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: 2014-08-31

Name of Primary Requester: Paing Nan

E-mail address: paingnan07 at gmail dot com

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Abraham, Linguistic Society, abrahamlikhy at gmail dot com

Associated Change request number : 2014-061  (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : cey  (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:
      Chin, Ekai

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

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

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Ekai is their autonym. The Ekai lect is part of the Southern Chin branch of Kuki-Chin-Naga. The group self-identifies as part of Chin

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      There are 20 villages where Ekai people represent the majority group. The Ekai have a population of approximately 3,500 people. The related Khulai group (about 125 people) live in majority Ekai villages and mainly speak Ekai today. The Khulai lect is still spoken in Khulai homes but intermarriage with Ekai is extensive.

   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 identifiers 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:
The Ekai are the largest group along Dalet Stream in northern Ann Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar. They are bounded by the Daitu lect of Uppu [cnb] to the north (at the upper end of the stream) and Asho [csh] and Sumtu [csv] to the south (at the lower end of the stream). The approximate center of the Ekai area is at 20.08 N, 93.87 E.

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, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Kuki-Chin, Southern, Asho-related

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 related Khulai lect shares 96% lexical similarity with Ekai. The next most similar varieties are the Daitu variety of Uppu [cnb] (at 88% lexical similarity) and the Saingbaung lects of Asho [csh] spoken in Ann Township (at 88% lexical similarity). The Daitu scored well on an Ekai comprehension test; however, the Saingbaung scored poorly. The Ekai report low comprehension of Daitu and scored poorly on an Asho comprehension test.

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:
   same as on "Request for Change" form

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
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: