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: 2014-8-13  
Name of Primary Requester: Stuart McGill  
E-mail address: stuart.mcgill at tiscali dot co dot uk  
Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request: 
Roger Blench, Kay Williamson Educational Foundation, rogerblench at yahoo dot co dot uk  

Associated Change request number : 2014-036 (completed by Registration Authority)  
Tentative assignment of new identifier : cbq (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:  
      Tsucuba  
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
      tsútʃúbá, which would be Tsucuba according to Hausa spelling rules  
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
   d) Reason for preferred name:  
      This is the autonym, and there is no established alternative. Cuba has been used in linguistic articles, but this is the root and not a recognisable word to native speakers.  
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):  
      About 1000 speakers. Speakers of Tsucuba call themselves the bütʃúbá (Bucuba). A single person is referred to as a dọtʃúbá (Docuba). The Hausa refer to them (together with speakers of Lopa) as Lopawa.  
   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: CBA  

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  

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Artificially constructed language

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:
   Nigeria

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
The Bucuba live in at least eight towns/villages, the largest of which is called ŏňũbá (Cifamini in Hausa, GPS co-ordinates 10°17'41.22"N, 4°40'26.74"E). Cifamini is near Wara on Lake Kainji, in Ngaski Local Government Area, Kebbi State.

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:
      Kainji
   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:
      Lopa

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?:
      No to all
   
   c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
      There is a distinct Tsucuba ethnolinguistic identity as distinct from Lopa. Lopa and Tsucuba speakers use Hausa to communicate when they meet. The Lopawa refer to the Bucuba as
ò tʃibár (Ocibar) and their language as ètʃibár (Arcibar). Nevertheless both groups recognise that the language communities are closely related.
**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:
   
   Please see the Request for Change form

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:**
