

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: 2007-5-25

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:

Associated Change request number : 2007-122

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : yhl

(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:
Phowa, Hlepho
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Phowa; Hlepho
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Pho, Phula, Paola, Digaopho, Daizhanpho, Sandaohong Phula (Thrice Striped Red Phula), Jiantou Phula (Conehead Phula), Hua Phula (Flowery Phula), Niuweiba Phula (Cowtail Phula), Shaoji Phula (Sifter Basket Phula), Abo, Boren, Bozi, Xiuba, Minjia.
- d) Reason for preferred name:
"Phowa" represents a romanization of the macro-level autonym as pronounced by local speakers (used by speakers of all three Phowa languages). "Hlepho" represents an endo-autonym used in numerous locations by speakers of this particular Phowa language. "Hlepho" is also generally recognized as the identity of this language group by speakers of the other two Phowa languages--Ani and Labo.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Ani Phowa: 36,000 speakers out of an ethnic population of 50,000.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: [yhl]

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
- 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:
Yunnan Province, primarily in southwestern Yanshan County, northern Mengzi County, western Weshan County, and northern 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, 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:
Labo Phowa

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 body of literature exists in Hlepho Phowa; the language is unwritten. A preliminary description of Hlepho phonology is to be published in Pelkey (forthcoming 2008).

- 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:
Spoken by all ages in home, village, market, and administrative domains in vital regions.
Number of speakers is decreasing--especially in Wenshan County.

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 between 2006-2007 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):
- HHYC. 2002. Editorial Committee, eds. Honghe Yizu cidian [An encyclopedic dictionary on the Yi of Honghe Prefecture]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- MZDZ. 1987. Editorial Committee, eds. Mengzi xian diming zhi [The geographic place name gazetteer of Mengzi county]. Mengzi: Renmin Zhengfu.
- MZNJ. 2005. Editorial Committee, eds. Mengzi xian nianjian [The Mengzi county yearbook]. Dehong: Minzu Chubanshe.
- MZXZ. 1995. Editorial Committee, eds. Mengzi xian zhi [Gazetteer of Mengzi county]. Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju Chubanshe.
- KYDZ. 1984. Editorial Committee, eds. Kaiyuan shi diming zhi [The geographic place name gazetteer of Kaiyuan county]. Kaiyuan: Renmin Zhengfu.
- KYSZ. 1996. Editorial Committee, eds. Kaiyuan shi zhi [Gazetteer of Kaiyuan county]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- PELKEY, JAMIN R. 2004. Phowa Verbal Semantics, Linguistics, Payap University: MA Thesis.
- PELKEY, JAMIN R. 2005. Puzzling over Phula: Toward the synthesis and statement of a sub-branch. Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area, 28.2.43-78.
- 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>