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: 2007-8-16

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

Associated Change request number : 2007-183 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : hji (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:
      Haji
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Haji
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Aji. Haji speakers retain initial *h (hence 'Haji') whilst their neighbors identify them as 'Aji'
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Autonym, easily understood and pronounced same in English
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      17,500 Haji people in two communities (see 2b)
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

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](http://www.sil.org/iso639-2D3/types.asp))

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Indonesia (Sumatra)

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   12 villages (16,500 speakers) in the South Sumatran regency of Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan. Additionally, there are around 1000 Haji people in a few villages located in the regency of Lampung Selatan, the product of a series of migrations in the 1930's from the Haji homeland.

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:

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:
   Haji, being a minority linguistic group and having had a word-taboo system, has absorbed a tremendous amount of loanwords from the neighboring Lampung language. The borrowing, including around a third of basic vocabulary, is so pronounced that it takes outsider speakers of even related varieties months or years of exposure to understand and speak it.

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:
   Haji is used in all informal domains. People consider themselves ethnically distinct from the Malay and Lampungic groups around them.

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:
   Two survey trips to the Haji areas.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
   Wurm, S.A. & Siro Hattori (eds.). 1983. Language atlas of the Pacific area, part II, Japan area, Philippines and Formosa, mainland and insular South-East Asia. Canberra: The Australian Academy of the Humanities in collaboration with The Japan Academy. This atlas mentioned "Aji" as a Malay dialect. It was again mentioned by Mitani (Mitani, Yasuyuki. 1980. Languages of South Sumatra. In Tsubouchi, ed., South Sumatra: Man and Agriculture, pp.1 - 16.), and written about in two government publications:


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
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:

