ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2015-043 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2015-2-22

Primary Person submitting request: TRIZZINO MARCO

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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:  scn

Associated reference name: Sicilian language

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;
if usage is shifting to a new preferred form, the new form may be added (next box)

Language additional names
Language type (living, extinct, historical, etc.)
Language scope (individual language or macrolanguage)

(b) What new value(s) do you propose:

(c) Rationale for change:

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:
Sicilian language, Salentino language
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:

From https://www.ethnologue.com/contribution/54971:

Buonasera. Il salentino (da Voi indicato come "The Pugliese dialect of Italian"), insieme alle parlate isolate e alle varianti della Calabria centro-meridionale, appartiene a un gruppo che nella "Carta dei dialetti d'Italia" di Pellegrini viene etichettato come "dialetti meridionali estremi". Tipologicamente, quindi, salentino e siciliano appartengono a un gruppo linguistico caratterizzato, per vari motivi che non sto qui a elencare, da identici esiti dal latino (non tutti dovuti alla presenza romana in queste zone: molto, ad esempio, si deve all'influsso del greco bizantino) e che possiamo chiamare "Sicilian language", ma allora va bene che il salentino appartenga tipologicamente alla "lingua siciliana", meno corretto - a mio parere - è affermare che in Salento si parla siciliano. Se per la Calabria reggina (e non solo) si può parlare di influsso diretto di Messina e del suo idioma nel processo di mutamento del codice linguistico (da greco a romanzo, e il modello non poteva che essere quello messinese: troppo distante il romanzo napoletano; cfr. F. Fanciullo), per il Salento le cose sono diverse e la somiglianza (relativa) tra salentino e siciliano è dovuta ad altri fattori (e, detto francamente, non mi dispiacerebbe un domani vedere un codice ISO tutto per il salentino, nonché un suo "riconoscimento" da parte dell'Unesco). Penso che lo stesso discorso possa valere anche per altre lingue d'Italia (=parlate nello Stato italiano): mi viene in mente il caso dell'emiliano-romagnolo, qualche anno fa "diviso" in due lingue connesse ma autonome, con propri codici ISO, ma si pensi anche al "South Italian" (Italiano del Sud?), da Ethnologue definito "Napoletano-Calabrese" per le grasse risate di accademici da me stesso udite in più occasioni (d'altronde, quale comune dell'Abruzzo o del barese si autodefinirebbe "di lingua napoletano-calabrese"?). E se comunque negli ultimi esempi citati esiste una continuità territoriale, tra Sicilia e Salento neanche questo: la distanza tra Messina e Santa Maria di Leuca è praticamente identica a quella che intercorre fra Trapani e Villasimius!

The Salentino (that you have identified as "The Pugliese dialect of Italian"), together with the island languages and the variants of the central and southern Calabria, belongs to a linguistic group that the "Carta dei dialetti di Italia" (Charter of dialects of Italy), by G.B.
Pellegrini, labels as "extreme southern dialects." Therefore, according to their typological system, Salentino and Sicilian belong to a linguistic group, characterized by identical results from the Latin, and for this reason called "Sicilian language". Anyway, it must be pointed out that not all the Latin results are due to the Roman presence in these areas because, for example, it is also very important the influence of the Byzantine Greek. Hence, it is fine stating that the Salentino belongs, in a typological way, to "Sicilian language", but it is less correct - in my opinion - stating that people living in Salento speak Sicilian.

It is right stating, for example, that Reggio Calabria area (and not only) was directly influenced by Messina and by its language in the process of the changing of its linguistic code (i.e. from Greek to Romance, and the model could only be that of Messina because the Romance Neapolitan is too distant; cf. F. Fanciullo), but, as far as the Salentino, the situation is different and the similarity (partial) between Salentino and Sicilian is due to other factors.

In my opinion, the same situation can be also applied to other languages of Italy (= spoken in the Italian State). It is worthy of mention the case of Emiliano and Romagnolo languages which, a few years ago, were "divided" in two languages, related but autonomous, with their own ISO codes. And moreover, think about the "South Italian" (can we call it Italian of the South?), defined by Ethnologue as "Neapolitan-Calabrese" which is absolutely not correct as stated by some academics. In fact, no municipality of Abruzzo or of Bari could ever identify their language to the "language Neapolitan-Calabrese". And anyway it is stated that in the last examples, just cited, there is at least a territorial continuity, but on the contrary between Sicily and Salento there is not even any geographical space or territorial continuity: the distance between Messina and Santa Maria di Leuca is virtually identical to that which exists between Trapani and Villasimius (Sardinia)!

(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.

Sicilian and Salentino languages don't have no common linguistic identity because they are regional languages from different, distinct and distant territories of the Italian Republic.

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: Salentino 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:

In ISO 639-3 scn "Sicilian language" among the "Dialects" the Pugliese dialect of Italian is also listed, which maybe refers to "Salentino" (but it isn't totally right).
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:
I, the undersigned, native speaker of Sicilian, take a degree in Classics with dissertation about a language planning of Sicilian in which I discussed the differences between the two languages.

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
Personal communication of academics and native speakers of both languages.

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):
Francesco AVOLIO, Lingue e dialetti d’Italia, Carocci editore, Roma 2012.
Franco FANCIULLO, Fra Oriente e Occidente. Per una storia linguistica dell’Italia meridionale, Edizioni ETS, Pisa 1996.
Michele LOPORCARO, Profilo linguistico dei dialetti italiani, nuova edizione aggiornata, Laterza, Roma-Bari 2013.

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 maybe 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:**
LINGUIST List. Constructed Languages. [http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html](http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html)