ISO 639-3 Registration Authority
Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code
Change Request Number: 2018-015 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2018-8-17
Primary Person submitting request: Center for Aboriginal Studies, National Chengchi University, Taiwan
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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
**Government agencies:
Council of Indigenous Peoples (ministry level body under the Executive Yuan), Taiwan.
Department of Lifelong Education, Ministry of Education, Taiwan.
**Academic institutions:
Department of Ethnology, National Chengchi University, Taiwan.
College of Indigenous Studies, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan.
**Individual linguists:
Hsun-Huei Chang (Graduate Institute of Linguistics, National Chengchi University, Taiwan). shchang at nccu dot edu dot tw
Thoi-Yen Li (National Academy for Educational Research, Taiwan). thoiyenli at mail dot naer dot edu dot tw
**Sakizaya indigenous individuals:
Tuku Sayun, Nuwatan o Kumud, Kumud Bulaw and other 125 Sakizaya indigenous individuals (See attachment "Supporters of Sakizaya indigenous individuals").

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):
Pei-Chen Tsai. akamycoco at gmail dot com
Yu-Hsuan Lee. lyh.hsuan at gmail dot com

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 and will be posted on the ISO 639-3 website.

Types of change requests

This form is to be used in requesting changes (whether creation, modification, or deletion) to elements of the ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive
coverage of languages. The types of changes that are possible are to 1) modify the reference information for an existing code element, 2) propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group; 3) retire a code element from use, including merging its scope of denotation into that of another code element, 4) split an existing code element into two or more new language code elements, or 5) create a new code element for a previously unidentified language variety. Fill out section 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 below as appropriate, and the final section documenting the sources of your information. The process by which a change is received, reviewed and adopted is summarized on the final page of this form.

Type of change proposed (check one):

1. ☐ Modify reference information for an existing language code element
2. ☐ Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group
3. ☐ Retire a language code element from use (duplicate or non-existent)
4. ☐ Expand the denotation of a code element through the merging one or more language code elements into it (retiring the latter group of code elements)
5. ☒ Split a language code element into two or more new code elements
6. ☐ Create a code element for a previously unidentified language

For proposing a change to an existing code element, please identify:

Affected ISO 639-3 identifier: ais

Associated reference name: Amis, Nataoran

1. Modify an existing language code element

(a) What are you proposing to change:
   - ☐ Language reference name; generally this is changed only if it is erroneous;
   - ☐ if usage is shifting to a new preferred form, the new form may be added (next box)
   - ☐ Language additional names
   - ☐ Language type (living, extinct, historical, etc.)
   - ☐ Language scope (individual language or macrolanguage)

(b) What new value(s) do you propose:

(c) Rationale for change:

2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group

(a) For an existing Macrolanguage, what change to its individual language membership do you propose:

(b) Rationale for change:

For a new Macrolanguage proposal, please also complete the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”), which must also be submitted to fully document the intended meaning for the new macrolanguage.
3. Retire a language code element from use

(a) Reason for change:
- There is no evidence that the language exists.
- This is equivalent to another ISO 639-3 language.

(b) If equivalent with another code element, with which ISO 639-3 code element (identifier and name) is it equivalent:

(c) Rationale for change:

4. Expand the denotation of a code element through merging of one or more code elements

(a) List the languages (identifier and name) to be merged into this code element and retired from use:

(b) Rationale for change

5. Split a language code element into two or more code elements

(a) List the languages into which this code element should be split:
   The Nataoran Amis portion of the language should be combined with Amis, and one new language, Sakizaya, should be created with the small remaining portion.

By the language identification criteria set forth in ISO 639-3, the simple fact of distinct identities is not enough to assign separate identifiers. The criteria are defined in the standard as follows:

For this part of ISO 639, judgments regarding when two varieties are considered to be the same or different languages are based on a number of factors, including linguistic similarity, intelligibility, a common literature (traditional or written), a common writing system, the views of users concerning the relationship between language and identity, and other factors. The following basic criteria are followed:

- Two related varieties are normally considered varieties of the same language if users of each variety have inherent understanding of the other variety (that is, can understand based on knowledge of their own variety without needing to learn the other variety) at a functional level.
- Where intelligibility between varieties is marginal, the existence of a common literature or of a common ethnolinguistic identity with a central variety that both understand can be strong indicators that they should nevertheless be considered varieties of the same language.
- Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages.
(b) Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:

1. There is no language called Nataoran, and Nataoran is not a dialect, either. Nataoran is only the name of an Amis community.
2. In the page of SIL/Ethnologue for "Amis Nataoran" language, there are several dialects listed under Nataoran, including Nataoran, Sakizaya, Kaliyawan, Natawran, Cikosowan, Pokpok and Ridaw. But, except for Sakizaya, the others are only names of Amis communities as well: Nataoran(Nataoran community: 那荳蘭部落), Kaliyawan(Kaliyawan community: 嘉里部落), Natawran(also Natawran Community: 里漏部落), Cikosowan(Cikasuwan Community: 七腳川部落), Pokpok(Pukpuk Community: 薄薄部落), Ridaw(Lidaw Community: 里漏部落).
3. The Amis people in the communities mentioned above speak Northern Amis(Nanshih Amis), which is a dialect of Amis language (language code: ami).
4. Sakizaya is a different ethnic group from Amis. During "Takobowan Incident 加禮宛事件" (also known as "Galeewan Incident" or "Kalyawan Battle") in 1876, many Sakizaya people were killed, the rest of them had been hidden in Nataoran Amis and were ruled by Nataoran. For this reason, Sakizaya group and Sakizaya language were wrongly categorized as Amis and one of its dialects by Japanese scholars during Taiwan under Japanese rule. In 2007, with some Sakizaya elders' efforts in Sakizaya Name Correction Movement, Taiwanese government officially identified Sakizaya as an independent ethnic group.
5. Sakizaya people have their language. Sakizaya language is not generally understood by other Amis and should have its own language code. A new code should be assigned to it that does not connect it to Amis.

(c) Does the language code element to be split represent a major language in which there already exists a significant body of literature and research? Are there contexts in which all the proposed separate languages may still be considered the same language—as in having a common linguistic identity, a shared (or undistinguished) body of literature, a written form in common, etc.? If so, please comment.

No

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted for each new identifier that is to be created. That step can be deferred until this form has been processed by the ISO 639-3 registrar.

6. Create a new language code element

(a) Name of missing language:

(b) State the case that this language is not the same as or has not been included within any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted to more fully document the new language.
Sources of information

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

(a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:

Details of first-hand knowledge listed below, please see Attachment "Summary of references".


(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

1. Tuku Sayun, Sakizaya indigenous individual, Chief Executive Officer of Tiway Sayion Foundation for Arts and Culture:

Four centuries ago, the Sakizaya people were an influential group with mature social systems. In 1636, when the northeastern Taiwan was under the Spanish rule, one of the provinces was named after Sakizaya. In 1638, the Dutch people came to Hualien and called this place Sakizaya as well. In early 18th century, the Han Chinese came to Hualien and also called it Kizaya or Qilai. Whichever they called were all originated from Sakizaya people.

In 1878, after Takobowan Incident, the Sakizaya people had been afraid of being burned again and extirpated, hence the future generations were strictly forbidden to show their identity and speak their own language. In order to survive, Sakizaya had to learn many other languages, which includes Amis, Kavalan, Truku, Hokkien, Hakka and Mandarin. The tribes would respond with different languages based on the object of the conversation. Most commonly, Sakizaya used Amis language, including Nanshih, Haian and Hsiukulan Amis dialects. Sakizaya language was only used when they met their family members. In the past, the Ami people could not understand the meanings of Sakizaya language, because the languages of the two groups have a great gap in terms of words, grammar and phonology. During Taiwan under Japanese rule, in order to avoid the rebellion of the ethnic group that once opposed the Qing dynasty, the Japanese government ordered the neighboring Ami Communities, Cikosowan and Nataoran, to supervise the naturalization of Sakiraya. So it has its political and historical reasons that Sakizaya language is currently classified as one of the Ami dialects. But one cannot say that Sakizaya is not an independent language because of its weakness and that the group was once ruled and assimilated. We hereby would like to claim that Sakizaya language should be considered as a separate language rather than a dialect of Amis.

2. Nuwatan o Kumud, Sakizaya indigenous individual, Leader of Sakizaya Autonomy Committee:

I have been speaking Sakizaya language since the first day I’ve learnt to talk. When I was studying the elementary school, I couldn’t understand what the other Amis classmates were saying as the
way they were speaking was so different. I was wondering why there was such a big difference although we were all Amis (*at that time Sakizaya was not yet officially recognized as a separate ethnic group from Amis). So I asked the elders back home, they told us that we are Sakizaya. We are a group that are different from Amis. I didn't know I'm a Sakizaya before. But in terms of language, there was really a huge gap. Until now, we always tell that we are Sakizaya. The Amis elders also said that "Sakizaya is a group which already exists long time ago. They've later learnt to speak Amis language, but have their own life style and culture. They are different from us".

3. Kumud Bulaw, Sakizaya indigenous individual, Former head of Sakur community of Sakizaya:

What are the differences between Sakizaya and Amis? That is, Amis people cannot understand what we’re talking about when we speak in Sakizaya. In contrast, Sakizaya people know more about Amis language. Because Sakizayas are willing to learn Amis language.

Through oral communication with the elders, we were defeated by Qing dynasty. Whoever spoke in a word of Sakizaya language would be in danger. Therefore, the Sakizayas had to speak other languages. They dispersed to many places and learnt those languages. Nowadays the Sakizaya people want to speak in their language, but the population of Amis is so big (two hundred thousand) and we are just dispersed. Now we have to educate our young generations. I hope our people would never forget the language of Sakizaya.

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):

Knowledge from the published references listed below, please see Attachment "Summary of references".

**Chinese references


B3202D91740DAA237E1&filename=A277D91567D8E9414EFD9B133971C1F36D525A284ED619
71CB90CB17197FE07B8E388C4D6B0E5673D740DD5412B95526E7DCFF54540F2661D063673
3C6861689


**English references


The change proposal process

A request to change the code set goes through a six-step process:

1. A user of ISO 639-3 proposes a change and submits it to the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority (ISO 639-3/RA) using this form.

2. The ISO 639-3 registrar processes the change request to verify that the request is compatible with the criteria set forth in the standard and to ensure that the submitter has supplied all necessary information. This may involve rounds of interaction with the submitter.

3. When the change request proposal is complete in its documentation (including all associated New Code Requests), the change request is promoted to “Proposed Change” status and the ISO 639-3 registrar posts the request on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA. Also at this time, an announcement is sent to anyone requesting notification of new proposals matching their specified criteria (region and/or language family of interest). Periodically, a message maybe sent to the general LINGUIST discussion list on Linguist List (http://linguistlist.org/issues/index.html), and other appropriate discussion lists, inviting individuals to review and comment on pending proposals. Anyone may request from the ISO 639-3 registrar to receive notification regarding proposals involving languages in a specific region of the world or specific language family.

4. Individuals may send comments to the ISO 639-3 registrar for compilation. The consensus of early reviews may result in promotion to “Candidate Status” (with or without amendment), or withdrawal of the change request, if the conclusion is that the request is not in keeping with the stated criteria of the ISO 639-3 standard.

5. Three months prior to the end of the annual cycle of review and update, a new notice is posted on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA, and an announcement listing the Candidate Status Change Requests is posted to the LINGUIST discussion list and other discussion lists, as requested by their owners. All change requests are then open to further review and comment by any interested party for a period of three months. A Change Request received after the start of Candidacy phase must wait until the next annual cycle for consideration. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that a minimum of three months is allotted for the review of every proposal.

6. At the end of the formal review period, a given Change Request may be: 1) adopted as a whole; 2) adopted in part (specific changes implicit in the whole Change Request may be adopted separately); 3) rejected as a whole; or 4) amended and resubmitted for the next review cycle. All change requests remain permanently archived at the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA.

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
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:
LINGUIST. Constructed Languages. http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html