

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

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

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Associated Change request number : 2007-110

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ytl

(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:
Tanglang
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Tholo
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Although 'Tholo' is a closer romanization of the actual group autonym, 'Tanglang', the Chinese romanization, is used in reference to this group in a number of published sources (e.g. Bradley 2004 and Gai 2002).
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: [ytl]

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
 - ☒ Living language
 - ☐ Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)
 - ☐ Recently extinct language
 - ☐ Historical language
 - ☐ 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:
 Northwest Yunnan Province in southern Lijiang County, Tai'an District, Hongmai Community. Locals refer this area as "Tanglangba" or 'Tanglang Basin'.
- 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:
 Lisu

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?:
 Tanglang is classified under the Yi nationality. In 1997 Tanglang was reported by a local teacher to still be used as the primary oral (unwritten) pedagogical language in local elementary schools into the third grade.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Tanglang is spoken in home, village, and local market domains. Number of speakers is decreasing. Potentially endangered.

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 survey trip to Tanglang Basin in 1997.
- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
Dr. David Bradley has also engaged in Survey work in the Tanglang region (cf. Bradley 2004).
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
BRADLEY, DAVID. 2004. Endangered Central Ngwi languages of northwestern Yunnan. Paper presented at the 37th International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics, Lund University.

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.

GAO XINGZHI. 2002. Tanglang hua gaikuang [An overview of Tanglang]. Minzu Yuwen, 2002.3.

RKPC. 2002. Editorial Committee, eds. Tabulation on the 2000 population census of the People's Republic of China (Zhongguo 2000 nian renkou pucha ziliao). vol. 1. Beijing: China Statistic Press.

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>