



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**ITU-T**

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

**Q.104**

**GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TELEPHONE  
SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING**

**CLAUSES APPLICABLE TO ITU-T STANDARD  
SYSTEMS**

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**LANGUAGE DIGIT OR DISCRIMINATING  
DIGIT**

**ITU-T Recommendation Q.104**

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

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## NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.104 was published in Fascicle VI.1 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression “Administration” is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

## Recommendation Q.104

### 1.4 LANGUAGE DIGIT OR DISCRIMINATING DIGIT

#### 1.4.1 *Language digit (or language information)*

1.4.1.1 The language digit defined under § 1.1.5 above indicates the *service language* to be used between operators in the international service, that is to say, the language to be spoken in the incoming international exchange by the incoming, delay and assistance operators when they come on the circuit. The language digit (or information) must be sent on all semi-automatic calls.

1.4.1.2 The digit (or indicator) to be used to select the appropriate language is as follows:

- 1 = French
- 2 = English
- 3 = German
- 4 = Russian
- 5 = Spanish
- 6 } available to Administrations for selecting a particular language
- 7 } provided by mutual agreement (in System No. 5, however,
- 8 } digit 7 is used on calls requiring access to test equipment)
- 9 = reserve (see § 1.4.2.2 below)

1.4.1.3 The language digit (or information) is either:

- sent by the operator to the outgoing equipment; in this case the operator must send it immediately before the national (significant) number<sup>1)</sup> of the called subscriber; or
- sent automatically by the outgoing equipment.

#### 1.4.2 *Discriminating digit (or discriminating information)*

1.4.2.1 In all automatic calls, the position in the sequence of numerical signals occupied by the discriminating digit (or information) is that occupied by the language digit (or information) in semi-automatic calls (see Recommendations Q.102 and Q.107).

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<sup>1)</sup> See definition in Recommendation Q.10.

1.4.2.2 The digit 9 (or its equivalent) in the list of language digits (or calling party's categories) has been kept in reserve for use as extra discriminating information if required. Such use should be for a call with special characteristics, but the digit 9 (or the equivalent information) must not be used merely to take the place of the digit 0 (or its equivalent) in an automatic call<sup>2)</sup>.

1.4.2.3 Combination 13 in the signal code of System No. 4 and System R2 and its equivalent in Systems No. 6 and No. 7, as well as combination 7 in the signal code of System No. 5 serve as a discriminating digit (or information) on calls to automatic testing equipment.

1.4.2.4 In Signalling Systems No. 6 and 7, the equivalent of the combinations 11 and 12 may be used as a discriminating digit (or calling party's indicator) on calls originated by a subscriber with priority (combination 11) or on data calls (combination 12).

1.4.2.5 On all automatic calls the discriminating digit must be sent over the international circuit or signalling channel by the country of origin of the call, and this country has to arrange for the automatic insertion of the discriminating digit (or information).

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<sup>2)</sup> For example, it might be thought useful to have an additional discriminating digit (or information) when a distinction has to be made between:

- a) automatic calls, and
- b) semi-automatic calls set up in the outgoing country directly by ordinary operators, in national exchanges and not by international operators in the international exchange, and arriving by the same group of national circuits as calls mentioned in a).

Such a distinction might be necessary because:

- in international accounts, calls mentioned in b) are dealt with as semi-automatic calls and are not to be metered by the international equipment.
- for signalling, calls mentioned in b) are not accompanied by an end-of-pulsing signal.

On Signalling System No. 5 the discriminating digit 9 may be used to indicate a data call by bilateral agreement.