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: 2014-8-31

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Associated Change request number : 2014-062 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : cmy (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, Minkya
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Minkya
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Min Kya
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Minkya is their autonym. The Minkya 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 8 villages historically part of Minkya. However, today only a few older people can still speak Minkya in one village (Chi).
   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
      [X] 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 Minkya live in northwest Sedotaya Township, Magwe Region, Myanmar. They are bounded by the Longpaw [ISO code being requested] to the east, the Uppu [cnb] to the north, and the Burmese [mya] to the south. The approximate center of the Minkya area is at 20.59 N, 94.19 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:
      Minkya is similar to Mayin [ISO code being requested] at 89% lexical similarity and Longpaw [ISO code being requested] at 90% lexical similarity. However, the Mayin and Longpaw reported low comprehension of Minkya.
      Minkya is also similar to the various Uppu lects [cnb] at 87-96% lexical similarity. The Uppu did not have contact with the Minkya to assess their comprehension.

      All but a few older Minkya people speak only Burmese today and cannot understand their own variety or the neighboring Chin varieties of Mayin, Longpaw, and Uppu. The older Minkya reported that they could understand Mayin mostly. They did not report about Longpaw or Uppu.
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:
   only spoken by a few older people
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):
   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
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: