

# ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

## Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2011-037 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2010-12-6

Primary Person submitting request: Ethnologue Editor

Affiliation: SIL

E-mail address: editor underscore ethnologue at sil dot org

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

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):

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 and will be posted on the ISO 639-3 website.

### Types of change requests

This form is to be used in requesting changes (whether creation, modification, or deletion) to elements of the *ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*. The types of changes that are possible are to 1) modify the reference information for an existing code element, 2) propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group; 3) retire a code element from use, including merging its scope of denotation into that of another code element, 4) split an existing code element into two or more new language code elements, or 5) create a new code element for a previously unidentified language variety. Fill out section 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 below as appropriate, and the final section documenting the sources of your information. The process by which a change is received, reviewed and adopted is summarized on the final page of this form.

Type of change proposed (check one):

1. ☐ Modify reference information for an existing language code element
2. ☐ Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group
3. ☐ Retire a language code element from use (duplicate or non-existent)
4. ☒ Expand the denotation of a code element through the merging one or more language code elements into it (retiring the latter group of code elements)
5. ☐ Split a language code element into two or more new code elements
6. ☐ Create a code element for a previously unidentified language

For proposing a change to an existing code element, please identify:

Affected ISO 639-3 identifier: cka; cmr

Associated reference name: Chin, Khumi Awa; Chin, Mro

### 1. Modify an existing language code element

(a) What are you proposing to change:

- ☐ Language reference name; generally this is changed only if it is erroneous;

- if usage is shifting to a new preferred form, the new form may be added (next box)
- ☐ Language additional names
- ☐ Language type (living, extinct, historical, etc.)
- ☐ Language scope (individual language or macrolanguage)

(b) What new value(s) do you propose:

(c) Rationale for change:

## 2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group

(a) For an existing Macrolanguage, what change to its individual language membership do you propose:

(b) Rationale for change:

For a new Macrolanguage proposal, please also complete the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3\_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3\_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”), which must also be submitted to fully document the intended meaning for the new macrolanguage.

## 3. Retire a language code element from use

(a) Reason for change:

- ☐ There is no evidence that the language exists.
- ☐ This is equivalent to another ISO 639-3 language.

(b) If equivalent with another code element, with which ISO 639-3 code element (identifier and name) is it equivalent:

(c) Rationale for change:

## 4. Expand the denotation of a code element through merging of one or more code elements

(a) List the languages (identifier and name) to be merged into this code element and retired from use: Chin, Khumi Awa (cka) and Chin, Mro (cmr) should be merged into one code. The new name for this language should be changed to "Mro-Khimi".

(b) Rationale for change

The 1931 Census of Burma report contains an appendix about the “Awa Khami”, “Ahraing Khami”, and “Mro”. Clan lists as well as some vocabulary items are included and make it easier to identify which groups were being referred to.

The Awa Khami and Ahraing Khami vocabulary items from the 1931 Census are very similar to

each other and match with wordlists collected from the group today known as Mro-Khimi.

The Mro-Khimi today recognize two broad sub-groupings, Wakung (“downstream”) and Areung (“upstream”). The speech variety spoken by the vast majority of people is known as Wakung. ‘Wa’ is a Rakhine/Burmese word meaning “mouth of a stream”. ‘Kung’ is a Mro-Khimi word also meaning “mouth of a stream”. This “Awa Khami” clan lists from the 1931 Census match with the current Wakung clans, making identification clear.

The Areung sub-group includes multiple speech varieties, including Hrengna and Xata. This sub-group matches with the Ahraing Khami in the 1931 Census.

The Wakung and Areung groups consider themselves to belong to one common overall group, Mro-Khimi, and speak similar speech varieties. Thus, they are grouped together here under one ISO entry.

Regarding the name for the group, there is currently some disagreement. While most of the group uses the name Mro-Khimi, those living in Buthidaung Township use the name Khimi. The majority group has chosen to include Mro in their name to distinguish themselves from the Khumi, who live in Paletwa Township, Chin State. However, the group living in Buthidaung Township does not have contact with the Khumi. Instead, they distinguish themselves from the Mru who live nearby by not including “Mro” in their name. Both groups agree, however, that they do not want to be called “Chin”.

For the ISO entry, we have chosen to use the name chosen by the majority with a note about the situation in Buthidaung Township.

In the 1931 Census, the vocabulary lists of “Mro” match with wordlists from the group today known as Mru (mro), not Mro-Khimi. This group lives in Bangladesh and Myanmar and speaks a very divergent speech variety from the Mro-Khimi. They are known by a variety of other names including Mrung, Mrusa, Dak, Launghu, and Taung “mountain” Mru.

Mru (mro) is already represented by a distinct ISO entry, and the current Mro (cmr) entry has up until now been used to refer to the Mro-Khimi. Thus, for clarity, it would be better to merge the Chin, Khumi Awa (cka) and Chin, Mro (cmr) entries and change the name to Mro-Khimi.

## **5. Split a language code element into two or more code elements**

- (a) List the languages into which this code element should be split:

By the language identification criteria set forth in ISO 639-3, the simple fact of distinct identities is not enough to assign separate identifiers. The criteria are defined in the standard as follows:

For this part of ISO 639, judgments regarding when two varieties are considered to be the same or different languages are based on a number of factors, including linguistic similarity, intelligibility, a common literature (traditional or written), a common writing system, the views of users concerning the relationship between language and identity, and other factors. The following basic criteria are followed:

- Two related varieties are normally considered varieties of the same language if users of each variety have inherent understanding of the other variety (that is, can understand based on

knowledge of their own variety without needing to learn the other variety) at a functional level.

- Where intelligibility between varieties is marginal, the existence of a common literature or of a common ethnolinguistic identity with a central variety that both understand can be strong indicators that they should nevertheless be considered varieties of the same language.
  - Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages
- (b) Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:
- (c) Does the language code element to be split represent a major language in which there already exists a significant body of literature and research? Are there contexts in which all the proposed separate languages may still be considered the same language—as in having a common linguistic identity, a shared (or undistinguished) body of literature, a written form in common, etc.? If so, please comment.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3\_NewCodeRequestForm.doc” or “ISO639-3\_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted for each new identifier that is to be created. That step can be deferred until this form has been processed by the ISO 639-3 registrar.

## **6. Create a new language code element**

- (a) Name of missing language:
- (b) State the case that this language is not the same as or has not been included within any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3\_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3\_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted to more fully document the new language.

## **Sources of information**

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

- (a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:
- (b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:  
Sociolinguistic research was conducted by Myanmar researchers in 2009 and 2011 (because of local sensitivities, the publication of this document has been delayed). The

researchers collected background information about the Mro-Khimi community and documented language data through wordlists, leader interviews, and participatory tools.

- (c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):  
Ba Thin, U. 1933. The Awa Khamis, Ahraing Khamis, and Mros in the Chin Hill Area (Saingdin), Buthidaung Township. In *Census of India, 1931, Volume XI: Burma, Part I. Report*, ed. by J. J. Bennison, 248-256. Rangoon: Government Printing and Stationery.

Ohn Pe, U. 1933. The Awa Khamis, Ahraing Khamis, and Mros in the Ponnagyun Chin Hills, Ponnagyun Township. In *Census of India, 1931, Volume XI: Burma, Part I. Report*, ed. by J. J. Bennison, 257-264. Rangoon: Government Printing and Stationery.

## The change proposal process

A request to change the code set goes through a six-step process:

1. A user of ISO 639-3 proposes a change and submits it to the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority (ISO 639-3/RA) using this form.
2. The ISO 639-3 registrar processes the change request to verify that the request is compatible with the criteria set forth in the standard and to ensure that the submitter has supplied all necessary information. This may involve rounds of interaction with the submitter.
3. When the change request proposal is complete in its documentation (including all associated New Code Requests), the change request is promoted to “Proposed Change” status and the ISO 639-3 registrar posts the request on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA. Also at this time, an announcement is sent to anyone requesting notification of new proposals matching their specified criteria (region and/or language family of interest). Periodically, a message maybe sent to the general LINGUIST discussion list on Linguist List (<http://linguistlist.org/issues/index.html>), and other appropriate discussion lists, inviting individuals to review and comment on pending proposals. Anyone may request from the ISO 639-3 registrar to receive notification regarding proposals involving languages in a specific region of the world or specific language family.
4. Individuals may send comments to the ISO 639-3 registrar for compilation. The consensus of early reviews may result in promotion to “Candidate Status” (with or without amendment), or withdrawal of the change request, if the conclusion is that the request is not in keeping with the stated criteria of the ISO 639-3 standard.
5. Three months prior to the end of the annual cycle of review and update, a new notice is posted on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA, and an announcement listing the Candidate Status Change Requests is posted to the LINGUIST discussion list and other discussion lists, as requested by their owners. All change requests are then open to further review and comment by any interested party for a period of three months. A Change Request received after the start of Candidacy phase must wait until the next annual cycle for consideration. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that a minimum of three months is allotted for the review of every proposal.
6. At the end of the formal review period, a given Change Request may be: 1) adopted as a whole; 2) adopted in part (specific changes implicit in the whole Change Request may be adopted separately); 3) rejected as a whole; or 4) amended and resubmitted for the next review cycle. All change requests remain permanently archived at the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA.

**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/>  
E-mail: [iso639-3@sil.org](mailto:iso639-3@sil.org)

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

**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/> .

Linguist List. Ancient and Extinct Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>

Linguist List. Constructed Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>