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: 2015-06-25

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
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Associated Change request number : 2016-008   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : hkn   (completed by Registration Authority)

PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the <u>public record</u> 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:
      Khaonh

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Khaonh (pronounced [kʰaoŋ])

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      In Khmer script: □□□

   d) Reason for preferred name:
       "Khaonh" seems to be the most commonly used spelling.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
       There are about 743 ethnic Khaonh 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   ☒   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:
Cambodia

c)   Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Kratie province, primarily in Chhork village, Thmei commune, Chitr Borie district. (12°34'14.10"N; 106°12'40.16"E).

Also some in Kasang village, Changkrang commune and Kaoh Dach village of Kaoh Dach commune, Mukh Kampul district.

There is only one dialect of Khaonh. "Everyone speaks the same."

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:
South Bahnaric

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:
Khaonh is very similar to Mel (also a new ISO 639-3 code request). Some Khaonh people include Mel as part of the Khaonh ethnolinguistic group, but Khaonh speakers could not completely understand a recorded story in the Mel language.

Khaonh also has similarities with some varieties of Stieng and Thmoan, and somewhat less similarity with Kraol [rka], and Bunong [cmo].

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?:
Khaonh was a choice on the list of "birth languages" on the forms the census takers used for the 2008 census.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Khaonh speakers as a whole have shifted to Khmer and many children are not learning Khaonh. Only older people can speak Khaonh well, though they usually prefer to speak Khmer.

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:

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
My colleague, Philip Lambrecht conducted a language survey in which he visited each Khaonh village and used wordlists, questionnaires, and recorded texts to judge lexical similarity, language perceptions and attitudes, and comprehension of dialects. The report of this survey will be published soon.

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
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