

# **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: 2014-7-2

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Associated Change request number : 2014-056

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : kjv

(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:  
Kaikavian literary language (Kajkavski književni jezik)
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
Named 'Slovenski' until 18<sup>th</sup> century,  
afterwards called both 'Slavinski' and "Horvatski" until the middle of 19th century
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Kajkavian literary language; Common abbr.: KKJ
- d) Reason for preferred name:  
It is the name commonly used among scholars.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):  
This language is not used anymore in the form as it was used until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century within Austro-Hungarian empire. Its main community were speakers spread over areas that

are in today's Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary, who inhabited the land of Slavonia or "Slovenje" (from 18<sup>th</sup> ct. called Horvatska). However, it is still possible that occasional literary works in KLL will be published, as this was the case in first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: kkj

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
- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Living language   |
| <input checked="" 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:

Kaikaian literary language (English abbr. KLL) was used in Austro-Hungarian empire in an area that is today divided between Croatia (North), Slovenia (Eastern), Hungary (West) and Austria (South-East). Books were used in schools for teaching and in churches, and were often printed in Vienna, Graz and Budapest.

- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:

Cultural centres of Kaikavian literary language were Zagreb and Varaždin, and as stated the influences of these cultural centres were not restricted to today's areas in Croatia.

In what is today Croatia Kaikavian literary language was used in 9 regions that correspond with old kingdom of Slavonia and already existed then:

1. Gorski Kotar: cities Delnice, Čabar
2. Međimurje: cities Čakovec, Mursko Središće, Prelog
3. Podravina: cities Koprivnica, Đurđevac, Ludbreg, Pitomača
4. Prigorje: cities Sv. Ivan Zelina, Vrbovec, Križevci, Jastrebarsko, Samobor, Zaprešić, Sv. Nedelja
5. Turopolje: Velika Gorica, Ivanić-Grad
6. Moslavina: Kutina
7. Posavje: Sisak
8. Pokupje: Jastrebarsko
9. Zagorje: Krapina, Lepoglava

In what is today Slovenia KLL was used in:

Prekmurje: cities Murska Sobota, Lendava

Prlekija: cities Ptuj, Ormož,

Haloze

In Hungary KLL was used in: Zala region: Murakerestur (Kerestur), Totszerdahely (Serdahel), Molnari (Mlinarci), Totszentmarton (Sumarton) Petrivente (Petriba), Semjénháza (Pustara).

Porabje (Szentgotthárd), Gradišče (around Sopron)

Further it was used in Hidegség (Vedešin) and Fertőhomok (Umok) in North-West Hungary.

In what is today Austria books in KLL were used in: Gradišče / Burgenland: city Eisenstadt / Železno)

Note: Region Gradišče was divided between Austria and Hungary in 20th ct.

- 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  
1574-1850  
(Some works were created in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 20<sup>th</sup> ct., but language was not used anymore in formal domains and its original usage in informal domains declined)

### 3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

- a) This language is:  Signed       Spoken       Attested only in writings
- b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:  
Slavic
- 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:  
Slovene.  
Word borrowing occurred from German, and to lesser degree from Hungarian and Latin.

### 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

Extensive list of written literature is provided in ChangeRequestForm.

There exist a wide variety of written and printed literature since 16<sup>th</sup> century like dictionaries, grammars, orthography, chronicles, liturgical works, and dramatic opus. Also there are translations of foreign literature into Kaikavian e.g. "Paradise Lost" by John Milton.

In the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> and first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century begins the phase of

standardization of Kaikavian literary language, as well as its orthographic stabilization. This process was broken by exclusion of Kaikavian literary language from formal domains in the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> ct.

Now there are theatre plays of works in Kaikavian literary language, some of them rarely broadcasted on TV.

A scientific symposium with main focus on KLL is held every year in Krapina called "Kaikavian language, literature and culture through centuries".

Since theatre plays in KLL are still played and occasionally broadcasted, we do not regard it as completely extinct, as most of KLL can be understood by Kaikavian speakers. It must be said that KLL as such is not used in informal or other formal domains.

- 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?:

Kaikavian literary language is recognized as such by Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (HAZU) and by Institute for Croatian language and linguistics, institutions closely related to and funded by government.

Kaikavian literary language is documented and explored by scholars in the project initiated by Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts 'Dictionary of Kaikavian literary language', which was HAZU's second big lexicographic undertaking after the Dictionary of Croatian and Serbian language.

This also clearly shows that "Kaikavian literary language" and "Croatian and Serbian language" are two separate languages since there are two separate dictionaries by JAZU/HAZU.

The big corpus of literature in KLL is not taught at schools, only some works by authors like Tituš Brezovački and Miroslav Krleža are briefly presented in schools, always with dictionaries that translate it into Croatian.

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

Concerning the ethnolinguistic identity, people who used KLL were aware that their country and country of Croatia were different countries. Croatia was in the south (Dalmatia), and KLL was used in Slavonia / "Slovenje", a kingdom that corresponded in large with Zagreb bishopric. Accordingly, KLL was called "Slovenski" language.

It is only that in the last 150 years of KLL, since 18<sup>th</sup> ct. till the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> ct. that KLL was increasingly called "Horvatski", since the aristocracy in Croatia lost all their land on Turks and fled to Slavonia, bringing the name "Croatia" to Slavonia. The content of "Horvatski" language did not change - it was still Kaikavian literary language or previously called "Slovenski". The name "Hrvatski" was introduced when KLL was removed from public use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> ct. and meant the new Croatian language based on Neo-Stokavian dialect.

## **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:  
Old and reprinted books in Kaikavian literary language
- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):  
Extensive list of reference and sources is provided in the "Request for Change" form.

### **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](mailto: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>