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: 2010-4-23

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

Associated Change request number: 2010-023 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier: nru (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:
   Narua

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

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
   Na, Mosuo, Mosso, Moso, Eastern Naxi, Nazu, Naru. Speakers of Narua in Yunnan are officially classified within the Naxi nationality group, whereas those in Sichuan are officially classified within the Mongolian nationality group.

d) Reason for preferred name:
   This is what the speakers themselves call the language. (It means "Na language.")

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
   The speakers call themselves "Na" but are referred to by outsiders in Chinese as "Mosuo." The speaker population is approximately 47,000 speakers, of which approximately 26,000 reside in Yunnan Province and 21,000 reside in Sichuan province.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: [nru]

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/iso639-3/types.asp)

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:

P. R. China

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

Sichuan and Yunnan provinces border area around Lugu Lake, that is, Ninglang Yi Autonomous County, Yunnan and Muli Tibetan Autonomous County and Yanyuan County, Sichuan province.

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, Burmic (or Qiangic), Naxi

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:

Naxi

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 to our knowledge.
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?:
None to our knowledge.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Vital in intimate domains (home, etc.) among rural Na/Mosuo people. Most speakers are classified within the official Naxi nationality group of Yunnan province, but speakers in Sichuan province are classified within the Mongolian nationality group.

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:
Native speakers of Narua known to us consider their language to be separate from and mutually unintelligible (though related) to Naxi.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
This proposal is based on information from SIL-EAG linguists and others with years of experience in Naxi and Narua language and culture research.

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:

