
Draft technical report: Language codes part 3

General notes:

(1) ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2 form parts 1 and 2 in relation to this part 3

(2) The structure of this draft technical report currently mirrors the structure of ISO 639-1.

(3) As an HTML file, this document is best viewed at a medium or lower resolution, and the table in section 5 viewed at a small or smaller resolution, to avoid text disappearing at the right hand margin.

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Annex A (normative) Procedures for the Registration Authority for Language codes part 3 [to be added]

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) together form a system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC partici-pate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the re-spective organization to deal with specific technical fields. Other governmental and non-governmental inter-national organizations with liaison to IEC and ISO also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

This draft technical report was prepared by a members of Working Group 1 "Language codes" of Subcommittee 2 "Layout of vocabularies" of the Technical Committees of ISO TC 37 "Terminology (principles and coordination)".

Draft International Standards and technical rports are circulated to national bodies for approval before their acceptance as Inter-national Standards. They are approved in accordance with procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the national bodies voting.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 form an integral part of ISO 639, Part 1. Annex A "Procedures for the ISO 639-1 Registration Authority (ISO 639-1/RA)" is normative. Annex B "Bibliography" is informative.

Introduction

This draft technical report has been prepared taking into account the aims and needs expressed in the document ISO/TC37/SC2/WG1 N69: Coding systems, prepared on 2001-01-31 by Håvard Hjulstad (convenor of ISO/TC37/SC2/WG1) in Norway.

This introduction further discusses aims and needs in this area.

(a) Relationship between different parts of ISO 639

Language codes part 3 provides additional information to ISO 639-1 (2-letter codes, intended for use in terminology) and ISO 639-2 (3-letter codes, intended for use in bibliography.

Language codes part 3 has been developed to complement ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2, by providing information used in other coding systems, for a wider range of languages.

Language codes part 3 does not replace ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2. Indeed their codes are preserved intact, and documented together for use with implementations such as RFC 3066 "Language Tags" (or Internet use, superseding RFC 1766 "Language Tags").

Language codes part 3 is useful in this regard in that it provides a single list of language codes for use with RFC 3066, avoiding the need to consult ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2 separately.

(b) Background to work in ISO/TC37/SC2 and ISO/TC46/SC4

ISO 639-1 was devised primarily for use in terminology, lexicography and linguistics, and contains simple 2-letter codes for variant languages.

ISO 639-2 was devised primarily for use in library systems.
It provides codes for
(i) all languages contained in ISO 639-1;
(ii) other languages not contained in ISO 639-1;
(iii) older languages not covered in ISO 639-1; and in addition
(iv) generic language groups.

However, many users besides terminologists and librarians now use language codes, particularly in ICT systems, and there is a need for a generic language coding system which provides codes for many more languages.

If an extended, generic, coding system is not developed by ISO for more generic use, users will be (and already are are) devising their own, to meet immediate needs, with the result that such extensions prevent information interchange on a larger scale.

ISO 639-1 is limited to 2-letter codes, and thus codes can only be provided for 26x26 languages. Many linguists, and others, (including some international organizations) have in fact used other codes, particularly those developed by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) in their Ethnologue publications. It has also been agreed that ISO 639-1 should have no more codes added after an agreed point, to avoid clashes between ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2 in specifications such

as RFC 3066 (Language Tags).

ISO 639-2 could provide codes for 26x26x26 languages. However, ISO 639-2 also has its own limits specified in the standard: unless a substantial body of literature (50 different items in 5 bibliographic agencies) is documented, codes are not allocated, even for languages with official status within countries or regions of countries, which can adversely affect some aspects of computer development for certain languages. This is rigorously applied, as set out in the standard, and adverse effects for generic uses (particularly in ICT systems) are already in evidence.

(c) More generic needs

In ICT applications, there has been a tendency to use codes from ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2, where possible, though at times there has been some frustration that less codes were available than ICT users required. Some ICT users have also used their own coding systems, notably the OpenType specifications used in font and rendering technologies.

(d) Variant codes

Because of the again relatively small number of codes allocated, variant codes were developed in various countries, including the UK, Sweden and Germany, which in some cases have caused clashes in bibliographic information interchange.

(e) Combining codes

Some users also have the tendency to combine language codes with other codes (such as script codes, country codes, etc) and it may be that ISO/TC37 can provide guidance on best practice in combining such codes in order to avoid clashes arsing from different approaches.

(c) The way forward

As the originator of the original language coding standard, and with a significant involvement in various aspects of ICT development, members of ISO/TC37 are in a good position to develop a further standard for more generic needs.

It is intended that ISO/TC37/SC2/WG1 should be in contact with other user communities represented by ISO, particularly with SCs of ISO/IEC JTC1, in developing this work.

There are also user communities who are not always directly involved with ISO who could make use of extended language codes. For instance, in the early stages of investigating this in the UK, it is clear that various national and international government agencies, in Europe and North America, have the need for a large range of codes for statistical purposes.

There is an urgency in this because
(i) language codes are now in very widespread use in information systems, and used in very large numbers in information interchange;
(ii) there are several different international, national, and de facto standards, each of which includes codes which clash with codes in other coding systems.
(iii) the international standards involved (ISO 639 and ISO 639-2) have limits on the number of codes that can be applied, and users

are developing their own extensions, incompatible with each other and with any part of ISO 639.

Unless the provenance of the coding sytem used is always documented with each information interchange, which is not really feasible, the use of wrong coding, and erroneous data, is extremely likely.

Most of the alternative coding systems use a 3-letter code, which makes it difficult to be sure that users are interchanging the same codes with the same meanings, because while some code elements are the same in each system, many are not, and no documentation is available which provides information on all of this.

This draft technical report documents alternative practices, but does not limit the use of alternative practices, and also aims to provide guidance on optimum ways to use language codes to avoid problems.

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1 Scope

Language codes part 3 lists language codes used in ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2, and also provides information on additional language codes used in other coding systems. This is provided in a detailed table.

It plans to provide information on which language codes from other coding systems are safe to use in addition to codes from ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2, and guidelines on avoiding problems.

There is the potential to develop a further full standard (a notional ISO 639-3) which would provide a much-extended list of language codes, in comparison to that currently available, to meet user needs. However, the initial aims is to provide documentation, and that is the principle aim of this draft technical report.

The structure of Language codes part 3 mirrors that of ISO 639-1.

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2 Normative references

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard apply the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/DIS 1087-1:1997, Terminology work - Vocabulary - Part 1: Theory and application.

ISO 3166-1:1997, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes.

ISO 3166-2:1998, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 2: Country subdivision code.

ISO 3166-3:1999, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries.

ISO/DIS 5127-1:1996, Information and documentation - Vocabulary -

Basic and framework terms.

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this part of ISO 639 the following definitions apply:

3.1 Coding system

data transformed or represented in different forms according to a pre-established set of rules (ISO/DIS 5127-1:1996) 3.1

3.2 Code

2-letter or 3-letter code representing a language

NOTE To save space in tables, the following conventions are used:

I-2 2-letter codes from ISO 639 and ISO 639-1, and new codes applied by the ISO 639 Maintenance Agency;
I-3T 3-letter codes from ISO 639-2, and new codes applied by the ISO 639-2 Maintenance Agency;
SIL 3-letter codes from the Ethnologue, published by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL);
OT 3-letter OpenType language tags, developed by Adobe and Microsoft, widely used in the IT industry;
I-3B 3-letter bibliograhic codes from ISO 639-2, and national variants of these codes used in libraries.

3.3 language name

Word(s) identifying the language

NOTE Various conventions will be used, to simplify the use of cross-references and alternative names, including the use of the \ character (BACKSLASH).

3.4 Area code

Code representing a larger region (more than one country), as languages may have spread beyond a single country. Its intention is to enable related languages to be listed relatively close together for ease of use. This is NOT a standard code, but is used to enable sorting of the table, so that related languages can appear close together.

3.5 Country code

Code from ISO 3166: Codes for representation of names of countries, which may be used in later versions of the table in this technical report. Later versions may also use codes from ISO 3166-2: Codes for subdivisions within countries.

Currently neither codes fron ISO 3166 nor codes from ISO 3166-2 are used in this table.

NOTE For ease of use, the present table uses country names rather than country code. This is also to avoid confusion between the specification of a language in a particular country, and locale IDs used in programming language environments, both of which often consist of a language code combined with a country code.

3.6 Script code

Code from ISO DIS 15924: Codes for representation of names of scripts which may be used in later versions of the table in this technical report. Currently codes from ISO DIS 15924 are not used in this table.

3.7 Linguascale

Classification system providing a way of refering to related languages, documented in the Linguasphere register (see Bibliography).

NOTE This is NOT a standard code, but is used to enable sorting of the table, so that related languages can appear close together. This is similar to the Area code described in section 5, but the Linguascale is based on linguistic units, whereas the area code is based on geopolitical groupings, using elements from ISO 3166.

NOTE The Linguascale is NOT normative. As a guideline, this and all structured information in the tables below which includes digits or punctuation, are not codes or code elements, nor are they standards.

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4 Comparison of language codes

4.1 Structure of the language code table in Language codes part 3

The language codes in the comparative list below, are listed to the right of the language names, and consist only of the following 26 letters of the Latin alphabet in lower case: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. They do not use digits, punctuation, or diacritical marks or modified characters as part of the codes.

However, note that punctuation marks may be added after some codes, although these are only indicative.

In particular, the ! symbol (EXCLAMATION MARK) is used after some non-standard codes to indicate that code in question should not be used for the language indicated, as that code represents a different language in one or more parts of ISO 639.

Individual language codes attempt to be mnemonic where possible, based on letters in either the indigenous form of the language name or the English or French form. Where possible, any expressed preference from the language communities concerned has also been taken into account.

It is intended that once it is part of an international standard, individual language codes will not be changed.

A single language identifier is normally provided for a language even though the language is written in more than one script. A separate standard may be developed for the purpose of designating information concerning the script or writing system of a language.

4.2 Maintenance of the language code table in Language codes part 3

For Language codes part 3, it is proposed to set up a Maintenance Agency. It is intended to mount the tables from this technical report on the World Wide Web in a form which can allow ordering in various ways by users, and enquiries and comments will be invited where additional or different information needs to be added. Communication with the Maintenance Agency should principally be by email (although postal and fax communications will not be discouraged, where electronic communications are unavailable).

Each application or proposal should be accompanied by a recommendation and support of an authority (standards organization, governmental body, linguistic institution, or cultural organization, at international, national or local level).

The Maintenance Agency should take into account:
- the number of speakers of the language community;
- recognized status of the language in one or more countries;
- the support for the application by one or more official bodies;
- whether the language community concerned considers it is a separate language entity, or part of another language entity.
- variant uses or orthographies compared to related language communities.

The registration procedure will be laid down in annex A.

For the Maintenance Agency for language codes part 3, the UK proposes the UK Linguasphere Observatory, Hebron, SA34 0XT, Wales, United Kingdom, +44 1994.419.300 (fax); +44 1994.419.660 (tel); Web: www.linguasphere.org. The UK Linguasphere Observatory is part of the international Linguasphere Network.

NOTE - The Registration Authority for ISO 639-1 is the International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm), Simmeringer Hauptstraße 24, A-1110 Vienna, Austria.

The Registration Authority for ISO 639-2 is the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540 USA (c/o Network Development and MARC Standards Office).

4.3 Combining language codes with other codes

There are examples of the use of language codes, in particular there combination with other codes (such as country codes or script codes), in ISO 639-1, section 4.3. Language codes part 3 does not intend to add information of this nature, although that could appear in other parts of ISO 639.

Other standards, particularly those developed by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22/WG20 (Programming Languages - Internationalization) specify how such code combinations are specified in locales, etc., and other ISO technical committees may also have special conventions that should be taken into account in drawing up any recommendations of this nature.

5 Table of language names and language codes

TABLE "5G" - Name order (to be expanded from "G-languages" to all languages).

Language names and language codes are listed in the following table. Currently only a selection of entries for G are listed as an example. This documents codes used in different parts of ISO 639 and also two de facto codes used internationally (see Key below)

This will also be available sorted by any of the columns shown below.

NOTE The table below is intended to be maintained on the World Wide Web, and to be openly available, and also to allow users to download and order the data by language name, country name, and various other criteria.

It is also recommended that if viewed as an HTML file, this table is viewed at the smallest or smaller text size, in a full screen view, in order to accomodate all columns on the screen.

#Ref#;	Users;	Area;	Country associated;	Language name	I-2	I-3T	SIL	OT	I-3B	Linguascale
617	300000	A65	Ghana	GA	..	gaa	GAC	GAD		96-LAA-a
1636	40000	A64	Sudan	GAAM	..		TBI			
1573	43000	A65	Nigeria	GAANDA	..		GAA!			18-HBA-a
2463	12000	A66	Chad	GABRI	..		GAB			
2633	10000	A34	Iran	GABRI	..		GBZ			
5156	300	A45	Papua New Guinea	GABUTAMON	..		GAV			
1748	32500	A35	India	GADABA, BODO	..		GBJ			
2613	10000	A35	India	GADABA, OLLAR, SALUR	.		GAU			
2229	17500	A36	Philippines	GADANG	..		GDG			
3763	2500	A66	Chad	GADANG	..		GDK			
1845	30000	A36	Philippines	GADDANG	..		GAD			
1008	114307	A35	India	GADDI	..		GBK			50-AAF-ei
1364	60000	A65	Nigeria	GADE	..		GED			
4844	500	A35	India	GADE LOHAR	..		GDA			
5955	3	A43	Australia	GADJERAWANG	..		GDH			
2686	10000	A45	Papua New Guinea	GADSUP	..		GAJ			
6142	0	A66	Cameroon	GADUWA	..		GDW			
669	260000	A22	Ireland	GAELIC, IRISH	ga	gle	GLI	IRI	iri(LC)	50-AAA-ad...ai
1134	94000	A22	United Kingdom	GAELIC, SCOTS	gd	gla	GLS	GAE	gae(LC)	50-AAA-aa...ac
5902	6	A43	Australia	GAGADU	..		GBU			
801	198000	A27	Moldova	GAGAUZ	..		GAG	GAG		44-AAB-ab
586	331000	A25	Turkey	GAGAUZ (Balkan/Turk)	..		BGX			
1661	36595	A65	Cote d'Ivoire	GAGU	..		GGU			
3431	4000	A35	India	GAHRI	..		BFU			
4672	700	A45	Papua New Guinea	GAIKUNDI	..		GBF			
4326	1130	A45	Papua New Guinea	GAINA	..		GCN			
2127	20000	A65	Nigeria	GALAMBU	..		GLO			
1208	79000	A36	Indonesia	GALELA	..		GBI			
4052	1875	A45	Papua New Guinea	GALEYA	..		GAR			
151	4m	A24	Spain	GALICIAN (Gallegan)	gl	glg	GLN	GAL	gag(LC)	51-AAA-ab
1467	50000	A36	Indonesia	GALOLI	..		GAL			
1523	47641	A35	India	GALONG	..		GBH			
5903	6	A43	Australia	GAMBERA	..		GMA			
736	222000	A35	India	GAMIT (Gamati)	..		GBL			59-AAF-kd
4162	1500	A36	Indonesia	GAMKONORA	..		GAK			
279	1m	A64	Ethiopia	GAMO-GOFA-DAWRO	..	...	GMO	...		16-BAF-b
6597	0	A65	Nigeria	GANA	..		GNH			
4575	800	A67	Botswana	GANA	..		GNK			
3955	2000	A36	Malaysia	GANA	..		GNQ			
6108	0	A67	Botswana	GANADI	..		GNE			
174	3m	A64	Uganda	GANDA (Luganda)	lg	lug	LAP	LUG		99-AUS-er
3714	2900	A36	Indonesia	GANE	..		GZN			
5920	5	A43	Australia	GANGGALIDA	..		GCD			
5397	154	A45	Papua New Guinea	GANGLAU	..		GGL			
1379	59000	A35	India	GANGTE	..		GNB			
4050	1885	A45	Papua New Guinea	GANTS	..		GAO			
6293	0	A64	Ethiopia	GANZA	..		GZA			
4218	1400	A66	Central African Rep.	GANZI	..		GNZ			
4680	700	A46	Solomon Islands	GAO	..		GGA			
3681	3000	A45	Papua New Guinea	GAPAPAIWA	..		PWG			
5277	200	A43	Australia	GARAWA	..		GBC			
215	2m	A35	India	GARHWALI (Gadhwali)	..	...	GBM	GAW		59-AAF-c
807	190000	A54	Honduras	GARIFUNA	..		CAB			82-ABA-ba
405	650000	A35	India	GARO	..		GRT	GRO		72-ACA-a
1506	50000	A64	Somalia	GARRE	..		GEX			
963	128000	A64	Kenya	GARREH-AJURAN	..		GGH			
4233	1394	A45	Papua New Guinea	GARUS	..		GYB			
679	254800	A23	France	GASCON	..		GSC			50-AAA-f
5327	200	A45	Papua New Guinea	GASMATA	..		GSA			
3589	3055	A35	India	GATA	..		GAQ			
3179	5000	A66	Cameroon	GAVAR	..		GOU			
4917	472	A55	Brazil	GAVIAO DO JIPARANA	..		GVO			
5369	180	A55	Brazil	GAVIAO, PARA	..		GAY			
2736	9500	A34	Afghanistan	GAWAR-BATI	..		GWT			

2026	21095	A35	India	GAWARI	..		GBO			
1746	32698	A64	Ethiopia	GAWWADA	..		GWD			
5652	50	A43	Australia	GAYARDILT	..		GYD			
820	180000	A36	Indonesia	GAYO	..	gay	GYO			
6419	0	A34	Iran	GAZI	..		GZI			
397	700000	A65	Nigeria	GBAGYI	..		GBR			
1128	95000	A66	Central African Rep.	GBANU	..		GBV			
2227	17500	A66	Central African Rep.	GBANZIRI	..		GBG			
628	300000	A65	Nigeria	GBARI	..		GBY			
6245	0	A66	Congo Dem. Republic	GBATI-RI	..		GTI			
2287	16000	A64	Sudan	GBAYA	..	gba	KRS			
661	267000	A66	Central African Rep.	GBAYA, NORTHWEST	..		GYA			
823	177000	A66	Central African Rep.	GBAYA, SOUTHWEST	..		MDO			
825	176000	A66	Central African Rep.	GBAYA-BOSSANGOA	..		GBP			
1747	32500	A66	Central African Rep.	GBAYA-BOZOUM	..		GBQ			
3124	5500	A66	Central African Rep.	GBAYI	..		GYG			
3121	5600	A65	Liberia	GBII	..		GGB			
3279	5000	A65	Nigeria	GBIRI-NIRAGU	..		GRH			
4417	1000	A36	Indonesia	GEBE	..		GEI			
3730	2765	A45	Papua New Guinea	GEDAGED	..		GDD			
408	637082	A64	Ethiopia	GEDEO	..		DRS			
3074	6000	A65	Nigeria	GEJI	..		GEZ			
2710	10000	A46	Solomon Islands	GELA	..		NLG			
2873	7900	A36	Viet Nam	GELAO	..		KKF			
6188	0	A38	China	GEMAN DENG	..		GEN			
4786	550	A66	Central African Rep.	GEME	..		GEQ			
2820	8000	A66	Cameroon	GEMZEK	..		GND			
589	327000	A65	Togo	GEN-GBE	..		GEJ			
2859	8000	A45	Papua New Guinea	GENDE	..		GAF			
6598	0	A65	Nigeria	GENGLE	..		GEG			
147	4m	A29	Georgia	GEORGIAN	ka	kat	GEO	KAT	geo	42-CAB-b
786	200000	A65	Nigeria	GERA	..		GEW			
118	6m	A23	Switzerland	German \ ALEMANNISCH	..	...	GSW	...		52-ACB-e
6311	0	A23	Germany	German \ Saxon -Low	..	nds	SXN	...	gel(SE)	52-ACB-c
1798	30000	A52	Canada	GERMAN, HUTTERITE	..		GEH			
219b	2m	A23	Germany	GERMAN, LOW (PLATTD.)	..	...	GEP	...	gml(UK)	52-ACB-c
1111	100000	A52	USA	GERMAN, PENNSYLVANIA	..		PDC			
9	98m	A23	Germany	GERMAN, STANDARD	de	deu	GER	DEU	ger	52-ACB-dl
3351	4700	A65	Nigeria	GERUMA	..		GEA			
1663	36500	A36	Indonesia	GESER-GOROM	..		GES			
6666	0	A45	Papua New Guinea	GETMATA	..		GET			
3442	4000	A62	Libya	GHADAMES	..		GHA			
4261	1300	A35	Nepal	GHALE, KUTANG	..		GHT			
3786	2500	A35	Nepal	GHALE, NORTHERN	..		GHH			
2495	12000	A35	Nepal	GHALE, SOUTHERN	..		GHE			
3520	3600	A46	Solomon Islands	GHANONGGA	..		GHN			
2575	10045	A46	Solomon Islands	GHARI	..		GRI			
3971	2000	A35	Nepal	GHARTI	..		GOR			
4083	1757	A45	Papua New Guinea	GHAYAVI	..		BMK			
2679	10000	A35	Pakistan	GHERA	..		GHR			
3702	3000	A28	Russia	GHODOBERI	..		GDO			
666	260000	A66	Cameroon	GHOMALA	..		BBJ			
2775	9000	A65	Nigeria	GHOTUO	..		AAA			
2288	16000	A64	Sudan	GHULFAN	..		GHL			
1397	55040	A36	Philippines	GIANGAN	..		BGI			
6599	0	A65	Nigeria	GIBANAWA	..		GIB			
1297	65600	A66	Cameroon	GIDAR	..		GID			
4068	1800	A45	Papua New Guinea	GIDRA	..		GDR			
4123	1600	A65	Nigeria	GIIWO	..		KKS			
128	5m	A64	Kenya	GIKUYU	ki	kik	KIU	KIK		
2831	8000	A65	Ghana	GIKYODE	..		ACD			
167	3m	A34	Iran	GILAKI	..	...	GLK	...		
1289	67200	A47	Kiribati	Gilbertese \ KIRIBATI	..	gil	GLB			
2465	12000	A66	Congo Dem. Republic	GILIMA	..		GIX			
5004	400	A28	Russia	GILYAK	..		NIV	GIL		
1998	22465	A45	Papua New Guinea	GIMI	..		GIM			
3510	3700	A45	Papua New Guinea	GIMI	..		GIP			
3602	3000	A66	Cameroon	GIMME	..		KMP			
3603	3000	A66	Cameroon	GIMNIME	..		KMB			
4615	775	A45	Papua New Guinea	GINUMAN	..		GNM			
4889	500	A45	Papua New Guinea	GIRA	..		GRG			
1076	100000	A35	India	GIRASIA, ADIWASI	..		GAS			
1348	60000	A35	India	GIRASIA, RAJPUT	..		GRA			
3470	4000	A45	Papua New Guinea	GIRAWA	..		BBR			
412	623000	A64	Kenya	GIRYAMA	..		NYF			
733	225000	A67	Mozambique	GITONGA	..		TOH			
4910	485	A45	Papua New Guinea	GITUA	..		GIL			
4975	400	A52	Canada	GITXSAN	..		GIT			
5980	2	A43	Australia	GIYUG	..		GIY			
2065	20000	A66	Cameroon	GIZIGA, NORTH	..		GIS			
1337	60000	A66	Cameroon	GIZIGA, SOUTH	..		GIZ			
4342	1100	A45	Papua New Guinea	GIZRA	..		TOF			

3492	3900	A65	Liberia	GLARO-TWABO	..		GLR			
1995	22800	A65	Nigeria	GLAVDA	..		GLV			
3056	6000	A65	Liberia	GLIO-OUBI	..		OUB			
220	2m	A35	India	Goanese \ KONKANI	..	...	GOM	...		
2136	20000	A35	Pakistan	GOARIA	..		GIG			
4343	1100	A45	Papua New Guinea	GOBASI	..		GOI			
5606	78	A64	Ethiopia	GOBATO	..		GTO			
1896	26448	A65	Cote d'Ivoire	GODIE	..		GOD			
787	200000	A65	Nigeria	GOEMAI	..		ANK			
273	1m	A64	Tanzania	GOGO	..	...	GOG	...		
2687	10000	A45	Papua New Guinea	GOGODALA	..		GOH!			
1096	100000	A65	Nigeria	GOKANA	..		GKN			
1024	107300	A65	Liberia	GOLA	..		GOL			
1422	51100	A45	Papua New Guinea	GOLIN	..		GVF			
382	736000	A35	India	GONDI, NORTHERN	..	gon	GON	GON		
419	600000	A35	India	GONDI, SOUTHERN	..		GGO			
4842	500	A46	Fiji	GONE DAU	..		GOO			
3898	2000	A35	Bhutan	GONGDUK	..		GOE			
687	250000	A65	Ghana	GONJA	..		DUM			
5504	100	A43	Australia	GOONIYANDI	..		GNI			
3732	2741	A45	Papua New Guinea	GORAKOR	..		GOC			
4418	1000	A36	Indonesia	GORAP	..		GOQ			
6520	0	A67	Mozambique	GORONGOSA	..		GOV			
337	900000	A36	Indonesia	GORONTALO	..	gor	GRL			31-NJA-a
5687	50	A45	Papua New Guinea	GOROVU	..		GRQ			
1854	30000	A64	Tanzania	GOROWA	..		GOW			
6176	0	A66	Chad	GOUNDO	..		GOY			
445	559500	A65	Burkina Faso	GOURMANCHEMA	..		GUX			
6340	0	A35	India	GOWLAN	..		GOJ			
6341	0	A35	India	GOWLI	..		GOK			
5323	200	A35	Pakistan	GOWRO	..		GWF			
6420	0	A34	Iran	GOZARKHANI	..		GOZ			
3164	5000	A34	Afghanistan	GRANGALI	..		NLI			
1971	23700	A65	Liberia	GREBO, BARCLAYVILLE	..		GRY			
1522	47800	A65	Liberia	GREBO, E JE	..	grb	GRB			
2251	16800	A65	Liberia	GREBO, FOPO-BUA	..		GEF			
1392	56300	A65	Liberia	GREBO, GBOLOO	..		GEC			
1867	28700	A65	Liberia	GREBO, GLEBO	..		GEU			
6490	0	A65	Liberia	GREBO, GLOBO	..		GRV			
6491	0	A65	Liberia	GREBO, JABO	..		GRJ			
2163	19900	A65	Liberia	GREBO, NORTHEASTERN	..		GRP			
1788	30100	A65	Cote d'Ivoire	GREBO, SEASIDE	..		GRF			
74	12m	A25	Greece	GREEK, Modern	el	ell	GRK	ELL	gre	
593	320000	A25	Greece	Greek, PONTIC	..	...	PNT	...		56-AAA-aj
3772	2500	A36	Indonesia	GRESI	..		GRS			
2436	12840	A35	India	GROMA	..		GRO			
6567	0	A23	Netherlands	GRONINGS	..		GOS			
5863	10	A52	USA	GROS VENTRE	..		ATS			
1662	36500	A65	Ghana	GUA	..		GWX			
2074	20000	A55	Colombia	GUAHIBO	..		GUH			
5030	370	A55	Brazil	GUAJA	..		GUJ			
2582	10000	A55	Brazil	GUAJAJARA	..		GUB			
2761	9000	A55	Colombia	GUAMBIANO	..		GUM			
4894	500	A55	Paraguay	GUANA	..		GVA			
4386	1000	A55	Brazil	GUANANO	..		GVC			
2508	12000	A55	Paraguay	GUARANI, MBYA	..		GUN			
136	4m	A55	Paraguay	GUARANI, PARAGUAYAN	gn	grn	GUG	GUA	gua(LC)	88-AAI-fa
2918	7000	A55	Bolivia	GUARAYU	..		GYR			
4647	705	A55	Venezuela	GUAREQUENA	..		GAE			
5711	40	A55	Brazil	GUATO	..		GTA			
4292	1200	A55	Colombia	GUAYABERO	..		GUO			
2466	12000	A66	Congo Dem. Republic	GUBU	..		GOX			
1124	96000	A65	Nigeria	GUDE	..		GDE			
3280	5000	A65	Nigeria	GUDU	..		GDU			
2020	21300	A65	Nigeria	GUDUF	..		GDF			
597	317500	A65	Cote d'Ivoire	GUERE, CENTRAL	..		GXX			
6016	1	A43	Australia	GUGADJ	..		GGD			
5981	2	A43	Australia	GUGU BADHUN	..		GDC			
5808	15	A43	Australia	GUGUBERA	..		KKP			
5777	20	A43	Australia	GUGUYIMIDJIR	..		KKY			
3009	6290	A45	Papua New Guinea	GUHU-SAMANE	..		GHS			
5456	131	A45	Papua New Guinea	GUIARAK	..		GKA			
2924	7000	A38	China	GUIQIONG	..		GQI			
23	44m	A35	India	GUJARATI	gu	guj	GJR	GUJ		59-AAF-h
347	840000	A35	India	GUJARI	..		GJU			
6177	0	A66	Chad	GULA	..		GLU			
2418	13000	A66	Central African Rep.	GULA	..		KCM			
3529	3500	A66	Chad	GULA IRO	..		GLJ			
4132	1600	A46	Solomon Islands	GULAALAA	..		GMB			
855	163271	A66	Chad	GULAY	..		GVL			
977	125000	A52	USA	Gullah	..	...	GUL	...		52-ABB-aa
5189	271	A45	Papua New Guinea	GUMALU	..		GMU			

5113	300	A43	Australia	GUMATJ	..		GNN			
5036	367	A45	Papua New Guinea	GUMAWANA	..		GVS			
983	123000	A64	Ethiopia	GUMUZ	..		GUK	GMZ		
468	500000	A65	Benin	GUN-GBE	..		GUW			
2759	9000	A66	Central African Rep.	GUNDI	..		GDI			
5982	2	A43	Australia	GUNGABULA	..		GYF			
1953	25000	A64	Uganda	GUNGU	..		RUB			
5383	168	A45	Papua New Guinea	GUNTAI	..		GNT			
4969	400	A43	Australia	GUNWINGGU	..		GUP			
5956	3	A43	Australia	GUNYA	..		GYY			
4508	950	A43	Australia	GUPAPUYNGU	..		GUF			
348	827764	A64	Ethiopia	GURAGE, EAST (Silte)	..	...	GRE	SIG		
364	798202	A64	Ethiopia	GURAGE, WEST (Chaha)	..	...	GUY	CHG		
5778	20	A43	Australia	GURAGONE	..		GGE			
5976	3	A45	Papua New Guinea	GURAMALUM	..		GRZ			
5747	30	A43	Australia	GURDJAR	..		GDJ			
1841	30000	A35	Pakistan	GURGULA	..		GGG			
5066	350	A45	Papua New Guinea	GURIASO	..		GRX			
5209	250	A43	Australia	GURINJI	..		GUE			
3666	3000	A65	Nigeria	GURMANA	..		GRC			
585	332100	A65	Cote d'Ivoire	GURO	..		GOA			
1150	90000	A35	Nepal	GURUNG	..		GVR			
1361	60000	A35	Nepal	GURUNG, EASTERN	..		GGN			
2348	15000	A65	Nigeria	GURUNTUM-MBAARU	..		GRD			
4603	800	A45	Papua New Guinea	GUSAN	..		GSN			
246	1m	A64	Kenya	GUSII	..	...	GUZ	...		
2451	12400	A65	Senegal	GUSILAY	..		GSL			
6017	1	A43	Australia	GUWAMU	..		GWU			
1455	50000	A55	French Guiana	GUYANAIS CREOLE (FR)	..	...	FRE	...		51-AAC-cd
392	700000	A55	Guyana	GUYANESE CREOLE (EN)	..	...	GYN	...		52-ABV-av
2128	20000	A65	Nigeria	GVOKO	..		NGS			
4460	1000	A65	Nigeria	GWA	..		GWB			
4310	1200	A45	Papua New Guinea	GWAHATIKE	..		DAH			
2853	8000	A65	Nigeria	GWAMHI-WURI	..		BGA			
1834	30000	A65	Nigeria	GWANDARA	..		GWN			
5858	10	A45	Papua New Guinea	GWEDA	..		GRW			
6729	0	A64	Tanzania	GWENO	..		GWE			
656	275608	A64	Uganda	GWERE	..		GWR			
4830	500	A67	Botswana	GWI	..		GWJ			
4652	700	A52	Canada	GWICH'IN	..	gwi	KUC	...		61-BAE-bb
5761	29	A66	Cameroon	GYELE	..		GYI			
4461	1000	A65	Nigeria	GYEM	..		GYE			

Key and Notes:

#Ref#	Internal database ID (not intended for publication)
Users;	Approximate numbers of speakers
Area [1];	Draft code for areas (several countries)
Country associated;	A country associated with use of that language
Language name	Language name

ISO codes:

I-2	ISO 639-1 (2-letter codes)
I-3T	ISO 639-2 (3-letter codes - Terminology use)
I-3B	ISO 639-2 (3-letter codes - Bibliographic use)

Non-ISO sytems documented:

SIL	Ethnologue (SIL - Summer Institute of Linguistics)
OT	OpenType specification (Microsoft, Adobe, et al).
Linguascale	Classification device for refering to related languages and grouping them together (NOT a language code). It is planned to add linguascale references to all entries in Section 5: Table of language names and language codes, in Language codes part 3, in due course.

Other conventions:

\	Language name can appear in two forms. Shown that way in order to show which language names have that feature.
!	Should not be used for this language if users add non-ISO codes for internal use.

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[1] Area codes used:

A20 EUROPE
  A22 Northern Europe A23 Western Europe A24 Southwest Europe
  A25 Southeast Europe A26 Central Europe A27 Eastern Europe
  A28 North Eurasia A28 Caucasus/Anatolia

A30 ASIA
  A33 Central Eurasia A34 West Asia A35 South Asia
  A36 Southeast Asia A37 East Asia

A40 PACIFIC
  A43 Australia A44 New Zealand A45 Papua New Guinea
  A46 Melanesia A47 Micronesia A48 Polynesia

A50 AMERICAS
  A52 North America A53 Caribbean A54 Central America
  A56 West Mid-Americas A57 East-Mid Americas A58 Luso-America
  A59 Southern Americas

A60 AFRICA
  A62 North Africa A64 East Africa A65 West Africa
  A66 Central Africa A67 Southern Africa

A80 MARITIME TERRITORIES
  A81 Indian Ocean/Southern Ocean Territories
  A82 South Atlantic/Antarctic territories

Annex A (normative) Procedures for the Registration Authority
for Language codes part 3 [to be added]

Annex B (informative) Bibliography [to be added]

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