

ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2018-088 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2018-07-31

Primary Person submitting request: Syu, Ming-jyun

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):

No.1, Zhongyi Rd.,

Shanlin Dist., Kaohsiung City 846,

Taiwan

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:

Associated reference name:

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:
Siraya (ISO 639-3: [fos]) should be split into Siraya and Taivoan as two separate languages.

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:
- (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. (The Gospel of St. Matthew has been considered a resource to preach to all the indigenous peoples in modern Tainan city in the 17th century, but the language written in the document has been considered as a lingua franca and was written by different people. See Lee, 2015)

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: Taivoan

- (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:

The current iso code for Siraya [fos] is actually comprised of at least two different languages: Siraya and Taivoan (or Tevorang, Tevorangh), according to linguistic evidences of historic documents and historical linguistic corpora. Taivoan should be separated and given a code as a historic language per the following:

- (c) i. Linguistic evidence in historic document

- (d) In "De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia" written by the Dutch colonizers during 1629-1662, it was mentioned that when the speakers of Siraya and Taivoan needed translators to mutually communicate in the conference held by the Dutch people: "..... in Cannacannavo: Aloelavaos tot welcken de vertolckinge in Sinccans (the Siraya speakers), Tarrocquans en Tevorangs (the Taivoan or Tevorang speakers) geschiede, weder voor een jaer aengenomen". ("De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia", 1629-1662, pp.6-8)
- (e) After reexamine the Dutch materials of the Siraya, Raleigh Ferrell, the linguist of Department of Linguistics of Australian National University, mentioned in his 1971 paper that "the Tevorangians were a distinct ethnolinguistic group, differing markedly in both language and culture from the Siraya." (Ferrell, 1971, 'Aboriginal Peoples of the Southwestern Taiwan Plain', "Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology Academia Sinica", 32, p. 221)
- (f) Lee, Jui-yuan, a historian from the Department of History of National Cheng Kung University, thoroughly analyzed the Dutch documents and said in his 2015 paper that Taivoan (or Tevorangh) is a distinct ethnolinguistic group clearly different from Siraya (Lee, Jui-yuan, 2015, "From Single to Group: The Formation of Sideia in the Seventeenth Century"):
- (g) (i) "從分別對北路 Outwangh、Nieuwangh 和 Cannacannavo 社的 4 次語音轉譯過程，得知哆囉嘓社和大武壠社有自己語言……" ("According to the four translative procedures to the communities of Outwangh, Nieuwangh, and Cannacannavo, it appears that the communities of Doroko and Taivoan had their own languages……") (Lee, 2015, p.339)
- (h) (ii) "……即便是首任牧師干治士以為流通新港語的大武壠社，後來也證實擁有自身大武壠語" ("…… Even Tevorangh, which the first missionary George Candidus regarded as a Sinccan (Siraya) speaking community, was later proved to have their own Taivoan language.") (Lee, 2015, p.375)
- (i) As to explain why George Candidus mentioned in the Gospel of St. Matthew that the people of Tevorang spoke Siraya language, Lee explained that this was probably because Tevorang and Bacloan (a Siraya-speaking community) had shared a common hunting field and had a close diplomatic relationship (Lee, 2015, p.391), and Siraya language could

have played the role as a lingua franca among the nearby communities in the 17th century (Lee, 2015, p.366-367).

- (j) ii. Linguistic evidence after the analysis of latest corpora
- (k) Li, Paul Jen-kuei, a linguist of the Institute of Linguistics of Academia Sinica and a leading specialist on Formosan languages, found at least three sound change and one morphological change between Siraya and Taivoan after analyzing the corpora of the Gospel of St. Matthew, the Sinckan Manuscripts, and the other corpora recorded by Japanese linguists in the early 20th century:
- (l) (i) PAn *l > Siraya r, Taivoan Ø~h
- (m) (ii) PAn *D, *d > Siraya s, Taivoan r, d
- (n) (iii) PAn *k, *S > Siraya k / g, Taivoan Ø
- (o) (iv) suffices of future tense: Siraya -ali, taivoan -ah
- (p) This led to his conclusion that Taivoan and Siraya be regarded as two different languages (Li, Paul Jen-kuei, 2010, 《珍惜台灣南島語言》("Linguistic Value of Formosan Languages"), p.159-182; Li, Paul Jen-kuei, 2010, 《新港文書研究》("Studies of Sinkang Manuscripts"), pp.7-24, 353)
- (q) Comparison of contemporary corpora:
According to our comparison of contemporary corpora, Siraya and Taivoan are different even in basic numerals (Tsuchida, Shigeru; Yamada, Yukihiro; Moriguchi, Tsunekazu (1991). "Linguistic Materials of the Formosan Sinicized Populations I: Siraya and Basai"):
PAn: Proto-Austronesian language
S: Siraya recorded in Kongana
T: Taivoan recorded in Siaolin and Alikuan communities (both are derived from Tevorangh community in the 17th century)

*asa "one" > S. sasaat, T. caha (tsaha)
*duSa "two" > S. duha, T. ruha
*telu "three" > S. turu, T. tuhu
*Sepat "four" > S. tapat, T. paha'
*lima "five" > S. tu-rima, T. hima
*enem "six" > S. pitu, T. kito
*walu "eight" > S. pipa, T. kipa
*Siwa "nine" > S. kuda, T. matuha
"ten" > S. keteng, T. kaipien

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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:

- i. "De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia", 1629-1662
- ii. Tsuchida, Shigeru; Yamada, Yukihiro; Moriguchi, Tsunekazu (1991). "Linguistic Materials of the Formosan Sinicized Populations I: Siraya and Basai"

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

- (c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):
- i. Ferrell, 1971, 'Aboriginal Peoples of the Southwestern Taiwan Plain', "Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology Academia Sinica", 32
 - ii. Li, Paul Jen-kuei, 2010, 《珍惜台灣南島語言》 ("Linguistic Value of Formosan Languages"), p.159-182
 - iii. Li, Paul Jen-kuei, 2010, 《新港文書研究》 ("Studies of Sinkang Manuscripts")
 - iv. Lee, Jui-yuan, 2015, "From Single to Group: The Formation of Sideia in the Seventeenth Century"

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
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

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/> .

Linguist List. Ancient and Extinct Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>

Linguist List. Constructed Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>