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: 2007-5-7

Name of Primary Requester: Eric Johnson, Sociolinguistics Coordinator, SIL East Asia Group

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

Associated Change request number : 2007-012 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : yha (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:
      Buyang, Baha
   
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      [pa³³ha³³]
   
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Western Buyang, Guangnan Buyang, Buyang Zhuang, Buyang
   
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      The language is been known to linguists as Buyang, and the people are called Buyang by surrounding Zhuang ([pu¹¹jaːŋ²⁴] , 布央), so we maintain the "Buyang". Speakers of the language call themselves "Baha".
   
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
      There are around 600 Baha people who speak the Baha language, though they are starting to switch to speaking Yei Northern Zhuang as their mother tongue.
   
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: yha

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:
   PR 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:
   Yunnan Province, Wenshan Zhuang-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, northern Guangnan
   county, Yanglian village in Dixu district and Anshe village in Bada district.

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:
   Tai-Kadai, Kadai, Yang-Biao, Buyang, Western

c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken
languages:
   Langnian and E’ma Buyang.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers,
radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   No

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:
The language is fairly endangered. It is only spoken in two villages, and in Daba Anshe reportedly only the older people can still speak Bahan. Middle-aged and younger have already switched to speaking Yei Northern Zhuang (Guibian). As of 1995, still used by all ages in Dixu district’s Yanglian village. All adults can speak the local Yei (Guibian) Northern Zhuang dialect, and some speak the local Southwest Mandarin dialect also.

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):
(see ISO change request form)

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: