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: 2022-8-31

Name of Primary Requester: Iris Sacson, SIL Nigeria: PO Box 953, Jos, Nigeria
E-mail address: iris_sacson at sil dot org

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Julius Dabet, Language Survey Coordinator SIL Nigeria, julius_dabet at sil.org
Yakubu Danladi, Language Survey Specialist SIL Nigeria, yakubu_danladi at sil.org

Associated Change request number : 2022-027 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : dzd (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:
      dzd
   b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
   c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
      Dazawa
   d) Reason for preferred name:
   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
   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 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

Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3, page 1
☐ 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:

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

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:

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.?:

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?:

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

Around 2014/2015, the Daza language and its ISO code identifier were retired from the ethnologue. Citing Schuh (1978b), the requestor’s rationale was that “Daza [dzd] is a presumed Chadic language of the Bole-Tangale group, but is actually unattested and thus cannot be ascertained to be a separate language”. However, in 2021, members of the SIL Nigeria language survey team, led by Yakubu Danladi, visited the Kadolli community of Daza indigenes and conducted a sociolinguistic survey. The visit was aimed at verifying the existence or non-existence of the language and its speakers. Despite the cordial relationship between Daza and the Bole people, the Daza people consider themselves to be a distinct group. They sometimes consider themselves to have two identities; Daza and Bole. This is largely because of their ability to speak the latter. The team collected a wordlist and asked identity, social and language use related questions. The findings of that research has been documented on; "A Sociolinguistic Profile of Some Endangered West Chadic A.2 Bole Languages of Bauchi State, Nigeria", which will be available upon request. The conclusion of this research states that Daza language exists and is still being spoken among the older generation. They have "Dazawa" as an alternate name. They are located in one village called 'Kadolli' in Bara district, Kirfi LGA of Bauchi state. The people are multilingual in Daza, Bole, Hausa and English. Bole is used among some adults in some of their domains. Hausa is the most used language in all domains of their lives. The ethnic population of the group is 2000 while speakers of the language may be about 200. Daza language is best classified as Afroasiatic, Chadic, West Chadic, Bole-Tangale group. The vitality level of Daza is best described as nearly extinct (EGIDS 8b). Daza people have a good social relationship with the Bole [bol] people. Daza also has linguistic similarity with Bole. It should be noted that this language is different from 'Dazaga' with the identifier [dzg]
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)