongsui A study of Sangkong. Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area 27.1:111-142.

Li Yongsui. 2002. A study of Sangkong [桑孔语研究]. Beijing: Central Nationalities University Press. 403 pp.

Bradley, David, Tibeto-Burman Languages and Classification IN David Bradley, ed. Papers in Southeast Asia linguistics No. 14: Tibeto-Burman languages of the Himalayas, 1-72. Pacific Linguistics, A-86, 1997.

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>