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: 2020-8-6

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Associated Change request number : 2020-029 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : hkh (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:
   KHAH LANGUAGE

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

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
   POGLI,POGALI,KHASHA,KHASHALI,PARISTANI,KHAH,POGULI,PANCHALI

d) Reason for preferred name:
   THE MAIN REASON FOR THE PREFERRED NAME IS THAT IT IS THE LANGUAGE OF KHASHA TRIBE WHO ACCORDING TO RAJTRANGINI GOT SETTLED IN BETWEEN JEHLAM AND CHINAB AND RULED THE REGION THAT IS WHY THIS IS ONE OF THE MAJOR LANGUAGE OF THIS REGION.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
   THE NAME OF THE LANGUAGE IS KHAH.IT HAS ALMOST TWO LAKH NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: KHA

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:

COUNTRY INDIA STATE JAMMU AND KASHMIR SPOKEN PRIMARLY IN RAMBAN DISTRICT

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

BANIHAL,RAMSOO,KHARI,UKHRAL[POGAL PARISTAN] TEHSILS OF RAMBAN ARE TOTALLY INHABITTED BY KHAH SPEAKING PEOPLE .MAITRA,PARNOTE, BALAWAT,BKANGA KABBI,GANDHARI,DIGDOLE,SANGALDAN SUMBER ,TANGER,BATLI,PEERAH,GANOTE OF RAMBAN TEHSIL AND BALI,MAWALKOTE,LAR GOOL GULABGARH OF REASI DISTRICT,PATNITOP,BUSHT,CHENANI, TIKRI OF UDHAMPUR DISTRICT, CHHANI,BHATINDI,JANIPUR,SIDHRA OF JAMMU DISTRICT ,SHEER BARAMULA,SANATNAGAR LALBAZAR SRINAGAR,ISLAMBAD ANANTNAG ARE KHAH INHABITTED AREAS.

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:

IT IS AN UN EXPLORED LANGUAGE AND HAS NOT BEEN MENTIONED IN ANY CLASSIFICATIONS. ACCORDING TO MY RESEARCH IT IS AN INDO ARYAN LANGUAGE OF CENTRAL GROUP. IT HAS THREE DIALECTS SIRAZI,ZUNDHARI AND NEERAVI.ACCORDING TO GRIERSON IN VOL.IX PART 4 OF LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA THE AREA BETWEEN BANIHAL TO CHANDRABHAGA WAS INHABITED BY KHASHA TRIBE,

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:

AS THIS KHASHA TRIBE CAME FROM CENTRAL ASIA AND WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME THE LANGUAGE GOT INFLUENCED BY OTHER LANGUAGES. IT HAS SOME SIMILARITIES WITH KASHMIRI, BHADERWAHI AND KISHTWARI. THE DIALECTS OF KHAH [SIRAZI, ZUNDHARI AND NEERAVI] ARE MORE OR LESS LIKE KHAH LANGUAGE.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

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

SOME BOOKS ARE WRITTEN IN THIS LANGUAGE E.G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myoon Khyaal (1970)</td>
<td>Mushtaq Pogli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myoon Kohistan (1975)</td>
<td>Mushtaq Pogali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hirsthaav Paristan (1985)</td>
<td>Mushtaq Pogli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Am para translation in poguli [kha]</td>
<td>mushtaq Pogli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toi chhos Meharban</td>
<td>Manzoor Katoch Pogli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yaadashte-zulaf kaar</td>
<td>Zulifkar Pogli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kantan manz poash</td>
<td>Farooq Nadim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pogli zuban ka sutiyaati nizaam</td>
<td>Mohd Iqbal Naik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov bahaar</td>
<td>Shakeel Rahi Sohilpori</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khah Haraph Zaan</td>
<td>Shakeel Rahi Sohilpori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar of Khah Language</td>
<td>Shakeel Rahi Sohilpori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukh suwon doos</td>
<td>Abdul Latief Bulbul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baalan manz laal</td>
<td>Abdul Latief Bulbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulistaan e neel</td>
<td>Abdul Latief Bulbul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarikh e pogal paristaan</td>
<td>Mohd Ismael Asri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tawarikh alaqe e neel</td>
<td>Abdul Rahman Sohil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roodaad e Kohistaan 2015</td>
<td>Abdur Roaf Rahi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phulvon G&gt; 2018</td>
<td>Master Mohd Abaas Naik Masroor</td>
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<tr>
<td>phulhaar</td>
<td>Master Mohd Hussain Naik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

Khah is an indo aryan language. It is spoken primarily in Ramban district of Jammu and Kashmir. Khah language is regularly used in daily life at home, community and in different places. It is the language of Khasha tribe. It is used in family domain, friendship domain, listening domain, social speech etc. It is the common language of this ethnic group living in this area and have their own identity. Khah language has preserved some of the archaic elements.
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:
khah language is an indo aryan language .i collected data from the areas where it is spoken and came to know that the language spoken beyond pogal paristan is called khah which is the language of khasha tribe .it has been mentioned in rajtrangini the ancient history of kashmir that khasha tribe got settled in between vitasta modern jehlam and chandar bhaga modern chinab .According to Grierson khasha tribe speak a language which is closely allied to sanskrit and eranian avesta and he in linguistic survey of india had declared it as extinct language because he could not find any data available .

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
when we study this language which is almost unexplored and less documented language we find that this language is really the language of khasha tribe of this region.As grierson had never visited this region and has based his study on the folk tales of T G Bailey .So he has mentioned it As poguli which is not true because the region was ruled by khasha lords and lord bhagika was the last ruler of this tribe .the people of this region are called khah.this language has close resemblences with sanskrit and persian.

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
most of the linguists have written it poguli spoken in pogul paristan valleys but the fact is that khah is the language spoken not only in pogul paristan but is almost a major language of Raman district.it is almost an unexplored and less documented language.as this is the language of khasha tribe who according to rajtrangni got settled in between vitastajehlum] and chandra bhaga [chinab], they ruled this region and bhagika was the last ruler of this tribe .there language was called `khah language. grierson has mentioned in his linguistic survey of india that the language of khasha tribe who got settled in pir panchal region has been lost.Most of the researcher have written as regional dialect of kashmiri spoken outside valley of kashmir by the name poguli which is not true.
2  Bailey T g , 1908 , languages of northern himalayas ,london,Royal Asiatic Society
3  kalhan Rajtrangini , translations by dr Stein
4  Dhar nazir ahmed 2013, a note on khah morphology , interdisciplinary journal of linguistics university of kashmir pp 111-124
5  , sohil shakeel ahmed 2017 ,the history of panchali[poguli/khah]language and its areas creative launcher vol 2 issue 4 pp 471-478
7  Sohil shakeel ahmed, the phonoligical study of panchali[poguli/khah]language in language in india
8  shaad G M 2010 ,MVLANKON tanqeed ta tahqeeq, Ashraf book centre Red cross road srinagar pp.200
10   Naik mohd idrees,Khah language , khassha and well found confusion
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: