

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: 2007-5-23

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Associated Change request number : 2007-104

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ypm

(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:
Phuma
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Phuma or Phupa
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Muji, Phula, Paotlo, Shaoji Phula (Sifter Basket Phula), Hei Muji (Black Muji), Phuli.
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Autonym used by local speakers. Note: the autonym is alternately rendered "Phupa", but this autonym is also used by a distinct Phula language in a distinct genetic cluster living along the Honghe River to the southeast of Phuma in Gejiu County. The title "Phuma" is recommended in order to keep the two referentially distinct.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Phuma: 8,000
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: [ypm]

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 |

- Artificially constructed language
 Macrolanguage

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/types.asp>)

For individual languages, also complete:

- b) Countries where used:
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 in east-central Pingbian County.
- 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), Southeastern
- 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:
Bokha

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
- 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 increasing. Speakers evidence positive language attitudes and live in an isolated location geographically. The language appears to be very vital.

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:
Personal onsite research carried out during 2006 as part of a larger linguistic survey of the Phula language varieties spoken in Yunnan Province [described in Pelkey (Forthcoming 2008)].

- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
PBMZ. 1990. Editorial Committee, eds. Pingbian Miaozu zizhi xian minzu zhi [The ethnic gazetteer of Pingbian Miao autonomous county]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.

PBXZ. 1999. Editorial Committee, eds. Pingbian Miaozu zizhixian zhi [Gazetteer of Pingbian Miao autonomous county]. Beijing: Xinhua Chubanshe.

PELKEY, JAMIN R. Forthcoming (2008). The Phula languages in synchronic and diachronic perspective, La Trobe University, PhD dissertation.

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>