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

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 : 2014-063 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : cmw (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, Mayin-Longpaw
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Mayin and Longpaw
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Mayinn, Lonpaw
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Mayin and Longpaw are the two groups’ autonyms. The Mayin and Longpaw lects are part of the Southern Chin branch of Kuki-Chin-Naga. These groups self-identify 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 12 Mayin villages with an approximate population of 3,800 people. There are 6 Longpaw villages with an approximate population of 1,900 people. Thus, a total of 18 villages with about 5,700 people.
   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
      [x] Living language
      [ ] Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)
      [ ] Recently extinct language
      [ ] Historical language
      [ ] Ancient language
(Select one. See explanations of these types at [http://www.sil.org/iso639-2D3/types.asp](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 Mayin and Longpaw live in northeast Sedotaya Township, Magwe Region, Myanmar. The Mayin live north of the Longpaw. They are bounded by the Uppu [cnb] to the north and west and the Burmese [mya] to the south and east. The approximate center of the Mayin and Longpaw area is at 20.71 N, 94.22 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:
      Mayin and Longpaw share 96% lexical similarity with high reported comprehension.
      Mayin and Longpaw are similar to the various Uppu lects [cnb] at 84-91% lexical similarity; however, they struggled to understand an Uppu comprehension test in the prestigious Kyindwe variety.
      Finally, Mayin and Longpaw are similar to Minkya [ISO code being requested] at 89-90% lexical similarity; however, the Mayin and Longpaw reported low comprehension of Minkya.

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):
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:
