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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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 :   tvi   (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:

Tulai

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

Tulai

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

Tule and Tulai (Blench 2020:105). Tulawa (Gunn 1953: 27). Tulanci and Tulawa (Decker and Araokanmi 2022).

d)   Reason for preferred name:

It represents the group's real identity.

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

2,000 Ethnic population but no current active speaker 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 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
       ☐   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:
    The people can be found in 9 villages in Toro District in Toro LGA, Bauchi State.

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:

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 language is currently not being spoken. EGIDS level is placed at 9.

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. 2020a. *Atlas of Nigerian languages*. Kay Williamson Educational Foundation.

http://rogerblench.info/Language/Africa/Nigeria/Atlas%20of%20Nigerian%20Languages%202020.pdf.

Accessed 17 January 2020.

Gunn, H. D. 1953. *Peoples of the plateau area of Northern Nigeria*. London, UK. International African Institute.

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