ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2021-034 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: August 2021

Primary Person submitting request: RAYMOND SEKA BIGWA

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
   Theodore Mwendakazi (tmwandakazi at twftw dot org) and Mark Ossola (Mark_ossola at tsco dot org)

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. [X] 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:

Associated reference name:
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:

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:

(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.

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: Benamanga

(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:

There are significant differences between Benamanga and Bena, with which it is grouped. The survey of the Bena area did not include the area of Benamanga, but word lists show at
least 20% of lexical items are not similar to those in Bena.

Also, when speaking with a Mbena, Mbenamanga can only use the formal words for greetings which are used around the region, comprising the Hehe, the Bena and the Benamanga, but in order to communicate full, then both have to switch code to Swahili language. Benamanga children totally speak Kibenamanga, the language used at home, but they use Kiswahili in schools and when communicating to someone who is not a Mbenamanga. Women attending the meetings answered this question (and were supported by men) and said that maybe a Mbenamanga Child or youth can understand or acquire Kibena as their L2 language, when they are at 10-12 years’ old. Although there are some adult Benamanga who know Kibena, (bilingual), the Benamanga speakers declared that they do not understand Kibena in full; they can understand only some words which are similar to their language. This is a normal issue applicable to all Bantu languages. However, in order for a Mbenamanga to understand Kibena in full he/she must learn it.

I (Raymond Seka Bigwa) gave to the Benamanga the Kibena Mathew Chapter 1 and Luke Chapter 1. I also did the same to Kibena speakers, The Benamanga struggled very much and many failed to explain in their own words what it is all about, but the Bena themselves were very comfortable. That proves they do not understand. I had also two retired Pastors, Bena speakers, in the meeting, who also told us many years back the Lutheran Church priests brought into the area the Kibena bible, but people failed to use it as they did not understand it.

Regarding the relationship between the Wabenamanga and Wabena: According to the elders, they both came from one ancestor, they were one group and came to split up due to some reasons. In fact, they see themselves as brothers. For example, there are some clan names which are in the Bena tribe that are also in the Benamanga tribe. The people that belong to such clans are not allowed to get married. However, the Benamanga do not see themselves as part of Bena even though in normal conversations they call themselves Wabena, but if you ask them they immediately deny it, to say they are Benamanga! The two groups (Bena and Benamanga) split after the death of Chief Nguluchawana, the Bena Chief, when a group of people decided to cross the river and travelled all the way onto the forest till they came to the area where the Benamanga are found today! Then because of the long distance they had travelled and the river crossing obstacle, this group lost contact with the other Bena speakers, and this resulted in the development of a different variety of the language (Kibenamanga).

They don’t have much contact anymore because the area where the Benamanga live and the area where the Bena live are separated by big rivers and also there is a big bush/ forest. There are about 200 km separating them. About intermarrying, it is as I have explained above, only possible if they do not share the same clan name, and so far there are only a few of them that have intermarried.

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:

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

We The Word for the World Bible translators, and the Seed Company, went to the community and began the Bible translation project. Here we found out that this language, had never been registered although it is there and is different from other surrounding languages. It is a Bantu language like the others; therefore their are some similarities but it is different.

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):

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 may be 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)