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: 2018-12-6

Name of Primary Requester: Center for Aboriginal Studies, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

E-mail address: alcd at nccu dot edu dot tw

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 previous attachment "Supporters of Sakizaya indigenous individuals")

Associated Change request number : 2018-015 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : szy (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:
Sakizaya

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Sakizaya

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Sakidaya, Sakiray, Sakiraya, Sukizaya, Kizaya and Qilai
d) Reason for preferred name:
   It is the official name listed in the government document and the national indigenous language test.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
   Sakizaya ethnic group in Taiwan. The population of which is about 956 in 2018.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: szy

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:
       Republic of China, Taiwan

   c)  Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
       Hualien county, Taiwan: 24.011035, 121.582932

   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:
       Austronesian, East Formosan, Central

   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:
Amis languages and Kavalan languages

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
1. Evening news on TITV (Taiwan Indigenous Television)
2. Radio broadcasts on Alians 96.3
3. Teaching and Learning Material (Level 1-9) published by Council of Indigenous Peoples, Taiwan
4. Online Sakizaya dictionary published by Council of Indigenous Peoples, Taiwan
5. Articles in Sakizaya Wikiwepis Incubator

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?:
Sakizaya language is officially recognized by Council of Indigenous Peoples (ministry level body under the Executive Yuan) in Taiwan. It is taught in public schools and has its own teaching and learning materials. Sakizaya language is also included in the indigenous languages test hold by the Taiwanese government.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
1. In Study of Sakizaya culture and official recognition (2010), the author describes the characters of Sakizaya language and points out that the language factor was one of the most important bases to distinguish Sakizaya people from Amis. The significant difference between Sakizaya and Amis language is their vocabulary: Around 53-58 percent of vocabularies in these two languages are different. In contrast, there are only 8-10 percent of which are different among other Amis dialects.

2. According to some interview texts, Sakizaya and Amis people can hardly communicate with each other with their own language. There are historical and political reasons, namely the results of Takobowan- incident in 1878, that Sakizaya was wrongly associated with Amis.
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
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:
