

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: 2012-1-18

Name of Primary Requester: Eric Johnson

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

SIL East Asia Group

Associated Change request number : 2012-048

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : bvp

(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:

Bumang (布芒语)

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

Bumang

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

Manzhang Dai

- d) Reason for preferred name:

This is the name by which this language has been made known to the Chinese linguistic community by linguist Dao Jie who first identified this language as a distinct language.

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):

According to linguist Dao Jie, between 200 and 300 Bumang people in two villages speak Bumang. Though the Bumang are classified by the government as belonging to the official Dai nationality, their language is unlike the other three Dai language groups in their home county (Jinping), that is, the Tai Don aka White Tai, the Tai Dam aka Black Tai, and the Pu'er Dai).

- 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:
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:
Yunnan province, Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefecture, in two villages, Manzhang-Shangzhai and Mangzhang-Xiazhai of Mengla district of Jinping Miao-Yao-Dai autonomous county. (300 meters in elevation) (云南省红河哈尼族彝族自治州金平苗族瑶族傣族自治县勐拉地区的曼仗上寨和曼仗下寨, 海拔为 3 0 0 多米)
- 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:
The Bumang speakers have been classified within the Dai nationality group of China. However, Dao Jie after extensive phonological, lexical and grammatical comparison, concludes that the language is actually in the Palaungic branch of the Mon-Khmer language family, a different language family from the other languages spoken by the Dai nationality people (which are in the Tai-Kadai family).
- 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:
Dao Jie provides evidence that this language could belong to the Palaungic branch of Mon-Khmer, perhaps closely related to Blang.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
none

- 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?:

This language is not officially recognized by any level of government for purposes of language development at this point (e.g. orthography development, publications, broadcasts, education), but the publication of Jie Dao's book on this language in a series edited by the national academy of social sciences (CASS) under the name "Bumang Language Research" (see Chinese reference below) indicates that there is government recognition of this language as a unique, distinct language.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

The Bumang people have a distinct identity, different from other nationality groups and different from the other three ethnolinguistic groups in their county also classified within the official Dai nationality. Unlike the larger ethnolinguistic groups within the Dai nationality group, the Bumang people are not Buddhist, but rather live by a traditional "Animst" worldview. Though in the two Bumang villages, the language is still being used in informal domains, Dao Jie notes that young people can speak the languages of surrounding language groups, considers their language to be endangered.

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):

Dao Jie. (author) 2007. Bumang Language Research. Research into Newly Discovered Languages of China series. Beijing: People's Publishing House. (ISBN: 710508995)

(刀洁 (著). 《布芒语研究》 中国新发现语言研究丛书. 北京: 人民出版社, 2007年出版了.)

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>