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: 2021-8-31

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Associated Change request number : 2021-045 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : zld (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:
      Longdu

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      隆都 (隆都话)

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Lungtu; 隆都話

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      English “Lungtu” and “Longdu” are romanizations of the native and Mandarin names for the language, respectively, with Longdu being more prevalent in recent scholarship. For additional information, please refer to the paper accompanying this submission (Appendix A-10).

Attachment: https://github.com/KIRINPUTRA/reclassifying-ISO-639-3-nan

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e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
The combined total number of speakers for Longdu, Namlong, and Samheung is less than 150,000. Individual population numbers by language were not readily available. For additional information on this and all following items, please refer to the paper accompanying this submission (§2.10).

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: zld

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:
   China.

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   In the western part of Greater Zhongshan, a city in Canton (Guangdong Province), not far from Macau. This area was formerly called Longdu, and has since been divided into a number of towns, none of which carry the name of the language today.

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:
   Ethnologue: Sino-Tibetan

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:
Namlong.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
None / no.

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?:
None / no.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Politically subordinate to Mandarin. All speakers fluent in Cantonese. Many or most young people do not seem to learn the language. Please refer to the paper accompanying this submission (§2.10).

* Speakers of this language share in the Chinese macro-ethnolinguistic identity.
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:

