

ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2011-159 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2011-8-31

Primary Person submitting request: Shinu PR

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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: ori

Associated reference name: Oriya

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:
Create the macrolanguage Oriya [ori] with constituent members Oriya [ory] and Sambalpuri [spv]
- (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:
- (b) Rationale for change

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

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

(b) Sambalpuri

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

(c) Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:

A sociolinguistic survey was done in 2007 by Eldose K Mathew concluded that the Sambalpuri has been spoken in nearly 9 districts of Orissa. It also been spoken in adjacent states.

(d) Sambalpuri is spoken in many domains and it is actively using in Sambalpuri villages. The attitude of MT's towards their mother tongue is very positive, and they have very positive attitude towards its developments.

(e) Sambalpuri shows 75-76% of lexical similarity with the state language, Oriya.

(f) LUAV questionnaire, 88% people said that Sambalpuri is their favorite language and the coming generation would continue to speak this language. In the village, youngsters feel happy to speak Sambalpuri.

(g) There are many books available in Sambalpuri. There is a Sambalpuri radio station and news paper publishing from Bargarh there are news paper in Sambalpuri by Oriya script

(h)

(i) 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.

Oriya is the official language of Orissa. It is a well developed language and one of the scheduled language in India. Oriya language is written by Oriya script.

- (j) Sambalpuri is a regional language spoken in 9 districts of Orissa and adjacent states. There are many literature is available in Sambalpuri but it is written with Oriya script. Many scholars have done their thesis on Sambalpuri like Semantics of Sambalpuri etc, and most of them are working in Sambalpuri University. The researchers could visit the Sambalpuri university library, they found many thesis written on Sambalpuri.

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:
Sambalpuri: A sociolinguistic survey by Eldose K Mathew. He concluded that Sambalpuri is a different language from Oriya.
- (b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
Eldose could interview two people, Bijay K Tripathy (Semantics of Sambalpuri) and Kunjaban Patel (A Sambalpuri Phonetic Reader) from Sambalpuri university to get the information about Sambalpuri language. He has included their comments also into his sruvey report.
- (c) Tripaty, Bijay.1984, 49 Sambalpuri semantics, (unpublished manuscript). (He is the head of the English department of Sambalpuri University and he told the researchers that in all aspects Sambalpuri is different from Oriya including in sound, form, meaning and lexicon.
- (d) The well known poet, Manglu Charon Vishal from Parman pur village of Sambalpur, wrote many songs and drama in Sambalpuri. He said that Oriya and Sambalpuri are closely

related as Oriya originated from Sanskrit. In the same way, Sambalpuri also originated from Sanskrit.

- (e) Patel, Kunjaban. (ed) A Sambalpuri Phonetic Reader (unpublished manuscript)
- (f) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosli_language#Official_status (Accessed on 26.08.2011).
Sambalpuri language also known as Kosli language and other details about sambalpuri available here.
- (g) Politics of Sambalpuri or Kosali as a Dialect of Oriya in Orissa: Tuna Biswal
<http://www.languageinindia.com/nov2010/sambalpuri.pdf> (Accessed on 31.08.2011)
- (h) <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sambalpuri_Region&oldid=289846083>. (Sambalpur region)
- (i) "Sambalpuri Region." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 14 May 2009, 09:28 UTC. 22 May 2009
- (j)

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

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>