ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2016-027 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2016-2-15
Primary Person submitting request: John Livingstone
Affiliation: SIL Eurasia
E-mail address: cyberspaceplace at yahoo dot co dot uk

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Richard Gravina, Language Services Director, SIL Eurasia, rcg at btinternet dot com

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used):
John Livingstone, 2 Blackthorn Close, Oxford, OX3 9JF

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: GRR
Associated reference name: Taznatit

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:
   Taznatit, Figuig and South Oranie
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:

Intelligibility between the varieties is marginal and a common ethnolinguistic identity is lacking.

Information in the Ethnologue should be changed to match the position in the published literature, where grr is considered to be distinct from this language.

Examples are:
1. The Wikipedia page https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Oran_and_Figuig_Berber is quite full and well researched. Of note is the following mention in the right hand column Language codes ISO 639-3 None (mis) Figuig Glottolog sout3056 (South Oran) There appears to be a felt need of a language code.
2. Basset, René "Dialecte des K’çours Oranais et de Figuig" in "Notes de Lexicographie Berbère" Aug, Sept & Oct 1885 treats the language in question in the same category as dialects that are listed separately in the Ethnologue such as mzabi (mzb), chaouia (shy), touareg (thv). Basset uses the terms "dialecte" and "langue" interchangeably. See section two of this study, on "Phonétique et Morphologie", page 317 for example.
On p. 303 he describes the dialects of Boussemghoun, Figuig and ‘Ain Sfisifa as constituting one single language “une seule et même langue” spoken from the province of Oran to Tafilalet. In the footnote to p. 303, he regards his current study of the K’çours Oranais et de Figuig as part of the series begun with his 1883 studies of the “dialectes” du Rif (rif), and of Djerbah, Ghat and Kel Oui, to be completed with further studies including mzabi (mzb) Touggourt (tjo) and Ouargla (oua).
3. Chaker, Salem in "Revue de l’Occident musulman et de la Méditerranée" Année 1972 Volume 11 Numéro 1 p. 163 cites André Basset’s 1948 article "La langue berbère au Sahara" to outline the various Berber languages spoken in the Sahara. He then writes " Il faut ajouter à cela la quasi totalité des ksours du sud oranais de part et d’autre de la frontière algéro-marocaine… "
4. Kossmann, Maarten G., whose published thesis “Grammaire du parler berbère de Figuig (Maroc orientale)”, 1997, Peeters, is well recognised, writes in his paper “Les Verbes A / Final en Zénète” in Etudes et Documents Berbères 13 (1995): pp 99-104 of "parlers berbères" such as Figuig and “d’autres parlers” such as mozabite (mzb) and ouargli (oua).
Kossmann lists six "Northern Saharan oasis" dialects (in “The Arabic Influence on Northern Berber”, pp.23-24 Brill, 2013), most of which again are listed as separate languages in the Ethnologue.

5. Figuig is in the middle of the chain of villages that speak this language. The town has a larger population than most other Berber-speaking in the area, and can be considered the reference dialect. Hence our suggested name "Figuig and South Oranie" rather than "South Oran and Figuig".

The Figuig variety has received more attention from linguists than a mere dialect would normally warrant; there are now several published dictionaries for instance: Yeou Mohamed's new 8,000 word dictionary announced at http://www.academia.edu/7196665/Compiling_of_a_BerberFrench_Dictionary_Figuig_dialect_. In his introduction, page 137 in "Les Ressources Langagieres", Yeou describes the vitality of Figuig as follows: (my caps) "The LANGUAGE has recently been listed in the UNESCO Atlas of the world's endangered languages".


6. The literature covering variants outside Figuig is sparser. However there are examples. One such is, “Using ICT to Improve Local Dialect of Béchar”, by Chellali BENACHIBA/Université de Béchar and Boutkhill GUÉMIDE/Université de Jijel, available at www.cnplet.net/file.php/1/revues/chellali.pdf. On page 3 of this document we find “Sud Oranais” assigned the same category as languages with their own Ethnologue codes: "Several distinct Berber varieties are spoken alongside Arabic (Galand,2002): Taznatit in the Gourara region around Timimoun [grr] and sporadically further south (Boudot-Lamotte, 1964; Mammeri, 1984; Bellil, 2006); in the upper Saoura valley and the Ksour Mountains, a number of closely related Zenati varieties collectively known in olderlinguistic literature as "kçours du sud-oranais" (Kossmann, 2010); and the more distantly related Tamasheq.” [thv is meant]).


Fatima Mouili’s "The Berber Speech of Igli, Language towards Extinction" can be found online.

8. Blench & Dendo in "The Afro Asiatic Languages, 2006" list eight varieties of North Saharan Oasis berbers: Gurara, Mzab Ghardaia (Mozabite), Wargla, Tugurt, Seghrušen Figui, Senhaja, Iznacen, most of which the Ethnologue allocates separate language codes to.

(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.

No
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: Figuig-South Oranie

(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:
The language is part of the Zenati Berber group and has features and vocabulary in common with other Zenati Berber languages, but is not sufficiently close to be classified as a dialect of grr for example, or of other Zenati languages. Word comparisons show significant and numerous differences.

Population is around 80,000. EGIDS 6b (6a in parts, 7 in others).

The caption to the map on the Wikipedia page shows the places it is spoken. See below.

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:

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):
   See 5b above.

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:

From Wikipedia page: