

# 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: 2008-8-28

Name of Primary Requester: Dr. Paulette Hopple

E-mail address: Paulette\_Hopple@sil.org

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

SIL International

Associated Change request number : 2008-094

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : pmv

(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:  
Man Noi Plang
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
Plang Man Noi
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Plang is spelled Blang in China.
- d) Reason for preferred name:  
It is typical among the Plang to use the village of residence to designate their specific variety of language or ethnicity within the Plang family of languages. Man Noi is the accepted name for this village and for the variety of the language.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:  
Plang ethnic group. The population of the Man Noi is approximately 2,000 distributed among 4 main villages.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: mno

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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
- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Recently extinct language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Historical language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Ancient language  |

- Artificially constructed language  
 Macrolanguage

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:  
Southwestern China, on Bulong Mountain, near the Burma border is the homeland of the Man Noi Plang speakers. There are no known speakers in Burma or Thailand.
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:  
Bulangshan District of Menghai County, Sipsonpanna Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province, China. Located on mountain road before reaching the top of the mountain, the new Man Noi village on the east side of the road. GPS region approximately 21°34'44.62"N and 100°17'4.66"E, (GPS from Google Earth.)
- 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:  
Mon-Khmer, Northern, Palaungic Branch, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Plang
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:  
Man Noi Plang is closest to other Plang languages of xxxxx

### 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:  
No written form of the language developed. No newspapers, radio or television broadcasts.
- 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?:  
Blang is a recognized ethnicity in China. There has been no development of an official standard variety or a specific dialect of Plang chosen as the vehicle of formal communication in Blang. Educational instruction is in Chinese in China,

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:  
The Man Noi Plang is used in the home, fields, and local village council. It is understood by a few other Plang dialects on the Bulang Mountain, but familiarity is not bidirectional. That is, Man Noi speakers do not necessarily understand the many other Plang varieties on the mountain. Man Noi Plang is spoken by children and aged adults. Local non-Plang communities recognize them as Bulang, the established ethnicity. It is improbable that anyone outside of their area knows them specifically as the Man Noi Plang, except other Plang villagers from the region. This name is one that follows the norm of naming by the principle village, Man Noi. There are approximately six villages that speak this variety of Plang. Multilingualism is common in Chinese, although there are a lot of Tai Lue loan words into Man Noi, the current generation tends not to be bilingual in Tai Lue. Markets are normally 'down the mountain' into the lowland areas of the Tai Lue, but markets tend to use Chinese. Restricted bilingualism with Chinese to common domains of interaction. No electricity in the villages, thus limiting telecommunication with the national language.

## 5. 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:  
Have personally worked on Plang linguistics and language learning between 1986-1988 in Thailand, with some interaction with speakers of Man Noi Plang In 2005 when briefly documenting this variety of Plang,
- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):  
See linguistic and cultural references in main form

Harper, Jerod. 2008. Research on Man Noi Plang phonology. in process for Payap University thesis "A Phonology of Plang", projected date 2009. [Man Noi Plang]

Hopple, Paulette and Jenvit Suknaphasawat. 2005. Report on Blang Dialect Probe. Unpublished ms. [Including Man Noi Plang]

Lewis, Emily. 2008. Grammatical Studies of Man Noi Plang: with a Focus on Bound Words. MA Thesis. Payap University, Chiangmai Thailand. [Man Noi Plang]

### 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/default.asp>

Email: [iso639-3@sil.org](mailto: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:**

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/> .

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

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