

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

Name of Primary Requester: Adedamola Aregbesola

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Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request: Julius Dabet, SIL Survey supervisor, Julius_dabet at sil dot org

Associated Change request number : 2022-030 (completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : cxh (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:

Cha’ari

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

Cha’ari

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

Danshe (Blench 2005, Wenthe-Lukas 1985, CAPRO 2004). Danchawa (Decker and Araokanmi 2022).

d) Reason for preferred name:

According to the people, it represents their real identity.

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

1000 Ethnic population, but fewer speakers of the language.

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:

They can be found in four villages across two states. Danshe, Taka-Lafiya, and Gombo in Mai Gemu District, Jos East LGA, Plateau State. Danshen Lukshi is located in Lukshi District of Dass LGA. in Jos East LGA.

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:

Blench (2020) classifies the language as; Chadic, West Branch B, Zaar group

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:

It is closest to Tulai 66-80% lexical similarities, although Tulai is currently not being used.

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:

Cha'ari is predominantly used at home and during cultural festivals alongside Hausa. The heritage language use also varies across communities, with Danshen Lukshi reported to no longer speak the language. The EGIDS level of the language is 6b.

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):
Blench, Roger. 2005. The Dyarim language of Central Nigeria and its affinities.
<https://tinyurl.com/33stadvs>. Accessed 13 October 2021.

CAPRO Research Office. 2004. *A harvest of peace: A survey on the peoples of Plateau State*. Jos: CAPRO Media Services.

Wente-Lukas, Renate. 1985. Handbook of ethnic units in Nigeria. *Studies on Cultural Studies* 74:1-466.

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>