

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: 2009-12-17

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

Associated Change request number : 2010-006

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : tst

(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:
Tondi Songway Kiini meaning "mountain Songhay language."
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Songway Kiini
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
TSK (Heath's grammar)
- d) Reason for preferred name:
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
Not sure of ethnonym. Population ~3,000 (1998)
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: tsk

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%2D3/types.asp>)

b) Countries where used:
Mali

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Location: Mopti region, Douentza cercle, Gandamia commune & Petaka commune.
Spoken in several villages 15-35 kms northeast of Douentza.
Population: ~3,000 (1998)

Kikara [ki:ra]	15.12.29 N, 2.45.00 W	pop. 788
Banikani [banʁan]	15.11.4 N, 2.48.01 W	pop. 245
Mounivel [muni]	15.11.15 N, 2.50.36 W	pop. 313
Ganka	???	
Dansa	15.05.00 N, 2.44.12 W	pop. 926
Albengouma [almi:na]	15.04.55 N, 2.48.30 W	pop. 394
Ganda Bundo	???	

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, Songhai, Southern

c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Not sure which Songhay language is closest linguistically. From Amazon.com: "Tondi Songway Kiini (TSK) is a tonal language.... Unlike other Songhay languages, TSK preserves the lexical and grammatical tones of its proto-language and also exhibits unique systems for the expression of focalization and relativization."

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

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

- 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?:
Not recognised as distinct by government. Koyraboro Senni Songhay is supposedly used in education.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
They claim to have come to the region from the southwest, eventually displacing the ancient Tellem people. (from Heath's grammar)

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:

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
Heath, Jeffery. 2005. Tondi Songway Kiini (Songhay, Mali): Reference Grammar and TSK-English-French Dictionary. Stanford Monographs in African Languages, Center for the Study of Language and Information. ISBN-10: 157586505X.

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>