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: 2010-2-19

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Associated Change request number : 2010-033 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : dtd (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:
      Ditidaht
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
      diitiidȤaaȤtxʖ
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Nitinaht, Nitinat, diitiidʔaaʔtx
   d) Reason for preferred name:
      'Ditidaht' has been the preferred English name in the Malachan community at Nitinaht Lake since the 1980s, and more closely approximates the native name (diitiidʔaaʔtx) than earlier 'Nitinaht', 'Nitinat'.
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Ditidaht (Nitinaht Lake) community: approximately 10 native speakers, approximately 700 ethnic population, many in surrounding cities. Pacheedaht (Port Renfrew) community: 1 fluent speaker, approximately 220 ethnic population.
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: dtd

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

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Canada

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Malachan Reserve, Nitinaht Lake, British Columbia, Canada. Google Maps: Malachan 11, British Columbia. Also previously used in Pacheedaht territory in the vicinity of Port Renfrew, British Columbia, but language use among the Pacheedaht has almost disappeared.

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:
   Wakashan

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:
   Makah, Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
   academic papers and texts, pedagogical materials for use in K-12 community school, various audio recordings, FirstVoices archive (www.firstvoices.ca), no native literature

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 Ditidaht Band is recognized by the Canadian government as a Band of the Nuu-chah-nulth Tribe, while the Pacheedaht are recognized as an independent First Nation. The
Ditidaht language is recognized as an individual language by the First Peoples’ Heritage, Language and Culture Council, which is a Crown Corporation, and appointed by the government of British Columbia to oversee provincial funding for native language revitalization. The language is taught in the local K-12 community school, but is not used as the language of instruction.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
The name ‘Ditidaht’ is commonly used for the traditional language that is shared by the present-day Ditidaht and Pacheedaht, though only the Ditidaht also use the name as an ethnonym. The Ditidaht and Pacheedaht peoples have distinct ethnic identities from each other, as well as distinct ethnolinguistic identities from their most closely related neighbours, the Nuu-chah-nulth of Vancouver Island, and the Makah of the Olympic Peninsula. The language is almost completely replaced by English in both formal and informal domains of use, though some regular ceremonial use, and significant passive knowledge of the language survive.

**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:
