

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: 2009-11-5

Name of Primary Requester: Richard Boutwell

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

Associated Change request number : 2011-022

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ncy

(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:
Nchane
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Cane, Ncane, Nchaney, Nchanti, Ntshanti
- d) Reason for preferred name:
The "ch" reflects orthography choice for that sound rather than "c".
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Ncane with a population of approximately 14,500 (SIL 2002). (The current figure for Ncane and Mungong combined is only 15,500, while the population of Mungong is considered to be 1,500. I don't know where the 15,500 number came from. Furthermore, sizeable numbers of Ncane speakers are reported outside of the language area, possibly even thousands. In fact, many speakers claim the population of Ncane speakers outside the area is greater than that in.)
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: ncr

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 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:
Cameroon

- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Located on the Ring Road and extending south. West and southwest of Nkambe. Misaje town, Nkanchi, Nfume, Chungé, Bem and Kibbo villages, Misaje Subdivision, Donga-Mantung Division, North West Region

- 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:
Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beboïd, Eastern (although I think "Bantoid" has recently been changed to Wide Bantu).

- 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:
Closely related to Mungong and Noone.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
Published alphabet in 2007. Literacy began in 2010.

- 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?:
The Atlas Linguistique du Cameroun (ALCAM) (1983) designates Ncane as [873].

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
All domains. Also use Cameroon Pidgin English, English and some Noone.

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:
Richard Boutwell

- 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
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>
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:

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>