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: 2011-8-8

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Associated Change request number : 2011-085 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : fkk (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:
      Kəryə-Konzəl or Kirya-Konzəl
   
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Our transcription
      Dialect   Language   One K person   Plural K people
      Kəryə    [kákáɾjə]    [ndókákáɾjə]    [kákáɾjə]
      Konzəl   [kónsɛl]    [ndókátseɛl]    [kátsɛl]
      Note: Blench and Ndamsai (2007) list the autonymns as "myá Kákíryà" and "myá Kónzɛl"
   
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Kirya, Fali of Kirya, Fali of Kiria, Fali of Mijilu
   
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      The name reflects the names used by speakers (autonyms).
   
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Estimated around 5,800 to 9,100 people
   
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: fkk

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
3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a) This language is: □ Signed       ☒ Spoken       □ Attested only in writings

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
   Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.3

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: Hya [hya] and Kamwe [hig]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   There are no significant works of existing literature in any of the Fali varieties nor regular radio programmes that would cause one variety of Fali to be more prestigious than another. However, this has not stopped some people from writing their own variety as shown by the following examples.

   […]

   Konzel – a book about marriage written by Nuhu Tini, an elder and a teacher who lives and works at Meha 20km from Mijilu.

   Kerye – Rev Anthony Ndamsai has co-authored a dictionary in Kerye with Roger Blench (draft). The people reported that Ndamsai “can write “our story” and about anything in the language”.

b) Countries where used:
   Nigeria

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Mubi Local Government Area, Adamawa State, Nigeria. 10.43N 13.42E

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
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?:
The Government recognizes the language, perhaps as “Fali” perhaps as “Kirya”. It is not used in any formal education or as a language of instruction. It is not taught in the schools/

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Some of the Kəryə (and other Fali speakers) see the Kəryə-Konzəl as socially as part of Fali (of Mubi, including Fali [fli], Zizilivakan [ziz], and Kəryə-Konzəl). All consider their language as different from the other Fali ([fli] and [ziz]). They all see themselves as socially and linguistically distinct from Kamwe [hig]. Some Konzel see themselves as socially, but not linguistically the same as the Menta, who are sometimes considered Fali, but speak a dialect which seems to be part of Hya [hya].

Kəryə-Konzəl is used more than LWCs in the home (with family and friends and when praying), when at farm, when preparing for weddings or funerals and at the small local market. Hausa [hau] is used at the local dispensary and at the larger market nearby. English and Haus are used in school.
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:

The sociolinguistic survey of the Fali of Mubi carried out in April/May, 2008. Kəryə and Konzəl villages were visited and local speakers interviewed as part of this survey. I also interviewed Məntə [hya] speakers. No Higi speakers were interviewed concerning Kəryə and Konzəl.

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:
