

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: 2014-6-3

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Associated Change request number : 2014-004

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : jje

(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:
Jejueo
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Jejueo
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Jeju(mal), Cheju(mal), Cheycwu(mal)
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Jejueo is the name used by the Jejueo Preservation Society, the Tamla Cultural Research Institute at Jeju National University, the Jeju Island Development Institute, and the provincial government of Jeju Island, which employs the name in its 2007 'Jejueo Conservation and Promotion Ordinance'. Moreover, as evidenced by the titles in the bibliography listed in section 5c, the term Jejueo has come to be widely used in linguistic and governmental publications. It would be most unfortunate if the expressed wishes of the Jejueo community were not followed in the choice of the language's name. Assuming that the name Jejueo is adopted, the most appropriate three-letter identifier would be "jje", with each letter corresponding to the first letter of a syllable in the word's name. The identifier "jjm" is probably best avoided because of its association with the old name for the language (Jejumul), which implied that Jejueo is a dialect rather than a language.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
It is currently estimated that Jejueo is spoken by 5000 to 10,000 ethnic Koreans, mostly on Jeju Island (total population, 600,000), Korea.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: jje

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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ancient language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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:
Korea and (to a much lesser extent) Japan
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Jejueo is spoken primarily on Jeju Island (33°22'N 126°32'E) in Korea. It is also used by some ethnic Koreans in the Osaka area of Japan, who fled there in the late 1940s and early 1950s at a time of harsh military suppression on Jeju Island.
- 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
n/a

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

- a) This language is: Signed Spoken Attested only in writings
- b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Koreanic
- 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:
Korean

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

A standard Jejueo orthography was developed by a group of researchers and linguists, and guidelines for its use were released in 2013. The Jeju Ministry of Education has released 8 online textbooks for elementary and middle schools. Various children's storybooks have been published in Jejueo, and some newspapers publish Jejueo dialogues and Jejueo novels in serial form. In addition, the Jejueo Preservation Society publishes a bimonthly magazine in Jejueo. Two radio stations broadcast programs that include some Jejueo conversation.

- 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?:

One elementary school on Jeju Island has been officially designated by the Jeju Island Ministry of Education as a laboratory (demonstration) school for teaching Jejueo. For now Jejueo is being taught as an extra-curricular activity, although the school plans eventually to incorporate it into the regular curriculum, including Korean, social studies, music (where children learn Jejueo folk songs), and so on. In addition, Jejueo is taught in some other schools in extra-curricular classes or clubs through cultural activities and occasional field trips to speech contests, festivals and other events.

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

Jejueo is used primarily in informal settings (e.g., in the home), largely by elderly speakers with a strong sense of ethnolinguistic identity. Moreover, here is reason to believe that many people born and raised on Jeju Island speak a colloquial variety of Korean that is in fact a mixed language that draws mostly on Korean but includes some Jejueo as well.

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:

Our research team consists of Dr. Changyong Yang (Associate Professor in the College of Education at Jeju National University and a speaker of Jejueo), Dr. William O’Grady (Professor of Linguistics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa), and Sejung Yang (Ph.D. candidate at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, also a speaker of Jejueo). As part of our long-term documentation and revitalization project, we have conducted a variety of studies on the status of Jejueo. There is no doubt that it is a language distinct from Korean. Only a relatively small portion of the words on the Swadesh list (less than 25%) are the same in Korean and Jejueo, and the two languages have very different systems of verbal suffixation. Moreover, mutual intelligibility studies that we have conducted reveal a Jejueo comprehension rate of less than 10% on the part of participants who speak only Korean.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

Dr. Changyong Yang, Associate Professor in the College of Education at Jeju National University, has worked for many years with dozens of elderly native speakers of Jejueo. Based on the results of our team’s research (see above) and on his own extensive experience, he confirms that Jejueo is a distinct language.

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

[1] Hyun, Pyeonghyo and Kang, Youngbong. 2011. Jejueo particle and suffix dictionary. Jejushi: Jeju National University Press; [2] Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Jeju Development Institute. 2013. Jejueo Orthography. Jejushi: Jeju Development Institute; [3] Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. 2012. The 2nd General Plan for Jejueo Revitalization. Jejushi: Jeju Government Printing Service; [4] Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. 2011. Jejueo Conservation and Promotion Ordinance. (Retrieved from <https://www.jdi.re.kr/contents/index.php?mid=0401>); [5] Kang, Youngbong. 2009. Jejueo Dictionary. Jejushi: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province; [6] Kiaer, Jieun. 2014. Jeju Language and Tales from the Edge of the Korean Peninsula. Munich: LINCOM; [7] Oh, Seunghoon and Moon, Soondeok. 2014. A Study on the Basic Jejueo Vocabulary. Jejushi: Jeju Development Institute

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>