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: 24 Oct 20

Name of Primary Requester: Editor Ethnologue

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
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Associated Change request number : 2021-004 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : ezi (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: East Zenati

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language: Djerbi, Tamazret, Zuwar

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

Djerbi - Djerba, Jerbi, Jerba, Tamazret, Tunisian Berber and Zuwar (a.k.a. Zwar, Zuara)

d) Reason for preferred name:

East Zenati includes the easternmost dialects of the Zenati branch of Northern Berber.

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

Ilahiane (2006) gives a high estimate of 250,000 speakers in Tunisia (p. 70); Gussenhoven (2017) provides a conservative figure of 50,000 to 100,000 speakers in Libya (p. 1).

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: jbn

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 xx 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/iso639-3/types.asp)

   For individual languages, also complete:

   b) Countries where used: Tunisia, Libya

   c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS
      coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
      Tunisia: Tamezret, Zraoua, Taoujout; the island of Jerba (Sedouikech, Guellala, Ajim),
      Chenini, Douiret; Libya: Zouara

   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 xx Spoken ☐ Attested only in writings

   b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed: Afro-Asiatic

   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: Not known

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

   a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers,
      radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
      The following information was taken from Brugnatelli (in press, p.4).

      Written literature: a grammar (2013), a translation of some books of the Bible (2006), a
      novel, some articles about the culture and language (Ben Maammar, 2015, 2018a, 2018b);
a collection of short stories and legends (Hans Stumme, 1900); a booklet of short stories and a poem (Anonymous); a collection of short stories (in progress); a collection of religious texts (Brugnatelli, 2008); a collection of texts (Mitchell, 2009); a collection on texts (Motylinski, 1897).

Recordings: Lazhar Ben Ouirane; Tiyri n Tmazyya, Nuci nella (Abdelhak and Hamada Zarou, Azro Group H2Z); Azul (Wassim Korbi, 2013) Hlela (Abdelaziz, 2013), Tamelast (Chahine Berriche, 2014); a collection of songs (Motylinski, 1885).

Programming in the language and on the subject of the language are broadcast via radio (Afus g ufus, radio Ulysse FM, Djerba).

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, the language is not recognized by the government; nor is it used in education or taught in the schools (Brugnatelli, in press, p.4).

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

Domains of use: the workplace, the home, mass media (Brugnatelli, in press, p.4)
**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:

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: