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: 2019-12-3

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

Associated Change request number : 2020-014 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : dfl (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: Davao Filipino

   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language: Davao Filipino

   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations: Davao Tagalog, Davao Conyo

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      As published in Dreisbach and Demeterio (2017), the term 'Davao Filipino' fits the hybrid nature of this contact language.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use): Filipinos in Southern Mindanao

   f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: DFL

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
      □ 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: Philippines
c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible: Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN Region - The Philippines

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 N/A

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a) This language is: □ Signed  ☒ Spoken  □ Attested only in writings

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
   Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog, Bisayan, Cebuano, Hiligaynon

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:
   Tagalog, Bisayan, Cebuano, Hiligaynon

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.:?
   There are literary pieces, master's theses, journal articles, and scholarly papers available online that have documented the development of this contact language. Recordings of this contact language may be observed in radio and television broadcasts such as TV Patrol Southern Mindanao and TV Patrol South-Central Mindanao.

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. It is recognized by the literary community in Southern Mindanao, Philippines and the Philippine academia. It is also commonly spoken in Philippine cities such as

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
   As this is a contact language, this emerged from the intercultural contact of Tagalog, Cebuano, and other Visayan settlers in Southern Mindanao, the Philippines. As such, descendants of the said ethnolinguistic groups in Mindanao have grown to speak the contact language, primarily due to the need to communicate with the people of other ethnolinguistic groups.
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:
   I myself speak this contact language. My mother, who is an offspring of Tagalog and Visayan settlers in Mindanao, speaks it, too. People commonly think of it as just codeswitching - but it actually has been spoken by two generations already. It is also commonly spoken in settler communities in Southern Mindanao.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   As mentioned above, this contact language is commonly spoken in Tagalog-Visayan settler communities in Southern Mindanao, the Philippines. As such, there is a significant population that is speaking this language - approximately around 3 million Filipinos.

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:**


LinguistList. Constructed Languages. [http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html](http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html)