ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2012-150 (completed by Registration authority)
Date: 15/08/12

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

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):
   Lille Øvregaten 20F, 5018, Bergen, Norway

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. a language code element into two or more new code elements

6. XXX 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: vag
Associated reference name: Vagla

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:

   (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_NewCode RequestForm.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:

   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.

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

(c) 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.

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: Kyitu

(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 Ethnologue (16th edition) Kira and Sitigo appear under 'Alternate name' of Vagla [vag] spoken in Ghana. The two ethnonyms surely refer to the people whose language is spoken only in Vonkoro, Ivory Coast. The inhabitants call their language Kyitu [kᶨɪ̀tʊ̀]. Kyitu is not a dialect or a variant of Vagla. Kyitu is another Western Grusi language because (a) politically the Kyira of Vonkoro do not claim rights on Vagla land, and no owners of Vagla territory claim rights on Vonkoro (b) it is a specific linguistic variety spoken only in Vonkoro, but was spoken in four settlements before Samori’s battle in the area, none of them on Vagla land, (c) linguistically, despite lexical evidence which shows that Kyitu is a Western Grusi language, no evidence has been presented which support that the Kyira people of Vonkoro are closer to Vagla than any other Western Grusi language, (d) all Western Grusi languages show high percentage of lexical similarity with one another, as shown in Bendor-Samuel, 1965; Manessy, 1969a,b; Kleinewillinghöfer, 1997; Brindle, 2011, and, finally, (e) no one I talked to in Vonkoro agree that the languages Vagla and Kyitu are mutually intelligible. Overall, treating Kyitu as a variant of Vagla does a disfavor to Western Grusi linguistics by classifying a language which otherwise could greatly inform the diachrony of the language group as a whole. It also ignores the people's view of their origin and cultural history since the Kyira people in Vonkoro claim that the languages Vagla and Kyitu are mutually unintelligible. There are practically no contact between speakers of Vagla and Kyitu, and the elders do not remember a time when Kyira and Vagla people had family, religious or economic ties. In the Western Grusi group, there are many grammatical and lexical similarities between the languages, yet no studies have demonstrated the relationship between Vagla and Kyitu. The present classification is unfortunate since Manessy (1969) had already distinguished the two languages. There exists literature and research on Vagla, but not on Kyitu. There exists no contexts in which Kyitu and Vagla may be considered the same language. Kleinewillinghöfer (1999) presents (i) the development of the (current) classification of Kyitu in the literature, and (ii) strong arguments in favour of its status as a language on its own and a dissociation from Vagla. It has never been established that Kyitu is a language spoken by descents of people living in what is known as Vagla land today, in like manner, say, a language spoken by descents of people living in Sisaala land. Crucially, the Kyira of Vonkoro rejects the theory which identify them as belonging to Vagla (as Naden (1988:46) suggests in the following quote "Siti seems to be an old name for a group of Vagla to the west of the Black Volta"). The situation is different
from the language Deg, spoken in Ghana and Ivory Coast, where populations on both sides of the border acknowledge ethnical ties and common history.

NB: This change will affect an existing code element (Affected ISO 639-3 identifier: vag).

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:

Linguistic fieldwork in Vonkoro (approx. two months between January 2012 to June 2012)

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

Zina Baatu (Chief of Vonkoro), Zina Bakari (Landlord of Vonkoro), Zina Kipo Hadou (son of late Chief) and Zina Hasana, Zina Daare, Minanta Kaute (elderly Kyira women). These are the primary sources who provided me first-hand testimony on oral history and Kyira identity.

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):


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
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:
Linguist List. Ancient and Extinct Languages.
http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html
Linguist List. Constructed Languages.
http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html