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: 2016-7-28

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Associated Change request number : 2016-026 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : ukk (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:
      Muak Sa-aak

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      Muak Sa-aak, Doi (this is not originally their name for themselves, but is widely used for them and they accept it).

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      In the orthography, it is muak see aak or duai muak sa-aak (no capitals).

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Muak Sa-aak is the spelling of the name used in published linguistic papers on the language. It is their own name for themselves.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      It is difficult to get accurate population figures, but the population is estimated at around 4,500.

   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/iso639-3/types.asp)

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Myanmar, China

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   In Myanmar, Muak Sa-aak speakers are found in Mong Yawng township, Shan State. In China, there are reported to be four villages in the area of Jinhong, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province.

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:
   Austroasiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern palaungic, Angkuic

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:
   Closest is Mok [mqt]

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   A primer and several small story books exist in the language and a series of health books has been translated.

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?:
   The Muak Sa-aak language is not officially recognized in Myanmar or China, is not used in formal education or taught in schools.
c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Muak Sa-aak is spoken in remote areas of Myanmar, where few speak the national language. It is the primary language in the home, the village, and in the case of Christian populations, the church. The national language is used for school or outside the village.
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:
This researcher has worked with Muak Sa-aak speakers personally for eight years.

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: