

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: 2009-7-17

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Associated Change request number : 2009-048

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ltg

(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:
Latgalian
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Latgalīšu
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Latgaliešu (LVA), Latgalian (EN)
- d) Reason for preferred name:
It is a historical name of the language, preferred code ltg already used by National Library
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
The language is used by approx. 150,000 -200,000 people living mainly in the eastern part of Latvia, namely, Latgale..
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: LTG

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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ancient language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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:
Almost all Latgalian-speaking population lives in Latvia. Russia, Germany, Canada, US have minor populations.
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Latgale (Latgalia, Latgola), lat = 56.1822; long = 27.1362
- 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:
Baltic
- 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:
Latvian, Lithuanian

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
The oldest printed book in Latgalian is "Evangelia toto anno" published in 1753. Today a

number of Internet sites are dedicated to Latgalian: online Latgalian culture newspaper Lakuga www.lakuga.lv, online Latgalian-Latvian dictionary (<http://latgola.lv/voluda/vuordineicys/>), online collection of Latgalian folklore <http://jilt.d.realm.lv/sites/folklor/>, weekly newspaper "Mōras zeme" (now as supplement of the Rēzekne newspaper "Rēzeknes Vēstis", http://lat.rv.lv/index.php?do=cat&category=moras_zeme), monthly supplement "Latgališu Gazeta" of the newspaper "Latgales Laiks" (<http://www.latgaleslaiks.lv>, accessible also online at <http://www.latgale.lv/lg/biblio>), religious and public magazine "Katōļu dzeive" (http://www.latgale.lv/lv/prese/kat_dzeive), online religious magazine "Aglyunas zvaneņš" (<http://aglona.ekstra.lv/>) radio broadcasting station "Latgolys radeja" (www.lr.lv), considerable amount of literature (around 1,000 books, mostly printed during 1920-940), functioning publishing house "Latgolas Kulturas centra izdevnīceiba", (LKC publishing house, <http://www.lkcizdevnieciba.lv/>).

Besides, some modern music groups use Latgalian as the language of performance (Borowa MC (<http://www.borowa.lv/>), BezPVN (<http://www.bezpv.n.lv/>), Dabasu durovys, Laimas muzykanti(<http://laimas-muzykanti.lv/>));

- 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?:

State Language Law (Article 3) prescribes that the State shall ensure the preservation, protection and development of the Latgalian written language as an historically-established variety of the Latvian language; however, it is not recognized as the language of a regional minority.

Currently, Latgalian is not used as the language of instruction in schools, however, it is taught as the optional subject in some pre-school establishments and primary and secondary schools as the language for regional culture studies.

In the higher education, Rēzekne Augstskola (University College) is the only institution of higher education in which the history of Latgalian written language, literary language, Latgalian literature and folklore are compulsory subjects for the students of Latvian philology. Latgalian literature and the Latgalian written language in optional courses at the University of Daugavpils since 1994 and at the University of Latvia since 1989.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:

Nowadays the Latgalian language is used mostly in the eastern part of Latvia known as Latgale. As the language is deprived of the right to be used as a language of official communication for about 70 years, it is used in informal everyday communication among Latgalian speaking people as well as within families. Due to the specific history of the region most Latgalian speaking adults are trilingual, i.e. they have a command of three languages - Latgalian, Latvian and Russian. It is still possible to find elderly people having poor or no knowledge of Latvian.

Latgalian also is used as the language of literature, theatre, pop and folk music. There are newspapers and radio broadcasts in Latgalian.

Some Internet resources on the Latgalian language:

short history: <http://www.hood.edu/academics/html/latgale/language.shtml>;

Wikipedia on Latgalian: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latgalian_language

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:
I am a native speaker of the Latgalian language

- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
The Latgalian language is my everyday language of communication with family members and relatives.

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
 1. "Rules of the Latgalian Orthography", accepted and approved on 28.09.2007 by the Subcommittee of the Latgalian Orthography (the Latvian Language Expert Committee, the State Language Centre, the Ministry of Justice), <http://www.vestnesis.lv/index.php?menu=doc&id=164904>;
 2. Latgalian language education in Latvia (Mercator), http://www.mercator-education.org/research-projects/regional-dossiers/090603.regional_dossier_latgalian_in_latvia.pdf;
 3. P.Strods, Pareizraksteibas vordneica, Rēzekne, 1933, (orthography dictionary);
 4. J.Cibuļs, L.Leikuma, Latgališu ābece (lomentars) : eksperimentāla mācību grāmata 2 daļās, 1992, Lielvārde, Lielvārds, (Latgalian ABC-book);
 5. L.Leikuma, Latgališu volūda 1 : intensīvā mācību kursa materiāli, 2003, St.Petersburg, State University of St. Petersburg, ISBN 5846502199, (materials for intense Latgalian language training course);
 6. J. Cibuļs, L. Leikuma "Vasals! Latgaliešu valodas mācība", 2003, N.I.M.S., ISBN9984-679-88-8 (Latgalian grammar);
 7. L. Leikuma, Divejis latvīšu rokstu tradicejis: kūpeigais i atšķireigais, <http://www.vvk.lv/index.php?sadala=142&id=762&PHPSESSID=f2f2...>, (small comparison of the two literary traditions of the Latvian language), short summary in English;
 8. A. Bērzkalns, Latgaļu volūdas vōrdu krōjums, 2007, Rēzekne, ISBN 9789984291413, (Latgalian-Latvian-German dictionary);
 9. A.Andronovs, L.Leikuma, Latgališu-latvīšu-krīvu sarunu vuordineica, 2008, Riga, LVAVA, ISBN 9789984815220, (Latgalian-Latvian-Russian conversational dictionary, available online <http://www.latgalec-ru.narod.ru/publikacii/SV.pdf>).

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>