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: 2014-1-1

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Associated Change request number : 2014-016   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : jog   (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:
        Jogi

    b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
        Jogi

    c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
        No alternate names. The Jogis may also indentify themselves as Marwaris (came from Marwar area in Rajasthan India), or as Gujaratis.

    d) Reason for preferred name:
        Autonym

    e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
        Jogi, 50-100,000 (1996 estimate)

    f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: jog

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
                      ☐   Historical language
                      ☐   Ancient language

$\square$ Artificially constructed language
$\square$ 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:
Pakistan, presumably India as well.

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS
coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Pakistan: Sindh province including: Umerkot, Nabisar, Mirpurkhas, Tando Sain Dad, Tando
Allahyar, Tando Jam, Tando Adam, Hyderabad, Hala, Khokhar Bughera, Taz Mori, Jusab
Jang, Sato Mel, Matli, Badin, Karachi Habchopi, Thatta, Makli, Nagar Parkar. India:
Unknown, possibly widespread.

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: $\square$ Signed $\boxtimes$ Spoken $\square$ Attested only in writings

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Indo-Aryan; Central Zone; Rajasthani; Marwari

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:
Lexical similarity percentages with related languages: Goaria 75-83%, Loarki 69-82%,
Marwari (Southern) 70-78%. More discussion in Jogi report in Jeffery, David, ed. 1999.
Sindh Survey Month November 1996: Final report. Unpublished manuscript

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers,
radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
None

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?:
Not recognized

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Excerpts from the Jogi report: Jogi is a large homogenous group, using the Jogi language for all activities within the group. Although comprehension of other closely related languages such as Marwari and Dhatki might be satisfactory, sociolinguistic reasons would make acceptance of literature in another language unlikely, and despite relatively high lexical similarity percentages, the difference in personal pronouns immediately identifies these other languages as NOT Jogi. The mother tongue is used for all functions within the Jogi group. "Hindu languages" including Hindi and Gujerati are used for some religious songs. Sindhi is used by men for contact with the outside world. Jogi men generally speak the language of the person they are talking to. Jogis only marry among the Jogis. They do not intermarry with the Northern Muslim Jogis. Women speak some Sindhi. The Jogis in Umerkot said women knew only a little Sindhi, enough to beg. Tota from Nabisar said that women and children all spoke other languages. However the Tando Allahyar report confirmed that women do not speak other languages so much. This seems to indicate that most women and children have a very low level of ability in Sindhi and other languages. Men all speak Sindhi. Children use the same language as their friends, e.g. Sindhi or Urdu. In Umerkot they reported some difference in the language used in the North (by Muslim Jogis), as well as some difference in he language of Jogis in Karachi. Each were reported as 25% different from Umerkot dialect.

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:
Two language survey trips to Jogi areas in November 1996. The full survey report can be found in Jeffery, David, ed. 1999. Sindh Survey Month November 1996: Final report. Unpublished manuscript.

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