UNESCO Survey: Linguistic Vitality and Diversity

Objectives of the present survey

Our objective is to collect a large and representative sample of comparable data on the world's languages, particularly endangered and indigenous languages, with two specific purposes in mind. First, these data will be used to prepare the third revised print edition of UNESCO's landmark publication, the Atlas of the World's Danger Languages in Disappearing (see: http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/endangeredlanguages/atlas). and to create an interactive on-line Digital Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger of Disappearing. Second, the data will serve to develop a methodology for an "Indicator on the Status and Trends of Linguistic Diversity and Numbers of Speakers of Indigenous Languages", as requested by the States Parties to the Convention on information Biological Diversity (for please http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?pg=00144). We hope that this questionnaire, if used on an ongoing basis into the future, will offer a basis for verifiable claims about trends in numbers of speakers, language endangerment and linguistic diversity.

The first section of the questionnaire, titled "Language Vitality and Endangerment", is based on a framework that was developed by an international group of linguists in 2002-2003 to assess the degree of endangerment of specific languages (see: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?pg=00142). This framework has previously been applied by individual linguists, and — in a few cases — on a larger scale by national authorities, but it has not yet been used for a global-scale data collection exercise, and this is what we are currently attempting to do.

The second section of the questionnaire, titled "Linguistic Diversity Indicators", has been developed very recently and is still very much a work-in-progress. We would highly appreciate it if you could spare a few minutes and supply information under that section as well. Your feedback on the survey design and questions will also be very welcome

Complete many questionnaires, share blank forms with colleagues

We are interested in gathering as many independent reports covering as many languages as possible, including multiple reports on the same language, which would enhance the reliability of the data and also would allow us to validate the pertinence of the questions we are asking. We are also interested to begin to create time-series data, so if you have had long-term involvement with a given language we encourage vou to complete one form reporting the current status of the language and one form reporting its status when you first encountered or began working with the language. The more good data we have, the more reliable will be our generalizations and the more useful they will be for communities, researchers and policymakers. So, we also encourage you to provide us with information about other people who can be invited to complete a questionnaire for a given language, and we encourage you to pass the survey on to others. In order to help us assess the validity of the survey instrument, it will be more useful if two observers report independently on the same situation than if two observers collaborate on a single report.

URL: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?pg = 00144

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Units of analysis: language, dialect and reference community

The primary entity to be reported in this questionnaire is a language as spoken in a given reference community, with particular attention in the second half of the survey to the dialectal situation of that reference community. Better linguists than we have tried and failed to define the difference between "language" and "dialect", and we do not pretend to have a solution to that problem. We ask you to use common-sense understandings of the two terms, to identify the specific named language variety your report is specific to, and to provide us with sufficient information. This would allow us to link your report on a given language to other reports on the same or related languages or dialects. Our hope is that with the accumulation of fine-grained reports on specific communities, we will be able over time to assemble reliable and generalizable data. Where a gravely endangered language is spoken by only a handful of speakers all living in the same village, language and dialect and reference community are coterminous. However, most reports will be only a snapshot of a specific situation in a particular locality at a certain moment. Where we have only a single report on one community for a language that is known to be spoken over a vaster territory, that report will serve—until others arrive—as representative. Where we accumulate multiple reports on different reference communities speaking the same language or dialect, we will be able to provide both fine-grained detail and more general aggregated statements. Where we receive multiple reports on the same reference community, we will be able to assess the validity of the

questionnaire and, if the reports cover different time periods, to compile diachronic data.

For instance, if you are reporting on the Evenki language in China, you need not worry about reflecting the situation of this language in Russia or Mongolia (unless you fill out separate forms for those communities!). Moreover, if you consider that a group of Evenki-speakers in China forms a distinct cultural-linguistic community due to great differences in lifestyle and/or language vis-à-vis other Evenki communities, please fill in a separate form for this group. Throughout, the important thing will be that you indicate as clearly as possible what the reference community is that serves as the basis for your report, and provide sufficient identifying information about the language so that we can later link reports on the same or related languages or dialects.

Geographic coordinates

We would highly appreciate it if you could provide geographic coordinates for the reference community. This will in particular facilitate the task of mapping the languages in the new edition of the Atlas, especially in its on-line version. We hope to have both fine-grained detail and aggregated data that can allow users to zoom in from larger to smaller units.

Online tools can help you define easily such coordinates placing dots on maps or entering location names. For more information, please consult the following URL:

http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/atlas/georef.php.

Guidelines for filling in the survey

Please provide a rating score for your language of expertise on each of the factors listed below, where possible. Assign those scores that come closest to describing the situation according to your expertise. If you answer falls between two score options, please pick one and then explain in the "Comments" section. Please note that not all choices are mutually exclusive, and, in some cases, it is possible to check more than one box.

An HTML version of this questionnaire will be accessible shortly from here: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?pg=00144. In the meantime, the MS Word version can be downloaded from the same URL.

For each assigned score, please also provide a 'reliability' score based on the scale below:

R	Reliability Index - the assigned score is based on:							
3	3 Evidence from fieldwork and direct observation							
2	Evidence from other reliable sources							
1	Very little evidence; a 'best guess'							
0	No data available [no score provided]							

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Name of the language being described in this report:	
Alternative names of the language:	
ISO 639 code(s) of the language (can be obtained from here: http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/codes.asp). Please comment if you have any reservations about the ISO code(s):	
Family and branch of the language:	
Country/ies where the reference community whose language is being described is located:	
Province(s) / region(s) where the community is located:	
Reference community (village/town) where the language described is spoken:	
Geographic coordinates of the community whose language is being described (if possible in a decimal format. Multiple entries are welcome. For help, please refer to the paragraph "Geographic coordinates" in the introduction or to: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/atlas/georef.php). Please also comment on the accuracy of the geographic coordinates you are providing:	
Year of the data reported in this report:	
Name, address and E-mail address of expert providing report:	
Would you like to have your name associated with this data when it is displayed?	
Name(s) and E-mail address(es) of other linguist(s) who could provide independent information on this language:	

SECTION I: Language Vitality and Endangerment within the reference community

1. Overall	5 The language is safe	Reliability	Comments
vitality /	4 Unsafe/ vulnerable	Index:	
endangerment	3 Definitely endangered	3	
score:	2 Severely endangered	2	
	1 Critically endangered	1 🔲	
	0 Extinct		
		l L	
2. Generational	Language is used by:	Reliability	Comments
language use	5 all generations, including children	Index:	
	4 most children	3	
	3 only some children	2	
	2 only grandparents and older generations	1 🔲	
	only the great grandparental generation	0 🔲	
	0 None		
	TO LIVE	l l	
3. Number of	Please provide the number here for:	Reliability	Comments
speakers	Trease provide the number nere for.	Index:	Comments
speakers	a) Number of speakers in this reference community	3	
	a) Number of speakers in this reference community		
		2	
	b) Absolute number of speakers of the language		
	o) 1 to so tute manie of or operation of the imaging		
[Le	D 11 1 111	
4. Proportion of	5 Nearly all speak the language (>90%)	Reliability	Comments (including the size of the reference community, if known)
speakers within	The great majority speak the language (70-90%)	Index:	
the reference	3 A majority speak the language (50-70%)	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \bigsqcup \\ 2 & \Box \end{bmatrix}$	
community	2 A minority speak the language (30-50%)	2	
	1		
ĺ	0 None speak the language	10 11	

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5. Domains of	5		Universal use: The language is used in all domains and for all functions	Reli	iability	Comments
language use	4		Multilingual parity: Two or more languages may be used in most social	Inde	ex:	
			domains and for most functions; the use of the language is usually rare	3		
			in the official domains (e.g., government, business, administration,	2		
			education, etc) but may still be in the community's public domains (e.g.,	1	П	
			religious ceremonies, community gatherings, etc.) and informal domains	0		
	3	П	Dwindling domains: The dominant language begins to penetrate		_	
			informal domains, even home.			
	2	П	Limited domains: The language is used in limited social domains, for			
	_	ш	limited functions			
	1	П	Highly limited domains: The language is used only in very restricted			
	1	ш	domains, for very limited functions			
	0	П	No longer spoken: The language is not used in any domain at all			
		<u> </u>		1		l
() T	ı			D 11		
6. New domains,					iability	Comments
i. e. new media,	4	Ц	The language is frequently used in new domains	Inde	ex:	
including	3		The language is sometimes used in new domains	3	\vdash	
broadcast media	2		The language is rarely used in new domains	2		
and the Internet.	1		The language is never used in new domains	1		
	0		Not applicable	0	Ш	
<u>i</u>						
7. Domain of			For conveying TK, this language is used:	Reli	iability	Comments
traditional	5		Frequently	Inde	ex:	
knowledge (TK)	1	_	•	3		
	4	님	Sometimes	2		
	3	님	Rarely	1		
	2	님	Never	0		
	1	Ш	TK is conveyed using another language			
	\cap		TK is rarely conveyed			

					·
8. Materials for	5	Ш	There is an established orthography and literacy tradition with fiction	Reliability	Comments
language education and			and non-fiction and everyday media. The language is used in administration and education	Index:	
literacy	4		Written materials exist and at school children are developing literacy in	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \square \\ 2 & \square \end{bmatrix}$	
literacy	•	ш	the language. The language is not used in written form in the		
			administration.	1	
	3		Written materials exist and children may be exposed to the written form		
			at school. Literacy is not promoted through print media.		
	2		Written materials exist but they may be useful only for some members of		
			the community; for others, they may have a symbolic significance.		
		_	Literacy education in the language is not a part of the school curriculum.		
	1		A practical orthography is known to the community and some material is		
	_	\Box	being written.		
	0	_Ц_	No orthography is available to the community.		
	_				
9. Governmental	5	닖	Equal support for all languages, including the target language.	Reliability	Comments
and institutional	4		Differentiated support: Non-dominant languages are protected primarily	Index:	
language attitudes and			as the language of the private domain. The use of the target language is prestigious.	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \square \\ 2 & \square \end{bmatrix}$	
policies,	3		Passive assimilation: the dominant language prevails in the public		
including official)	ш	domain, and no explicit policy exists for non-dominant languages;.	1	
status and use	2		Active assimilation: Government encourages shift to the dominant	_	
			language. There is no protection for non-dominant languages, including		
			the target language.		
	1		Forced assimilation: The use of non-dominant languages, including the		
			target language, is discouraged; the target language is neither recognized		
		_	nor protected by the Government.		
	0		Prohibition: Non-dominant languages, including the target language are		
			prohibited.		
10 D.C	_		All manufactures and the language of their community and with to accit	D.P.12124	Comment to
10. Reference community	5	Ш	All members value the language of their community and wish to see it promoted.	Reliability Index:	Comments
members'	4		Most members support the continued use of their language.	3 <u></u>	
attitudes	3	H	Many members support language maintenance; many others are	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \square \\ 2 & \square \end{bmatrix}$	
towards their		ш	indifferent or may even promote shift to the dominant language.	1 🔲	
own language	2		Some members support language maintenance; some are indifferent or	0 🔲	
			may even support language shift.		
	1		Only a few members support language maintenance but most are		
			indifferent or may even support shift to the dominant language.		
	0		No-one cares if the language disappears; all prefer to use the dominant		
	1		language.		

11. Type and quality of documentation	5	Superlative: There are comprehensive grammars and dictionaries, extensive texts and a constant flow of language materials. Abundant annotated high-quality audio and video recordings exist.	Reliability Index:	Comments (Please note whether the material s are specific to this reference community and whether they are available to them)
	4	Good: There is at least one good grammar, a few dictionaries, texts, literature, and	2 🔲	,
	3	 everyday media; adequate annotated high-quality audio and video recordings. Fair: There may be an adequate grammar, some dictionaries, and texts, but no everyday media; audio and video recordings may exist in varying quality or degree of annotation. 		
	2	Fragmentary: There are some grammatical sketches, wordlists, and texts useful for limited linguistic research but with inadequate coverage. Audio and video recordings may exist in varying quality, with or without any annotation.		
	1	Inadequate: Only a few grammatical sketches, short wordlists, and fragmentary texts exist. Audio and video recordings do not exist, are of unusable quality, or are completely un-annotated.		
	0	Undocumented: No material exists.		

12. Status of	5	Successful: A regular and successful program is running involving >5 per cent of the	Reliabili	ty Comments
language		community.	Index:	
programs	4	Good: A program is running with two of the following characteristics: regular;	3	
		successful; involving >5 per cent of the community.	2	
	3	Fair: A program is running with one of the following characteristics: regular;	1	
		successful; involving >5 per cent of the community.	0	
	2	Basic: A program is running involving <5 per cent of the community, irregularly and		
		with few or no outcomes.		
	1	Aspiring: No language programs but some community members are talking of starting		
		one.		
	0	None: No language program and no interest in starting one.		

SECTION II: Linguistic Diversity

In this section, please describe the reference community as above in Section I. Assign scores for the following factors (where possible and where relevant) to characterize the linguistic situation and experience in the reference community:

(a) External diversity, i.e. linguistic environment:

a typical	ould 5 or more languages 4 languages 3 languages				1 🔲	Comments		
14. In how many languages is a typical member of this	5 or more languages 4 languages 3 languages 2 languages	uages				Reliability Index:	Comments	

15. In how	5 or more languages	Reli	ability	Comments
many languages	4 languages	Inde	x:	
is a typical	3 languages	3		
member of this	2 languages	2		
community at	1 language	1		
least partially		0		
fluent? ²				
Which one(s)?				

1 language

community

fully fluent?¹
Which one(s)?

¹ 'Fully fluent' is here defined as able to comfortably function in the language in everyday interaction and conversation.

 $^{^2}$ 'Partially fluent' is here defined as able to engage in basic conversation and understand most of what is said.

16. How many languages are represented in the local schools? Which one(s)?	5 or more languages 4 languages 3 languages 2 languages 1 language	Tolerated Taught as subject	Used for instruction	Reliability Index:	Comments			
	1			1	-			
17. How many languages are represented in the local media?	5 or more languages 4 languages 3 languages 2 languages 1 language	Television Radio	Print	Reliability Index: 3	Comments			
Which one(s)?	1 101180080		_					
18. How is TV presence (broadcast time) distributed across the various languages?	4 Several langu 3 Two or more 2 One language well-represen 1 Over 90 perce by only one language	ent of the TV broadcast tim	of time nguage(s) are	Reliability Index: 3	Comments			
Which one(s)?								
(b) Internal diversity in the language:								
19. Would you say this language is characterized by high internal (dialectal) diversity?	4 High internal 3 Moderate into 2 A little intern	ernal diversity		Reliability Index: 3	Comments			

	ı						
20. In everyday		Hear S	Speak Read	Write	Reliability	Comments	
life, how many	5 or more dialects				Index:		
dialects would a	4 dialects				3		
typical member	3 dialects				2		
of this reference	2 dialects				2		
community					0 🗒		
	1 dialect				о Ц		
encounter?	0 dialect		П				
	1						
21. In how many	☐ More than 2 dial	lects			Reliability	Comments	
dialects is a	2 dialects				Index:		
typical member	1 dialect				3		
of this	-				2 🗖		
community fully							
or partially					1		
fluent?							
Which one(s)?							
22. How equal	5 Each dialect ha	as equal numbe	ers		Reliability	Comments	
are the dialects			numbers of speak	ers	Index:		
in speaker	3 Two dialects p		1		3 🗆		
numbers?			t other dialect(s) l		$ \begin{array}{cccc} 3 & \square \\ 2 & \square \\ 1 & \square \\ 0 & \square \end{array} $		
numbers.			i omer dialect(s) i	lave good	ī		
	numbers of spe						
	1 Over two third				о Ц		
	0 One dialect is t	used by virtual	ly all speakers				
Which one(s)?							
23. How equal	5 Dialects fully e	equal in status/	prestige		Reliability	Comments	
are the dialects	4 Several dialect	s have parity in	n status/prestige		Index:		
in symbolic	5cvciai diaicci				^ _		
in symbolic			us/prestige than o	ther	3		
status and			us/prestige than o		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
status and	3 Two dialects he dialects	ave higher stat			$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \square \\ 2 & \square \\ 1 & \square \end{bmatrix}$		
	3	ave higher stat	prestige than all o	other			
status and	3	ave higher stat		other	3		
status and prestige?	3	ave higher stat	prestige than all o	other	3		
status and prestige? Which one(s)?	3	ave higher status/s higher status/	prestige than all o	other	3		

24. Would you say this language is characterized by high stylistic diversity, i.e., a variety of different registers and styles are commonly used in interaction?	5 4 3 2 1 0		High stylistic diversity, often encountered Moderate stylistic diversity, often encountered Some stylistic diversity, occasionally encountered Little stylistic diversity, encountered infrequently	Reli Inde 3 2 1 0	iability ex:	Comments
Overall comment	s and	d sug	gestions regarding this questionnaire:			