

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: 2011-8-31

Name of Primary Requester: Shinu PR

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

NLCI, Logos Centre, Horamavu Agara, Hennur Road, Bangalore, India - 560043

Associated Change request number : 2011-159

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : spv

(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:
Sambalpuri
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Dom, Western Oriya, and Kosali or Koshali
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Local people report that in Sambalpur and nearby places, they call their language Sambalpuri, but in other parts of the region they call it the language Koshal. This is because Koshal was the kingdom and the Sambalpur region was under the Koshal kingdom.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
According to 2001 census, Sambalpuri population is 18,002,812.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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

- ☐ Artificially constructed language
☐ Macrolanguage

(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:

India

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:

Orissa [Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Sonpur, Nuvapada, and Kalhandi districts]. In Chhattisgarh [Raipur, Raigarh and Jagdalpur districts]. About one-third of the population of the state of Orissa (more than 10 million) uses Sambalpuri as their mother tongue.

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:
Not classified

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:

The Ethnologue classifies Sambalpuri as a dialect of Oriya called Western Oriya.

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 many published books of song, drama, stories etc are available in this languages. There is a Sambalpuri radio station and news paper publishing from Bargarh there are news in Sambalpuri by Oriya script. There are several Radio and T.V. programmes in Sambalpuri. All India Radio broadcasts Sambalpuri songs and agricultural programmes from Sambalpur station in this language. Sambalpur university offers Diploma course in Sambalpuri studie. Oriya script is used for writing this language.

- 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?:
It is not recognized by the government.
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Sambalpuri is spoken by different people groups, such as Brahmin, Vaishya, Kulta, Mali, Teli, Karan, Kumbhar, Goud, Ganda, Ghasi, Aghria, Bhulia, Mahar, Tanti, Luhura, Keut, Tiar, Kudumi, Napit, Dhobi and Chamar. The main tribes are Juang, Kui, Koya, Orang, Kondh, Kolha, Binjhal, Saura, Sabar, Bhuyan, Kisan, Kuda, Kharia and Munda. Though most of the tribal communities they have their own variety, they still speak Sambalpuri.

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:

- 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
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>
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:

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/>.

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

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