

# 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: 2017-8-28

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Associated Change request number : 2017-028

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : nlm

(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:  
Mankiyali
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
Mankiyali
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Trawari, Tarawari
- d) Reason for preferred name:  
Mankiyali is the name preferred by the speakers while the term Trawari/Tarawari is used by others. The latter term is perceived as stigmatized owing to the marginalized social status of the speech community and is dispreferred by the members.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):  
Trawara/Tarawara is the term used to refer to the community. The estimated total number of speakers is 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 identifier 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
- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Recently extinct language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Historical language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Ancient language  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Artificially constructed language                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 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:  
Pakistan
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:  
Village Dana in the Union Council of Bandi Shungli in District Mansehra of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (previously known as "North Western Frontier Province") in Pakistan.
- 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:  
Mankiyali is an Indo-Aryan, mostly likely belonging to the (aerial) Dardic group. Further investigations are needed to clarify the exact position of the language in the Indo-Aryan language family.
- 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:  
Preliminary investigations indicate that the closest linguistic relative of Mankiyali is Bateri (an Indo-Aryan language of the Dardic group). Further investigations are awaited for a confirmation.

## 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

Mankiyali is an undocumented language. There is no written literature available on this language nor are there any recordings available for access.

- 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 language is used in a variety of linguistic domains for in-group communication. The speech community has a lower socio-economic status, yet an increasing number of people are proficient in second languages such as Urdu and Hindko. While many men are bilingual, of the women above 25 years are monolingual. Use of Mankiyali is increasingly being dispreferred by educated members who are shifting to other languages. Use of Mankiyali is often frowned upon and discouraged in front of members of other speech communities.

## 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:
  
- 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](mailto: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>