

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: 2007-3-29

Name of Primary Requester: Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana (Royal Academy of Valencian Culture) - (RACV)

1- (RACV) it is an organization with more than 90 years of history. It is a Public Foundation created by the Provincial Govern and the council of Valencia in the year 1915 aimed to the scientific study and to the valencian language and autochthon culture spreading. Nowadays it has 14 different departments: Valencian Language and Literature, Valencian Humanities and Sciences, Economy, Ethnography and Popular Culture, Iberian Studies, Gastronomy, Enology, Oil culture, Genealogy and Heraldry, History, Musicology, Artistic Heritage, Prehistory and Archaeology, Publications, Valencian Art and Valencian Literature in Spanish and Latin Language.

2- The meeting point of RACV is since 1917 "La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia" from Valencia City declared by UNESCO world heritage site in 1996, owing to this, RACV has its own building in "Avellanes" street in the same city.

3- The most important last XX century valencian intellectual celebrities have been unquestionably associated to this institution, originally created as Centre de Cultura Valenciana, in 1978 the name was changed to the one of Academia de Cultura Valenciana and in 1991 his majesty the King of Spain, Juan Carlos I, conceded the title of Royal. Doctors, writers, poets, historians, and general scientists are the membership of RACV as Teodor Llorente, Nicolau Primitiu, Lluís Fullana, Almela I Vives or Xavier Casp, amongst others. Furthermore, two cardinals (Joan Benlloch and Enric Reig) and a minister (Elies Tormo) have been members of RACV.

In 1991 Joan Carles I the King gave the title of "Real"(Royal). Its dean, the philologist Lluís Fullana i Mira, was awarded to join the membership of the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language to fulfil the commitment of this institution to widen their studies in Iberian languages different from Spanish language. It is very clear and interesting his keynote speech he made the day he joined the Academy, the 11th of November 1928 and the answer of the Academic, Mr. José Alemany. We should bear in mind that the Literary University of Valencia had a chair in Valencian language between 1918 and 1928. In 1946, "Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana" (under the name of "Centre de Cultura") joined Mr. José María Cuadrado from " Consell Superior d'Investigacions Científiques (CSIC)", which became " Confederació Espanyola de Centres d'Estudis Locals (CECEL)"; in 1986 joined "l'Institut d'Espanya" as an associated Academy with other Academies from Spanish State.

For further information, doubts or enquiries please do not hesitate to contact us; all our resources are at your complete disposal.

Sincerely,

Signed: Juan Lladró Dolz

Dean of Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana

E-mail address: correu@llenguavalenciana.com

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:

Excelentíssima Diputació de València (vicent.navarro@dva.gva.es)

“Excelentíssima Diputació de València” is a govern corporation of the administration of the Valencian Community it represents all the towns of the valencian province and its councils. As representative of this public and democratic chamber, I declare on behalf of the govern team that I represent, my institutional support to the request of Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana, aimed to the achievement of ISO code 639-3 for the valencian language, language officially recognized in the Estatut Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana in 1982 and 2006 (legal and basic norm of valencian people) and also for Spanish State. Diputació de València recognizes valencian language as unique, and for this reason since the beginning of last XX century it has stand out from vernacular language recovery and promotion.

The creation of the Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana (then Centre de Cultura Valenciana) was promoted by Diputació de València together with Valencian’s council in the first decade of s.XX which was formalized in the year 1915 to warrant the cultural idiosyncrasy of Valencian

Reign. For all the stated above, Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana is a public foundation as well as a scientific organization with investigation proficiency supported by this council. From “Diputació” we have published many works related to valencian language and culture some of them co-published in Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana. We state our support to the initiative of Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana, and we consider as a fair deal the concession of ISO codes for valencian language. Sincerely,

Fernando Giner i Giner
President of Diputació de València

Ajuntament d'Almàssera / Council of Almàssera (almassera@gva.es)

The Council of Almàssera is a municipal corporation that democratically represents the administration of the State in its population. As its maximum representative I state my institutional support, of the Govern team that I represent, to the “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana”, aimed to the ISO code 639-3 obtention for the valencian language, officially recognized as that in “Estatut d’ Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana” 1982 and 2006 (legal basic norm of Valencian People) and in an extended sense, in the Spanish State. The council of Almàssera has hardly collaborated with “Diputació of València” in the recovering and promotion of the autochthon language, with the publication of different books related to culture and traditions as well as with the use of valencian language for all the written documents of the municipal corporation, we want to state our strongest support to the initiative of “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana” and we consider as a fair deal the concession of ISO code for valencian language.

Enric Ramón i Montañana
Mayor President of Almàssera Council.

Ajuntament de Silla / Council of Silla (cultura@ajuntamentdesilla.org)

The council of Silla is a Local Administration of Comunitat Valenciana belonging body. From this corporation, we state our strongest support to the iniciative of “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana” for the ISO code 639-3 obtention for Valencian language. In this city, placed in the region called “L’Horta Sur de València” special care on Valencian language protection, dignifying

and protection is taken, all this by means of cultural events, literary contests, and other events and activities. We should bear in mind that, Valencian language has been legally recognized as “language” and “belonging autochthon language” in our “Estatut d’Autonomia”, maximum legal expression of Valencian people. In this sense, we consider that, as the belonging autochthon language, Valencian language fulfils all your requirements to obtain the before mentioned codes. So that, we strongly support the request of “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana”, Public Foundation with more than a century of history, created in 1915 by the Provincial Government and the Council of Valencia, aimed to the ISO code 639-3 obtaining for the belonging and official language of “Comunitat Valenciana”: Valencian language.

Sincerely,

Lluís H. Melero i Peris

Deputy mayor of the Council of Silla.

Ajuntament d’Alcàsser / Council of Alcàsser (joanignacisis@yahoo.es)

The Council of Alcàsser is a municipal corporation that democratically represents the administration of the State in its population. As deputy mayor from this public and democratic institution, I want to declare my institutional support to the request made by Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana, aimed to the ISO code 639-3 obtention for the valencian language, officially recognized as that in “Estatut d’ Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana” 1982 and 2006 (legal basic norm of Valencian People) and in an extended sense, in the Spanish State. The council of Almàssera has hardly collaborated with “Diputació of València” in the recovering and promotion of the autochthon language, with the publication of different books related to culture and traditions as well as with the use of valencian language for all the written documents of the municipal corporation, we want to state our strongest support to the initiative of “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana” and we consider as a fair deal the concession of ISO code for valencian language.

Julio Chanzà i Romaguera

Deputy mayor of the Council of Alcàsser.

Ayuntamiento de Dos Aguas / Council of Dos Aguas (robert.rodriguez@jci.com)

The Council of Dos Aguas is a municipal corporation that democratically represents the administration of the State in its population. As its maximum representative I state my institutional support, of the Govern team that I represent, to the “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana”, aimed to the ISO code 639-3 obtention for the valencian language, officially recognized as that in “Estatut d’ Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana” 1982 and 2006 (legal basic norm of Valencian People) and in an extended sense, in the Spanish State. The council of Almàssera has hardly collaborated with “Diputació of València” in the recovering and promotion of the autochthon language, with the publication of different books related to culture and traditions as well as with the use of valencian language for all the written documents of the municipal corporation, we want to state our strongest support to the initiative of “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana” and we consider as a fair deal the concession of ISO code for valencian language.

José Ramon Grau Grau

Mayor of the Council of Dos Aguas.

Lo Rat Penat (secretaria@loratpenat.org)

“Lo Rat Penat” Societat d’Amadors de les Glòries Valencianes is the oldest from all the valencian culture societies, created in 1878 by a group of valencian brilliant celebrities of that time, Teodor Llorente, Costantí Llombart, Ciril Amorós, etc.

Since its creation and along its 128 years, Lo Rat Penat has been part of valencian society and has become one of the most beloved and recognized cultural institutions, doing a hard cultural work with plenty of activities, amongst them valencian language teaching, from its Department of Valencian Language and Culture, where the valencian language has been taught since 1949, thousand of valencian people from different generations have been in their lecture rooms, learning to love the vernacular language of Valencian Reign.

“Lo Rat Penat” is the organizing entity of the valencian language literary event with more history and tradition, the “Jocs Florals de la Ciutat i Regne de València”. Celebrated since 1879, it is the annual meeting point of valencian culture. From the Publications Department of “Lo Rat Penat” it have been made a very important editorial work in valencian language editing multiple works related to valencian language and culture. Also an ethnologic and ethnographic activity has been made in the promotion and spreading of valencian customs and traditions, being specially recognized its works in musicology, with a Popular Choir, Dancing Group, Dancing School and “Cant d’Estil” Group. For all the above mentioned, this Societat d’Amadors de les Glories Valencianes “Lo Rat Penat” strongly supports the request of “Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana” to obtain the ISO code 639-3 for valencian language, officially recognized as that in “Estatut d’Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana” and in consequence, in Spain by its Constitution, where vernacular languages are officially recognized in their own territories.

Enric Esteve i Mollà

Lo Rat Penat Chairman

Other affiliations, publishers and cultural associations that support the ISO request (among others):

Federació d’Entitats Culturals del Regne de València (vrcalatayud@coacvalencia.es)

Associació d’Escriptors en Llengua Valenciana (secretaria@aellva.org)

Ateneu Cultural de Paterna (repretex@villadepaterna.com)

Institut d’Estudis Valencians (marta_lanuza@wanadoo.es)

Grup Cultural Llicità (jopucvi@hotmail.com)

Rogle Constantí Llombart de Cultura Valenciana (masia_amp@gva.es)

Colectiu Cavanilles (colectiucavanilles@hotmail.com)

Taula d’Autors Teatral (presidencia@tauladautors.com)

Editorial l’Oronella (felip@oronella.com)

Revista Llettraferit (shackleton@ono.com)

Revista Llettrafaller (juliamadeu@hotmail.com)

Associació Cultural Cardona i Vives (romero_goncas@gva.es)

Colectiu Lluís Fullana (teresapuerto@terra.es)

Grup de Dònes Valencianes (kelyta79@hotmail.com)

Lo Regne en Acció (tanta@ya.com)

Associació Cultural El Piló (amartinvillalba@hotmail.com)

Plataforma Jovenil valencianista (mramon@cograsova.es)

Revers (isa5@ono.com)

Amics de la Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana (secretari@amics-racv.org)

València Cultural-Via Augusta i Camí de Sant Vicent Màrtir (viaaugusta_s_vte@wanadoo.es)

Associació Cultural jovenil Mossarabia (desficium@yahoo.com)

Associació Cultural Castell dels Sorells (aatienza60@hotmail.com)

Digital Value S.L (davit@digitalvalue.es)

València Freedom (joanignaciss@hotmail.com)
Revista El Guarda (llucia@valencianisme.net)
Revista Pàtria Nova (queloscopic@yahoo.es)
Revista El Palleter (vorolopez@ono.com)
Colectiu Jovenil d'Associacions Valencianistes (jesumasia@ono.com)
Estudiants Valencianistes de la Politècnica (mybuaz@etsia.upv.es)
Colectiu Aitana (robcheva@ono.com)
Plataforma Normes d'El Puig (jferrer@valenciahui.es)
Colectiu Nacionaliste (paulalberola@hotmail.com)
Editorial Del Sénia al Segura (javigesc@hotmail.com)
València Nova (vicente.tomas.hervas@valenciamail.net)
Associació Bibliogràfica Valenciana (berarma@ya.com)

Associated Change request number : 2006-129

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : vac

(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:
Llengua Valenciana / Valencian Language
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Valencian Language / "Idioma Valencià" (Officially recognized as that in "Estatut d'Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana" in 1982, article 7, and in its recent reform of 2006, article 6).
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Llengua Valenciana (Valencian Language) / Idioma Valencià (Valencian Idiom) / Valencià (Valencian)
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Linguistic consciousness from valencian intellectuals along history is very clear, practically since the first valencian literary works, all the different authors has always stated and assumed that their works were written in Valencian language, it can be checked in the following historical summary:

Antoni Canals in 1395: [...] tret del llatí en nostra vulgar lenga materna valenciana [...]

Bonifaci Ferrer in the colophon of Bíblia Valenciana in 1478: Acaba la Biblia molt vera e catholica, treta de una biblia del noble mossen Berenguer Vives de Boil, cavaller, la qual fon trelladada de aquella propia que fon arromançada en lo monestir de Portacoeli, de llengua latina en la nostra valenciana [...]

Joanot Martorell in the dedicatory he wrote in 1490 in its well known novel Tirant Lo Blanch

(the most important work of valencian literature from all the times): [...] me atreviré a expondre: no solament de lengua anglesa en portuguesa. Mas encara de portuguesa en vulgar valenciana: per ço que la nació d'on yo só natural se'n puxa alegrar [...]

Joan Esteve in the dictionary *Líber Elegantiarum* publicat in Venice in 1498: [...] in latina et valenciana lingua exactissima diligentia emendatus.

Joan Bonlabi in *Blanquerna* (original from Ramon Llull), year 1521: [...] Traduit: y corregit ara novament dels primers originals y estampat en llengua valenciana [...]

Marc Antoni Ortí, *Poetry of 1667*, quoted by S. Faus i Sabater (in 1973): [...] Que sía la llengua valenciana millor que totes de Europa en apres de la llengua sancta

Joan Carles Amat in *Tractat breu, i explicació dels punts de la guitarra en Idioma Valencià*, year 1740: En Idioma Valencià [...] per a que'ls naturals, que gustaren de dependre, y no entengueren la explicació Castellana, puguen satisfer son gust en este breu y compendiós estil.

Marc Antoni Orellana in "Catàlec i descripció dels pardals de l'Albufera de València" published in 1795: [...] no falten forasters que desigen saber la llengua valenciana [...]

Civera Manuel in *Desena i última conversació de Sao Negre i el Dotor Cudol*, in 1820: [...] Molt despreciada està la llengua valenciana, i és la causa, perque els mateixos que debien ensalsarla la degraden. [...]

Francesc Carreres i Candi in *Geografia General del Regne de València*, year 1920: La alta administració de Justicia [...] actuaba en valenciano, y en este idioma se imprimieron las leyes forales, aún en pleno siglo XVI [...]

C. Salvador in *l'idioma Valencià. Experiment* (pàg. 89), in 1923: L'idioma valencià es l'únic adequat per a l'ensenyança dels valencians [...]

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language: "Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana" (RACV), as a Poublic Foundation created in 1915 by "Diputació de València" and supported by "Ajuntament de València", states that Valencian language is a language used by more than 2 million people in "Comunitat Valenciana", this means that it has more speakers that other minority languages from Europe as Iceland language, Malta language or Basque language, amongst others.

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

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. Language identifiers are 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 |

- Ancient language
 Artificially constructed language

(Select one. See explanations of these types at <http://www.sil.org/iso639%2D3/types.asp>)

- b) Countries where used:
Spain (Europe)
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used:
Comunitat Valenciana, Regió de Múrcia 'Carche' (Spain)
- 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:
Indo-European ; Italic ; Romance Language
- c) Closest language linguistically. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
espanyol (spanish) / provençal (provenzal) / balear (balearic) / aragonés (aragonese) / italià (italian) / català (catalan) / gallec (galician)

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
Since Valencian lands were incorporated to western world after the conquest of Jaume I the King, Valencian language has been the Public Administration official language. Legally, socially and historically, Valencian language is and has been recognized by Valencian people as one of the most important identity signs within its rich idiosyncrasy. The first written documents we found in Valencian language are the ones known as harches; these are poems written in Arabic language from which their last verses were written in Valencian language. These texts were written before the entrance of Jaume I the King to Valencian City in the year 1238. The harches existence, amongst other aspects, justifies the presence of an autochthon language (romance) before the Christian conquest of Jaume I the King. Some of these harches are " Ibn al-Labbana de Dénia" or "Abu Isa ibn Labbun" both from XII century. It is worth mentioning the creation of a valencian version of the Bible by Saint Pere Pasqual: La Bíblia Parva. After the harches production, other juridical documents and other documents related to other matters, this work is considered by most intellectuals as the origin of the valencian literary tradition. Furthermore, in the same century the trials were in the people's language: valencian language in order that

everyone could understand them –This is recorded like that in the *Furs*–. The XIV is remarkable for the works of Antoni Canals and the sermons of Saint Vicent Ferrer. Canals wrote religious works as *l'Escala de contemplació*, book of spiritual exercises, and translator to Valencian language of works from Valeri Màxim, Sèneca and Petrarca. The sermons of Saint Vicent Ferrer tried to indoctrinate in catholic theory the common people who had not general or religious culture; this is one of most important expressions of Valencian literature from any time. Afterwards, along the “*Segle D’Or*” (golden century) of Valencian Arts (XV century), Valencian language was the indisputable vehicle of culture and literature of that time; this displaced the Latin language usage which was considered in that time the science and international culture language. Valencia, European cultural capital of that time, offers authors with international prestige that recognize to write in Valencian language. Poetry is based in the works of Ausias March, knight and poet clearly differentiated from other troubadours of that time for his usage of Valencian language in its works. It is also remarkable the work of Joanot Martorell in its novel *Tirant lo Blanch*, as he appoints, it is written in Valencian language or “*vulgar valenciana: per ço que la nació d’on yo sò natural se’n puxa alegrar*”. Other important authors are sor Isabel de Villena, Jordi de Sant Jordi, Joan Roïç de Corella, Bernat Fenollar or Jaume Gasull. From XVI century onwards, especially after the war of “*Germanies*” in 1521, there will be spread the usage of Spanish language in nobility and bourgeoisie social sectors, this means a major use of Spanish language for the valencian intellectuals of that time. A “*Decadence*” period started in that moment. It did not mean the total oral or written extinction of the language but a change in language consideration by the intellectuals, in favour of Spanish language and in detriment of Valencian language, replacing it in different fields. Notwithstanding, popular literature production continued on Valencian language. This trend was increased after the “*Successió*” War: Carles II dead without issue, Felip V and the archduke Carles wrestled for the throne coming, being his first victory in Almansa in 1707. Felip V took reprisals against the Valencian people for having supported the archduke and revoked the “*Furs*” and privileges of Valencian Reign, he burnt cities as Xàtiva where the resistance had been higher, and he officially imposed Spanish language. In XIX century there was a language and culture recuperation movement thanks to the intentions of a group of intellectuals worried for their roots and identity recovering. This movement was called “*Renaixença*”, encouraged by Constantí Lombart and followed by other authors as Teodor Llorente. Lombart, from progressive and republican tendency led a poets group called “*l’Espardenya*”, in favour of a language close to the people, not artificial. On the other hand, Llorente from a strong conservative tendency led the poets group called “*de Guant*” followers of an archaic and pompous language model. In this historical period as created the “*Societat d’Amadors de les Glòries Valencianes: Lo Rat Penat (1878)*”. Since their beginning this society was aimed to the intellectual union, goal oriented to the Valencian language culture and language promotion and spreading. In this period the “*Jocs Florals de la Ciutat i Regne de València*” was created, nowadays is one of the most ancient and prestigious literary competition. For the scientific promotion and spreading of Valencian language and culture it was created the Centre de Cultura Valenciana in 1915 by “*Diputació de València*” and supported by “*Ajuntament de València*” (Valencian Council), in 1978 the name was changed to the one of Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana, in 1991 Joan Carles I the King gave the title of “*Real*”(Royal). Its dean, the philologist Lluís Fullana i Mira, was awarded to join the membership of the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language to fulfil the commitment of this institution to widen their studies in Iberian languages different from Spanish language. It is very clear and interesting his keynote speech he made the day he joined the Academy, the 11th of November 1928 and the answer of the Academic, Mr. José Alemany. We should bear in mind that the Literary University of Valencia had a chair in Valencian language between 1918 and 1928. In 1946, “*Real*

Academia de Cultura Valenciana” (under the name of “Centre de Cultura”) joined Mr. José María Cuadrado from “ Consell Superior d’Investigacions Científiques (CSIC)”, which became “ Confederació Espanyola de Centres d’Estudis Locals (CECEL)”; in 1986 joined “l’Institut d’Espanya” as an associated Academy with other Academies from Spanish State.

Actually: TV, Films, Radio programs, Magazines, Press, Dictionaries, Grammars, Bible, Reviews, general literature...

- 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?:

Yes, it's officially recognized by the Spanish government and the Generalitat Valenciana (Valencian Government), also for the Diputació de Valencia (Govern corporation of the administration of the Valencian Community it represents all the towns of the valencian province and its councils).

The “Constitución Española” (Spanish Constitution) of 1978, states in the article 3.2 that, besides Spanish “the other Spanish languages will also be officially recognized in their belonging communities following their statutes of autonomy”, due to the fact that they are cultural heritage and they should be respected and protected.

In this sense, “ Estatut d’Autonomia de la Comunitat Valenciana de 1982” states in the article 7 that “the two officially recognized languages in “Comunitat Valenciana” are Valencian and Spanish language” (art. 7.1) giving “ special protection and respect to the recovering of Valencian language”.

Likewise, in the Valencian Statute of autonomy reform, passed on 2006, it is recognized in the article 6 that “the belonging language of “Comunitat Valenciana” is valencian language” (art. 6.1) and that “valencian language is the official language of “Comunitat Valenciana” and also the Spanish language that is the official language of the State” (art. 6.2).

On the other hand, the “Llei d’Us I Ensenyança del Valencià” of 1983 accepts in its preamble that “ the Generalitat Valenciana has to commit itself to defend the cultural heritage of the Autonomous Community and, in an especial way, in the recovering of the historical and belonging language of our people which represents the most distinctive identity sign” (section IV). The article also accepts that “Valencian language is the belonging language of Comunitat Valenciana, and therefore, all the citizens have the right to know and use it, orally and in writing, in private relationships and in those of the public administration” (art.2)

This law, forward remembers, in article 7, that “the valencian language as the belonging language of the Comunitat Valenciana, is also the belonging language of Generalitat and its Local and Public Administration and all the corporations and institutions that depend from them”.

It is proved that as well as in “Estatut” of 1982 as in its reform of 2006 as in “Llei d’Us I Ensenyament del Valencià”, Valencian and Spanish language are considered equally, none of them has different consideration as languages.

Surely, the valencian language is used in all the levels of formal education as a language of instruction, including the University. It's knowledge is obligatory. And if you want to work in the valencian Administration, you must have a great valencian knowledge and the officialy certificate.

- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
The linguistic consciousness of the majority of the people of “Comunitat Valenciana” recognize his autochthon language, the language they speak under the name of Valencian language, an independent and language from any other romance language – following the results from the surveys of “Centre d’Investigacions Sociològiques”-. It is accepted the belonging of Valencian language to the west romance diasystem, but the fact that a language belongs to a diasystem does not mean the denial of this language independence. Since Valencian lands were incorporated to western world after the conquest of Jaume I the King, Valencian language has been the Public Administration official language. Legally, socially and historically, Valencian language is and has been recognized by Valencian people as one of the most important identity signs within its rich idiosyncrasy.

5. 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:

RACV - Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana
AELLVA - Associació d'Escriptors en Llengua Valenciana
Lo Rat Penat

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

Diputació de València

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

On the other hand, Valencian lexicographic tradition supports Valencian linguistic identity. Practically speaking, it has no sense to insist in the dictionaries, grammars, treaties, and similar works publication if its existence is not admitted. It is worth mentioning that Valencian language pioneered the romance lexicography. Valencian notary Joan Esteve created his first Valencian dictionary in 1472, published after 26 years in Venice; it is known as “Líber Elegantiarum”. In 1764 Valencian notary Carles Ros published “Valencian-Spanish Language Dictionary”, developing the entries of “Breu Diccionari Valencià-Castellà” of 1739. It would be along the before mentioned “Renaixença” when it was increased the interest in valencian lexicography, the works of Josep Escrig, Constantí Llobart and Martí Gadea are highly remarkable. In XX century, it should be highlighted the importance of the work the philologist Lluís Fullana who published in 1921 “Vocabulari Ortogràfic Valencià-Castellà” with more than 45.000 entries. Another very important and remarkable lexicographic work is the one made in “Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana”, now (2006) the forth edition from its “Diccionari Ortogràfic Valencià-Castellà / Castellà-Valencià” is being prepared, also it is just about to finish the edition of Diccionari General de la Llengua Valenciana, in two volumes (foreseen for 2007) and in addition to all this, a spelling mistakes corrector for informatics resources is also being made.

Any lexicographical works, grammars, dictionaries, etc :

FONTELLES, A. GARCÍA, L. LANUZA, J. Gramàtica de la llengua Valenciana. Ed. Lo Rat Penat. València 1997 (ISBN: 84-89069-20-4). / GUINOT I GALÁN, J.M^a. Gramàtica normativa de la llengua Valenciana. Ed. Lo Rat Penat. València 1987. (ISBN: 84-398-8660-8) / LÓPEZ I VERDEJO, V. "Introducció a la lexicografia Valenciana". En Série Filològica, núm. 13. Ed. Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana. València 1994. (ISSN: 0213-9723) / BORONAT, J. Fono. Introduccio a la fonologia Valenciana. Ed. Lo Rat Penat. València, 2000. (ISBN: 84-89069-65-4) / ARIAS, J. A. Els verps en llengua valenciana i la seua flexió. Ed. RACV. València 2006 (ISBN: 84-96068-80-3) / Diccionari Ortogràfic Valencià - Castellà, (third edition). Ed. RAVC. València 2005 (ISBN: 84-96068-68-4) /

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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>