

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: 2011-1-13

Name of Primary Requester: Lee Hochstetler

E-mail address: Lee underscore Hochstetler at sil dot org

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

Associated Change request number : 2011-011

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : dto

(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:
Tɔmmɔ So Dogon
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
phonetically [tɔmmɔ sɔɔ]
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Tombo-So
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Majority pronunciation for self-name of language. Language of the recently formed Dogon family.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language:
Tɔmmɔ. Population over 60,000 (1998 from SILESR Dogon:34).
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: dto

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 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Macrolanguage |

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:
Mali
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Entirely in Mali in eastern part of Mopti region. The administrative communes of Tédié, Diamnati, Kendé, Kendié, Segué Iré, Wadouba, Ondougou, Metoumou, and Kassa constitute the heart of Tommo territory.
- 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:
Dogon
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Donno So and Toro So.
According to legend, Tommo So is the second Dogon "dialect" revealed to their common ancestor Amma Sérrou. (SILESR Dogon:34)

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
Tommo So songs are known throughout all Dogon land. (SILESR Dogon:34) Sometimes they are played on the radio.
- 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?:
No
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
They recognise themselves as Dogon people.

Each of the administrative communes listed in 2c have a market whose lingua franca is Tɔmmɔ-Sɔ. (Grammar of Tɔmmɔ-Sɔ)

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:

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

A Grammar of Tɔmmɔ-Sɔ

http://dogonlanguages.org/docs/mcpherson_tommoso.pdf

Various publications cited in

http://dogonlanguages.org/docs/Dogon_bibliography_12_2007.pdf

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>