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: 2007-5-15

Name of Primary Requester: Jamin R. Pelkey

E-mail address: Jamin_Pelkey@sil.org

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

Dr. David Bradley, La Trobe University, d.bradley@latrobe.edu.au

Associated Change request number : 2007-090 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : lkc (completed by Registration Authority)

PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the <u>public record</u> 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: Kucong
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language: Lahu
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations: Cosung, Lahlu
- d) Reason for preferred name:

Used in Chinese sources to refer to this language as distinct from Lahu proper (cf. Sun 1992, YJDZ 1983, etc). Treated as a distinct ethnic minority in Vietnam under the similar name, "Cosung".

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
 40,000 in China; 6,874 in Vietnam; 47,000 in all countries (Bradley 2007) cf., Bradley (1997).
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: lkc

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)	∠ Living language	
	Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes langua	ges in revival)
	Recently extinct language	
	Historical language	
	Ancient language	

		Artificially constructed language Macrolanguage	
		elect one. See explanations of these types at http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/types.asp) r individual languages, also complete:	
		Countries where used: China, Vietnam	
	c)	Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible: Scattered in Central Yunnan Province, China, in the following counties: Jinping, Luchun, Jiangcheng, Mengla, Yuanjiang, Xinping, Jinggu, and other counties. Also living in Muang Te District of Lai Chau Province, Vietnam.	
	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, Burmic, Ngwi (Loloish), Central.	
	c)	Closest language linguistically. For a Macrolanguage, list the individual languages (adopted and/or proposed) to be included in its group. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages: Lahu [lhu]	
4.	LA	NGUAGE 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?:	
	c)	Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use: Number of speakers is decreasing. Declining use among children. Potentially endangered Most speakers also speak Hani and/or Chinese.	

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: Dr. David Bradley
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

BRADLEY, DAVID. 1997. Tibeto-Burman Languages and Classification. Tibeto-Burman Languages of the Himalayas, ed. by David Bradley, PLS-A-86-14:1-72.

BRADLEY, DAVID. 2007. East and South East Asia. Atlas of the World's Languages, 2nd edition., ed. by R. E. Asher and Christopher Moseley. London: Routledge.

SUN JIANYI. 1992. Lahuyu Kucong hua Ruogan Tedian [Various linguistic distinctives of Kucong Lahu]. Minzu Yuwen, 1992.5:68-73.

YJDZ. 1983. Editorial Committee, eds. Yuanjiang xian diming zhi [The geographic place name gazetteer of Yuanjiang county]. Yuanjiang: Renmin Zhengfu.

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