ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2008-088 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2008-9-1

Primary Person submitting request: Elizabeth Parks

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

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):

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 and will be posted on the ISO 639-3 website.

Types of change requests

This form is to be used in requesting changes (whether creation, modification, or deletion) to elements of the ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages. The types of changes that are possible are to 1) modify the reference information for an existing code element, 2) propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group; 3) retire a code element from use, including merging its scope of denotation into that of another code element, 4) split an existing code element into two or more new language code elements, or 5) create a new code element for a previously unidentified language variety. Fill out section 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 below as appropriate, and the final section documenting the sources of your information. The process by which a change is received, reviewed and adopted is summarized on the final page of this form.

Type of change proposed (check one):

1. [ ] Modify reference information for an existing language code element
2. [ ] Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group
3. [ ] Retire a language code element from use (duplicate or non-existent)
4. [ ] Expand the denotation of a code element through the merging one or more language code elements into it (retiring the latter group of code elements)
5. [ ] Split a language code element into two or more new code elements
6. [ ] Create a code element for a previously unidentified language

For proposing a change to an existing code element, please identify:

Affected ISO 639-3 identifier:

Associated reference name:

1. Modify an existing language code element
   
   (a) What are you proposing to change:
   
   [ ] Language reference name; generally this is changed only if it is erroneous;

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code, page 1
2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group

(a) For an existing Macrolanguage, what change to its individual language membership do you propose:

(b) Rationale for change:

For a new Macrolanguage proposal, please also complete the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”), which must also be submitted to fully document the intended meaning for the new macrolanguage.

3. Retire a language code element from use

(a) Reason for change:
   - There is no evidence that the language exists.
   - This is equivalent to another ISO 639-3 language.

(b) If equivalent with another code element, with which ISO 639-3 code element (identifier and name) is it equivalent:

(c) Rationale for change:

4. Expand the denotation of a code element through merging of one or more code elements

(a) List the languages (identifier and name) to be merged into this code element and retired from use:

(b) Rationale for change

5. Split a language code element into two or more code elements

(a) List the languages into which this code element should be split:
By the language identification criteria set forth in ISO 639-3, the simple fact of distinct identities is not enough to assign separate identifiers. The criteria are defined in the standard as follows:

For this part of ISO 639, judgments regarding when two varieties are considered to be the same or different languages are based on a number of factors, including linguistic similarity, intelligibility, a common literature (traditional or written), a common writing system, the views of users concerning the relationship between language and identity, and other factors. The following basic criteria are followed:

- Two related varieties are normally considered varieties of the same language if users of each variety have inherent understanding of the other variety (that is, can understand based on knowledge of their own variety without needing to learn the other variety) at a functional level.
- Where intelligibility between varieties is marginal, the existence of a common literature or of a common ethnolinguistic identity with a central variety that both understand can be strong indicators that they should nevertheless be considered varieties of the same language.
- Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages.

(b) Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:

(c) Does the language code element to be split represent a major language in which there already exists a significant body of literature and research? Are there contexts in which all the proposed separate languages may still be considered the same language—as in having a common linguistic identity, a shared (or undistinguished) body of literature, a written form in common, etc.? If so, please comment.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted for each new identifier that is to be created. That step can be deferred until this form has been processed by the ISO 639-3 registrar.

6. Create a new language code element

(a) Name of missing language: Trinidad and Tobago Sign Language

(b) State the case that this language is not the same as or has not been included within any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

Trinidad and Tobago Sign Language (TTSL) is a unique sign language to the Caribbean island nation of Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies. Although it was previously reported that ASL is the primary language of the Deaf community there, recent surveys of the Deaf community have indicated that a unique indigenous sign language is also present: TTSL. The Trinidad and Tobago government has recently recognized TTSL by providing financial support for the creation of TTSL dictionaries. The Deaf community in Trinidad, with the support of the Ministry of Education, published a first dictionary of TTSL in May, 2007. A second version of a TTSL dictionary scheduled that will greater expand the recorded TTSL
vocabulary is now underway and is again being supported by the Ministry of Education. It is claimed by many members of the signing Deaf community in Trinidad that TTSL is distinct and separate from American Sign Language (ASL), which is typically used in the educational system in Trinidad and Tobago. Deaf people who do not go to school are learning TTSL from the Deaf community (and not ASL) and a mixture of TTSL and ASL is now being used in Deaf associations, clubs, and some churches and ministries.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted to more fully document the new language.

Sources of information

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

(a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:
During our brief survey visits to Trinidad and Tobago in the Fall of 2006 and Summer of 2008, I interacted with some members of the Deaf community (especially in the southern parts of the country and older generation) with whom I could not easily communicated, even though I am fluent in ASL. For these situations I needed to use a Deaf person who could communicate both in ASL and TTSL to interpret for me. In addition, when visiting Deaf schools, churches, and social gatherings, we saw a mixture of ASL and the indigenous sign language, TTSL, being used in varying amounts - ASL most heavily in the school systems and TTSL most heavily in informal social gatherings.

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
A number of Deaf and hearing leaders in the Trinidad Deaf community were interviewed and responded to questionnaires in regard to the presence of TTSL in Trinidad. It is unknown at what point TTSL developed in Trinidad. According to one Deaf informant, the principal of the deaf school went to the United States for some training in deaf education and returned with dictionaries and a belief that the use of ASL was the best communication philosophy in the early 1970s. Students of that time report that they were already using TTSL and were a bit overwhelmed with the linguistic changes immediately being required of them. Since that time, the school has reportedly used only ASL and no TTSL in the classroom.

However, TTSL is being used in daily interaction in the adult Deaf community, and some deaf children are learning it at weekly Deaf club meetings. Deaf people report that they tend to use a mixture of TTSL and ASL when communicating with each other, but with an increased attitude of pride in their original TTSL signs and the desire to protect and retain these signs, more TTSL is being seen throughout all age groups and not exclusively in the older generation (as may have previously been the case 5-10 years ago). However, according to one deaf leader in the community, the younger generation still does not have a good understanding or capacity to use TTSL because they are not taught it in schools. Deaf people who do not attend schools tend to be more isolated, but Deaf adults report that they are visiting these deaf individuals and teaching them TTSL (not ASL). Deaf teachers of sign language at the University of West Indies and through churches indicate that they are now teaching ASL to hearing people but will soon be switching to TTSL in
their classrooms now that there are published TTSL dictionary resources available to their students.

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):
Trinidad and Tobago Sign Language Dictionary, published May 2007 by the Ministry of Education, available for purchase through the Ministry of Social Development and Disability Affairs Unit.

The change proposal process

A request to change the code set goes through a six-step process:

1. A user of ISO 639-3 proposes a change and submits it to the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority (ISO 639-3/RA) using this form.

2. The ISO 639-3 registrar processes the change request to verify that the request is compatible with the criteria set forth in the standard and to ensure that the submitter has supplied all necessary information. This may involve rounds of interaction with the submitter.

3. When the change request proposal is complete in its documentation (including all associated New Code Requests), the change request is promoted to “Proposed Change” status and the ISO 639-3 registrar posts the request on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA. Also at this time, an announcement is sent to anyone requesting notification of new proposals matching their specified criteria (region and/or language family of interest). Periodically, a message may be sent to the general LINGUIST discussion list on Linguist List (http://linguistlist.org/issues/index.html), and other appropriate discussion lists, inviting individuals to review and comment on pending proposals. Anyone may request from the ISO 639-3 registrar to receive notification regarding proposals involving languages in a specific region of the world or specific language family.

4. Individuals may send comments to the ISO 639-3 registrar for compilation. The consensus of early reviews may result in promotion to “Candidate Status” (with or without amendment), or withdrawal of the change request, if the conclusion is that the request is not in keeping with the stated criteria of the ISO 639-3 standard.

5. Three months prior to the end of the annual cycle of review and update, a new notice is posted on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA, and an announcement listing the Candidate Status Change Requests is posted to the LINGUIST discussion list and other discussion lists, as requested by their owners. All change requests are then open to further review and comment by any interested party for a period of three months. A Change Request received after the start of Candidacy phase must wait until the next annual cycle for consideration. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that a minimum of three months is allotted for the review of every proposal.

6. At the end of the formal review period, a given Change Request may be: 1) adopted as a whole; 2) adopted in part (specific changes implicit in the whole Change Request may be adopted separately); 3) rejected as a whole; or 4) amended and resubmitted for the next review cycle. All change requests remain permanently archived at the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA.

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
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

**Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:**