

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: 2007-8-1

Name of Primary Requester: Bible Translation and Literacy

E-mail address: lpmanager@btlkenya.org

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

Mundara Muturi, Mundara@btlkenya.org

Jayne Mutiga, Dept. of Linguistics and Languages, University of Nairobi,

jaynemutiga@yahoo.co.uk

Martin Njoroge, Kenyatta University

Associated Change request number : 2007-169

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : tec

(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:

Terik

- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:

- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:

Nyang'ori

- d) Reason for preferred name:

It is the natural language name according to the community members.

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:

Terik people, there are no approximations for their current population.

- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: ter

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/iso639-3/types.asp>)

b) Countries where used:

Kenya

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:

Rift Valley Province in Uasin Gishu and Nandi 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:

Nilo-Saharan, Eastern, Sudanic, Nilotic, Southern, Kalenjin, Nandi-Markweta, Terik.

c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:

Nandi

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

There are radio stations that broadcast in the language.

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?:

It is recognized by the government as a language.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

The speakers of this language are part of the larger macro-group Kalenjin. The Terik language is used in all domains of life except official matters where Kiswahili or English are used.

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:
Information obtained from a brainstorming session between some Kenyan linguists.
Including interaction with community members through the BTL project.

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
Seroney, Kipnyango. 2005. Identity, immigration and colonial dominance in Kenya: Terik and Luhya, 1942-1950. In Nigel Crawhall and Nicholas Ostler, eds. Creating outsiders: endangered languages, migration and marginalisation : Proceedings of the Ninth FEL Conference, Stellenbosch, South Africa, 18-20 November 2005. Bath, England : Foundation for Endangered Languages.

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>