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: 2011-8-30

Name of Primary Requester: Jesse Gates

E-mail address: jesse underscore gates at sil dot org

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Hiroyuki Suzuki, Université de Provence / JSPS, minibutasan at gmail dot com

Associated Change request number: 2011-156 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier: nyz (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:
   Nyagrong-Minyag

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

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
   Xinglong-Muya

d) Reason for preferred name:
   "The autonym of Nyagrong-Minyag speakers is /ˈmeɲa/ and originated from Tibetan mi
   nyag…" There is another language in Kangding [Dar-rtse-mdo] also called Minyag.
   "Because of this reason, the place name [Nyagrong] is added to Nyagrong-Minyag" (Suzuki, Forthcoming).

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
   Nyagrong-Minyag, 1000

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: nya

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
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:
   Nyagrong-Minyag is spoken by about 1000 people living in parts of Jialaxi 甲拉西 (WT rGya-rwa-gshis) and parts of Bomei 博美 (WT Bangsmad) Townships (Suzuki 2009, 2010). Issues of dialectology are still being sorted, but for now two dialects have been identified: Jialaxi and Bomei. More research is needed to identify which villages are primarily Kham Tibetan and which are primarily Nyagrong-Minyag. So far, Heiri Village of Jialaxi Township has been identified as a primarily Nyagrong-Minyag speaking. However, most Nyagrong-Minyag speakers are multi-lingual, speaking Kham also (Suzuki, pc).

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, rGyalrongic

   c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
      1. sTau;
      2. dGe-bshes-rtsa
      3. Shangzhai [jih]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
   a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
      A few recorded wordlists and sentences, otherwise nothing.
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?:
no

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Identify themselves as Tibetan (藏族), but qualify that they are /ˈmeŋa/. Nyagrong-Minyag is used in the home and among the children as they play with one another (especially in the townships and villages).
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:
   None

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   I have had personal communication via emails, phone conversations and face-to-face conversations with Hiroyuki Suzuki who has done extensive research among the Nyagrong-Minyag.

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:


LinguistList. Constructed Languages. [http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html](http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html)