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: 2010-5-16

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

Associated Change request number : 2010-031 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : lnr (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:
      Lolo, Nanhua

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Lolovu (literally: "Lolo language"; "Lolo people" is "Lolopo")

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Central Yi, Lulupu, Luolu, Lolopo

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      This name is used by the speakers of their own language, modified by the county in which
      the language is spoken, because the same autonym is used by speakers of two other
      closely related, but mutually unintelligible, languages.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete
      individual language currently in use):
      Lolo (Lolopo), classified within the official Yi nationality, speaker population of
      approximately 120,000 (2000).

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: lnh

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

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Artificially constructed language

(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:
   People's Republic of 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:
   Central and Western Yunnan Province, in Nanhua County within the Chuxiong Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Jingdong County within the Pu'er Municipal Prefecture, Xiangyun County, Nanjian Yi Nationality Autonomous County, and Weishan Yi and Hui Nationalities Autonomous County, all three within the Dali Bai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Xinpeng Yi and Dai Nationalities Autonomous County with the Yuxi Municipal Prefecture, and Yulong Naxi Nationality Autonomous County with Lijiang Municipal Prefecture.

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, Southeastern, Burmic, Ngwi, Central

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:
   Yao'an Lolo, Shuangbai Lolo

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)

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?:
   Though the prefecture in which the speakers live is classified as an Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, the official national standard language variety for the Yi nationality is
Nuosu (Liangshang or Northern Yi, [iii]), not this language. Therefore this language is not officially recognized nor used in education at present.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
This language is widely used in all intimate domains by village Lolo people and does not appear immediately endangered by Chinese, although many young people control a basic level of spoken Chinese.

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:
SIL East Asia Group linguists with a decade of experience with Lolopo languages and mother tongue Lolopo speakers.

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: