SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 639-4:2010

01-november-2010

Kode za predstavljanje imen jezikov - 4. del: Splošna načela kodiranja predstavitve imen jezikov in sorodnih entitet ter smernice za uporabo

Codes for the representation of names of languages - Part 4: General principles of coding of the representation of names of languages and related entities, and application guidelines

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

Codes pour la représentation des noms de langue - Partie 4: Principes généraux pour le codage de la représentation des noms de langue et d'entités connexes, et lignes directrices pour la mise en oeuvre

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 639-4:2010**

ICS:

01.140.20	Informacijske vede	Information sciences

SIST ISO 639-4:2010 en,fr

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
639-4

First edition
2010-07-15

Codes for the representation of names of languages —

Part 4:
General principles of coding of the representation of names of languages and related entities, and application guidelines

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

Codes pour la représentation des noms de langue —

Partie 4: Principes généraux pour le codage de la représentation des noms de langue et d'entités connexes, et lignes directrices pour la mise en œuvre

Reference number
ISO 639-4:2010(E)

© ISO 2010

ISO 639-4:2010(E)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

---

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

ISO 639-4:2010(E)

Contents

ISO 639-4:2010(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 639-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Terminology and other language and content resources*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminographical and lexicographical working methods*.

ISO 639 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Codes for the representation of names of languages*:

— *Part 1: Alpha-2 code*

— *Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

— *Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*

— *Part 4: General principles of coding of the representation of names of languages and related entities, and application guidelines*

— *Part 5: Alpha-3 code for language families and groups*

— *Part 6: Alpha-4 code for comprehensive coverage of language variants*

Introduction

ISO 639 provides codes for the identification and specification of individual languages, language variants, and language groups. The identifiers may be used in a variety of applications, including specification of the language used in a text, the language of terms or words in a dictionary or terminological database, the language used in a spoken presentation, language proficiency, language capabilities of software, localization, etc. The various parts of ISO 639 are expected to be implemented in a number of environments.

Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5 of ISO 639 all contain some information about implementation issues. However, it is deemed necessary to expand those descriptions, and to have the implementation rules in a separate document. In future revisions of the other parts of ISO 639, it is expected that those standards will reference this part of ISO 639 rather than duplicating the information.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD   ISO 639-4:2010(E)

Codes for the representation of names of languages —

Part 4:
General principles of coding of the representation of names of languages and related entities, and application guidelines

1 Scope

This part of ISO 639 gives the general principles of language coding using the codes that are specified in the other parts of ISO 639 and their combination with other codes. Furthermore, this part of ISO 639 lays down guidelines for the use of any combination of the parts of ISO 639.

The terminology and general descriptions of this part of ISO 639 are intended to replace corresponding text of other parts of ISO 639 as relevant in future revisions.

Relevant metadata for the description of linguistic entities are also given, as a framework for databases of linguistic data to support the ISO 639 series of International Standards.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 639-1:2002, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 1: Alpha-2 code*

ISO 639-2:1998, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO 639-3:2007, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*

ISO 639-5:2008, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 5: Alpha-3 code for language families and groups*

ISO 3166-1:2006, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO 3166-2:2007, *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 8601:2004, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*

ISO/IEC 11179-1:2004, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 1: Framework*

1

ISO 639-4:2010(E)

ISO/IEC 11179-2:2005, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 2: Classification*

ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes*

ISO/IEC 11179-4:2004, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 4: Formulation of data definitions*

ISO/IEC 11179-5:2005, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 5: Naming and identification principles*

ISO/IEC 11179-6:2005, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 6: Registration*

ISO 12620:2009, *Terminology and other language and content resources — Specification of data categories and management of a Data Category Registry for language resources*

ISO 15924:2004, *Information and documentation — Codes for the representation of names of scripts*

ISO 19111:2007, *Geographic information — Spatial referencing by coordinates*

ISO 19112:2003, *Geographic information — Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers*

3   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

In future versions of other parts of ISO 639, it is expected that some or all of the terms and definitions will be replaced by a reference to the terms and definitions in this part of ISO 639.

NOTE   The definitions in this part of ISO 639 are intended for practical use within the context of the various parts of ISO 639 and their applications. For various linguistic purposes, there are needs for more detailed, and possibly deviating, definitions.

3.1
code
data transformed or represented in different forms according to a pre-established set of rules

NOTE   The usage of the term "code" is not uniform in all standardized coding systems. According to the usage that is defined in this part of ISO 639, a "code" is to be understood as a **code table** (3.2) and the set of rules relating to the code table. Each individual row in a code table is a **code element** (3.4) (e.g. "de - German - allemand - Deutsch" in Part 1 of ISO 639), while the item "de" is the **language identifier** (3.5).

3.2
code table
table of **code elements** (3.4) as part of a **code** (3.1)

3.3
code space
totality of possible values for a set of identifiers within a **code** (3.1)

EXAMPLE   All sequences of two letters (a–z) form the code space of the alpha-2 language code as specified in part 1 of ISO 639.

NOTE   The alpha-3 language codes that are specified in parts 2, 3, and 5 of ISO 639 share the same code space, i.e. no language identifier assigned in one of the parts may be assigned to a different item in another part.

3.4
code element
individual entry in a **code** (3.1)

NOTE   In the language codes of ISO 639, each code element consists of a language identifier and the names of the language.

3.5
language identifier
language symbol
string of characters assigned to a linguistic entity for the purpose of uniquely representing it

NOTE 1   In the language codes of Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5 of ISO 639, each language identifier is composed of two or three letters.

NOTE 2   See 4.1.

3.6
language
systematic use of sounds, characters, symbols or signs to express or communicate meaning or a message between humans

NOTE 1   This definition is intended to serve as a working definition for the purpose of the ISO 639 series of International Standards, not as a universal definition of this concept.

NOTE 2   See also 4.1 and 4.2.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

3.7
individual language
language (3.6) that is distinctly different from another language

SIST ISO 639-4:2010
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/db881be9-766d-4b9c-8c0b-
NOTE   See 4.2.
de3e7aa49f61/sist-iso-639-4-2010

3.8
dialect
language variant (3.14) specific to a geographical region or a group of language users

NOTE   See 4.5.

3.9
macrolanguage
language (3.6) that for some purpose may be subdivided into two or more **individual languages** (3.7)

NOTE   See 4.3.

3.10
language group
two or more **individual languages** (3.7) that for a specific purpose may suitably be treated as a unit

NOTE   See 4.6.

3.11
language family
two or more **individual languages** (3.7) that are related to each other through having common ancestry

NOTE   In exceptional cases, a language family may have only one individual language as a member.

ISO 639-4:2010(E)

3.12
remainder group
language group (3.10) with the explicit exclusion of specified languages

NOTE   See 4.6.

3.13
language variation
continuous variation within and between **individual languages** (3.7)

NOTE   Language variation is seen and may be described as variation over time, space, cultural affiliation, etc.

3.14
language variant
variant of an **individual language** (3.7) that may be identified and named

3.15
standard variant
language variant (3.14) with a high degree of status and normalization

NOTE   A standard variant of a language may typically be used in official or public communication and in communication between users of different language variants.

3.16
writing system
system for writing a **language** (3.6), including the **script** (3.17) and character set used

NOTE   See also 4.9.

3.17
script
set of graphic characters used for the written form of one or more **languages** (3.6)

[ISO 15924:2004 and ISO/IEC 10646:2003]

NOTE   See also 4.9.

3.18
orthography
set of rules for accepted spelling of words and text in one or more **languages** (3.6)

3.19
transcription
system for representing text in a different **script** (3.17) than that in which the text was originally represented

NOTE   The resulting text is also referred to as a "transcription".

3.20
transliteration
transcription (3.19) that enables the reconstruction of the original **script** (3.17) without any loss of information about graphic characters

NOTE   The resulting text is also referred to as a "transliteration".

3.21
written language
individual language (3.7) or **language variant** (3.14) that is commonly represented in writing with a relatively normalized **orthography** (3.18)

4