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: 2007-8-31

Name of Primary Requester: Ethnologue Editor

E-mail address: editor_ethnologue@sil.org

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

Associated Change request number : 2007-249   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : lzn   (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:
        Naga, Leinong

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

    c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
        Lainong Naga; Lenaung Naga; Yao Dyang Naga (a Naga people group, potentially a sub-group of Leinong, that speaks Leinong Naga as their mother tongue)

    d) Reason for preferred name:
        Autonym for separate Naga language. Spelling based on local pronounciation.

    e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
        Leinong Naga, estimated 8,000 or more

    f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: LZN

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:
Myanmar (Burma)

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
The Naga hills, Lahe township (esp. near Lahe town) & Khamti township, Khamti district, Sagaing division, northwest Myanmar.

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, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Naga, Unclassified

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:
Closest languages linguistically may be Ponyo Naga or Gongwang Naga (however, it is yet to be established if these are actually separate languages or related dialects w/ separate autonyms & ethnic divisions).

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
small dictionary (however, no known established orthography)

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?:
no

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Language is vital, reporting desire to maintain language and identity. Leinong is reported to be language of wider communication in area for other Naga groups. Domains of use: at home, with spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, own children, with friends, at work, at market, for funerals, at village meetings, and by children at play.

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:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

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