

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: 2012-2-10

Name of Primary Requester: Ethnologue Editor

E-mail address: editor underscore ethnologue at sil dot org

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

Associated Change request number : 2012-050

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : nqq

(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:
Naga, Kyan-Karyaw
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Naga, Kyan and Naga, Karyaw
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Chen, Kyan, Kayu, Karyaw, Kayaw, Kaiyaw
- d) Reason for preferred name:
These 2 speech varieties are quite similar to each other. Speakers of each variety refer to themselves simply by their variety name (Kyan or Karyaw, respectively); they do not have an overarching name for their language as a whole. Thus, both names should be included in the language name or the dialect groups will feel left out and unrepresented.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
The Kyan-Karyaw Naga community has approximately 13 villages in Lahe Township, with an approximate total population of 9,000 speakers.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: nkk

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:
Myanmar
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
along the border with India in northern Lahe Township within Khamti District, Sagaing Division, Myanmar
- 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, Jingpho-Konyak-Bodo, Konyak-Bodo-Garo, Konyak
- 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:
not closely related linguistically to any of its neighbors, but closest to Naga, Lao and to the Chuyo and Gaqkat varieties of Naga, Tase [nst]

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?:
not officially recognized
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
language vitality vigorous and language used in all domains of daily life in the villages

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:
same as on "Request for Change" form

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
same as on "Request for Change" form

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>