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: 2016-7-25

Name of Primary Requester: Kenneth S. Sawka

E-mail address: kssawka at gmail dot com

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
zambiapibt at gmail dot com

Associated Change request number : 2016-022
Tentative assignment of new identifier : tyk

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:
   Toka-Leya

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
   Toka-Leya

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
   Chileya, Chitoka-Leya, Chitoka

d) Reason for preferred name:
   Inhabitants of Mukuni Chiefdom prefer to designate themselves as “The Leya People”. Thus in this chiefdom it is proper say Chileya for the language and not include the term "toka". In Sekute and Musukotwani chiefdoms it is proper to use the terms Chitoka-Leya or simply Chitoka for the language. In other words, the people of Mukuni feel that they are simply the Leya people while all the other chiefdoms embrace the two terms joined together as Toka-Leya.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
   Toka-Leya 55,000 (2010 Census)

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: n/a

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

Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3, page 1
☐ 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:
   Zambia

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Zambia's Southern Province, Livingstone, Kazungula, Zimba and Kalomo Districts. Some wards include Akapelwa, Kariba, Shungu, Mukuni, Musukotwani and many others.

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:
   Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Central, M.

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:
   Past editions of the Ethnologue listed Leya and Toka as separate dialects of Tonga [toi]. The Toka-Leya language is often described a dialect of Tonga [toi] that includes many Lozi words. Our analysis shows that Toka-Leya is a distinct language on its own. It shares only 62% lexical similarity with Tonga and 17% lexical similarity with Lozi.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   Survey completed in 2013 but no translation has begun.

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?:
   no
c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
The Mukuni variant of Toka-Leya is the best choice as a medium to reach all Toka-Leya areas.
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:
   Have been working with the Toka-Leya since March 2013

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   same as above

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: