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: 2007-251 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier: umn (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, Makyan
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Makyan
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Macham Naga; Leinong (the language is viewed by some as a sub-variety of Leinong Naga; however, it is a different language from Leinong Naga); Ponyo (again, Makyan is a different language from that spoken by Ponyo Naga).
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Autonym for separate Naga language. Spelling based on local pronunciation and Burmese romanization conventions.
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Makyan Naga, estimated population 3,000 to 4,500.
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: MAN

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, villages scattered within Lahe 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 with separate
   autonyms and 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.?:
   none known

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. Domains of use: at
home, with spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, own children, with friends, at work, 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
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: