

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: 08-18-2022

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Associated Change request number : 2022-023 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : nzs (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:

Nyamzak-Dir-Mbarimi

b) Autonym (self-name) for the languages: Nyamzak, Dir, and Mbarimi.

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

Nyamzak: Langas. Nyamzak. Yamzak (Decker and Aregbesola 2020). Nyamzax, Lanjas (Shimizu 1978:13).

Lang’as CAPRO (1995:247).

Dir: Diir (Shimizu 1978:13)

Mbarimi: Barang and Baram (Shimizu 1978). Mbaram (Blench 2020: 85).

d) Reason for preferred name: The names were chosen by the people as the correct depictions of them.

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

Nyamzak, 900 ethnic speakers. Dir, 500 ethnic speakers. Mbarimi, 1000 ethnic speakers.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available:

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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:

Nigeria

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

Nyamzak: Langas and Lundur villages, Miri District, Bauchi LGA, Bauchi State. Langas Latitude 9.72177, Longitude 9.74021. Lundur, Latitude 10.13207, Longitude, 9.78105.

Dir: Dir village Miri District, Bauchi LGA, Bauchi State. Latitude 10.17623, Longitude 9.72177.

Mbarimi: Baram Dutse village, Miri District, Bauchi LGA, Bauchi State. Latitude 10.19731, Longitude 9.68724.

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 ☒ Spoken ☐ Attested only in writings

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

Nyamzak-Dir-Mbarimi: West Chadic B.3, Polcic, Zulic languages.

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:

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

NO

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

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

The Dir language is used by all members of the group and for all personal and informal functions. Mbarimi is used primarily at home with family relations and informal domains like the farm. Lastly, the use of Nyamzak is more typical among middle-aged and elderly adults.

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):
Shimizu, Kiyoshi. 1978. *The Southern Bauchi Group of Chadic Languages*, a Survey report. Berling. Verlag Dietrich Reimer.

CAPRO Research Office. 1995. *Unmask The Giant (An ethnic survey of Bauchi State)*. Jos. CAPRO Media Services.

Blench, Roger. 2020. *Atlas of Nigerian Languages*. <http://www.rogerblench.info/Language/Africa/Nigeria/Atlas%20of%20Nigerian%20Languages-%20ed%20III.pdf>. Accessed 17 January 2020.

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
ISO 639-3/RA web site: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>
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:

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/> .

LinguistList. Ancient and Extinct Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html>

LinguistList. Constructed Languages. <http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html>