

Comments received for
ISO 639-3 Change Request
2006-129

Outcome: Rejected
Effective date: 10 August 2007



SIL International ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

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Registration Authority decision on Change Request no. 2006-129: to reject the request for a separate code element for the language variety known as Valencian.

Change Request no. 2006-129 relates to code element [cat] Catalan / Valencian. The change request proposes splitting this code element into two distinct code elements, one for a new language, Valencian, and one with a more precise designation of Catalan not including the language variety Valencian. In accordance with the management requirements of the standard, this would necessitate the retirement of the identifier [cat] and the assignment of two new identifiers to the newly designated languages. Users of the ISO 639 standard would then be faced with significant work to distinguish and separate the two languages in existing applications of the identifier [cat], and an ambiguous meaning of the corresponding Part 1 code element [ca] Catalan. In consideration of the volume of legacy applications of the identifier [ca]/[cat], a simple split into two new code elements would not be acceptable resolution. Therefore, the Registration Authority amended the request, with the approval of the requesters, to propose a redefinition of [ca]/[cat] as a Macrolanguage, and introduce two new code elements for the specific varieties, Catalan and Valencian.

The Registration Authority sought comment on the rationale for assigning a separate code element to the language variety known as Valencian. The essence of the argument in favor of a distinct code element for Valencian stands on the assertion that Valencian is a distinct language with considerable literary history extending back at least six centuries (2006-129_cm21; 2006-129_cm28), and that it should not be considered a variant of “standard Catalan,” an artificial construction (mostly based on the Barcelona and surrounding dialects and developed solely by proponents of standardization in Barcelona) promoted as the standard form during the early part of the 20th century (Perez-Alonso, 1979; Puerto-Ferre and Culla, 2006). While acknowledging a certain degree of intelligibility between Valencian and Standard (Barcelona) Catalan, supporters of distinguishing Valencian from Catalan reference their own historical literature as the measure for its standard form, rather than Standard Catalan. (Joan Ignaci Serrano i Sànchez, requester; Puerto-Ferre and Culla, 2006; numerous commentators)

The Joint Advisory Committee has responded to prior requests to add Valencian as a separate element to Part 2 of this standard with the following statement (25 October 2006):

...
The decision of the JAC is that it is most consistent with other cases to consider Valencian a dialectal variation of the individual language which is encoded **ca** and **cat**. It may be argued that *Catalan* is not the only possible name that could be assigned to this item. E.g. the Ethnologue database names the item "Catalan-Valencian-Balear". The Ethnologue database, being in very many respects harmonized with ISO 639, also uses the identifier "cat" for this item. Although it is obvious what the identifier "ca" and "cat" are derived from, it is important to understand that ISO 639 *language identifiers* are not *language abbreviations*.
...

In addition, the JAC then acted on its own subsequent suggestion to the requesters, in adding Valencian as an alternative language name (not as a “dialect” name), though it did not also include the name “Balear” as a third language name assigned to the identifier [ca]/[cat].

A second suggestion made was to apply for a regional subtag for [ca]/[cat] as spoken in Valencia. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Language Subtag Registry has now authorized a regional subtag for use with [ca], *ca-valencia*. However, advocates for a separate code element maintain that this does not directly answer their need, and can be viewed as contradicting their rationale for distinction (rightly or wrongly). However, it does, in fact, support distinct computer encodings of varieties of Catalan / Valencian [ca]/[cat], the need for which constituted a second line of argument within the request. With regard to the ISO

639 family of standards, the more appropriate standard in which to encode the language variety Valencian will be the proposed ISO/DIS 639-6 *Codes for the representation of names of languages -- Part 6: Alpha-4 representation for comprehensive coverage of language variants*.

The requesters followed the 3rd suggestion of the JAC, that they resubmit their proposal to the Registration Authority of the forthcoming (now published) 639-3. In both 639-2 and 639-3, the primary criterion for either maintaining the unity of a language with multiple varieties through a single code element, or recognizing two language varieties as separate languages through the application of two distinct code elements is based on linguistic evidence of mutual intelligibility, or lack thereof. In submitting evidence that Valencian warrants a separate code element, the present request documentation does not add new knowledge regarding the question of mutual intelligibility. Even commentators expressing opinions and arguments in favor of the proposal (2006-129_cm28) recognize that the degree of intelligibility between Valencian and (Standard) Catalan is high. Linguistic scholars outside the regions of the language varieties in question invariably recognize a single language, with acknowledged regional distinctions. (Pradilla, 2001) However, the distinctions appear more related to acceptability, rather than intelligibility.

Comments received regarding the request expressed strong opinions on both sides of the argument, certainly not presenting a consensus of opinion among residents of Valencia, nor among organizations, official or otherwise. The Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana (Royal Academy of Valencian Culture) strongly endorses the request to separate Valencian from Catalan. In contrast, the Consell Valencià de Cultura (Valencia Counsel of Culture, an official advisory body for the Valencia Regional Government), as well as the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua (Valencian Academy of Language) have made statements that support a unified conception of the “language system” historically spoken in the eastern region of the Crown of Aragon (which included the autonomous regions of Catalonia, Valencia, and Balearic Islands, as well as the nation of Andorra), while fully supporting the use of Valencian as the proper legal name of that language within the Valencian Community (AVL, 2005).

One supporter of the request (2006-129_cm30) notes several examples in which a single language has multiple language codes representing varieties that vary no more than Valencian and Catalan, pointing to these as precedents for the Valencian case. However, in one significant example, that of Occitan and its variants, the JAC recently reviewed the macrolanguage – individual language relationships and requested the retirement of the 6 variants of Occitan from 639-3 and the change of scope of [oci] from macrolanguage to individual language. It may be that the other cases cited warrant similar review. Precedents can thus be found within the standard to support either position.

The Valencian courts and Spanish Supreme Courts, having considered several matters of jurisdiction and certification of language use and instruction, decided that the question of whether distinction should be made between Valencian and Catalan should be determined based on linguistic criteria, concluding that the weight of linguistic evidence does not support distinguishing Valencian as a separate language. (Spanish Supreme Court, Third chamber, Law 21722/2006).

Therefore, in agreement with the validity of the criteria used by Spanish Supreme Court (supported by statements of the CVC and AVL), and in accord with the prior decision of the ISO 639 Joint Advisory Committee, the Registration Authority determines not to approve the request to redefine [ca]/[cat] as a Macrolanguage, and introduce two new code elements for the specific varieties, Catalan and Valencian.

REFERENCES

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Perez-Alonso, Jesús. 1979. Catalan – an example of the current language struggle in Spain: sociopolitical and pedagogical implications. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, 21: 109-125.

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Puerto-Ferre, Teresa and Joan Ignaci Culla. 2007. *Cronologia Historica de la llengua Valenciana*. Diputació de València

Tribunal Supremo, Sala Tercera, de lo Contencioso-administrativo, Sección 7ª, Sentencia de 15 Mar. 2006, rec. 8075/1999, Maurandi Guillén and Nicolás Antonio, eds. Law 21722/2006 (cited and copied in comment 2006-129_cm07)

All comments regarding Request 2006-129, including this statement, are compiled in a single reference file found at:

http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/cr_files/PastComments/CR_Comments_2006-129.pdf

"Juan Carlos Mico Ruiz"
<jmico@mat.upv.es>

2007-06-06 06:56 AM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

Subject Change request documentation for: 2006-129

Dear managers of "Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards",

This mail that you are reading is sent you in order to support the "change request documentation for 2006-129", i.e., the recognition of the valencian language as an independent language at all levels of use. This should be recognized because the valencian language is an old language that has its own independent (from Latin) literature during more than five hundred years. In addition, valencian people feel this language as an independent and autonomous language that has its own grammar and dictionary. In other words, valencians have a non-dialectal conscience of their own idiomatic variety.

Particularly, I use the valencian language in the higher education level, at the Polytechnical University of Valencia, in Spain. Thus, if I write a book in valencian language, I need to be recognized with my own ISBN number. Moreover, the possibility to have independent Microsoft correctors and recognition of the same language at Google searcher would hold.

Thus, I hope you support finally the "change request documentation for 2006-129", valencians people and valencian language need to be recognized. Thank you in advance. I attach my curriculum as additional information.

Doctor Joan Carles Micó

Professor of Mathemtics. Polytechnical University of Valencia.



CVMicó.doc

Morwe Lundrow Sinradùn vir Überelbesch
<gil_beleg@hotmail.com>

To iso639-3@sil.org

2007-06-13 07:39 AM

Subject Catalan Language

Dear Summer Institute of Languages,

I have received notices about de modification of the code ISO-639-3 were you identificate so many language from around the world to let them exist in the internet. I also have listened that some people, from the RACV of València ask for include the valencian language into your code.

I must know that the RACV is a "culture" academy all out of the valencians universities, as the "Universitat de València", with more than five centuries of history. That academy, founded modernly, try to break our language and our culture saying that the catalan culture and the valencian culture is not the same, while that's absolutely false. Those actitude, especialy in the language, is based in the hate that some people of València have againts Catalonia. That's because your must understand that the RACV are completely wrong. You won't find any professor in any university saying that the valencian is not the same as the catalan. They himself proof his ignorance writing with an invented ortography that any valencian use, so people in Barcelona write as we do in València or people do in Eivissa (Ibiza).

The one difference between valencian and catalan is just the name. There, in catalonia, people name to his language catalan, while we, in Valencian Country, say valencian, or in the Balear islands (as in Mallorca) they say balear, but all of we now that is te same language, as the children learn at the school. Why that? That's the complex history of a centenary people that had lived, and live, in the countries that centuries ago were three diferent kingdome's founded by the same king.

Please, ask to qualiflicated people in you country, to resolve that terrible problem in the internet, because we do all we can in our country (we can't solve it well because the sapanish government don't let us do it, that are the problems of a nation without state). You can also look for the European Union resolution, were they say we have the same language.

One catalan language, with different names in different, but we all recognize one, català.

Thank's you by your work, keep on. (and forgive my bad english)

Lluís Hurtado Gil, València, 13/06/2007

Un amor, una aventura, compañía para un viaje. Regístrate gratis en MSN Amor & Amistad. <http://match.msn.es/match/mt.cfm?pg=channel&tcid=162349>

"moduls" <moduls@telefonica.net>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-13 07:26 AM

Subject caution whit the polhiticals in the catalan language.

Al país valencià, la llengua natural que es parla des del segle XII és el català, amb les seves variants locals. No acceptem la fragmentació del català per interesos polítics de l'extrema dreta que pretén separar una mateixa llengua pròpia per interesos electoralistes i colonialistes.

Francesc.

Antonio Caselles Moncho
<antonio.caselles@uv.es>

2007-06-11 09:06 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org
Subject Change Request number 2006-129

Dear managers of "Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards",

This is to support the "change request documentation for 2006-129", that is, the recognition of the valencian language as an independent language at all levels of use. Reasons:

1. The valencian language is an old language that has its own independent (from Latin) literature during more than five hundred years.
2. Valencian people feel this language as an independent and autonomous language that has its own grammar and dictionary. In other words, valencians have a non-dialectal conscience of their own idiomatic variety, which is older (written) than the catalan variety.
3. I use the valencian language in the higher education level, at the "Universitat de València. Estudi General." in Valencia (Spain). Thus, if I write a book using the valencian language, I need to be recognized with my own ISBN number. Moreover, I need the possibility to have independent Microsoft correctors and recognition of the Valencian language at Google searcher.

Therefore, I hope you support finally the "change request documentation for 2006-129". Valencian people and valencian language need to be recognized.

Thank you in advance. My brief biography is attached.

Doctor Antonio Caselles-Moncho.
Professor of Applied Mathematics.
Universitat de València Estudi General.

Antonio Caselles-Moncho was born in 1945 in Valencia (Spain). Agricultural Engineer in 1970. Master in Hortofruticultura I.A.M.Z. (OECD grant), Bussiness Administration (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid), Operations Research (Universitat de València). Doctor Engineer in 1978. Teaching Mathematics in the "Universitat de València" since 1974. Teaching Operations Research an Systems since 1977. His research interests, directed thesis, publications and professional works are related with Thistems Thinking,

Complex Systems, Mathematical Modelling and Simulation, Automatic Programming and Data Mining. Director of the Operations Research School of the University of Valencia between 1992 and 1997. Foundation member of the Spanish Society of General Systems (Sociedad Española de Sistemas Generales: SESGE). Vice-president of the SESGE since 1994. Editor in chief of the Revista Internacional de Sistemas (ISSN 0214-6533) since 1999. Web page: <http://www.uv.es/~caselles>

"Jaume Fargas"
<jaumefargasf@gmail.com>

2007-06-11 03:35 PM

To iso639-3@sil.org
Subject strange use of ISO 639 change requests

Hello :

I see astonished the use that is made of the change requests in
http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/chg_detail.asp?id=2006-129

1- I see the request creation of a new individual language called with the acronims of another language (**cln**)

The same that if anyone create a new individual language called "inglis-inl" strictly the same than "english-eng"

2- I see the request creation of a new individual language away of any linguistic reality (**vac**)

The same that if anyone create a new individual language called "american-ame" strictly the same than "english-eng"

It seems that your change requests system has been infected by lingui-phobic interests.

Please, be careful.

So long

Jaume

"Jordi Redondo i Sànchez" <Jordi.Redondo@uv.es>

2007-06-12 09:36 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org

Subject Catalan language

As noticed by some of my friends, the so-called Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana, which is a non-academical private club, addressed to your organization in order to separate by means of a special code the Catalan texts written in the Valencian territory, so that the Catalan language should be divided in two.

This suggestion has exactly the same right as any other aiming at defining languages because of strictly political reasons. That is to say, according with this method you should distinguish between 'German', 'Austrian' and 'Swiss', 'English' and 'American', 'French' and 'Quebecois', and so on.

The criteria provided by all the Valencian universities, the Catalan-speaking mass-media, the Valencian government, etc., agrees in recognising the unity of our language, no matter that the non-academical term 'Valencian' is usually employed in the Valencian country as a synonym of the most common term 'Catalan'.

Jordi Redondo
Greek Language & Literature
Univeristy of València

Josep Jaya Roca <josepjaya@uoc.edu>

2007-06-12 01:21 PM

To "iso639-3@sil.org" <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject Referència 2006-129

Us envie una sentència del Tribunal Suprem español on es reconeix que la denominació català o valencià fa referència a la mateixa llengua, per tal que ho tinguen en compte davant la proposta de modificació de la RACV.

I send a sentence of the Supreme Spanish Court where reconece that the Catalanian or Valencian denomination refers to the same tongue, so you keep in mind it because the proposal of modification presented by the RACV.

Josep Jaya

**Tribunal Supremo, Sala Tercera, de lo Contencioso-administrativo, Sección 7ª,
Sentencia de 15 Mar. 2006, rec. 8075/1999**

Ponente: Maurandi Guillén, Nicolás Antonio.

Nº de recurso: 8075/1999

Jurisdicción: CONTENCIOSO-ADMINISTRATIVA

LA LEY 21722/2006

Ausencia de razones científicas y académicas que justifiquen suprimir la convalidación de certificados oficiales de conocimientos de valenciano

TÍTULACIÓN ACADÉMICA O PROFESIONAL. Anulación de la Orden valenciana de 22 de diciembre de 1995, que suprime la convalidación de certificados oficiales de conocimientos de valenciano prevista en la Orden valenciana de 22 de diciembre de 1994. Antecedentes judiciales: STC 75/1997. Remisión a la doctrina científica para solucionar el problema de si valenciano y catalán son lenguas diferentes. Pertenencia al campo científico de la cuestión de si las variedades dentro de un mismo sistema lingüístico justifican establecer titulaciones distintas no equiparables ni convalidables. Importante reconocimiento en el campo científico y académico de la unidad lingüística. No acredita la Generalidad qué razones propias de dicho campo justificaban la supresión, que, además, contradice la normativa estatal.

La presente resolución estima el recurso interpuesto contra la sentencia del TSJ Comunidad Valenciana, Sala de lo Contencioso-administrativo, Sección 1ª, de 1 Jul. 1999 (Rec. 454/1996).

Texto

En la Villa de Madrid,

a quince de Marzo de dos mil seis

Visto por la Sección Séptima de la Sala Tercera del Tribunal Supremo, constituida por los señores arriba anotados, el recurso de casación que con el número 8075/1999 ante la misma pende de resolución, interpuesto por ACCIÓ CULTURAL DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ y SINDICAT DE TREBALLADORS I TREBALLADORES DE L'ENSENYAMENT DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ-INTERSINDICAL VALENCIANA, representados por la Procuradora doña Teresa Castro Rodríguez, contra sentencia de 1 de julio de 1999, dictada por la Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo del Tribunal Superior de Justicia de la Comunidad Valenciana (LA LEY 104270/1999).

Siendo parte recurrida la GENERALIDAD VALENCIANA representada y defendida por la Letrada de su Gabinete Jurídico.

ANTECEDENTES DE HECHO

PRIMERO.-

La sentencia recurrida contiene una parte dispositiva que copiada literalmente dice:

«FALLAMOS; «Desestimamos el recurso contencioso-administrativo interpuesto por el Sindicat de Treballadors de L'Ensenyament del País Valencià y por Acció Cultural del País Valencià, contra la Orden de la Conselleria de Cultura, Educación y ciencia de 22 de diciembre de 1995, por la que se derogan los apartados 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 4.3 y 4.4 del artículo 4 de la Orden de 16 de agosto de 1994, por la que se establecen los certificados oficiales administrativos de conocimientos de valenciano que expedirá la Junta Calificadora de Valenciano y se homologan y convalidan otros títulos y certificados. Sin hacer expresa imposición de las costas

procesales».

SEGUNDO.-

Notificada la anterior sentencia, por la representación de ACCIÓ CULTURAL DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ y SINDICAT DE TREBALLADORS I TREBALLADORES DE L'ENSENYAMENT DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ-INTERSINDICAL VALENCIANA se promovió recurso de casación, y la Sala de instancia lo tuvo por preparado y remitió las actuaciones a este Tribunal con emplazamiento de las partes.

TERCERO.-

Recibidas las actuaciones, por la representación de la parte recurrente se presentó escrito de interposición del recurso de casación, en el que tras expresar los motivos en que lo apoyaba se terminaba con este Suplico a la Sala:

«(...) dicte sentencia por la que, con estimación de los motivos de casación alegados, al amparo del apartado c) del artículo 88.1 LJCA, por infracción de las normas reguladoras de la sentencia por incongruencia, por infracción de los artículos 33 y 67 de la Ley Jurisdiccional en relación con el artículo 24.1 de la Constitución Española y por falta de motivación con infracción del artículo 120.3 de la CE, en relación con el artículo 24.1 de la Constitución Española; y al amparo del apartado d) del artículo 88.1 LJCA, por infracción de normas del ordenamiento jurídico y de la jurisprudencia aplicables para resolver las cuestiones objeto de debate, por infracción del artículo 14 de la CE; del artículo 23.2 de la CE; del artículo 139.1 de la C.E.; del artículo 9.3 de la C.E.; del artículo 129 de la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo; del artículo 130 de la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo; del artículo 1.2 del Código Civil; del Real Decreto 3118/1976 de 26 de noviembre; del Real Decreto 1988/1984 de 26 de septiembre; del Real Decreto 1496/1987 de 6 de noviembre; del Real Decreto 1435/1990 de 26 de octubre; de la Orden del Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia de 29 de noviembre de 1995 y de la STC 75/1997 de 21 de abril; case la sentencia recurrida y resuelva de conformidad a la súplica del escrito de demanda».

CUARTO.-

LA GENERALIDAD VALENCIANA se opuso mediante escrito en el que, después de alegar lo que estimó conveniente, pidió que se declare no haber lugar al recurso de casación.

QUINTO.-

Conclusas las actuaciones se señaló para votación y fallo del presente recurso la audiencia de 1 de febrero de 2006, pero la deliberación hubo de continuarse en fechas correspondientes a señalamientos posteriores como consecuencia del elevado número de asuntos.

Siendo Ponente el Excmo. Sr. D. NICOLÁS MAURANDI GUILLÉN, Magistrado de Sala

FUNDAMENTOS DE DERECHO

PRIMERO.-

La sentencia que aquí se recurre en casación desestimó el recurso contencioso-administrativo que interpusieron ACCIÓ CULTURAL DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ y SINDICAT

DE TREBALLADORS I TREBALLADORES DE L'ENSENYAMENT DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ-INTERSINDICAL VALENCIANA contra la Orden de 22 de diciembre de 1995 de la Consellería de Cultura, Educación y Ciencia de la Generalidad Valenciana, cuyo artículo único derogó los apartados 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 4.3 y 4.4 del artículo cuarto de la Orden de 16 de agosto de 1994.

Esta primera Orden de 16 de agosto de 1994 determinó los certificados oficiales administrativos de conocimientos de valenciano que expediría la Junta Calificadora de Conocimientos de Valenciano y (JQCV) y también enumeró otros certificados, títulos o diplomas que quedarían convalidados con los expedidos por la JQCV.

Su artículo primero estableció que los certificados que expediría la JQCV serían de estas cinco clases: de conocimientos orales; de grado elemental; de grado medio; de grado superior; y de capacitación técnica en diferentes especialidades.

Su artículo cuarto, en los apartados 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 3.5, 3.6, 4.3 y 4.4, dispuso la convalidación con los certificados expedidos por la JQCV, en esas clases antes expresadas de conocimientos orales, grado elemental, grado medio y grado superior, de los certificados de la misma clase que hubieran sido expedidos por la Junta Evaluadora de la Lengua Catalana de la Comunidad Autónoma de las Islas Baleares (JAC) y la Junta Permanente de Catalán de la Generalitat de Cataluña (JPC).

Y ese mismo artículo cuarto, en su apartado 4.1, también estableció, en cuanto al Certificado de grado superior de la JQCV, que se convalidaría con el título de Filología Catalana y equivalentes.

El actual recurso de casación lo han interpuesto también ACCIÓ CULTURAL DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ y SINDICAT DE TREBALLADORS I TREBALLADORES DE L'ENSENYAMENT DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ-INTERSINDICAL VALENCIANA.

SEGUNDO.-

La sentencia recurrida aborda inicialmente la inadmisión que fue opuesta por la Generalidad Valenciana sobre la base de que los recurrentes carecían de legitimación y la rechaza.

Luego delimita el problema de fondo del litigio haciendo constar que la demanda sostenía la nulidad de la Orden recurrida con apoyo en cinco motivos de impugnación que denunciaban lo siguiente:

-- dos causas de nulidad absoluta, al amparo del artículo 62.1.a) de la Ley 30/1992, de 26 de noviembre, de Régimen Jurídico de las Administraciones Públicas y del Procedimiento Administrativo Común -LRJAP/-PAC-, por vulneración, respectivamente, de los artículos 14 y 23.2 (en relación con el 139.1) de la Constitución;

-- nulidad absoluta, al amparo del artículo 62.1.e) de la LRJAP/PAC, por infracción de los artículos 129 y 130 de la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo de 1958;

-- nulidad en virtud de lo establecido en el artículo 62.2 de la LRJAP/PAC, por oponerse a una disposición de rango superior, representada en concreto por el Decreto del Gobierno Valenciano 47/1989, de 4 de abril; y

-- nulidad por no respetarse el mandato constitucional de interdicción de la

arbitrariedad.

Más adelante estudia y desestima las impugnaciones que, a través de la invocación de los artículos 129 y 130 de la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo --LPA-- de 1958, denunciaban vicios en el proceso de elaboración de la Orden recurrida; y lo mismo hace con la impugnación que le reprochaba su oposición a lo establecido en una disposición administrativa de rango superior, representada por el Decreto de 4 de abril de 1989 del Consell de la Generalidad Valenciana.

Por último, se centra en la impugnación concerniente a la vulneración del principio constitucional de igualdad y la resuelve negativamente.

En el estudio que la sentencia de Valencia hace sobre esa denuncia de vulneración del principio de igualdad, comienza por señalar que lo que los recurrentes sostenían como discriminatorio era el resultado derivado de la derogación dispuesta por la Orden impugnada, esto es, la supresión de la equiparación a los efectos de convalidación que antes establecían los apartados derogados entre, de un lado, los certificados de conocimiento de valenciano de la Junta Calificadora de Conocimientos de Valenciano (JQCV) y, de otro, los certificados de la Junta Evaluadora de la Lengua Catalana de la Comunidad Autónoma de las Islas Baleares (JAC) y la Junta Permanente de Catalán de la Generalitat de Cataluña (JPC).

La Sala «a quo» pone igualmente de manifiesto que el fundamento invocado para sostener esa discriminación era que, científica y académicamente, el Valenciano y el Catalán son una misma lengua con diferentes denominaciones, y éstas últimas tienen una total equiparación científica.

Finalmente, para rechazar esa denunciada discriminación se apoya en el criterio que sentó la sentencia de 20 de noviembre de 1992 de esta Sala Tercera del Tribunal Supremo, que parcialmente transcribe, y lo completa con la afirmación de que no corresponde a los Tribunales pronunciarse sobre si la valenciana y la catalana son o no la misma lengua.

Tras lo anterior, debe ya destacarse, por ser trascendente en el actual debate casacional, que el criterio de la sentencia de esta Sala de 20 de noviembre de 1992 que acaba de citarse, expuesto aquí en síntesis, se fundaba en estas ideas que continúan. Que sobre la lengua valenciana cabe un punto de vista histórico o lingüístico o académico (en el que tendrán asiento las opiniones referidas a si el valenciano y el catalán son o no una misma lengua, y si es o no correcto usar ambas denominaciones como sinónimas) y cabe otro punto de vista jurídico que estará representado por la solución que el ordenamiento jurídico haya adoptado. Que en el Estatuto de autonomía de la Comunidad Valenciana la solución normativa asumida es que la lengua distinta del castellano que se habla en esa Comunidad se llama «lengua valenciana»; y su preámbulo dice que el Valenciano «es la lengua histórica y propia de nuestro pueblo». Que actualmente la polémica está solucionada desde el punto de vista jurídico: la lengua autóctona se llama valenciana porque así lo ha querido el ordenamiento jurídico. Y que no asumirlo así sería una violación de la letra y el espíritu de las leyes.

TERCERO.-

El recurso de casación de ACCIÓ CULTURAL DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ y SINDICAT DE TREBALLADORS I TREBALLADORES DE L'ENSENYAMENT DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ-INTERSINDICAL VALENCIANA invoca en su apoyo varios motivos que se formalizan por diferente cauce casacional.

Hay dos primeros que son deducidos a través de la letra C) del artículo 88.1 de la Ley Jurisdiccional -LJCA- y critican a la sentencia recurrida el haber incurrido en infracción de las normas reguladoras de la sentencia, por adolecer de incongruencia (con infracción de los artículos 33 y 67 de la LJCA, en relación con el 24 de la Constitución (CE) y falta de motivación (se denuncia la infracción del artículo 120, en relación con el 24, ambos de la CE).

Y hay otros trece motivos, amparados en la letra D) de ese mismo artículo 88.1 LJCA, que lo que cuestionan es la solución que sobre el problema de fondo del litigio adoptó la Sala de Valencia.

CUARTO.-

Dentro de ese segundo grupo de motivos de casación, el decimotercero refiere la infracción que pretende sostener a la doctrina contenida en la Sentencia del Tribunal Constitucional -STC- 75/1997, de 21 de abril (LA LEY 5229/1997), que precisamente otorgó el amparo solicitado por la Universidad de Valencia y anuló la sentencia de esta Sala -STS-- de 20 de noviembre de 1992 (LA LEY 12934/1992).

Este motivo debe ser analizado en primer lugar, porque, como resulta de la exposición que se hace en el primer fundamento, la sentencia aquí recurrida utilizó como «ratio decidendi» el criterio y la solución que en dicha sentencia de 20 noviembre de 1992 (LA LEY 12934/1992) se había seguido sobre la cuestión de la lengua propia de la Comunidad Valenciana; y el criterio consistió, como también antes se expuso, en diferenciar dentro de la materia de la lengua propia de la Comunidad Valenciana un plano académico y otro plano jurídico, y en afirmar que el Estatuto de autonomía de la Comunidad Valenciana había asumido como solución normativa que la denominación de esa lengua propia era la de «lengua valenciana».

Más antes de realizar ese análisis, y para terminar de acotar debidamente el actual debate, debe subrayarse también que esa repetida sentencia de 1992 había desestimado un recurso de apelación interpuesto contra la sentencia de 18 de mayo de 1998 de la entonces Audiencia Territorial de Valencia, y ésta, a su vez, había anulado un acuerdo de la Universidad de Valencia que aludía a la lengua catalana y declarado «de uso obligado la denominación legal y oficial de la lengua e idioma valenciano en el ámbito de la Universidad de Valencia» (así se dice en los antecedentes de la STC 75/1997 (LA LEY 5229/1997)).

QUINTO.-

El proceso en que se dictaron esas sentencias a que acaba de hacerse referencia y el actual han tenido por objeto actuaciones administrativas diferentes: aquel se refería a un acto de la Universidad de Valencia y versó sobre la autonomía universitaria, mientras este ha tenido por objeto una disposición normativa de la Generalitat Valenciana.

Esto en principio podría suscitar dudas sobre si la doctrina de la STC 75/1997 (LA LEY 5229/1997) podría ser de aplicación al actual litigio, pues la Generalidad Valenciana, para el ejercicio de las potestades normativas que le corresponden dentro del marco de competencias que tenga asumidas, también dispone de un amplio espacio de discrecionalidad y, consiguientemente, sus decisiones en materia lingüística no tienen por qué ser coincidentes con las que hayan sido dictadas por una Universidad en el marco de su específica y distinta autonomía.

Sin embargo, esta inicial duda queda disipada si se tiene en cuenta que la sentencia

aquí recurrida (a través de ese criterio que asume de la STS de 20 de noviembre de 1992 (LA LEY 12934/1992)) no fundamenta su decisión en la discrecionalidad que es inherente al poder reglamentario de la Generalidad Valenciana, sino en la interpretación que hace de la regulación que sobre la lengua propia se contiene en el Estatuto de autonomía de la Comunidad Valenciana; y también si, tras lo anterior, se toma en consideración que esa interpretación no ha sido compartida y ha sido rechazada por la STC 75/1997 (LA LEY 5229/1997), que hace estas declaraciones:

«Por su parte, el fundamento último o ratio decidendi de las Sentencias impugnadas se pone en que la denominación «lengua valenciana» empleada por el Estatuto de Autonomía de la Comunidad tiene un carácter excluyente e impide el uso de cualesquiera otras. Sin embargo, tal conclusión apodíctica no es evidente por sí misma, y, en definitiva, para despejar la incógnita en que consiste el problema, tal y como se nos plantea, resulta ineludible un análisis más profundo.

(...)

En definitiva, el Acuerdo de la Junta de Gobierno de la Universidad de Valencia que fue impugnado en la vía contencioso-administrativa y el art. 7 de los Estatutos de la Universidad donde encuentra cobertura, vienen a establecer de consuno que la valenciana, lengua propia de la Comunidad Valenciana y, por ello, de su Universidad, podrá ser también denominada «lengua catalana», en el ámbito universitario, sin que ello contradiga el Estatuto de Autonomía ni la Ley de la Cortes Valencianas mencionada al principio. La Universidad de Valencia no ha transformado la denominación del valenciano y se ha limitado a permitir que en su seno pueda ser conocido también como catalán, en su dimensión «académica», según los propios Estatutos. No se rebasa, pues, el perímetro de la autonomía universitaria, tal y como se configura legalmente, y por tanto es indudable la validez de los preceptos en tela de juicio».

Ha de concluirse, pues, que ese básico criterio decisor de la sentencia aquí recurrida en casación no puede ser confirmado porque es contrario a la doctrina contenida en esa STC 75/1996 (LA LEY 5229/1997) (sic); y que, en consecuencia, el motivo de casación decimotercero (del segundo grupo) merece ser acogido.

SIXTO.-

La acogida de ese motivo de casación que se ha señalado conduce a anular la sentencia recurrida y a que este Tribunal Supremo examine y decida la controversia que fue suscitada en el proceso de instancia (artículo 95.2.d); pero respetando el rechazo decidido por dicha sentencia sobre la inadmisibilidad que fue opuesta por la posible falta de legitimación de los demandantes, por ser acertado lo que se razonó para ello y porque sobre este punto concreto la parte recurrida no ha hecho cuestión en esta fase casacional.

Y otra precisión es conveniente: ese nuevo examen y decisión deben efectuarse en función de lo que fueron los términos del debate en el proceso enjuiciado por la Sala de Valencia.

El problema de fondo que la parte demandante planteó en la instancia se sustenta en una básica idea que está presente en el planteamiento de todos los motivos de impugnación: que los vocablos valenciano y catalán solo son denominaciones de una misma lengua, o lo que es igual, que esos dos vocablos son las distintas denominaciones que esta lengua común recibe en los diferentes territorios donde es

utilizada como lengua propia.

Para apoyar lo anterior se invoca fundamentalmente: que así aparece en diccionarios avalados por prestigiosas instituciones con competencia en materia lingüística; que en la normativa estatal sobre educación la expresión Filología Catalana da nombre a una sola área de conocimiento que agrupa tanto los contenidos académicos correspondientes a la lengua catalana como los correspondientes a la lengua valenciana; y que la equiparación académica del valenciano y el catalán aparece así mismo en los Estatutos de las Universidades de Valencia, Castellón de la Plana y Alicante.

Y la conclusión que se intenta derivar de todo ello es que la aquí discutida convalidación entre títulos o certificados, por estar referidos a lo que en el campo científico se considera un mismo saber académico, es una exigencia del principio constitucional de igualdad que reconocen (en ámbitos distintos) los artículos 14 y 23.2 de la Constitución.

La Generalitat Valenciana, en su contestación a la demanda, la oposición principal que realizó al anterior planteamiento de la parte actora consistió en invocar lo establecido sobre el valenciano en el artículo 7 del Estatuto de Autonomía de la Comunidad Valenciana, y en señalar también que el cumplimiento de ese mandato lo llevó a cabo la Ley autonómica de uso y enseñanza del Valenciano; y con apoyo en esas referencias normativas argumentó principalmente que la desigualdad entre el valenciano y el catalán no podía ser contraria al artículo 14 de la Constitución porque se basaba en las previsiones que la Ley establecía al efecto.

En la actual fase de casación, el escrito de oposición al recurso presentado por la Generalitat Valenciana ha completado su inicial defensa (frente a esa vulneración del principio de igualdad denunciada de contrario) con este nuevo argumento: que la parte recurrente reconoce que el valenciano es «la variedad de la lengua catalana hablada en la Comunidad Valenciana», y esto significa que, no estando referidos a dicha «variedad» los títulos de esas otras Administraciones cuya convalidación se pretende, no cabe hablar de una diferencia de trato carente de fundamentación razonable y objetiva, ni puede admitirse la existencia de una situación contraria al mandato de igualdad del artículo 23.2 CE.

También se señala en ese escrito de oposición a la casación que el título oficial de Licenciado en Filología Catalana establecido en el Real Decreto 1435/1990 tiene carácter oficial y validez en todo el territorio nacional y, «por tanto, era innecesaria su inclusión en la Orden que determinaba la homologación y convalidación de títulos, por lo que su posterior derogación en ningún caso puede entenderse que excluya la posibilidad de que se efectúe, y más teniendo en cuenta la existencia de previsión expresa en cuanto a la homologación de títulos de niveles inferiores».

SÉPTIMO.-

Ese problema de si son o no lenguas diferentes el valenciano y el catalán

ya ha de aceptarse que

no está resuelto en el Estatuto de Autonomía de la Comunidad Valenciana

, según ha declarado la STC 75/1997 (LA LEY 5229/1997).

Por tanto,

al no tener una solución normativa,

ha de ser considerado como un problema ajeno al Derecho que tiene su sede natural en el ámbito científico o académico, y esto hace que para su decisión

hayan de seguirse en buena medida los patrones que encarnan la llamada doctrina de la discrecionalidad técnica; es decir,

ha de estarse a lo que

sobre dicho problema

haya prevalecido en la doctrina científica.

La consecuencia de lo que antecede, en el caso aquí litigioso, es que la polémica se traslada a esta otra cuestión: determinar cual de las dos partes litigantes ha ofrecido, en defensa de la respectiva solución preconizada, los elementos de convicción más consistentes en ese nivel científico en que hay que situarse.

La respuesta tiene que ser que

la parte demandante ha ofrecido datos suficientes que revelan que esa unidad lingüística defendida por ella tiene un importantísimo reconocimiento en el campo científico y académico

, mientras que la Administración demandada no ha ofrecido datos, procedentes de ese mismo campo, que exterioricen la existencia de corrientes doctrinales de similar magnitud que sostengan opiniones discrepantes acerca de si el valenciano y el catalán constituyen o no un mismo sistema lingüístico.

Así lo revelan efectivamente las acepciones que el vocablo «valenciano» tiene en varias ediciones del Diccionario de la Real Academia Española

(la tercera edición revisada de 1985 del Diccionario Manual e Ilustrado de la Lengua Española lo define como «Variedad de la lengua catalana que se habla en la mayor parte del antiguo reino de Valencia»; y tanto la vigesimosegunda edición como la edición escolar de 1995 hablan de «Variedad del catalán que se usa en gran parte del antiguo reino de Valencia y se siente allí comúnmente como lengua propia».

También lo demuestra la legislación estatal de educación

que ha invocado la parte demandante: en el catálogo de áreas de conocimiento que recogía el anexo del Real Decreto 1888/1984, de 26 de septiembre, figuraba la de Filología Catalana; en el apartado IV del catálogo de Títulos Universitarios Oficiales que incluyó el anexo del Real Decreto 1954/1994, de 30 de septiembre, figuró el Título de Licenciado en Filología Catalana; y la Orden de 29 de diciembre de 1995 incluyó en el mencionado anexo del RD 1954/1994 los títulos de Licenciado en Filología, Sección Hispánica (Valenciana) y de Filosofía y Letras, División Filología (Filología Valenciana), como homologados o equivalentes al título de Filología Catalana, y expresó que así se hacía a propuesta del Consejo de Universidades.

Y en el mismo sentido se manifiestan los Estatutos de varias Universidades existentes en el territorio de la Comunidad Valenciana

(esto es algo que resulta de la STC 75/1997 (LA LEY 5229/1997) y que la Administración demandada tampoco ha desmentido).

Es especialmente significativo el acuerdo de la Academia Valenciana de la Lengua de 9 de febrero de 2005, por el que se aprueba el dictamen sobre los principios y criterios para la defensa de la denominación y la entidad del valenciano. En este dictamen se afirma que la lengua propia e histórica de los valencianos, desde el punto de vista de la filología, es también la que comparten las Comunidades Autónomas de Cataluña y de las Islas Baleares y el Principado de Andorra, y que las diferentes hablas de todos estos territorios constituyen una lengua, un mismo sistema lingüístico; se dice también que compartir una lengua no implica que los valencianos no tengan unas señas de identidad y unas características propias, y que las perciban como claramente diferenciadas de las de otros pueblos que usan esa misma lengua; y que es un hecho que en España hay dos denominaciones igualmente legales para designar esta lengua: la de valenciano y la de catalán.

Este Acuerdo de la Academia Valenciana de la Lengua es ciertamente posterior a la Orden controvertida, pero puede ser aquí tenido en cuenta. Primero porque al ser un hecho notorio no puede ser desconocido; y, segundo, porque no expresa nuevos hechos sino una opinión científica que es coincidente con la ya manifestada por otras instituciones de parecida naturaleza.

La línea argumental seguida por

la Generalitat Valenciana

en su escrito de oposición a la casación viene a reconocer lo anterior, desde el momento en que

pone el acento de su oposición en que el valenciano es una variedad de la lengua catalana y en que es el dato de esa variedad el que justifica la dualidad de certificaciones administrativas que preconiza y la

aquí polémica

supresión de convalidaciones.

OCTAVO.-

Lo último que acaba de afirmarse produce un nuevo desplazamiento del tema litigioso a esta otra cuestión: si ese dato de la existencia de variedades dentro de un mismo sistema lingüístico es, por sí solo, suficiente para mantener que las titulaciones y certificaciones diferentes correspondientes a cada una de ellas no puedan ser convalidadas unas con otras.

Es cierto que la discrecionalidad inherente al poder político que ostentan las Comunidades Autónomas exige respetar los criterios de oportunidad que hayan asumido en su acción de gobierno, pero no lo es menos que esta acción de gobierno está vinculada a las exigencias que impone la observancia de los derechos fundamentales.

Entre estos últimos figuran las manifestaciones del principio de igualdad garantizadas por los artículos 14 y 23.2 CE que, como es sabido, impiden diferencias de trato que no tengan una clara y suficiente justificación objetiva; y, por lo que se refiere a la acción pública que realice esas diferencias de trato, imponen a la correspondiente Administración que la lleve a cabo la carga de ofrecer la justificación que resulta necesaria.

De nuevo hay que decir que

sigue perteneciendo al campo científico la cuestión de si esas variedades dentro de un mismo sistema lingüístico son o no razón bastante para establecer titulaciones distintas no equiparables ni convalidables. Lo cual

, unido a lo anterior,

significa que recaía sobre la Generalitat Valenciana la carga de señalar las razones de índole científico y académico que justificaban la supresión de convalidaciones

que es aquí

objeto de discusión.

La justificación no se ha aportado y, además, esa supresión resulta contradictoria con las soluciones presentes en la normativa de educación del Estado.

Así: la titulación académica de mayor rango, la de Licenciado en Filología Catalana, otorga equivalencia para su obtención a los estudios que se hayan cursado tanto sobre catalán como sobre valenciano; esa titulación académica es la que habilitará para impartir enseñanzas en los distintos niveles del sistema educativo e incluso para realizar en las Universidades actividades de investigación sobre la específica manifestación del saber que representa la variedad lingüística del valenciano; y

esa misma normativa del Estado evidencia que las titulaciones académicas sobre materia lingüística están configuradas sobre sistemas lingüísticos y no sobre variedades pertenecientes a un mismo sistema.

Y en un plano de pura racionalidad no parece demasiado convincente que en una certificación administrativa, cuya finalidad es facilitar en la lengua valenciana la comunicación del ciudadano con la Administración pública, se exija un nivel de especialización mucho más intenso que el requerido para la enseñanza y la investigación universitaria.

La conclusión, pues, debe ser que merece ser acogida la vulneración del principio de igualdad que fue invocada en la demanda del proceso de instancia para apoyar la pretensión que en ella se ejercitaba.

NOVENO.-

Lo antes razonado conduce, en consecuencia, a declarar haber lugar el recurso de casación y a estimar el recurso contencioso-administrativo deducido en el proceso de instancia.

Y en cuanto a las costas procesales, no son de apreciar circunstancias para hacer especial imposición sobre las correspondientes a la instancia ni sobre las de esta fase de casación (art. 139 de la Ley jurisdiccional).

FALLAMOS

1.- Haber lugar al recurso de casación interpuesto por ACCIÓ CULTURAL DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ y SINDICAT DE TREBALLADORS I TREBALLADORES DE L'ENSENYAMENT DEL PAÍS VALENCIÀ-INTERSINDICAL VALENCIANA contra sentencia de 1 de julio de 1999 de la Sala de lo Contencioso-Administrativo del Tribunal Superior de Justicia de la Comunidad Valenciana y anular dicha sentencia a los efectos de lo que se declara a continuación.

2.- Estimar el recurso contencioso administrativo interpuesto en el proceso de

instancia y anular, por no ser conforme a Derecho, la Orden de 22 de diciembre de 1995 de la Consellería de Cultura, Educación y Ciencia de la Generalidad Valenciana.

3.- No hacer pronunciamiento especial sobre las costas procesales del proceso de instancia, ni sobre las causadas en el presente recurso de casación.

Así por esta nuestra sentencia, lo pronunciamos, mandamos y firmamos

PUBLICACIÓN.-

Leída y publicada fue la anterior sentencia por el Excmo. Sr. Magistrado Ponente de la misma, estando celebrando audiencia pública la Sala Tercera del Tribunal, el mismo día de su fecha, lo que certifico.

"Armando Soler Botella" <asoler@die.upv.es>

2007-06-15 03:38 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org

Subject Change request number 2006-129

CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sirs of ISO 639-3 Registration Authority:

I want to declare my full support to the proposal and inclusion of the Valencian language in the ISO code. It is essential that a current language, recognized as official language in its territory and in the Valencian public administration, the language of all teaching levels (from elementary education to university) is included and registered in the ISO code.

There are no doubts or hesitations in the legal framework.

As teacher in the "Escuela Politécnica Superior" ("*Polytecnic High School*") at Alcoy, I teach in Valencian language with textbooks written in that language. I also use Valencian language for all the texts and writings in the different cabinet meetings and governing boards I belong to.

For all the reasons before mentioned, it is essential for our language to have its own ISO code, what is unlikely is that our language has not got it yet.

Best regards,

Armando Soler Botella

ARMANDO SOLER BOTELLA

D.N.I (*Identification card number*): 21616567V

Born 26th October of 1949 in Alcoy (Alicante)

Industrial Doctor Engineer

Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV)

Member of :

*Board of Polytechnic High School Centre of Alcoy.

* Department Board of Electric Engineering.

* Provincial Board of Industrial Engineers Official School of Valencian Community.

* Cabinet meeting of Industrial Engineers Official School of Valencian Community.

* General Council of Industrial Engineers Official Schools of Spain.

Albert Marin <amarin@fis.upv.es>

2007-06-15 07:06 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org

Subject Change request number 2006 - 129

Dear Sirs:

I write you to express my firm support to the ISO code request for Valencian language.

I am a professor in the Universitat Politècnica de València (Polytechnical University of Valencia), and I use this language to teach and to publish the learning materials, and I am negatively affected in the classifications of my works, not to have assigned an ISO code. A recent example is the teaching book: "Resolució sistemàtica d'exercicis" de física ("Systematic resolution of physics' exercises"), written in Valencian language, with the ISBN: 84-8363-023-0. So, we have an urgent necessity to have our own classification in the ISO code's register.

Most of the valencian professors joins this demand, because we cannot understand how a language which is official in our land, remains without its own assigned code; resulting this in problems and obstacles for our professional and teaching development.

For all the stated above, I reiterate my full support to the ISO code request for Valencian language.

With my kindest regards,

Albert Marín Sanchis

Born in 1957 in València

Doctor in Industrial Engineering from 1994, in the field of Applied Acoustics.

Professor in the "Universitat Politècnica de València" from 1985

Author and co-author of different teaching works, all published by the "Servici de Publicacions de la UPV"

(Publications Service of the Polytechnical University of Valencia), like, among others:

- Experimental Course of Physics (1984)
- Humid air and air conditioning (1988)
- Fonamentals of acoustics: introduction and measurement (1995)
- Applied Mechanics (in valencian language) (1996)
- One thousand problems of physics (1988): ISBN 84-7721-661-4
- Systematic resolution of physics' exercises (in valencian language) (2006) ISBN: 84-8363-023-0

As researcher, my investigation has focused in the field of Applied Acoustics. Author and co-author of more than 60 publications in national and international magazines as well as congresses, like:

- Acustica-Acta acustica
- Applied Acoustics
- Noise and Control Worldwide
- Noise & Vibration Worldwide

- Revista de Acústica
- International Congress on Acoustics
- FASE Congress
- Internoise
- Journal of ASA
- Congreso Iberoamericano de Acústica
- Tecniacústica
- Congreso Nacional de Ingeniería Mecánica

I have participated in diverse investigation projects approved and subsidized by the national administration; the last one, coordinated with other three research centers of Spain: "Instituto de Acústica" (CSIC) ("Acoustics' Institute"), "Universidad de Valladolid" ("University of Valladolid") and "Universidad Politécnica de Madrid" ("Polytechnical University of Madrid")

<mutxamel@chipsvalencia.com>

2007-06-15 10:15 PM

Please respond to
<mutxamel@chipsvalencia.com>

To <WWW@sil.org>

cc <iso639-3@sil.org>

bcc

Subject 2006-129, is it real?

Dear SIL formers,

I was looking at the SIL CRI ISO 639-3 , and I found an irregularity that affects my language, the Catalan. As I can see, the request coded as 2006-129, refers to the 'valencian' as a separated language, instead of appear within the catalan language. This fact could seem a triviality, but It isn't. Some people are taking political profit of this. The language is an international human heritage, and must not be used in benefit of personal wills; even less in benefit of people who wants to divide and dialectalize it, with the only will of make the formers of a human community face against themselves, feeding the speech of some political parties who, literally, live on this synthetic conflict.

Catalan is an unified language, spoken at the east iberic coast since the X century. Before the Valencia conquest in XIII by James I, king of Aragon, there was no romance literature at our land. The Royal Academy of Valencian Culture says in its request that there were written evidences of a 'valencian language', previous to the aragonese-catalan conquest. Since nowadays, nobody has found those evidences in any registry, university or document deposit; the called 'harches' are a swindle. Neither universities, nor recognized authorities would accept the existence of those documents, because they are an invention. If we take another look at the request, we could see that none of the requesters are recognized to have any linguistic authority: a few town councils, some independent publications and the spanish delegation (diputació de valencia). All of them are organisms whose only function is economic administration.

Note that the **only** recognized bureau to regulate linguistical subjects is missing, the Valencian Academy of Language (www.avl.gva.es). Without the approval of this entity, designated at our autonomous constitutional law, no linguistical resolution does work. I invite you to ask this entity, I'm sure that their answer will be quick and clear.

Last, I would show a very big evidence of the inexistence of a diferenciated 'valencian language', is the lack of any Valencian Filology career or titulation at our country. The only one, legitim and approved by the law is the Catalan Filology titulation, who is teached in all our linguistic dominion, and every year counts on more of a thousand new inscriptions.

I'm sure that SIL will be at the side of scientifism and thruth, defending the integrity and survival of the whole language-communities, and will reject the great 2006-129 swindle, who only wants to cut off our beloved idiom to destroy us.

Regards,

Daniel-Ricard Soriano i Argente (Valencia, Europe [ES])

"Vicente Serra Serra" <vcb@ono.com>

2007-06-15 04:49 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request number 2006-129

Dear Sir:

My name is Vicente Serra Serra. I am Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Valencia (Spain). I was born in the Valencian Community and I am proud of my Valencian origin. As a member of the University community of Valencia, I have always been interested in the study of my own culture, the Valencian culture, as part of the Spanish culture and traditions. One of our most valuable cultural treasures is our language, the Valencian language.

The Valencian language is as old as our national language, the Spanish language. As an example, the first translation of the holy bible was not made into Spanish but into the Valencian language. There are also very many writers that have written all their work in the Valencian language throughout the years (i.e. Joan Martorell, Jaume Roig, Ausias March, Bonifaci Ferrer, Sor Isabel de Villena, Joan Roïc de Corella, etc), reaching its maximum splendor in the 15th and 16th centuries (the so-called golden century of the Valencian culture). Even the famous Spanish writer Miguel Cervantes (author of El Quijote) also wrote several times about the importance of the Valencian language. Because of all this, we feel that we have received an important cultural heritage, the Valencian language, and that we have the privilege, the right and the duty of transmitting and expanding our language to the next generations. We also feel that the Valencian language has all the merits to receive an international recognition and from the community of the University of Valencia we would wellcome all initiatives that help to conquer these goals. For all these reasons, I give all my support to the ISO recognition for the Valencian language, differentiated from any other language, in order to make justice to the present and historical facts of this language.

Yours sincerely

Vicente Serra Serra

vcb@ono.com

"Antonio Sanchis Sabater" <asanchi@fis.upv.es>

2007-06-14 03:34 AM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

I firmly support the ISO code request for Valencian language.

As a teacher I am used to teach and publish my works and learning materials in this language. I am negatively affected in my works classifications for having not an assigned ISO code. We can take as a recent example the last bibliographical teaching work for "Universidad Politecnica de Valencia" ("Polytechnic University of Valencia"), written in Valencian language and titled:

"Resolució sistemàtica d'exercicis" de física: ISBN 84-8363-023-0

("Systematic resolution of physical exercises" ISBN 84-8363-023-0)

We have an urgent need to have our own classification in the ISO code's register.

All the Valencian teaching system joins this demand, which has been widely commented and denounced. We can not understand how an official language with the status as ours has, remains without its own assigned code; resulting this in problems and obstacles for our professional and teaching development.

For all the stated above, I reiterate my full support to the ISO codes request for Valencian language.

With my kindest regards,

Antonio Sanchis Sabater

Senior Lecturer at the " Universitat Politècnica de València" in the field of Applied Physics . I am author and co-author of different teaching works, all they published by "Servici de Publicacions de la Universitat Politècnica de València" (Publications Service of the Polytechnic University of Valencia), from them are worth mentioning:

Physics Practicals (1988): ISBN 84-7721-038-1

Problems and questions. Physics' first course (1988): ISBN 84-7221-068-3

Physical basis for Engineers ("libro apunte" collection) (1996): ISBN 84-77-21-425-5

One thousand physics' problems (1988): ISBN 84-7721-661-4

Physical basis for Engineers ("libro docent" collection) (1999): ISBN 84-7721-755-6

Physics Practicals (2006): ISBN 84-8363-023-0

I have focused my investigation in the field of Applied Acoustics. Having more than 50 publications of national and international magazines as well as congresses, as researcher I have joined different research projects approved and subsidized by national administration and being the main researcher in one of them, coordinated with three others from the " Institut d'Acústica" (CSIC) ("Acoustics' Institute"), "Universidad de Valladolid" ("University of Valladolid") and "Universidad Politécnica de Madrid" ("Polytechnic University of Madrid") .

Antonio Sanchis Sabater

Born April the 25th of 1959 in Mislata (València)

Industrial Doctor Engineer in the " Universitat Politècnica de València".

Antonio Sanchis Sabater
Laboratorio de Acústica Industrial (LAI)
Grup d'Acustica Arquitectónica Ambiental i Industrial (GAAAI)
Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Industriales
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asanchi@fis.upv.es

"Jose P. Garcia" <jpgarcia@omp.upv.es>

2007-06-17 05:30 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

Subject Change Request number 2006-129

Dear Sirs:

I write you to express my support to the ISO code request for Valencian language. Valencian language is not only my mother tongue but the language that I use in my academic and teaching activities.

It can be said that valencian is similar to other Latin-born languages, especially to Castilian SPA, Catalan CAT and Occitain OCI. But in the same sense it is different with differences among them.

As you certainly now valencian has an old and large literature (that is being erroneously classified to my understanding -and even more the understanding of the same authors that claim themselves to write in Valencia Language-.

At the present version of the ISO 639-2 code CAT identifies Catalan and Valencian. I cannot understand the origin of that mistake but is like having Czech CZE and Slovak SLO being codified with the CZE or Galician GLG and Portuguese POR being codified with GLG.

I strongly support the requirement of considering valencian language in your codification.

I will be glad if I can help you to solve any query you might have over the Valencian Language and its reality.

Yours faithfully,

Jose P. Garcia-Sabater

Subdirector Docent.

Departament d'Organisació d'Empreses

Universitat Politècnica de València.

José P. Garcia-Sabater is Professor of Operations Management in the Departamento de Organización de Empresas at the Universidad Politècnica de Valencia. He received his Ingeniero Industrial and his PhD from the University Politècnica de Valencia (Spain). He also received a Ceng Degree from Coventry University (UK). Professor Garcia-Sabater's research and teaching interests are in the areas of supply chain management, operations management, and management science. He has been member of the Scientific Committee of different congresses such Congreso Ingeniería de Organización. His work has appeared in journals such as European Journal of Operational Research, International Journal of Production Research, International Journal of Production Economics, Fuzzy Sets and Systems, Discrete Applied Mathematics, and others.

Prof. Garcia-Sabater's research has focused on empirical studies of operations management in several key industries mainly at the Automotive Industry. These studies have examined mainly Production Planning and Inventory Coordination, but he has also developed in other areas like Assembly Line Balancing. He did his PhD on Assembly Line Sequencing, and now results from that job are at the core of the Sequencing Process of Ford España Assembly Line. He also leads a Research Team focused on Operations Management applied to Handicapped People.

Vicente Reynal <vireynal@yahoo.com>

2007-06-18 01:54 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc llista@fullana.org

bcc

Subject Change request number 2006-129

My name is Vicente Reynal, Ph.D. My urriculum can be seen at mywebpage:

www.lanzadera.com/virrey.

I've been professor at the University of Puerto Rico, at the Humanities Department, since 1970 till 2001. My Ph.D. is in Philology, from the University of Valencia (Spain).

My first language was "Valentian" (Valenciano), the language of my parents, a romanian language born at the beginning of the Middle Ages, at the Valentian Community or "Reino de Valencia", Spain, where I was born. At the same time, we learned Spanish, because the Community of Valencia historically is part of Spain. I learned English, as a third language, at the Loyola University, Chicago, where I earned a M.A. in Spanish Literature.

I am sure that the "valencian" language is a different language, though similar to other romanian languages. In my book: *Civilizaciones de Occidente* (San Juan/Madrid, many editions, the last one in 2006) I clearly establish that the "Valenciano" is a language with a different history and evolution than "Catalan", as it has been stated by many writers, linguists and historians.

Therefore, I join to the request of change number 2006-129

Sincerely yours,

Vicente Reynal, Ph.D.

Member of the "Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana", in Puerto Rico

Vicente Reynal



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Monica Catala Icardo <mocaic@qim.upv.es>

To iso639-3@sil.org

2007-06-18 05:56 AM

Subject Change Request number 2006-129

My name is Mónica Catalá, Ph.D. and I teach at the Polytechnic University of Valencia, at the Chemistry Department. My Ph.D. is in Chemistry, from the University of Valencia (Spain).

I was born in the Valencian Community and I am proud of my Valencian origin. Our historical Valencian Language has always existed as a written Romance language since the early Xth century, and It was the first neo-Latin language having a Literary Golden Century (15th and 16th centuries). Our historical Valencian Language had the first Bible translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1478 by Fray Bonifaci Ferrer (presently exhibited at the Hispanic Society of New York). Our historical Valencian Language was a fully structured language having excellent editions of Valencian grammars (1546) in the XV and XVI centuries.

For all these reasons, I give all my support to the ISO recognition for the Valencian language, differentiated from any other language, in order to make justice to the present and historical facts of this language.

Yours sincerely

Mónica Catalá

"Carlos R. Sánchez Carratalá" <csanchez@mes.upv.es>

To iso639-3@sil.org

2007-06-18 07:53 AM

Subject Change Request number 2006-129

Dear Sir:

My name is Carlos-Rafael Sánchez Carratalá. I am a Professor of Structural Analysis and Dynamics of Structures at the School of Civil Engineering in the Technical University of Valencia (Spain). All my mother family are from the Valencian Community and I am proud of my Valencian origin. Since I was a child I have heard my mother and grandparents speaking in the unique and beautiful Valencian language. As a member of the University community of Valencia, I have always been interested in the study of my own culture, the Valencian culture, as part of the Spanish culture and traditions. One of our most valuable cultural treasures is our language, the Valencian language.

The Valencian language is as old as our national language, the Spanish language. Even the famous Spanish writer Miguel Cervantes (author of El Quijote) also wrote several times about the importance of the Valencian language. There are some essential facts which must be stated:

1. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language has always existed as a written Romance language since the early Xth century .
2. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language was the first neo-Latin language having a Literary Golden Century (15th and 16th centuries) when famous writers such as, Joanot Martorell, Jordi de San Jordi, Jaume March, Ausias March, Jaume Roig, Roiç de Corella , Sor Isabel de Villena,... and many more clearly state in their plays : " I am writing in my Valencian mother tongue language".
3. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language reached its peak as well as its full independence in the lexical, phonetic, morphosyntactic and semantic fields during that Golden 15th -16th Century.
4. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language was a fully structured language having excellent editions of Valencian grammars (1546) in the XV and XVI centuries.
5. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Bible translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1478 by Fray Bonifaci Ferrer (presently exhibited at the Hispanic Society of New York).
6. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Kempis translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1482 by Miquel Perez

Because of all this, I feel that we have received an important cultural heritage, the Valencian language, and that we have the privilege, the right and the duty of transmitting and expanding our language to the next generations. We also feel that the Valencian language has all the merits to receive an international recognition and from the community of the University of Valencia we would wellcome all initiatives that help to conquer these goals. For all these reasons, I give all my support to the ISO recognition for the Valencian

language, completely differentiated from any other language, in order to make justice to the present and historical facts of this language.

Enclosed you will find a short curriculum vitae.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Carlos R. Sánchez-Carratalá
Univ. Politécnica de Valencia / Technical Univ. of Valencia
Dpto. Mecánica de Medios Continuos / Dept. Mechanics of Continuous Media
E.T.S. Ing. Caminos, Canales y Puertos / School of Civil Engineering
Camino de Vera s/n, 46022 Valencia, SPAIN
Tel.: +34 96.387.70.07 - ext.: 76772
Fax.: +34 96.387.71.59
Correo-e / E-mail: csanchez@mes.upv.es
Sitio-e / Web page: www.upv.es

"Tomas Peiro Florentino" <tpeiro@die.upv.es>

2007-06-20 05:19 AM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject Change request number 2006-129

CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sirs of ISO 639-3 Registration Authority:

I want to declare my full support to the proposal and inclusion of the Valencian language in the ISO code. It is essential that a current language, recognized as official language in its territory and in the Valencian public administration, the language of all teaching levels (from elementary education to university) is included and registered in the ISO code.

There are no doubts or hesitations in the legal framework.

As teacher in the " Escuela Politécnica Superior" ("Polytecnic High School") at Alcoy, I teach in Valencian language with textbooks written in that language. I also use Valencian language for all the texts and writings in the different cabinet meetings and governing boards I belong to.

For all the reasons before mentioned, it is essential for our language to have its own ISO code, what is unlikely is that our language has not got it yet.

Best regards,

Tomás Peiró Florentino

TOMÁS PEIRÓ FLORENTINO

D.N.I (Identification card number): 21593706-H

Born 23th August of 1939 in Caudete (Albacete) - Spain

Industrial Doctor Engineer

Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV)

Member of :

*Board of Polytechnic High School Centre of Alcoy.

* Department Board of Electric Engineering.

"Eduardo J. Gilabert" <gilabert@txp.upv.es>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-20 05:42 AM

Subject Change request number 2006-129

CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sirs of ISO 639-3 Registration Authority:

I want to declare my full support to the proposal and inclusion of the Valencian language in the ISO code. It is essential that a current language, recognized as official language in its territory and in the Valencian public administration, the language of all teaching levels (from elementary education to university) is included and registered in the ISO code.

There are no doubts or hesitations in the legal framework.

As teacher in the "Escuela Politécnica Superior" (*"Polytechnic High School"*) at Alcoy, I teach in Valencian language with textbooks written in that language. I also use Valencian language for all the texts and writings in the different cabinet meetings and governing boards I belong to.

For all the reasons before mentioned, it is essential for our language to have its own ISO code, what is unlikely is that our language has not got it yet.

Best regards,

Eduardo J. Gilabert

EDUARDO J. GILABERT PÉREZ

D.N.I (*Identification card number*): 21623949P

Born 22th May of 1954 in Alcoy (Alicante)

Industrial Doctor Engineer

Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV)

Member of :

*Board of Polytechnic High School Centre of Alcoy.

* Department Board of Textil Engineering.



EduardoJGilabert.doc

"Jose Luis Manglano De Mas"
<jlmangla@upvnet.upv.es>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-20 05:52 AM

Subject Change Request number 2006-129

Responder-A: "José Luis Manglano de Más" <jlmangla@upv.es>
Asunto: Change Request number 2006-129
Para: iso639-3@sil.org

Dear Sir:

My name is José Luis Manglano de Más. I am a Professor of Physics at the School of Civil Engineering in the Technical University of Valencia (Spain). All my mother family are from the Valencian Community and I am proud of my Valencian origin. Since I was a child I have heard my mother and grandparents speaking in the unique and beautiful Valencian language. As a member of the University community of Valencia, I have always been interested in the study of my own culture, the Valencian culture, as part of the Spanish culture and traditions. One of our most valuable cultural treasures is our language, the Valencian language.

The Valencian language is as old as our national language, the Spanish language. Even the famous Spanish writer Miguel Cervantes (author of El Quijote) also wrote several times about the importance of the Valencian language. There are some essential facts which must be stated:

1. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language has always existed as a written Romance language since the early Xth century .
2. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language was the first neo-Latin language having a Literary Golden Century (15th and 16th centuries) when famous writers such as, Joanot Martorell, Jordi de San Jordi, Jaume March, Ausias March, Jaume Roig, Roiç de Corella , Sor Isabel de Villena,... and many more clearly state in their plays : " I am writing in my Valencian mother tongue language".
3. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language reached its peak as well as its full independence in the lexical, phonetic, morphosyntactic and semantic fields during that Golden 15th -16th Century.
4. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language was a fully structured language having excellent editions of Valencian grammars (1546) in the XV and XVI centuries.
5. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Bible translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1478 by Fray Bonifaci Ferrer (presently exhibited at the Hispanic Society of New York).
6. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Kempis translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1482 by Miquel Perez

Because of all this, I feel that we have received an important cultural heritage, the Valencian language, and that we have the privilege, the right and

the duty of transmitting and expanding our language to the next generations. We also feel that the Valencian language has all the merits to receive an international recognition and from the community of the University of Valencia we would wellcome all initiatives that help to conquer these goals. For all these reasons, I give all my support to the ISO recognition for the Valencian language, completely differentiated from any other language, in order to make justice to the present and historical facts of this language.

Enclosed you will find a short curriculum vitae.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Ing. José Luis Manglano de Más
Univ. Politécnica de Valencia / Technical Univ. of Valencia
Dpto. Física aplicada/ Dept. Applied Physics
E.T.S. Ing. Industriales/ School of Industrial Engineering
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Fax.: +34 96.387.71.59
Correo-e / E-mail: jlmangla@upv.es Sitio-e / Web page: www.upv.es

----- Fin del mensaje reenviado -----

"Enrique" <emirop@upvnet.upv.es> To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-20 05:33 AM

Subject Change request number 2006-129

CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sirs of ISO 639-3 Registration Authority:

I want to declare my full support to the proposal and inclusion of the Valencian language in the ISO code. It is essential that a current language, recognized as official language in its territory and in the Valencian public administration, the language of all teaching levels (from elementary education to university) is included and registered in the ISO code.

There are no doubts or hesitations in the legal framework.

As teacher in the "Escuela Politécnica Superior" ("Polytechnic High School") at Alcoy, I teach in Valencian language with textbooks written in that language. I also use Valencian language for all the texts and writings in the different cabinet meetings and governing boards I belong to.

For all the reasons before mentioned, it is essential for our language to have its own ISO code, what is unlikely is that our language has not got it yet.

Best regards,

Enrique J. Miró Pérez

ENRIQUE JORGE MIRÓ PÉREZ

D.N.I (*Identification card number*): 21619508Z

Born 10th December of 1951 in Alcoy (Alicante)

Industrial Engineer

Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV)

Member of :

*Board of Polytechnic High School Centre of Alcoy.

* Department Board of Mechanical and Materials Engineering.

Enrique J. Miró Pérez

Profesor Titular E.U.

Departamento de Ingeniería Mecánica y de Materiales

Plaza Ferrandiz y Carbonell s/n

Despacho 1DB3 Tf. 966528429

03801 Alcoy (ALicante)

"Teresa Puerto Ferre" <teresapuerto@terra.es>

To "ISO ISBN Lengua Valenciana" <ISO639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-25 05:17 PM

Subject Change request documentation for:2006-129

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS.

Ref. : ISO 639-3 Change request documentation for:2006-129, related to the historical VALENCIAN LANGUAGE.

--

Dear Madam/Sir ,

Find attached the information related to the Change request documentation for:2006-129, to be included in : QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS .

The information has already been forwarded to Ms Joan Spanne (ISO 639-3/RA) but I would be very pleased if you could include my comments in defence of our historical VALENCIAN LANGUAGE .

Thanks ever so much for your kind ways.

Yours sincerely,

M^a Teresa Puerto Ferre, **B.A.,M. Phil**

Catedrática de Lengua Inglesa

Anglo-Roman Philologist,

Colectiu Lluís Fullana de Professors d'Universitat i Doctors de VALENCIA



M^a Teresa Puerto Ferre

CATEDRÀTICA DE INGLÉS

Avda. Giorgeta nº 35-30^B
Valencia 46007

Colectiu Lluís Fullana
de Professors d'Universitat i Doctors de
VALENCIA

20th June , 20007

To whom it may interest.

As a Catedrática (Professor) of English Language and Roman Languages Philologist , and member of the Colectiu Lluís Fullana de Professors d'Universitat i Doctors de VALENCIA I want to express my strongest support for the **“change request documentation for the 2006-129, i.e. the recognition of the Valencian Language as an independent language at all level of use”**.

With the purpose of clarifying some essential facts in defence of our historical Valencian Language and dismantling the insidious campaign against it developed, world-wide, by the fast-growing Catalan nationalism, I want to express my strongest support for that project . I am also enclosing here some unquestionable historical facts in defence of our old language. That insidious campaign has been perfectly designed to supplant our historical Valencian Language by the artificial Barceloni dialect (now called Catalan) .

The strong publishing Catalan industry as well as the powerful financial means (provided by the Catalan nationalist Government) have been in charge of its marketing and its most effective world-wide campaign.

There are some essential facts which must be stated:

1. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language has always existed as a written Romance language since the early 10th century .
2. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language was the first neo-Latin language having a Literary Golden Century (15th and 16th centuries) when famous writers such as, Joanot Martorell, Jordi de San Jordi, Jaume March, Ausias March, Jaume Roig, Roiç de Corella , Sor Isabel de Villena,... and many more clearly state in their plays : **“ I am writing in my Valencian mother tongue language”**.
3. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language reached its peak as well as its full independence in the lexical, phonetic, morphosyntactic and semantic fields during that Golden 15th –16th Century

4. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language was a fully structured language having excellent editions of Valencian grammars (1546) in the XV and XVI centuries.
5. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Bible translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1478 by Fray Bonifaci Ferrer (presently exhibited at the Hispanic Society of New York)
6. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Kempis translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1482 by Miquel Perez

On the contrary , it is an unquestionable fact that the Barceloní dialect (now called modern Catalan) :

1. Is a modern-laboratory invention produced by the industrial engineer Pompeu i Fabra in 1906 .The “Barceloní dialect” was chosen as standard among the different dialects spoken in Catalonia .
2. Catalan did not exist as a standardized language in the 19th century : it was just one of the various Provençal dialects.
3. According to the Father of the modern Romance Linguistics , the German linguist Friedrich Diez, *Catalan has always been a mixture of Provençal dialects* (“Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen”.1836) . The same opinion was expressed by his disciple the Swiss linguist Meyer Lübcke (“Grammaire des Langues Romanes”.1980) and a large number of international linguists .
4. Modern Catalan standard was produced by a non-linguist amateur (the industrial engineer Pompeu Fabra) and derived into an artificial laboratory language full of gallicisms and archaisms .
5. Catalan has always had a very poor literary background and lacks the Golden Century Literature produced in the Valencian language in the 15th-16th centuries.
6. That is the reason for the Catalan shameful plundering of our Valencian literary heritage , for the process of extermination of our historical Valencian language and for its present supplantation by the Barceloni dialect..

Historically, Valencia has always been a Kingdom , with its own “FURS” (laws) and with a brilliant literary tradition and culture , whereas Catalonia has only been a poor collection of feudal Counties with a very poor background in all matters.

To our surprise , what used to be a a historical golden language (Valenciano) has now become a “dialect”. And what used to be a dialect (Barceloni/Catalan) has now become a “language” So much for Catalan magic and sleight of hand.

Phoney Catalan nationalists and their overpowerful army of publishers have made the *chameleon* trick . However, there is also a dangerous intention : their purpose is to colonise , mentally and socially, the indoctrinated Valencian youth as well as turning their Barceloni dialect into a prosperous “money-making-machine”. Most Valencian pupils and students are being defined as “the useful idiots” of this prosperous nationalist

business . The University of Valencia (Estudi General) is part of this totalitarian complot as it has been overtaken by Catalan nationalist forces. Their negative notes/comments against this honourable project should be totally ignored by your institution, since they are the result of an orwellian project : Catalan Big Brother is intensively working here.

The RACV (Royal Academy of Valencian Culture) has been the real authoritative institution for our historical Valencian Language over the last one hundred years. It was appointed as “Royal” by the King of Spain Juan Carlos I on March 8th 1991, and all its Academic members are reputed University Professors. On the contrary, the Valencia University (Estudi General) has dropped its standards over the last few years and, due to the strong influence of the national-Catalanist forces, and its leftist unionists teachers, has become dogmatic and lacks credibility in all linguistic matters.

In short you will receive a documented book (“Cronologia Histórica de la Lengua Valenciana”. 2007) written by M^a Teresa Puerto Ferre / Joan Culla and published by the President of the State Diputación of Valencia , Mr Fernando Giner. It contains hundreds of literary/ historical documents related to our Valencian Language. It is the necessary antidote against the fast-growing linguistic Catalan neofascism in Valencia and the best support for our request . Historically, it is impossible to find something similar about the Barceloni dialect (now called Catalan) : simply because it doesn ´t exist.

Thanks for your interest and your kind ways.

Yours faithfully,

M^a Teresa Puerto Ferre B.A.,M. Anglo-Roman Phil.

Catedrática de Lengua Inglesa

Member of: Colectiu Lluís Fullana de Professors d´Universitat i Doctors Valencianistes

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia.

(Valencia –SPAIN)

teresapuerto@terra.es

"natividad nebot calpe" <nnebc@hotmai.com>

2007-06-25 07:04 PM

To ISO639-3@sil.org

Subject FW: ISO carta

Dear Sir, Joan Spanne:

My name is Natividad Nebot Calpe . I am a Professor of Spanish Language and Literature at the Luis Vives Institute of Valencia (Spain). All my mother family are from the Valencian Community and I am proud of my Valencian origin. Since I was a child I have heard my mother and grandparents speaking in the unique and beautiful Valencian language. As a member of the Collectiu Fullana (Universitat Politècnica de Valencia) , I have always been interested in the study of my own culture, the Valencian culture, as part of the Spanish culture and traditions. One of our most valuable cultural treasures is our language, the Valencian language.

The Valencian language is as old as our national language, the Spanish language. Even the famous Spanish writer Miguel Cervantes (author of El Quijote) also wrote several times about the importance of the Valencian language. There are some essential facts which must be stated:

1. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language has always existed as a written Romance language since the early Xth century .
2. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language was the first neo-Latin language having a Literary Golden Century (15th and 16th centuries) when famous writers such as, Joanot Martorell, Jordi de San Jordi, Jaume March, Ausias March, Jaume Roig, Roiç de Corella , Sor Isabel de Villena,... and many more clearly state in their plays : " I am writing in my Valencian mother tongue language".
3. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language reached its peak as well as its full independence in the lexical, phonetic, morphosyntactic and semantic fields during that Golden 15th -16th Century.
4. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian language was a fully structured language having excellent editions of Valencian grammars (1546) in the XV and XVI centuries.
5. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Bible translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1478 by Fray Bonifaci Ferrer (presently exhibited at the Hispanic Society of New York).
6. It is an unquestionable fact that our historical Valencian Language had the first Kempis translated into a neo-latin language from latin in 1482 by Miquel Perez

Because of all this, I feel that we have received an important cultural heritage, the Valencian language, and that we have the privilege, the right and

the duty of transmitting and expanding our language to the next generations. We also feel that the Valencian language has all the merits to receive an international recognition and from the community of the POLITECNICA University of Valencia we would wellcome all inittatives that help to conquer these goals. For all these reasons, I give all my support to the ISO recognition for the Valencian language, completely differentiated from any other language, in order to make justice to the present and historical facts of this language.

Enclosed you will find a short curriculum vitae.

Yours sincerely,
Natividad Nebot Calpe

"Eugenio Pellicer" <pellicer@cst.upv.es>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-26 05:03 AM

Subject 2006-129

Dear Managers of "Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards":

I send this e-mail to support the "change request documentation for 2006-129" for the recognition of the Valencian language as an independent language at every level of usage. It should be recognized due to the fact that the Valencian language is an old language coming directly from the Latin and it has its own literature since XIVth century. Additionally, Valencian people feel their language as an independent one, with its own grammar and vocabulary; in other words, Valencian people do have a non-dialectal conscience of their language.

We, Valencians, hope that you support the "change request documentation for 2006-129" in order to recognize Valencian language.

Thank you very much in advance,

Eugenio Pellicer

Civil Engineer, P.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Professor of Civil Engineering Projects
Polytechnical University of Valencia

"Teresa M Pellicer Arminana" <tpa@cst.upv.es>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-26 06:00 AM

Subject Fw: 2006-129

Dear Managers of "Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards":

I send this e-mail to support the "change request documentation for 2006-129" for the recognition of the Valencian language as an independent language at every level of usage. It should be recognized due to the fact that the Valencian language is an old language coming directly from the Latin and it has its own literature since XIVth century. Additionally, Valencian people feel their language as an independent one, with its own grammar and vocabulary; in other words, Valencian people do have a non-dialectal conscience of their language.

We, Valencians, hope that you support the "change request documentation for 2006-129" in order to recognize Valencian language.

Thank you very much in advance,

Teresa M. Pellicer

Architect, Ph.D.
Professor of Construction Technollogy
Polytechnical University of Valencia

Vicente Moret <vmoart@telefonica.net>

To iso639-3@sil.org

2007-06-26 06:12 AM

cc Vicente Moret <vmoart@telefonica.net>

bcc

Subject 2006-129

> Dear Managers of "Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards":
>
> I send this e-mail to support the "change request documentation for
> 2006-129" for the recognition of the Valencian language as an
> independent language at every level of usage. It should be recognized
> due to the fact that the Valencian language is an old language coming
> directly from the Latin and it has its own literature since XIVth
> century. Additionally, Valencian people feel their language as an
> independent one, with its own grammar and vocabulary; in other words,
> Valencian people do have a non-dialectal conscience of their language.
>
> We, Valencians, hope that you support the "change request
> documentation for 2006-129" in order to recognize Valencian language.
>
> Thank you very much in advance,
>
> Vicente Moret
> -----
> MOART COMUNICACION
> www.moart.es
> Carcagente-VALENCIA- España
>

Francisco Tarazona <francisco_j_tarazona@hotmail.com>

2007-06-27 12:09 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

Subject change request number 2006-129

Dear auditors of "Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards"

I support the ISO code request for Valencian language.

As a medical doctor and writer I am used to publish my works on literature in this language but I am negatively affected in my works classification for having not an assigned ISO code. So, I, as a Valencian writer, has an urgent need to have our own classification in the ISO code's register. As well as, Valencian language is an old language that has its own independent literature during more than five hundred years. Nowadays, valencian people feel this language as an independent and autonomous one. In fact, Valencian language has its own grammar and dictionary and in this language are published a lot of books every year. So, it is possible to read journals and newspapers in Valencian language, as well as, radio programmes, TV programmes and cinema films.

As a professor I join to this demand because I consider that it is not possible to understand how a language which is official in our land, remains without its own assigned code; resulting this in problems and obstacles for our professional and teaching development.

I support with this letter to Valencian Government (Diputació de València) and Royal Academy of Valencian Culture (RACV) like a request of the initiative to "change request documentation for 2006-129".

If you need more details of my argument, please let me know and I will prepare a bigger dossier.

With my kindest regards,

Dr. Francesc Josep Tarazona Santabalbina, MD, Ph D
Tarazona71@tiscali.es

Llama a tus amigos de PC a PC: ¡Es GRATIS! [Pruébalo](#)

Juli Amadeu Àrias (Lletrafaller) <juli@oronella.com>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-29 08:39 AM

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

JULI AMADEU ÀRIAS I BURDEOS

Spanish ID: 44.876.533-Z

BA in Journalism and Editor-in-Chief of the magazine *Lletrafaller* (ISSN: 1136-8179)

I MANIFEST THAT

1) We professionals in the area of communication and users of the Valencian language (recognised as official language in the Valencian Regional Charter in 1982 and its recent reform in 2006) in our daily work are perplexed to contemplate a situation where the language is not internationally recognised by an institution such as ISO. Lacking an own code for our language limits our publications on paramount ventures on linguistics, computing, mass media, and so on.

2) The Valencian language can be found throughout history and literature of the region of Valencia, crossing even the geographical boundaries of the Valencian people. It is worth noting that the masterpiece of Spanish literature, *Don Quixote* (early XVIIth century) describes how Joanot Martorell's *Tirant lo Blanch* (the most important Valencian novel ever, written in the XVth century) is the only novel to be saved from the fire in the passage of the burning of books, as it is deemed "the best book in the world".

3) Not possessing an ISO code for the Valencian language puts hurdles for the execution of major linguistic and IT projects, some of them already in progress and others to be tackled in the near future.

For all the above mentioned reasons,

I KINDLY REQUEST THAT

The Valencian language is given an ISO code so that we writers, journalists and native speakers in general can use our language with absolute normality in areas where it would be difficult to do otherwise without the code.

València C., 29 June 2007

JULI AMADEU ÀRIAS I BURDEOS

Gran Via Ferran el Catòlic
46008 – València
Date of birth: 18th Oct. 1982
ID: 44.876.533 - Z
juli@oronella.com

• WORK EXPERIENCE

- **València és Notícia (VÉN)**. Editor. (Since May 2005)
- **Lletrafaller, Revista fallera per a valencians**. Director and Editor. (Since March 2004)
- **Europa Press**. News Agency. Editor of news in Valencian language (From July to September 2004)
- **Lletraferit, Revista cultural de València**. Editor. (Since June 2003)
- **Ràdio 97.7**. Presenter. Fellow member in the programme *Raonant* related to Valencian socio-cultural and political current issues. (From February to July 2003)
- **Panorama-Actual (Prensa del Mediterráneo)**, Valencian Digital Newspaper. Editor. (From December 2002 to July 2003)

• EDUCATION AND TRAINING

University Degrees:

- Graduate in Media Studies (Journalism) from **Universitat Cardenal Herrera-CEU (UCH-CEU)**
- PhD Candidate in Communications from **UCH-CEU**
- 2nd year of Politics from **UCH-CEU**

Other studies:

- Valencian Language Teacher

• AWARDS

- *Ex aequo* award **Botànic Cavanilles** from **Conselleria d'Agricultura, Peixca i Alimentació** (Generalitat Valenciana). *Traçat territorial valencià per al Segle XXI*. (Valencia, October 2005)
- 3th Prize in "V certamen estatal de Joven Periodismo Ambiental" from **Fundación EFE, Asociación de Periodistas de Información Ambiental (APIA), Tetra Pak i StoraEnso**. *El*

ruido contamina y afecta a la salud (The noise pollutes and affects the health). (Madrid, June 2004).

- 2th Prize from "Premi Extraordinari d'investigació de **l'Ajuntament de València**" in "Jocs Florals". *Llibre d'estil de la llengua valenciana*. Awaiting Publication. (Valencia, November 2003)

- 5th Prize from "Premi de poesia festiva". *Concurs de Llibrets de Falla*. New Writers Category. (Valencia, March 2006)

• **ACADEMIC WORKS AND PUBLICATIONS**

- *Els verps en llengua valenciana i la seua flexió*. Ed. RACV. Valencia 2006 (Author)

- *Constantí Llombart. Biografia íntima*. Ed. L'Oronella. Valencia, 2006. (Literary Editor)

- *Corrector Ortogràfic de Llengua Valenciana 1.0*. RACV. (Coordinator; Valencian spell checker in progress)

- López, V. (dir.) *Diccionari General de la Llengua Valenciana*. Ed. RACV. Valencia (Editor-Collaborator; awaiting publication)

- *Diccionari Ortogràfic Valencià-Castellà/Castellà-Valencià* (4th ed.) Ed. RACV. Valencia (Collaborator; awaiting publication)

"Voro Lopez" <vorolopez@ono.com>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-29 09:42 AM

Subject change request number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority:

I am a Doctor of Philology with a degree in Valencian Philology and Spanish Language from The University of Valencia and I believe that the Valencian language should have its own independent ISO code for the following reasons:

a) The Valencian language has always been considered a language and from the 14th century it has been denominated as " Valencian ", a term that has been well documented in classic Valencian literature from the 14th century to the present day.

b) The Valencian language is today the language with almost four million speakers and is the official language of the Valencian Community, according to its Statute of Autonomy and the Spanish Constitution.

c) The Valencian language forms part of occitan-romanian diasistema, along with the occitan language and the Catalan language, but it has own linguistic characteristics and as such is considered an distinct language.

d) Nowadays there is a tendency to consider the Valencian language as a dialect of the Catalan language, but this is for political reasons rather than linguistic ones. This is also related to the secessionist ambitions of Catalan nationalism, adding the so called Valencian *dialect* to the Catalan language would increase its speakers by four million and so the Catalan language would gain weight within the family of European and Spanish languages. At the same time the Catalan linguistic tradition appropriates much of what is in fact classic Valencian literature, which is very well thought of in international romantic literary circles. This is due to the fact that the Catalan language does not possess a relevant literature during the middle ages, and in appropriating the Valencian tradition is able to widen its publishing market.

e) From a strictly linguistic and scientific point of view, the Valencian and Catalan languages have two different phonetic systems, two separate ways of accentuating, distinct ways of forming the plural, different genders for the same words, different forms of the demonstrative, and of the possessive, different forms for the same numerals, different ways of naming the letters, different forms for the neutral article, different ways of using the weak pronouns, different uses for the same prepositions and as well as distinct forms for some prepositions, different syntactic uses, distinct systems for naming the hours and the days of the week, different systems for forming the suffix, two distinct uses of the verbs *estar* and *ser*, two forms of the same participles, and for the same infinitives, different imperfect subjunctive verb tenses, two distinct imperatives and different verbal flexions, as well as many other lexical differences.

f) Between the Valencian and Catalan languages there is a high degree of inter

understanding as they are two neighbouring romantic languages, but in daily life the Catalan language is not acceptable in the Valencian Community, just as the Valencian language is not acceptable in Catalonia, in fact public institutions, textbooks, computer correctors and even advertisings do not use a unified model of language. It is interesting to note that the advertisements of Catalan companies, that are broadcast in Catalan in Catalonia are translated into Valencian when they are broadcast on Valencian television. This simple fact shows that there are two different linguistic realities. On a more academic level we should remember that the textbooks for Catalan language education are not used in Valencian schools, where a different textbooks are in use.

g) Historically, popularly and legally, in Valencia the name "Valencian" is given to our own language and in Catalonia it is named "Catalan" in their own language. This an historically indisputable fact that answers to a linguistic reality.

h) The Valencian language possesses its own spelling, grammar and dictionary, as any consolidated language, in fact, the first bilingual dictionary in a romantic language Valencian-Latin is the *Liber elegantiarum*, by the Valencian author Joan Esteve, completed in 1472 and published in Venice in 1489; the first printing press installed in Spain was in the city of Valencia in 1474 and the first printed book was a book in Valencian entitled *Trobes in Lahors de la Verge Maria*; on the same press and published in 1478 the first Bible in a romantic language was also written in Valencian by the Valencian friar Bonifaci Ferrer. In the 18th century Carles Ros made his lexicographical work publishing two Valencian dictionaries, one in 1739 and the other in 1764. In the 19th century there appeared a dictionary compiled by Josep M^a Cabrera, Rosanes, Luís Lamarca and the most comprehensive valencian diccionarie made by Josep Escrig and Martí Gadea. In the 20th century we can read the philological studies of the valencian philologist Lluís Fullana and his Orthographic Rules of 1914, his Elemental Grammar for the Valencian language of 1915 and his Valencian Orthographic Vocabulary of 1921. At the end of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st we find diverse Valencian grammars, the Spelling of the Valencian Language by the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture and the Valencian dictionaries compiled by this public foundation, which from 1915 has dedicated itself to the study and standardisation of the Valencian language.

i) As we can see, the Valencian language is not a simple dialect or linguistic variant of another language without written tradition. On the contrary it relies on its own set of linguistic peculiarities and has a long written tradition of both literary and grammatical works which demonstrate that it is absolutely necessary that the Valencian language possesses its own independent code so that books written in the Valencian language can be catalogued in libraries as works written in the Valencian language and not in another one, among other things, the Valencian language could also be differentiated from other romantic languages on the Internet and in computer software, such as orthographic correctors and computer translators

PERSONAL DETAILS –

VORO LOPEZ I VERDEJO

ID : 19850754-Y

Ph D in Philology

Degree in Valencian Philology and in Spanish from the University of Valencia.

I have been a teacher of the Valencian language and a Culture and heritage adviser for the local government in València, as well as Adviser to the president of the Valencian Parliament.

Tenured Academic and Director of the Valencian Language and Literature section of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture, being a member of the Editorial Commission for Spelling in Valencian-Spanish/Spanish-Valencian dictionaries

I am the founder and president of the Committee for Valencian Idioms, General Secretary of the Association of Writers in the Valencian Language, president of the courses section of Valencian Language and Culture of Lo Rat Penat (Association for the Promotion of Valencian Culture and Language), secretary of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture and founder member of Colectiu Fullana of University Professors and Ph D members..

I have contributed to diverse anthologies such as Xavier Casp's Anthology of poetry, published by the Valencian ministry of Culture, and to an Anthology of Patriotic Valencian poetry. I hve published, with great commercial success, the book Proposal of an Oral Standard in the Valencian Language, which was adopted by the RACV as their official Valencian language standard, a summary of Valencian riddles titled Endeвина endevinalla, a treatise about poetical meter, or the book L'Horta of València speech and "dins del dialecte apichat", among others.

I have published a lot of linguistic and literary articles in specialized journals, eparticularly regarding my studies on Valencian lexicography.

I have given diverse conferences on Ausias March (medieval Valencian poet) in Valencian Community, and I was called by the Spanish Embassy in Andorra to speak about this Valencian poet in the year Ausias March. I am literary commissioner of the exhibition " The Món d'Ausias March ".

I have published a facsimile edition of Ausias March's testament, which is preserved in the "Archiu del Regne" de Valencia (Royal Valencian Archives), edition that includes transcriptions and studies on this important document which sheds light on poet's life. I have also published a transcription and Linguistic study of Ausias March's poems in the Cançoner (songbook) in Saragossa, also a facsimile edition. I published a study on Juan de Resa's valencian language vocabulary that appears in a facsimile edition of Ausias March's poems which was published for the first time in 1555 in Valladolid (Castilian Kingdom).

I am author and co-author of various studies of the "Série Filològica" of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture, numbers 6, 13, 19, 24, 25...

In 2004 I gave some conferences overseas, such as in France at the "Faculté de Carmes de Nîmes", Valencian a romantic language in the occitano romanic diasistema and I was the representative of the Valencian language at the IX International Conference on Rights and Language in Peking, and for the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights in the case of Valencian.

I am currently working on the compilation of a General Dictionary of the Valencian language for the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture.

M^a José Moreno Tamarit <mmoreno@eln.upv.es>

To iso639-3@sil.org

2007-06-29 04:04 PM

Subject Change request number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority, based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the Spanish Constitution (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that "The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes", they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community (EACV, 5/1982, 1st July 1982) says, in article 7, that "the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them", moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

In the following legislative development we have, in first place, the Law of Use and Teaching of the Valencian language (LLUEV, 4/1983, 23rd November 1983). In the preamble, division IV, we find the categorization of Valencian with these words: "The Valencian Generalitat (Government) has a irrevocable commitment in the defence of the cultural heritage of the Autonomous Community and, especially, in the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language, historically the language of our people, and as such constituting the most characteristic sign of our identity". In the rules the status of the Valencian language is again defined, for example in article 2: "The Valencian language belongs to the Valencian Community, and as a consequence, all its citizens have the right to know it and to use it, orally and in writing, in private as well as in public."

All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names of languages.

Yours Faithfully.

Personal Details M^a JOSE MORENO TAMARIT
SPANISH ID No. 73.768.261
DATE OF BIRTH: March 18 1971
Massanassa, ZIP 46470, Valencia. SPAIN
SPECIALIZATION - UNESCO CODE-: 2302.16

Education

Chemical Sciences Degree -Speciality Biochemistry- at the University of Valencia.

Ph. D in Chemical Sciences Polytechnic University of Valencia.

Current Position

Head technician at the Centre for Research and Innovation in Bioengineering.
WWW.ci2b.upv.es Polytechnic University of Valencia.
Building 7F
Camí de Vera s/n
46022 Valencia (Spain)

Telephone number: 0034 96 387.70.93 Fax number: (96 387.70.93)
E-MAIL ADDRESS: mmoreno@eln.upv.es

Research, Publications and Speaking Engagements.

12 papers in international journals.
13 presentations to international congresses.
Participation in 4 projects R+D (Research and Development programs) publicly
funded resources.

--

José Carlos <j_carlosrubio@yahoo.es>

2007-06-30 03:07 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc

bcc

Subject Change request number 2006-129

Dear Sirs,

I firmly support the creation of a specific code for Valencian [vac].

Auvergnat [auv], Gascon [gsc], Languedocien [Inc], Limousin [lms], Provençal [prv] are dialects of the Occitanian language, but have their own ISO code.

A Fala de Xalima [fax] is not a language, but a set of Portuguese dialects spoken in Spain, and has its own ISO code.

Galician [glg] is the same language than Portuguese [por], and, in fact, Galician politicians in the institutions of the European Union are allowed to speak in Galician because their language is considered Portuguese [por].

The Mirandés [mwl] is not a language, but an Asturian dialect [ast] and has its own ISO code. The very few writers in Mirandes collaborate in Asturian newspapers using their own dialect. You can request on information from the Academia de la Llingua Asturiana [www.alla.es]

The Sardinian is a single language but it has two codes, [src] and [sdc].

There are a lot of examples alike.

Valencian has its own features, not shared but any other dialect or language. Besides this, the Valencian people has the conscience to speak "Valencian".

Apart of the relationships with other Romance languages, the Valencian, as showed by other contributors on this website, has a right to have its own ISO code.

Sincerely,

José Carlos Rubio

BA in Valencian Philology

BA in Audiovisual Communication

Guest professor in the UNAM, Mexico DF, and the University of Puerto Rico.

LLama Gratis a cualquier PC del Mundo.

Llamadas a fijos y móviles desde 1 céntimo por minuto.

<http://es.voice.yahoo.com>

Enrique Planells <coque77@yahoo.com>

2007-06-30 05:36 AM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached my request for the above issue.

Your faithfully,

Enrique

Enrique Planells-Artigot
C./Tauleta, 6
46910-Alfajar (Valencia)
SPAIN

29 June 2007

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you to publicly adhere to the campaign demanding an ISO code for the Valencian language. As a linguist, translator, language lecturer and native speaker of Valencian, I deem the inclusion of the Valencian language within the ISO codes to be of paramount importance.

Not only is the Valencian language co-official together with Spanish in the Valencian community in Spain, but also a vehicle of everyday communication at all social, cultural, professional and academic levels. Hundreds of years of use have shaped a distinctive linguistic and cultural community and identity within Spain with few links to other regional languages.

Valencian-speaking people are utterly conscious of their linguistic and cultural identity and for this reason I consider an ISO code would enable them to use their mother tongue in a wider spectrum of activities.

I would like to thank you for your attention and I hope you can consider our petition.

Yours faithfully,

Enrique Planells-Artigot

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal details.

June 2007.

Name: Enrique Planells-Artigot

Date of Birth: 17 November 1975

Nationality: Spanish

Permanent address

C./ Tauleta, 6

46910 - Alfafar (Valencia)

Spain

E-mail: coque77@yahoo.com

Languages:

Spanish (native)

Valencian (native)

English (proficient). Certificate of Proficiency from the University of Cambridge. June 1998.

German (intermediate). 3rd year at the Official School of Languages (Valencia). June 2007

Grundstufe II at the *Deutsch-Institut für Ausländer* (Hamburg). August 2005. (75 hours).

Education

January–June 1998 Diploma de Traducción e Iniciación a la Interpretación. (*Diploma of Translation and Introduction to Conference Interpreting*). Universitat de València (Spain).

1994 – 1998 Licenciatura en Filología Inglesa (=B.A. in English). Facultad de Filología. Universitat de València (Spain).

Other relevant studies

Teaching

1. Diploma of Teaching Methodology of Spanish as a Foreign Language. (**Universitat de València** and **Instituto Cervantes**) July 2005.
2. Seminars for the formation of Spanish Assistants. (**Consejería de Educación** of the Spanish Embassy at the United Kingdom) October 1999-May 2000.
3. “Curso de aptitud pedagógica” (=PGCE) at the **Universitat de València** (Spain). 1998 – 1999.
4. “Curso de metodología didáctica” (Course on Teaching Methodology) at the **Conselleria de Treball** (Valencia). July – August 1998.

Job experience

Teaching

- From 2006 Teacher of English and Spanish as a Foreign Language at the main offices of **Gamestop Spain** (Valencia).
- From July 2004 Teacher of English and Spanish as a Foreign Language at **Caxton College** (Valencia).
- From 2003 Visiting Lecturer at **ESIC Business and Marketing School** (Valencia).
Courses taught: Business English for the degrees in Business and Marketing.
- 2002-2003 Visiting Lecturer at the School of Modern Languages. **Queen Mary College** (University of London).
Course taught: •Auteurist Cinema in Spain
- 2000-2003 Lecturer at the School of English and Modern Languages. **University of Roehampton**.
Courses taught: •Spanish Language as part of the BA in Spanish.
•Several sessions of the Audiovisual Translation module.
•Contemporary Spanish Cinema.
- 1999-2000 Spanish Assistant at **Highbury Grove School** and **Highbury Fields School**.
- 1997-1999 English teacher at **The Oxford Centre** (Valencia).

Translation

- From November 2003 Freelance subtitler for **Solegendas, Traduções, Lda.** (Lisbon). Multiple documentaries and films subtitled for their DVD editions.
- From November 2005 Translator and Interpreter for **Gamestop Spain**.
- From March 2005 Court Interpreter in Valencia. **Newroz S.L.**
- 2004-2006 Translator of the Spanish edition of the termly magazine *Connections* for **CitiFinancial Spain**.
- January 2004 Subtitling and interpreting activities for a video produced by **Quadrillion** for CitiFinancial Spain.
- 2002-2003 Research and Editorial Assistant for *Teoría y práctica de la subtitulación* by Dr Jorge Díaz-Cintas subtitling the exercises for the accompanying DVD. ISBN: 84-344-6812-3.
- May 2003 Subtitling and interpreting activities for a video produced by the company **Quadrillion** for CitiFinancial Spain.

Research

a) Papers and seminars given

- February 2004 'Aspects of linguistic variation applied to audiovisual translation' (paper at the conference *In So Many Words: Language Transfer On the Screen*. London, 6-7 February 2004).
- May 2003 'The Constraints in Audiovisual Translation: Linguistic Variation' at **University of Roehampton**.
- April 2003 'Audiovisual Translation: An Approach to Subtitling' at the Centre for Research in Translation at **Middlesex University**.
- April 2003 'An Introduction to Subtitling': seminar given at **Universitat de València**.
- April 2003 'The Constraints of Subtitling': workshop given at **Universitat d'Alacant**.
- September 2002 'La función de la mirada en Tesis (Alejandro Amenábar, 1995)', (paper at **ACIS 2002**, Universitat de València)

b) Publications

- January 2004 Review of *Doblatge i subtitulació per a la TV* by Frederic Chaume for *The Specialised Translation Journal*. ISSN 1740-357X. www.jostrans.org/issue01/reviews/chaume.htm
- 2003-2004 'Linguistic Variation in Subtitling' for the On-line Postgraduate Course on Audiovisual Translation at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona: www.fti.uab.es/pg.audiovisual/
- 2000-2005 Film articles in the monthly magazine *Lletraferit*. ISSN 1136-8179.

c) Courses and conferences attended

- In So Many Words: Language Transfer On the Screen*. London. 6th - 7th February 2004.
- ACIS** Conference 2002. Valencia (Spain). 5th -6th September 2002.
- I Congreso SETAM. 'Estado actual del estudio de la traducción audiovisual en España' (Current Situation of the Studies in Audiovisual Translation in Spain). **Universitat Pompeu Fabra** (Barcelona). 27 - 28 April 2001.

Awards and grants awarded

- 1999-2000 Scholarship from the **Ministerio de Educación y Cultura** to be the Spanish Assistant at Highbury Grove School and Highbury Fields School.
- 1997-1998 Scholarship from the **Universitat de València** to undertake different administrative tasks in the Departamento de Filología Inglesa y Alemana.
- 1995-1996 & 1996-1997 **Erasmus** scholarship at Queen Mary College. University of London.

Miquel Àngel Lledó Cardona
<mangellledo@hotmail.com>

2007-06-30 04:17 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority:

I'm writing this letter in support of the petition for a specific ISO denomination for the Valencian language. The Valencian language needs and deserves its own specific ISO denomination as is clearly shown in its history, culture and literature (with a body of historic literature of the highest level).

The Valencian language has, throughout the ages has shown itself to be **autonomous**, maintaining cultural relations with neighbouring languages (Italian, Catalán, Occitan, Castilian, French), but, at the same time remaining unequivocally independent. The Valencian language occupies a clearly defined position, morfologically, sintactically, and lexically, within the Romance languages, and as such cannot be included within the ISO code for other languages, such as Occitan, Castilian, or Catalan, from which Valencian is structurally different.

We can say that the Valencian language is a mixed language in terms of its affiliations. On one hand, morphologically, syntactically and lexically, it has much in common with the Gallo – Roman languages (such as French, Catalan, Occitan or el Gascon). On the other hand it also has some indisputably Ibero – Roman features (coinciding in Castilian, Galician or Portugese). For example the use of the neutral pronoun *ho<HOC*, or the use of the of the verb phrase *anar + infinitive* to refer to the past are Gallo – Roman features. However, other features of the Valencian language differentiate it from its neighbouring Gallo – Roman languages, (such as Occitan or Catalan) like the use of the preposition before the personal direct object or the system of triple demonstratives (*ací-ahí-allí*). In the 13th, 14th, and especially the 15th century, the Valencian language underwent an active evolution. This evolution does not suppose an isolated modification of some aspects of the language, rather Valencian is endowed with an organic character, and a coherent, and clearly autonomous structure. This internal evolution of the language, and not only the cultural and economic splendour of the Valencian Kingdom explains the conscious linguistic autonomy of its writers, in naming as being in the Valencian language their literary masterpieces. This conscious autonomy, and the independent functioning of the language, can be manifestly demonstrated, such as in the way in which foreign terms are incorporated: for example, while neighbouring languages, adopt the French word *garage*, as it is written in French, in Valencian the word is written according to Valencian pronunciation, *garaig*.

This autonomy is reflected in the existence of Valencian's own rules, its own dictionaries (of language, of refrains, of synonyms...) and, grammars; as well as extremely diverse technical Works, of language and literature – of meter, for

example-, specifically for the Valencian language. For all these reasons an ISO code that represents the autonomous function, that in practice corresponds to the Valencian language, is necessary.

Yours Faithfully,

Miquel Àngel Lledó i Cardona

PERSONALS DETAILS:

-Surname: LLEDO CARDONA

-Name: Miguel Àngel.

-Place and Date of Birth: Valencia (Spain) , April, 1st, 1974.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

-Contributory member to the language and literature section of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture.

-Degree in Spanish Philology, with specialty in the Spanish language, (1997). From the University of Valencia (1997)

- Graduated in Hispanic (Valencian Philology) University of Valencia (1997).

-Special degree prize.

-Postgraduate diploma in Spanish as a Foreign Language. University of Valencia (2005)

-Diploma. The teaching of Spanish as a Foreign Language. Instituto Cervantes (2005).

-Diploma in teaching Valencian.

-Certificate of Educational Competence (CAP) (1998).

-Diploma of advanced studies, corresponding to the theoretical courses and research, prior to the completion of a doctoral thesis in the Department of Language Theory, at the Faculty of Philology at the University of Valencia.

-TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

-Secondary School Teacher.

-Teacher at The Official School of Languages.

-Tutor in the practical phase of the Certificate of Educational Competence (CAP) (2005).

-PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN UNION PROJECTS:

-Member of the didactic and technological team in Spain for the training project

LEONARDO “Cadubalm” of the EUROPEAN UNION: Computer-assisted development of teaching units based on authentic language material (1998).

-COMPLEMENTARY TRAINING:

-Certificate of competence in English from the Official School of Languages. Valencia.

-Intermediate certificate in Arabic from the Official School of Languages. Valencia.

-Certificate of attendance in 1996 for the semina “Las lenguas y la norma” by UIMP, directed by Àngel López García (3 credits).

-Certificate of attendance to the IV events of American Indian Language and Culture (3 credits), and the parallel courses “Audiovisual Communication in Latin America” (2 credits).

-Certificate of attendance to the third Congreso of SELAT, held in Lugo and Santiago de Compostela between the 28th and 30th of September 2000 (25 hours.)

-Attended the conference “The University of Valencia and Humanism”, held in Valencia and Xàtiva, 3rd to the 8th of April 2000 (40 hours).

-SCHOLARSHIPS:

-Scholar during the year 1996-7 with the Ministry of Education in the Department of Spanish Language and the Faculty of Philology.

-Research scholar FPI with the Ministry of Education and Science during the years 1998-2002, for the completion of a doctoral thesis at the University of Valencia.

-PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES:

-Speaker for one hour at the conference *La Universitat de València i l’Humanisme: Studia Humanitatis i renovació cultural a Europa i el Nou Món* with the title “Sobre los *Ethicorum libri III* del valenciano Marià Madramany”.

-Contributor to the conference The Spanish Society of Hispanic Studies (2002) titled “Moral concepts and the Christian ethics of Madramany”.

-RESEARCH AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES:

-From the 25th of July 2000 until 21st of September 2000 at the Katholieke Universiteit Brussel, under the direction of the rector, Professor Constant Matheeusen.

-From 24th of June to the 23rd of August of 2001 at the City University of New York, under the direction of Professor Charles Cairns.

-From 10th of June to the 26th of August 2002 at the Warburg Institute of the University of London, under the direction of Jill Kraye (Reader in History of Renaissance Philosophy).

-PUBLICATIONS:

-“El mundo cultural en la Valencia musulmana (I)”, *La Valencia musulmana y cristiana*, Valencia, 1998 (ISBN 84-95031-01-9).

-“El mundo cultural en la Valencia musulmana (II): los poetas árabigo-valencianos”, *La Valencia musulmana y cristiana*, Valencia, 1998, (ISBN 84-95031-01-9).

-“Conceptos morales en la ética cristiana de Madramany”, *Nova et vetera: Nuevos horizontes de la Filología Latina*, II, Sociedad Española de Estudios Latinos, Madrid, 2002.

Using the pen-name, Josep Giner Ferrando:

- edition of : Lluís Galiana, *Rondalla de Rondalles*, l’Oronella, València, 1998.

-edition of: *Dietari del capellà d’Alfons el Megnànim*, l’Oronella, València, 1999.

-“El Valencià, una Llengua Romànica”, dins de *El Valencià, una llengua del segle XXI*, Comité de l’Idioma Valencià-L’Oronella, València, 1999.

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"Vicente Gómez" <jvicentgomez@gmail.com>

2007-06-30 02:52 PM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that "***The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes***", they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the **Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community** (EACV, 5/1982, 1st of July 1982 and its recent reform on the 10th of April 2006) states, in article 7, that "***the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them***", moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

In the following legislative development we have, in first place, the **Law of Use and Teaching of the Valencian language**(LLUEV, 4/1983, 23rd November 1983). In the preamble, division IV, we find the categorization of Valencian with these words: "***The Valencian Generalitat (Government) has a irrevocable commitment in the defence of the cultural heritage of the Autonomous Community and, especially, in the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language, historically the language of our people, and as such constituting the most characteristic sign of our identity***". In the rules the status of the Valencian language is again defined, for example in article 2: "***The Valencian language belongs to the Valencian Community, and as a consequence, all its citizens have the right to know it and to use it, orally and in writing, in private as well as in public.***"

All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names

of languages .

Yours Faithfully:

Juan LLADRÓ DOLZ

Spanish I.D. number (D.N.I) – 19154008 - E

Born in Almássera, on the 6th of June 1926

After studying at the Valencian Arts and Trades School, in 1940 and after working as an apprentice in the firm "Víctor de Nalda", in Almacera, he founded, in 1951, along with his brothers José and Vicente a ceramics workshop in his home town.

In 1959 he undertook an expansion of the workshop and it was moved to Tavernes Blanques, where the installations now known as the "La Ciudad de la Porcelana", are situated. These came to give the brand "Lladró" an international renown. He has been awarded, on three occasions, the "Príncipe Felipe" prize for business excellence, awarded by the Ministry of Industry and Energy, in 1993 in the category of Internationalisation, in 1997 in the category of Competitiveness and in 2002 for the management of a Well Known Brand.

In 1973 he gave courses in the Programme for Senior Corporate Management at I.E.S.E. in Barcelona, and participated in Commercial Forum on the Valencian economy on two occasions.

He has given courses at the University of Navarra and at the Chamber of Commerce for Industry and Shipping in New York.

He has been consultant and founder of the television channel Antena 3, consultant to the Hispanic-American Bank, of the "Central Hispano" between 1986 and 1994 and of Tabacalera, S.A. since March 1998. He has held the position of consultant at the Bank of Murcia and Vice President of the Bank of Valencia, amongst his other commercial positions are. Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Shipping in Valencia in 1998. Founding member for the Foundation for Research and Training in Oncology.

In 1972 he was awarded the Silver Medal for Business Achievement and in 1992 was awarded Businessman of the Year in the Valencian Community. In 1997 he was made a member of the Order of Civil Merit. He is commander in the Royal order of the knights of Puig, Patron of the conulate of "La Lonja" in Valencia. In 2005 he was awarded the medal of honour by the University Cardenal Herrera-CEU.

"Marta Lanuza" <marta_lanuza@wanadoo.es>

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

2007-06-30 04:36 PM

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

In the Valencian language it is important to emphasise and highlight its evolution from Latin to the language of today, clearly differentiated from the rest of the Romance languages; several centuries of literature of excellent quality, with titles and authors that that are recognised and celebrated in world culture:

Les Trobes en lahors de la Verge María, de Bernat Fenollar (first book printed on the Iberian peninsula, 1474).

Tirant lo Blanch, de Joanot Martorell (1490)

Cants de Mort, Cant Espiritual..., de Ausias March (siglo XVI)

I cite just some of the most famous and recognised Works from our middle ages only so as not to go on conducting a chronological revision until modern times, this would entail the citing of thousands and thousands of Works, which is not the goal of this letter. What I do want to show is that now distant past, these aforementioned Works as well as all those written and published since, have been expressly designated being written in Valencian 'lengua valenciana'.

There is therefore, an awareness of the language as different and differentiated, that cannot be passed over in the cataloguing of languages by the ISO The Valencian language should be recognised as such with a different code from any other Romance language due to its singular characteristics at a phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical level. As a teacher of French, Castilian and Valencian, as a researcher and student of these languages and as above all as a philologist, it is in my opinión absurd to catalogue the valencian language within any other linguistic system. It would be a grave error to pass over the munerous studies that have been carried out on this subject, as it would likewise be to ignore the legal status of Valencian as it is recognised in the Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community that the Valencian language belongs to all Valencians, extending into all aspects of daily life (legislative, educative, administrative, etc.). As as a part of the education system of the Generalitat Valenciana and as an credited philologist in linguistic matters, I consider that the Valencian language should be recognised at an international level, adopting a its own classification with an ISO standard.

Yours Faithfully,

Marta Lanuza Vives

Personal Details Marta Lanuza Vives

C/ Dolors Marqués 46020 Valencia (ESPAÑA)

marta_lanuza@hotmail.com

DNI 33 461 630

Professional Experience September 2006 - June 2007

Secondary

School Catadau (Department of Education, Generalitat Valenciana)

Teacher of French and Castilian

September 2000- June 2007

Lo Rat Penat

Teacher of Valencian

September 2005 - Junio 2007

Lo Rat Penat

Course Director. Course of Valencian Language and Culture de Lo Rat Penat

September 2005 - August 2006 Secondary School (IES) La Nucía
(Department of education, Generalitat Valenciana)
Teacher of Valencian

September 2005 - August 2006 Secondary School (IES) La Nucía
(Department of Education, Generalitat Valenciana)

Teacher of French
December 2004 - June 2005 Secondary School (IES) Vicent
Andrés Estellés (Department of Education, Generalitat Valenciana)

Teacher of French
October 2004 - December 2004 Secondary School (IES) Canastell
(Department of Education, Generalitat Valenciana)

Profesora de francés
January 2004 - October 2004 Royal Academy of Valencian
Culture

Scholar in the Language and Literature section.
January 2003 - June 2004 School for adults in

Almàssera

Teacher of Valencian
October 2002 - January 2004 Language Academy Berlitz
Teacher of Spanish as a Foreign Language and Translator
July-September 2002 Spanish School Costa de

Valencia

Teacher of Spanish as a Foreign Language Intensive Courses

February-June 2001 Language Academy Main
English (Meliana)

French Teacher
February- August 2003 Office for Artistic Heritage
(Generalitat Valenciana)

Corrector and Linguistic evaluator
1998-1999 Valencian Youth Institute (Generalitat Valenciana)
Translator of Valencian

Education

- Degree in French Philology (Universitat de València, 2003)
- Certificate of Educational Competence in Valencian
(Department of Culture Education and Sport. Generalitat Valenciana, 2004)
- Diploma of Competence in Valencian (Department of
Cultura, Education and Sport. Generalitat Valenciana, 2005)
- Diploma from the examining body for Valencian Knowledge
Level Mitjà (Department of Culture, Education and Sport Generalitat
Valenciana, 2000)
- Diploma from the examining body for Valencian Knowledge.
Level Superior (Department of Cultura, Education and Sport Generalitat
Valenciana, 2003)
- Diploma Valencian Language Teacher (Lo Rat Penat, 2000)
- Course in Professional Proof Reading (Cálamo y Cran, 2003)

Publications and prizes

- Contributor to the edition of the Orthographic
Dictionary Valencià-Castellà Castellà-Valencià, Royal Academy of Valencian
Culture Valenciana (2004)
- Contributor to the General Dictionary of the Valencian
Language, Royal Academy of Valencian Culture (2005-2006)
- Award Premi Fullana for the best research project
on the Valencian Language, Lo Rat Penat 2002.
- Co- author of a number of short stories
published in various anthologies and magazines for Valencian language and
literature Colps en la paret, Valencian Philology Magazine and Cresol
lliterari.

Juan Climent <j_climent_b@hotmail.com>

2007-06-30 03:15 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that ***“The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes”***, they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the **Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community** (EACV, 5/1982, 1st of July 1982 and its recent reform on the 10th of April 2006) states, in article 7, that ***“the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them”***, moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

In the following legislative development we have, in first place, the **Law of Use and Teaching of the Valencian language**(LLUEV, 4/1983, 23rd November 1983). In the preamble, division IV, we find the categorization of Valencian with these words: ***“The Valencian Generalitat (Government) has a irrevocable commitment in the defence of the cultural heritage of the Autonomous Community and, especially, in the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language, historically the language of our people, and as such constituting the most characteristic sign of our identity”***. In the rules the status of the Valencian language is again defined, for example in article 2: ***“The Valencian language belongs to the Valencian Community, and as a consequence, all its citizens have the right to know it and to use it, orally and in writing, in private as well as in public.”***

All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that

the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

José CLIMENT BARBER

Spanish I.D. number (D.N.I): 19114547 - Y

Born in Oliva, on the 28th of August 1927

Studied at the seminary “Conciliar” in Valencia with Eduardo Soler, Joaquín Piedra and José Roca; at the Conservatory of Music in Valencia; in the Higher School of Sacred Music in Madrid with T. Manzarraga and Samuel Rubio; and at the Catholic Institute in Paris.

In 1951 he became first organist at Valencia Cathedral and at the “Real Basílica de Nuestra Sra. de los Desamparados”. Since 1981 he has been Canon responsible for sacred music at Valencia Cathedral.

Founder and Director of the Municipal Conservatory of Music, “José Iturbi”, in 1985.

Director of the Institute of Musicology at the Alfonso el Magnánimo Institute, he directs the editions of “*Retrobem la Nostra Música*” and is president of the Archdiocese Commission for Sacred Music in Valencia.

As organist and as director of the Children’s Choir “Juan Bautista Comes” and of the Choir School “Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados” he has participated in numerous concerts.

He has spoken at numerous conferences and has published articles in the magazines “*Anuario Musical del C.S.I.C. y Tesoro Sacro Musica*” among others. Among his edited work an historical musical stands out as well as the publication of Valencian folk music and the opera “*Omnia Voca*” by Juan Cabanilles, continuing on from H. Anglés in the preparation of the “*Opera Omnia Orgánica*” of which there are four published volumes. As well as the publication of many works by cathedral composers he has brought to light the complete unedited Spanish work of Juan Bautista Comes. Of particular note are: *Juan Bautista Comes y su tiempo* (1972) in collaboration with Joaquín Piedra, *Historia de la Música Contemporánea Valenciana* (1978), *Historia de la Música Valenciana* (1989), *Libro de Tocatas para Címbalo de Vicente Rodríguez Monllor* (1978), *Veinte Sonatas de Rafael Anglés* (2003), *La Catedral de Valencia, devenir musical en el siglo XX* (2005).

Member of the Royal Academy San Jordi in Barcelona and of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Valencia. In 1964 obtained the Valencian prize for literatura and has been honores with the Valencia City may special award “*els Jocs Florals de la Ciutat i Regne de Valencia*”, on three occasions in 1960, 1963 and in 1967.

Llama a tus amigos de PC a PC: ¡Es GRATIS! [Pruébalo](#)

Juan Aparicio <japariciop@yahoo.es>

2007-06-30 03:23 PM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc

bcc

Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

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All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

José APARICIO PÉREZ

Spanish I.D. number(D.N.I): 20369759

Born in Anna, on the 28th of January 1943

Graduated with a degree in Philosophy (1971) and receiving a doctorate in History (1987) from the University of Valencia, at which he was a lecturer in ancient history from the year 1971 until 1976. Joined the Prehistoric Research Service, Valencian delegation, in 1972, and has since 1978 has been a civil servant in the same post through public examination. At present he is Director of the Archaeological Studies Service in the aforementioned provincial corporation, a position obtained through the corresponding public examination.

He has realised more than a hundred excavations and various preservation projects such as in the Iberian town of “la Bastida de les Alcuses, la Cova del Volcán de Cullera, Necrópolis ibérica del Corral de Saus, Cova del Parpalló” and recently at the “Cova dels Mosseguellos de Vallada”, as well as various cave painting sites.

He has contributed to the Valencian press as the author of articles, has made television programmes on popular History and archaeology, and has participated in numerous conferences and international debates.

Director of Valencian History and Culture courses, which have been held in Gandia since 1980.

Director of the magazines Serie Histórica (28 issues published), Serie Filológica (23 issues published), Serie Arqueológica (21 issues) and Elea (7 issues) of the Royal Academy of Valencian Culture, furthermore he has written more than fifty articles in Spanish, French, German, and Mexican scientific magazines. Among his published work, *Estudio Económico y Social de la Edad del Bronce Valenciano* (1976), *Las Raíces de Cullera* (1977), *La Cova Fosca y el Neolítico Valenciano* (1977), *El Mesolítico en Valencia y en el Mediterráneo Occidental* (1979), *Las Raíces de Banyeres* (1981), *La Cova de les Calaveres* (1982), *Carta Arqueológica de La Safor* (1983), *Les Arrels del Poble Valencia i de la seua cultura* (1988) y *La Valencia Prehistórica* (2004) are publications of particular note.

At present he is Secretary General of the Spanish Confederation for Local Educational Centres, (CECEL) in the Department of Scientific Research. He has been editor of the two first issues CECEL official magazine.

In 1973 he obtained the “*Senyera*” prize for historical research from Valencia City may and in 1978 the “Cerdá Reig” prize from the provincial government of Valencia.

He is a holder of the Medal “Duque Real Alfonso el Viejo” of Gandía and the medal of the “Centenario de *Lo Rat Penat*.”

LLama Gratis a cualquier PC del Mundo.

Llamadas a fijos y móviles desde 1 céntimo por minuto.

<http://es.voice.yahoo.com>

Francisco Martín <fmartinroda@yahoo.es>

2007-06-30 03:51 PM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc

bcc

Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

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All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names

of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

Federico MARTÍNEZ RODA

Spanish I.D.(D.N.I.) – 22605254-A

Place of Birth: Requena,

Date of Birth 11th of November 1950

Degrees in philosophy and in Law from the University of Valencia. In 1979 he obtained his doctorate in History from the same university. He continued with the advancement of his studies at the Free University of Brussels and at the University of Geneva.

Geography and History teacher relief teacher at middle school level. He has been Director of secondary schools in Utiel and in Mislata (1975-1983). Since 1988 he has been a lecturer in the History of political thought at the University “Cardena Herrera-CEU” in Valencia.

At present he is principal researcher for the project “Instituciones valencianas: pasado y presente”(Valencian institutions past and present). In September of 2001 he was appointed Secretary General of the University “Cardenal Herrera-CEU”. He has worked as a guest lecturer at the University of Krakow (1979) and also at Wroclaw (1981 y 2006); in Lima (Centro Ricardo Palma), in 1983; at the Merchant Navy Academy in the US in King’s Point, Nueva York, 1984; and at the Catholic University of Nicaragua, in 1998 and 2000.

He has been a contributor in the daily newspapers, *Las Provincias*, *Informaciones* and *El Mundo*. He is a consultant to the magazines *Historia*, *Antropología y Fuentes Orales*, y *APORTES* (contemporary history magazine). He has written articles in his specialty in Spanish the Spanish magazines (*Saitabi*, *Dianium*, *Cátedra Nova*, *Calendura*) and in France (*Norois*). His published work can be divided into three groups:

a) **Studies on a Valencian theme:**

Requena, notas de geografía activa(1976)

Utiel: La tierra y los hombres (1978).

El puerto de Valencia (1980).

Valencia y las Valencias: su historia contemporánea (1998).

Historia de Lo Rat Penat (2000) de la que fue director.

Cambio y permanencia en la beneficencia valenciana (2004).

De Feria Muestrario a Feria Valencia (2005) en colaboración con Daniel Sala.

“Las Cortes Valencianas Democráticas” (2005).

b) **Studies on Political Thought and Methodology:** as a contributor, *Síntesis de Historia del Pensamiento Político* (1994) and as sole author *Metodología para el estudio de los puertos españoles* (1980), “Notas sobre la cientificidad de la historia” (1993) y “Un pequeño combate por la historia oral” (2001).

c) **Studies on Globalization,** *El comercio internacional y los transportes* (1983) and most recently “La Mondialitation et sa perception” (2005).

Member of the Valencian Bar Association, and of the Academy of Ecclesiastical History in Valencia and correspondingly of the Royal Academy of History.

LLama Gratis a cualquier PC del Mundo.

Llamadas a fijos y móviles desde 1 céntimo por minuto.

<http://es.voice.yahoo.com>

Vicente Luis Simó santonja <vsimosant@hotmail.com>

2007-06-30 04:44 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that ***“The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes”***, they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the **Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community** (EACV, 5/1982, 1st of July 1982 and its recent reform on the 10th of April 2006) states, in article 7, that ***“the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them”***, moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

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Yours Faithfully,

Vicente Luis SIMÓ SANTONJA

Spanish I.D. number(D.NI.) – 19128604-X

Born in Alcoy, on the 16th of November 1932

Graduate of Law from the University of Valencia, in 1955, received a doctorate from the same University in 1957. Won a place as assistant lecturer in Civil Law in 1958. He resigned this position three years later on passing the public examinations for Notary in 1961. Notary in Sagunto from 1968, twenty years later he moved to practise as a Notary in the city of Valencia, where he worked until retirement. Presently he is president of the Court of Arbitration in Valencia, he also presides over the agricultural section of the Commission for the Codification of Valencian Civil Law.

Habitual writer of articles in the Valencian press, with more than three hundred Publisher articles, he has also contributed to the daily newspapers *ABC* y *El Mundo*. He has published numerous articles in Law magazines such as “*Revista Española de Derecho Internacional, Revista General del Derecho, Revista Crítica de Derecho Inmobiliari*” as well as in foreign publications such as “*Revista do Notariado*”.

His Publisher work can be divided into large groups:

- a) Of the forty seven professional works on law, of particular note are: “*Derecho sucesorio comparado* (1968), *Capacidad y regímenes matrimoniales de extranjero* (1970), *La Escuela Portuguesa de Derecho Internacional* (1973), *Divorcio y separación* (1973), *Las nuevas potestades económicas*” (1976) and in German “*Nachlass von Austandern in Spanien*” (1976). His last Publisher study was “*Compendio de regímenes matrimoniales*” (2005). He has also Publisher some well known “*Formularios Notariales*”.
- b) Of the sevenenn works on a Valencian theme, of particular note are: “*La agricultura en los Fueros Valencianos* (1970), *Estatuto de los extranjeros en el antiguo derecho valenciano* (1973), *La ciudad de Sagunto* (1974), *Valencia en la época de los corregidores* (1975), *Jaime I, Rey de Valencia* (1976) y *Derecho histórico valenciano* (2002) y en *Notariado Foral Valenciano (1238-1707)*” (2004).
- c) Essays such as “*Nuestros vinos*”, which obtained the International Wine Office prize, and “*¿Valenciano o catalán?*” (1975).
- d) Collections of poems such as “*La Bitácora de Celso* (1976). *A on me'en vaig i que me deixi*, *Cançons de llaurador* (1996), *Minims detalls* (1997) and

Sonetos nostálgicos” (2002).

e) Novels such as the titles “*Dionisi*” (1998) and “*La torre dels vents*”, which won the “Piló” prize in 2005.

Simó Santonja has been honoured as much for his work in law as for his historical and literary work. Among his awards, of particular note are: “Premio Orue Plaza” in 1965, “Premio *Senyera*” on two occasions, 1969 and 1973; “Premio Cerdá Reig” in 1972 and “el Premio Negri,” of Buenos Aires, on three occasions: 1969, 1971 and 1975. Poetry prize “*Ausias March*”, Premio Albarracín, Premio Fundación AEQUITAS in 2002.

He was a member of the Valencian Department of Cultura. Member of Internacional Law Association, Associate of the Hispano-Luso-Americano Institute of Internacional Law, Honorary Vicepresident for Europe and Asia of the International Latin Union of Notaries (*UINL*), of which he is a permanent advisor. Likewise he is Honorary President of the Human Rights Comisión of (*UINL*) and its permanent delegate at the Conference of Private Internacional Law at La Haya between 1980 and 1988. Member of the Club de Roma. Honorary Deacon of the Notary Association of Valencia.

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María de los Desamparados Cabanes Pecourt
<mdcabanes_p@yahoo.es>

2007-06-30 04:57 PM

To iso639-3@sil.org

cc

bcc

Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

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Yours Faithfully,

María de los Desamparados Cabanes Pecourt

1.PERSONAL DETAILS

NAME: CABANES PECOURT, María de los Desamparados

ID: 19.338.220

BORN in Valencia, 16th January 1938

ADDRESS: C.M.U. Pedro Cerbuna. Ciudad Universitaria, s/n Zaragoza.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT: Medieval History, Sciences and Techniques of Historiography, Islamic and Arabian Studies at University of Zaragoza.

TEACHING FIELD: Sciences and Techniques of Historiography.

CURRENT CATEGORY: University Professor.

Former head of the department of culture and education in the Valencian Community (GENERALITAT VALENCIANA)1982

2.DEGREES

2.1Teaching.Teaching School of "Iglesia Joaquina de Verduna" (1954-1957), revalidated in the Teaching School of Valencia (September 1957)

2.2BA in Philosophy and Humanities, field of History, in the University of Valencia (1957-1962).

2.3Graduate: 27th December of 1962, with the thesis " *El Cartulario de San Pedro el Viejo de Huesca*", under the direction of Dr. Mr. Antonio Ubieto Arteta. Mark: With honours and subsequent " *Premio Extraordinario*" ("Extraordinary Award")

2.4Degree in the School of Labor Relations and Social Security Law Advisors of Valencia: 1959-1962. Without Dissertation.

2.5PhD in History at the University of Valencia: 12th June 1968, with the thesis entitled: *Aportación al estudio de la economía eclesiástica del Reino de Valencia en la Baja Edad Media* ("Contribution to the study of the ecclesiastical economy in the Reign of Valencia during the Low Middle Ages") Under the supervision of Dr Antonio Ubieto Arteta. Mark: With honours.

3.TEACHING WORKING PLACES

- 3.1 Professor of “ Palaeography and Diplomatics” (1963-1965)
- 3.2 Professor of Ancient and Middle Ages Spanish History in the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of Valencia (1963-1971)
- 3.3 Professor of “ Palaeography and Diplomatic” in the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of Valencia (1965-1970)
- 3.4 Professor of “ Palaeography and Diplomatics” in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of Valencia (competitive examination)(From February 1971 to 31st March 1973)
- 3.5 Professor of Palaeography and Diplomacy in the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of Valencia when the National Adjunct Corps was created. From 1st April of 1973 too 21st December of 1982 with exclusive dedication, since 1st October of 1981 when resigned after being appointed as Councillor for Education in the Valencian Community.
- 3.6 Professor of Palaeography and Diplomatics, destined to Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Murcia, from 22nd December of 1982 to 31st August of 1983. Partially dedication due to the above mentioned occupation.
- 3.7 Professor of Palaeography and Diplomatics, destined to Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Zaragoza, from 1st September of 1983 to present, exclusive dedication.
- 3.8 Head of the Department of Palaeography and Diplomatics of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Zaragoza, from 27th October of 1983 to 31st December of 1986.
- 3.9 Head of the Department of Medieval History, Sciences and Techniques of Historiography and Islamic and Arabian Studies, in the University of Zaragoza, from 20th April of 1988, ratified 3rd May of 1990, to 1st June 1992.

4.TEACHING ACTIVITY

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA: From 1963 to 1983.

- Palaeography (3rd Course of History)
- Diplomatics (4th / 5th Course of History)
- Heuristic (4th Course of History)
- Medieval Palaeography II (5th Course of History)
- General Palaeography (5th Course of History)
- Modern Ages Palaeography (5th Course of History)
- Visigothic Italics Writing (Doctorate)
- Royal Court Writing (Doctorate)
- Medieval Chronology (Doctorate)
- Palaeography (Library Science and Documentation Course)

4.1.1 Diocesan Nursing University School: 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Geography and History in the Reign of Valencia (3rd Nursing Course)UNIVERSITY OF ZARAGOZA: From 1983 to 1999.

- Palaeography (4th Course)
- Castilian palaeography (1st Course of Library Science and Documentation)

Latin Palaeography (1st Course of Library Science and Documentation)
Documental Heritage (2nd Course of History)
Palaeography and Diplomatics (3rd Course of History)
Scientific Research Methods and Techniques (3rd Course of History)
Hispanic Palaeography (3rd and 4th Course of History and History of Art)
Visigothic Italics Writing (Doctorate)
XII century Documents from Aragon (Doctorate)
The Document from Aragon (Doctorate)
Gothic writing decline (Doctorate)
Palaeography and Music (Doctorate)

5. RESEARCHING ACTIVITY

The main researching field is the edition of sources to History, but following professional activity requirements there are contributions to: palaeography, diplomatics, sigillography, code studies, mostly focused in Valencia and Aragon.

6. PUBLICATIONS.

1. "Juglares navarros del siglo XV", *Saitabi*, XIII (1963), 61-66.
2. *Crónica latina de los Reyes de Castilla*, ed. crítica e índices, Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1964 y Zaragoza 1988 ("Textos Medievales", 11).
3. "Notas para el estudio de la sigilografía episcopal valentina de los siglos XIII y XIV", *Saitabi*, XVIII (1967), 37-41.
4. Rodericus XIMENIUS DE RADA, *Opera*, ed. facsímil e índices, 330 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1968 ("Textos Medievales", 22).
5. "Navarra y la Halconería en los siglos XIV y XV", *Ligarzas*, I (1968), 247-254.
6. "Las Ordenes Militares en el Reino de Valencia. Notas sobre su economía", *Hispania*, XXIX (1969), 505-525.
7. "El "Llibre Negre" del Archivo General del Reino de Valencia", *Ligarzas*, II (1970), 139-187.
8. "Diferenciación económica regional en 1417: cuentas de un viaje", *Ligarzas*, III (1971), 169-189.

9. "Les Coses Vedades" en 1381, 247 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1971 ("Comercio Medieval Valenciano", 1).

10. "Aportación al estudio de la economía eclesiástica del Reino de Valencia en la Baja Edad Media", *Anales de la Universidad de Valencia*, 27 pgs. Valencia 1971.

11. "Notas sobre un recetario valenciano del siglo XV", *III Congreso Nacional de Historia de la Medicina*, II (1971), 67-71 (en colab. con F. ARROYO ILERA).

12. L. ALANYA, *Aureum Opus Privilegiorum Civitatis et Regni Valentiae*, ed. facsímil e índices, 591 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1972 ("Textos Medievales", 33).

13. *Elementos de Paleografía*, 141 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1972.

14. "Nota documental sobre el papel de Chipre", *Ligarzas*, IV (1972), 267-272.

15. "Un siglo de demografía medieval: San Mateo 1373-1499", *Estudios de Edad Media de la Corona de Aragón*, IX (1973), 371-432.

16. *Los monasterios valencianos. Su economía en el siglo XV*, 2 vols. 329 pgs. Ed. Universidad de Valencia, Valencia 1974.

17. (in collaboration with María Luisa CABANES CATALA) "Las filigranas del Archivo Municipal de Estella", *Príncipe de Viana*, núms. 136-137, (1974), 455-482.

18. "Desarrollo económico de las bailías de Alpuente y Castielfabib a finales del siglo XV (1486-1499)", *Cuadernos de Historia*, 5 (1975), 215-240.

19. "Los castillos de frontera en el Reino de Valencia", *Estudios de Edad Media de la Corona de Aragón*, X (1975), 653-669.

20. "Facetas económicas de la Gobernación General bajo Juan II", *Ligarzas*, VII (1975), 241-273.

21. "La cronología en la documentación valenciana de Jaime I", *Homenaje Dr. Juan Reglá*, I, 103-110 (1975).

22. *El morabatí de San Mateo*, 206 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1976 ("Textos Medievales", 44).

23. (in collaboration with A. HUICI MIRANDA +) *Documentos de Jaime I de Aragón (1216-1236)*, I, 394 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1976 ("Textos Medievales", 49).
24. (in collaboration with A. HUICI MIRANDA +) *Documentos de Jaime I de Aragón (1237-1250)*, II, 370 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1976 ("Textos Medievales", 50).
25. *El "Repartment" de la ciudad de Valencia*, 23 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1977 ("Temas Valencianos", 2).
26. *Organización autonómica del Reino de Valencia*, 22 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Valencia 1978 ("Temas Valencianos", 24).
27. *Pere III i Valencia*, 37 pgs. Valencia 1978 (Conferencia de clausura del XXVII Curso de Lengua y Literatura Valenciana de "Lo Rat Penat").
28. (in collaboration with A. HUICI MIRANDA +) *Documentos de Jaime I de Aragón (1251-1257)*, III, 337 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1979 ("Textos Medievales", 51).
29. (in collaboration with R. FERRER NAVARRO) *Libre del Repartment del Regne de Valencia*, I, 298 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1979 ("Textos Medievales", 66).
30. (in collaboration with R. FERRER NAVARRO) *Libre del Repartment del Regne de Valencia*, II, 256 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1979 ("Textos Medievales", 67).
31. (in collaboration with R. FERRER NAVARRO) *Libre del Repartment del Regne de Valencia*, III, 312 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1980 ("Textos Medievales", 68).
32. "Sobre economía eclesiástica del Reino de Valencia", *Homenaje J. M. Lacarra*, III (1979), 259-268.
33. Joanot MARTORELL, *Tirant lo Blanch*, 3 vols. 381, 382 y 398 pgs. Ed. "Del Cenja al Segura", Valencia 1980.
34. "Formularios diplomáticos para la repoblación valenciana", *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español*, 79 (1980), 533-545.
35. *Repoblación jaquesa en Valencia*, 21 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1980 ("Temas Valencianos", 48).
36. (in collaboration with R. FERRER NAVARRO and A. HERRERO

- ALONSO) *Documentos y datos para un estudio toponímico de la región valenciana*, 459 pgs. Ed. "Valencia 2.000, Valencia 1981, "I Premio Investigación Academia de Cultura Valenciana".
37. "El estamento eclesiástico y los bienes de realengo en el Reino de Valencia a mediados del siglo XV", *I Congreso de Historia del P. Valenciano*, II (1981), 783-792.
38. "El documento particular navarro-aragonés en la época de Jaime I", *X Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón* (1982), 409-420.
39. "Particularidades diplomáticas en la cancillería de Alfonso V el Magnánimo", *Anales de la Universidad de Alicante. Historia Medieval*, I (1982), 169-180. Comunicación presentada al "IX Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón".
40. (in collaboration with A. HUICI MIRANDA +) *Documentos de Jaime I de Aragón (1258-1262)*, IV, 368 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1982 ("Textos medievales", 55).
41. "Algunos datos sobre el "legajo" de Segorbe", *Homenaje Dr. J. Peset* (1983), 401-408.
42. "La gente del Pirineo en la repoblación de Valencia", *Actas del VII Congrès Internationale d'Etudes Pyrénéennes* (1983), 247-258 (en colab. con R. FERRER NAVARRO).
43. ARIOSTO, *Orlando Furioso, estudio introductorio*, 69 pgs. Ed. Nacional, Madrid, 1984.
44. *Geografía y Repoblación*, 40 pgs. Publ. "A.D.I.A.", Alicante 1984. Discurso de ingreso en la Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana.
45. *El Libro-registro de Veruela*, 250 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1985 ("Textos de Historia Moderna", 2).
46. "Cartas de población en el dominio verolense", *Aragón en la Edad Media*, VI (1985), 95-123.
47. "Privilegios reales de Veruela (siglo XII)", *Melanges A. Dimier*, II (1985), vol. 4, 471-486.
48. "Escribanos y notarios en el "Repartiment" de Valencia", *Anales de la Universidad de Alicante. Historia Medieval*, 4-5 (1986), 287-304.
49. "La diplomática en la literatura valenciana de Tirant lo Blanch", *Anales*

de la Academia de Cultura Valenciana, núm. 63 (1986), 83-105.

50. "Escritura romana en Valencia", *Homenaje al Prof. A. Beltrán* (1986), 781-788.

51. "Tarazona en la repoblación valenciana de 1239", *Aragón en la Edad Media*, VII (1987), 39-46.

52. (in collaboration with A. HUICI MIRANDA +) *Documentos de Jaime I de Aragón (1263-1268)*, V, 300 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1988 ("Textos Medievales", 77).

53. "El "morabatí" de 1390 en la parroquia de San Miguel", *Estudis Balearics*, 28 (1989), 73-82.

54. "La repoblación valenciana y los jueces de Teruel", *Aragón en la Edad Media*, VIII (1989), 149-159.

55. "Aspectos demográficos de la conquista: población preexistente y repoblación en la ciudad de Valencia", *En torno al 750 aniversario. Antecedentes y consecuencias de la conquista de Valencia*, I (1989), 303-318.

56. "Testimonios diplomáticos en la Crónica de Jaime I", *Anales de la Universidad de Alicante. Historia Medieval*, 7 (1988-89). Publ. en 1990.

57. "Documentos mallorquines sobre la familia Montaner", *XIII Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón* (1990).

58. *Dietari del capella d'Alfons el Magnanim*, 467 pgs. Ed. Anubar, Zaragoza 1991, ("Textos Medievales", 85).

59. "El Fuero de Teruel y los pobladores de Valencia", *Aragón en la Edad Media*, IX (1991), 25-29.

60. *Los Cronistas de Aragón*, " V Muestra de Documentación Histórica", Zaragoza 1992, 9-53.

61. *La crónica latina de los reyes de Castilla*, "Historia 16", nº. 208, agosto 1993, 118-125.

62. "Algunos datos sobre nombramientos de notarios generales", *Strenae EMMANUELAE MARRERO Oblatae*, Universidad de La Laguna, 1993, 225-235.

63. "De la minuta al traslado en un documento del siglo XIII", *Homenaje*

- prof. M^a. Luisa Ledesma. *Aragón en la Edad Media*, X-XI (1993), 159-163.
64. (et alii) *Los Reyes de Aragón*, Zaragoza 1993, ed. Caja de Ahorros de la Inmaculada (capítulo dedicado a Jaime I), pgs. 81-90.
65. "Los mudéjares de Muzalcoraz y el monasterio de Veruela: datos de una economía en el siglo XII", *IV Simposio Internacional de Mudejarismo: Economía*. Teruel, 1993, 143-149..
66. "Guillermo de Jaca, notario de Valencia. Apuntes para una biografía", *Actas del XV Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón*, vol. III, Zaragoza, 1994, 163-170.
67. "Diplomas y cancillería", *Sancho Ramírez, rey de Aragón y su tiempo. 1064-1094*. Huesca, 1994, 25-45.
68. "Occitans en Valencia", *Revista de Filología Valenciana*, I (1994), 37-54
69. "Un calendario para Valencia", *Estudis Castellonencs*, 6 (1994-1995), 243-248.
70. "De sigilografía eclesiástica oscense", *Don Antonio Durán Gudiol. Homenaje* (Huesca 1995), 143-148.
71. "Datas históricas en la documentación de Veruela (siglo XII)", *Aragón en la Edad Media*, XII (1995), 13-28.
72. "Estado actual del estudio de las filigranas de España. Proyectos futuros. Filigranas en Aragón", *Investigación y Técnica del Papel*, 124 (abril 1995), tomo XXXII, pgs.312-316, Actas al "I Congreso Nacional de la Historia del papel en España y sus filigranas" (Madrid-Barcelona, junio 1995).
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90. "El mundo de los códices", *III Jornadas de Canto Gregoriano. Scriptoria y códices aragoneses*, Zaragoza, 1999, 15-42.
91. *Ausias March i els seus manuscrits*, Valencia 2000, ed. Lo Rat Penat, 107 pgs.
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99. "El concejo valenciano y la compra de papel en la primera mitad del siglo XV", *Actas del IV Congreso Nacional de Historia del papel en España*, 2001, 143-148.
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101. (et alii) *SANTA ENGRACIA. Nuevas aportaciones para la historia del monasterio y basílica* (capítulo titulado "Inscripciones medievales encontradas en el sepulcro de Santa Engracia y San Lupercio. Paleografía y reliquias"), Zaragoza 2002, 71-82.
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111. "Ordenamientos jurídicos locales aragoneses", *Revista de Historia JERÓNIMO ZURITA*, nº 78-79 (2005), 179-201.

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116. (in collaboration with P. PUEYO COLOMINA) "El Condado de Fuentes en la Diócesis de Zaragoza: sigilografía parroquial (siglos XVIII-XX), *Estudos em Homenagem ao Prof. Doutor JOSE MARQUES*, Porto 2006, 325-335.

117. "La infeudación de la Huerta, cinturón de seguridad de la ciudad de Valencia", *XVIII Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón*, Valencia 2006, I, 637-650..

118. (in collaboration with F. S. RODRÍGUEZ LAJUSTICIA). "La fundación del monasterio de Veruela y su evolución durante el periodo medieval", en *Tesoros de Veruela. Legado de un monasterio cisterciense*, Diputación Provincial de Zaragoza, Zaragoza 2006, 53-65

119. "El patrimonio documental del monasterio de Veruela" en *Tesoros de Veruela. Legado de un monasterio cisterciense*, Diputación Provincial de Zaragoza, Zaragoza 2006, 67-75.

120. "Las cartas de creencia de las aldeas de la Comunidad de Teruel (siglo XV)", *Aragón en la Edad Media. Homenaje a la Profesora María Isabel Falcón*, XIX (2006), 83-96.

121. "El código 871 de la Orden de Montesa.", *Anals de la Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana*, 81 (2006), 29-68.

122. "La población de los dominios de la Orden de Montesa", *Revista de las Órdenes Militares*, nº 4 (Madrid 2007), 1-28.

7.- RESEARCHING PROJECTS

1. *Filigranas papeleras. Creación de una base de datos al servicio de los Archivos, Bibliotecas, Museos y Centros de Documentación*, del "Programa Nacional de Formación para la Investigación Científica y desarrollo Tecnológico".

2. *El sector comercial en la Valencia Bajomedieval*, del "Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas".

3. *Catálogo para una sigilografía parroquial de la diócesis de Zaragoza*, código 249-28, del "Programa de Apoyo a la Investigación de la Universidad

de Zaragoza (1998).

8.- COURSES AND SEMINARS:

1. UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA: Facultad de Geografía e Historia.

* Curso de Introducción a las técnicas de Archivos y Bibliotecas, curso 1974-75: Paleografía.

* UNIVERSIDAD DE MADRID: Facultad de Geografía e Historia

* Magister de Archivística y Biblioteconomía.

*. INSTITUCION "FERNANDO EL CATOLICO" (Zaragoza) Course on "Los aragoneses y la expansión mediterránea en la Edad Media" (1987), lecture on "*Los aragoneses en la conquista y repoblación de Valencia*".

9.- SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS.

*1. Premio Extraordinario de Licenciatura (December 1964) ("Award to the Excellency in the Degree").

*2. Beca de Mejores Graduados de la Comisaria de Protección Escolar: 1963 and 1964. (Award to the Best Graduate)

*3. Beca del C.S.I.C., adscrita al Instituto "Jerónimo Zurita", (1963 y 1964).

*4. Scholarship for Beca de Ayuda a la Investigación "En Vicent Iborra i Gil", funding *Coses Vedades en 1381* (Valencia, 1971).

*5. Research Award "Academia de Cultura Valenciana" with *Datos y documentos para un estudio toponímico de la región valenciana*, various authors(1980).

*6. "Ausias March" Award on Reseach ("Amics de la Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana") Valencia 1997.

*7. Premio de la Exma. Consellería de Cultura de la Generalidad Valenciana en los "CXIV JOCS FLORALS DE LA CIUTAT I REGNE DE VALENCIA" al trabajo *Ausias March i els seus manuscrits*, Valencia 1997.

*8. Premio de la Diputación Provincial de Valencia en los "CXV JOCS FLORALS DE LA CIUTAT I REGNE DE VALENCIA" al trabajo *Toponimia y onomástica en la ciudad de Valencia (1237-1252)*, Valencia 1998.

*9. Premio de la Exma. Presidenta de les Corts Valencianes en los "CXVIII JOCS FLORALS DE LA CIUTAT I REGNE DE VALENCIA" al trabajo

Notariado y notarios en la Valencia del siglo XIII, Valencia 2001.

10.- CONGRESSES, COURSES AND MEETINGS

* "IV Congrès Internationale d'Etudes Pyrénéennes" (Pau-Lourdes 1962), presentando comunicación.

* "I, II, V-VII, IX a XIV Semana de Estudios Medievales" (Estella, 1963 a 1978).

* "Congresso Luso-Espanhol de Estudos Medievais" (Porto 1968), presentando comunicación.

* "III Congreso Nacional de Historia de la Medicina" (Valencia 1969), presentando comunicación.

* "I Congreso de Historia del P. Valenciano" (Valencia 1971), presentando comunicación.

* "IX Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Nápoles 1973), presentando comunicación.

* "I Jornadas de Metodología aplicada a las Ciencias Históricas" (Santiago de Compostela 1973).

* "VII Congrès Internationale d'Etudes Pyrénéennes" (Seo de Urgel-Andorra 1974), presentando comunicación.

* "II Reunión Nacional de Paleografía y Diplomática" (Granada 1974).

* "X Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Zaragoza 1976), con comunicación.

* "Simposio de los Beatos" (Madrid 1976).

* "VI Internationaler Kongress für Diplomatik" (München 1983).

* "Minorités et Marginaux dans la France méridionale et la Péninsule Ibérique" (Pau 1984).

* "II Jornadas Luso-Espanholas de Historia Medieval" (Porto 1985).

* I a X Jornadas sobre "Metodología de la investigación científica sobre fuentes aragonesas" (Monzón 1985/ Jaca 1986/ Albarracín 1987/ Daroca 1988/ Monasterio de Piedra 1989/ Graus 1990 / Calamocha 1991 / Barbastro 1992/ Rubielos de Mora 1993 / Sos del Rey Católico 1994).

- * "Primer Congreso General de Historia de Navarra" (Pamplona 1986).
- * "VII Congreso Internacional de Diplomática" (Valencia 1986).
- * "I Coloquio de Sigilografía" (Madrid 1987).
- * "IV Simposio Internacional de Mudejarismo: Economía" (Teruel 1987), presentando comunicación.
- * "XIII Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Palma de Mallorca 1987), presentando comunicación.
- * "Congreso Internacional sobre "Lluís de Santàngel i el seu temps" (Valencia 1987), presentando comunicació.
- * "XI Congrès International des Archives" (París 1988).
- * "XII Settimana di Studio sul tema IMPRESA, COMMERCIO, BANCA. Secc. XIII/XVIII" (Prato, 30 abril/ 4 mayo 1990).
- * "XIV Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Cerdeña, 18-24 mayo 1990), presentando comunicación.
- * "XV Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Jaca, 20-25 setiembre 1993), presentando comunicació.
- * "X Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Salamanca, 12-16 setiembre 1994), presentando comunicació.
- * "I Congreso Nacional Historia del Papel en España y sus filigranas (Madrid/Capellades (Barcelona), 15-18 junio 1995), interviniendo en Mesa Redonda sobre "Estado actual del estudio de las filigranas en España. Proyectos futuros".
- * "XI Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Valencia, 11-15 setiembre 1995), presentando comunicació.
 - * "XI^e Colloque Comité International de Paleographie Latine" (Bruxelles, 19-21 octubre 1995).
- * "XII Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (León, 9-13 setiembre 1996), presentando comunicació.
- * "II Congreso Nacional Historia del Papel en España" (Cuenca, 9-12 julio 1997), presentando comunicació.
- * "XVI Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Nápoles, 18-24

septiembre 1997).

* "XXX Settimana di Studi sul tema POTERI ECONOMICI E POTERI POLITICI: Secc. XIII/XVIII" (Prato, 27 abril/ 1 mayo 1998).

* "XIV Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Barcelona, 14-17 setiembre 1998).

* "I-V Jornadas "Estudios sobre Aragón en el umbral del siglo XXI" (Sabiñánigo 1998 /Alcorisa 1999 /Caspé 2000, con la ponencia "Paleografía y Diplomática" /Panticosa 2001 /Ejea de los Caballeros 2002, con la ponencia "Monacato y Órdenes Militares") /Andorra 2003.

* "III Congreso Nacional de Historia del papel en España" (Banyeres de Mariola, 1-4 septiembre 1999), presentando comunicación.

* "XV Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Santiago de Compostela, 13-17 setiembre 1999), presentando comunicación.

* "XVII Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Barcelona-Lérida, 7-12 septiembre 2000), presentando comunicación.

* "XVI Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Zaragoza, 11-14 septiembre 2000), presentando comunicación.

* "IV Congreso Nacional de Historia del papel en España" (Córdoba, 28-30 junio 2001), presentando comunicación.

* "XVII Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Jaen, 10-15 setiembre 2001), presentando comunicación.

* Simposio: *Paleografía y Diplomática sobre la Edad Moderna* (Jarandilla de la Vera [Cáceres], 14 y 15 diciembre, 2001).

* "XVIII Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Orense, 9-13 setiembre 2002), presentando ponencia.

* "V Congreso Nacional de Historia del papel en España" (Sarrià de Ter [Girona], 2-4 octubre, 2003).

* "XIX Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (La Laguna-Tenerife, setiembre 2003), presentando comunicación.

* "XVIII Congreso de Historia de la Corona de Aragón" (Valencia, 10-15 septiembre 2004), presentando comunicación.

* "VI Congreso Nacional de Historia del papel en España" (Buñol [Valencia], 23-25 junio, 2005).

* "XX Congreso de la Asociación de Archiveros de la Iglesia en España" (Santander, setiembre 2005).

* "VII Congreso de la Asociación Hispánica de Historiadores del Papel" (Monasterio Santa María de El Paular, 28-30 junio, 2007)

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2* Salvador GISBERT TRELIS; *El Llibre de fàbrica de Jaume Roig* (Valencia 1978).

3* Vicente FEBRER ROMAGUERA; *Instituciones y vida de los mudéjares de la Sierra de Eslida* (Valencia 1980).

4* Julia CAMPÓN GONZALVO; *El Monasterio de Santa María de la Murta* (Valencia 1983).

5* María Victoria ASCASO SATUÉ; *El "Prosarium-troparium" del archivo de la catedral de Huesca* (Zaragoza 1986).

:PhDs

1* *Instituciones mudéjares en el Reino de Valencia*, realizada por Manuel V. FEBRER ROMAGUERA (Valencia 1984).

2* *El Libro-registro de los Privilegios de la Albufera*, realizada por M^a. José FREIRE MOLINER (Zaragoza 1987).

3* *La mozarabía valenciana*, realizada por Leopoldo PEÑARROJA TORREJON (Zaragoza 1988).

4* *La transición del mundo musulmán al cristiano en el Reino de Valencia*, realizada por José Vicente GOMEZ BAYARRI (Zaragoza 1988).

5* *El concejo de Teruel en la Edad Media*, realizada por Antonio GARGALLO MOYA (Zaragoza 1990).

ADVANCED STUDIES DIPLOMA

1* *La documentación del monasterio de Veruela en la primera mitad del siglo XIV*, realizado por Francisco Saulo RODRÍGUEZ LAJUSTICIA (Zaragoza 2004).

2* *La formación del dominio del monasterio de Santa María de Veruela en la Edad Media: Introducción a su estudio*, realizado por Francisco Saulo RODRÍGUEZ LAJUSTICIA (Zaragoza 2004).

3* *Pergaminos de la parroquia de San Gil Abad de Zaragoza (1302-1385). Transcripción, catalogación y edición crítica de fuentes*, realizado por Armando SERRANO MARTÍNEZ (Zaragoza 2004).

4* *Fuentes documentales para el estudio del Monasterio cisterciense de Santa María de Casbas en el siglo XIV (1350-1400)*, realizado por M^a Laura USÓN ANDRÉS (Zaragoza 2006)

12.- CONFERENCES.

1* *El "Libre del Repartiment" y la ciudad de Valencia*, en la "I Semana de Estudios Medievales" (Alcoy 1976).

2* *Los valencianos de 1239*, en el "Ateneo Mercantil" de Valencia, conmemorando el VII centenario de la muerte de Jaime I de Aragón (Valencia 1976).

3* *Pere III i Valencia*, conferencia de clausura del XXVII Curso de Lengua y Literatura Valenciana de "Lo Rat Penat" (Valencia 1978).

4* *La Carta Puebla de Altea - 1279*, en las "III Jornadas de Cultura Valenciana" (Altea 1980).

5* *La autonomía de Valencia*, en el ciclo "El Estado de las Autonomías. Una visión histórico-jurídica", organizado por el Colegio Universitario San Pablo (CEU) (Madrid 1983).

6* *Geografía y Repoblación*, discurso de ingreso en la "Academia de Cultura Valenciana" (Valencia 1983).

7* *Los aragoneses en la conquista y repoblación de Valencia*, en el ciclo "Los aragoneses y la expansión mediterránea en la Edad Media", organizado por la Institución "Fernando el Católico" de Zaragoza (1987).

8* *Aspectos demográficos de la conquista: población preexistente y repoblación en la ciudad de Valencia*, en el ciclo "En torno al 750 aniversario. Antecedentes y consecuencias de la conquista de Valencia", organizado por el Consejo Valenciano de Cultura de la Generalidad Valenciana (1989).

9* *Cronistas de Aragón*, organizada por el "Ateneo" de Zaragoza (mayo 1992).

10* *Diplomas y cancillería*, en el Ciclo de Conferencias sobre "Sancho Ramírez, rey de Aragón, y su tiempo (1064-1094) (Huesca, mayo 1994).

11* Componente de la mesa-debate: *Y después ¿qué?, ¿cuál es el futuro?*, en las "X Jornadas sobre "Metodología de la investigación científica sobre fuentes aragonesas" (Sos del Rey Católico 1994).

12* *El mundo de los códices*, en las "III Jornadas de Canto Gregoriano. Scriptoria y códices aragoneses" (noviembre 1998).

13* *Inscripciones medievales encontradas en el sepulcro de Santa Engracia y San Lupercio. Paleografía y Reliquias*, en el Ciclo de Conferencias organizadas por la parroquia de Santa Engracia de Zaragoza (noviembre 1998).

14* *Los "libres de repartiment" del Reino de Valencia*, en el Ciclo de Conferencias organizadas por la Asociación Cultural "Cardona Vives" de Castellón (mayo 2006)

15* *El "repartiment" de Valencia*, "II Ciclo de conferencias Historia de Valencia. Del Cid a los Austrias", organizado por el CEU Universidad Cardenal Herrera-Real Academia de Cultura Valenciana (23 noviembre 2006).

13.- OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS.

* Director of the collection of books dedicated to "Comercio Medieval Valenciano" with the publication of four volumes (1971-1973).

* Director of the collection of "Temas Valencianos", with 48 issues published (1977-1980).

* Academic of "Academia de Cultura Valenciana", from 23 March 1983.

* Curator "IV Exposición Bibliográfica Aragonesa", organised by Centro de Documentación Bibliográfica Aragonesa, organismo dependiente de la Diputación General de Aragón, (April 1992).

- * Board member on behalf of the Research on the Kingdom of Aragon in Comisión Permanente of "Congresos de Historia de la Corona de Aragón".

- * Member of the editorial board of the journals "Aragón en la Edad Media" (Universidad de Zaragoza), "Anales de la Universidad de Alicante. Edad Media" (Universidad de Alicante), "Revista de Filología Valenciana" (Accio Bibliografica Valenciana) y "Huarte de San Juan. Geografía e Historia" (Universidad Pública de Navarra).

- * Director of the History Section of Academia de Cultura Valenciana.

- * Member of the Asociación Hispánica de Historiadores del Papel (A.H.H.P.)

- * Member de la Academia Eclesiástica Valenciana.

- * Member of the Sociedad Española de Ciencias y Técnicas Historiográficas.

- * Curator "XVI Jocs Florals de la Ciutat i Regne de Valencia" (November 1999).

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Jose Vicente Gomez Bayarri <jvgbayarri@hotmail.com>

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cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that “***The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes***”, they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the **Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community** (EACV, 5/1982, 1st of July 1982 and its recent reform on the 10th of April 2006) states, in article 7, that “***the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them***”, moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

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All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in

Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

José Vicente Gómez Bayarri

JOSÉ VICENTE GÓMEZ BAYARRI.

Doctor of History.

I.D: 19437718-G

Teacher at the High School "Luis Vives" in Valencia and Professor at the "Universidad de la Experiencia" del CEU-Cardenal Herrera as well as at the "Universidad Senior" at Valencia Polytechnic University.

He is cofounder and director of the School of Valencian Studies "Escola d'Estudis Valencians".

He has given courses on various subjects related to teaching and the retraining of teachers at primary and secondary school level, supported and recognised by the ministry of education for the Valencian Community.

He can count among the awards that he has received, the Excmo special award. Ayuntamiento de Valencia in the "Jocs Florals" in 1989, as well as the "Vinatea" (1990) prize, the "Jaume I" (1999) prize and the "Jaume Roig" (2002) prize, awarded by the RACV. (Royal Academy of Valencian Culture) He has also received the "Premi Josep M^a Guinot i Galán de les Lletres Valencianes" prize, awarded by the cultural association "Cardona i Vives" in Castellon in 2002.

PUBLISHED WORKS -

-La transición del Mundo musulmán al cristiano en el Reino de Valencia. Publicado en dos volúmenes por la R.A.C.V. (Valencia, 1991).

- ¿Evolución o rupturismo en la Valencia medieval?
Ayuntamiento de Valencia, 1993.

- Carlos Ros. Apologista de la Lengua Valenciana. Discurso de

ingreso en la R.A.C.V. el 4 de febrero de 1998. Valencia, 1988.

- *La lengua valenciana hasta Jaime I.* Diputación de Valencia, 1998.

- *Una aproximación a Carlos Ros y la lengua valenciana del siglo XVIII.* Estudio preliminar de una edición facsímile de cinco obras de dicho autor. Diputación de Valencia, 1999.

- *Estudi preliminar i notes historiqués al Dietari del capellà d'Alfons el Magnanim.* Valencia, 1999.

- *Reyes Forales Medievales del Reino de Valencia.* Valencia, 2000.

- *Carlos Ros i Hebrera. Vida y obra de un ferviente apologista de la lengua valenciana.* Valencia, 2001.

- *Les quatre grans croniques migevals del Casal de la Corona d'Arago i la tradició cronística: Martí de Viciana.* Valencia, 2002.

- "El poeta Ausias March i l'entorn de la seua época". Estudi preliminar a *Els Poemes d'Ausias March.* Edición de Valladolid, 1555-Valencia, 2002.

- "La Edad Media". *Manual de la Historia General del Reino de Valencia.* V.V.A.A. Valencia, 2002.

- *La Valencia Medieval.* Volumen III de la Historia General del Reino de Valencia. R.A.C.V. Valencia, 2003.

- *El Valencià, el dictamen de la llengua i l'AVLL.* Valencia, 2003.

- *Conquista, repoblación y castellología de la provincia de Castellón.* (En prensa).

ARTICLES -

The author has published numerous articles analysing themes such as toponymy, Valencian linguistics, Valencian medieval narrative, The

historical figure El Cid, the Valencian humanist Juan Luis Vives and his work, the life and times of Ausias March, Valencian traditions, etc.

- "Apostillas a la historia toponímica dels plans de Vinaròs-Benicarló". I. *Congrés d'Història del Maestrat*, Vinaròs 1985.
- "Toponomástica de cinco municipios del "Baix Maestrat: Calig, Canet lo Roig, Cervera del Mestre, La Jana y Traiguera". II. *Congrés d'Història del Maestrat*. Vinaròs, 1987. *Anales*, 65. (A.C.V.). Valencia, 1990.
- "Toponomástica de Sant Mateu, San Jorge, San Rafael del Río, Xert o Chert, La Salzadella y Rosell". *Anales de la R.A.C.V.*, núm. 75. Valencia, 2000.
- "El valenciano, un habla romance medieval". *Serie Filológica*, núm. 4 A.C.V. Valencia, 1989.
- "Centralización y reacción en el siglo XVIII. La cuestión lingüística". *Anales de la A.C.V.* núm. 66. Valencia, 1990.
- "Valencia en la hazaña cidiana". *Serie Histórica*, núm. 21. R.A.C.V. Valencia, 2000.
- "Conquista, repoblación y castelología de l'Alcalatén" *Serie Histórica*, núm. 27. R.A.C.V. Valencia, 2005.

The author has contributed to the understanding of the distinguished and universal Valencian humanist, Juan Luis Vives, with the following studies:

- "Clasificación y breve comentario de la obra de Vives". *Catálogo Exposición Vº Centenario de Joan Lluís Vives, valentinus i el seu Temps (1492-1540)*. Valencia, 1992.
- "Proyección actual de la Obra Vivista". *Serie Filológica*, núm. 10. R.A.C.V. Valencia, 1993.

- "El juego de la pelota valenciana en tiempos de Juan Luis Vives". *Serie Histórica*, núm. 26. R.A.C.V. Valencia, 2004.

On historical and literary matters, the author has published the following works:

- "Particularitats del procés històric de la llengua valenciana fins a Jaume I". *Revista de Filologia Valenciana*, núm. 1. Valencia, 1994;

- "Una visió de la narrativa valenciana medieval. Sigles XIII i XIV". *Cresol*, núm. 3. IV Jornades dels escriptors en Llengua Valenciana. Valencia, 1995.

- "Tendències de l'Idioma valencià". *Cresol Lliterari*. V Jornades dels escriptors al voltant de la narrativa valenciana. Valencia, 1997.

Contribution to the analysis of the distinguished Valencian poet Ausias March with the following articles:

- "Alfonso el Magnánimo y Ausias March". *Ausias March. Estudis I*. Valencia, 1997.

- "Contexto sociopolítico y cultural de la Valencia de Ausias March y su entorno personal". *Serie Filológica*, núm. 17. R.A.C.V.

- "El poeta Ausias March, cavaller valencià". *Cresol Lliterari*, núm. 2. 2ª Etapa. Valencia, 1998.

- "Context sociopolític i cultural de la Valencia d'Ausias March i el seu entorn personal". *Ausias March i la Valencia tardomedieval*. Lo Rat Penat. Valencia, 2000.

Involvement in the study of Christian and Muslim Valencia with the following articles:

- "Sharq al-andalus. Del Califato a los Reinos de Taifas".

- "Sociodemografía de la Valencia Musulmana".

- "La Administración del Reino de Valencia".

-“Las Instituciones gremiales. I. Las Cofradías”.

-“Las Instituciones gremiales. II. Los Gremios”.

Artículos incluidos dentro de *La Valencia Musulmana y Cristiana*. Valencia, 1998.

- Catálogo y preparación de la “Mostra dels fondos bibliogràfics antics de la R.A.C.V.” en colaboración con Daniel Sala. Valencia, 2000.

- “El esplendor del siglo XV valenciano”. *Ciclo de Conferencias Instituto Luis Vives de Valencia*. Valencia, 2004.

The author has helped to popularise the figure of San Vicente Ferrer and of the “Corpus Valenciano” with the following articles:

-“Figura y predicación del “pare Vicent Ferrer”. *Anales de la R.A.C.V.* núm. 76. Valencia, 2001.

-“El Corpus en la Valencia Bajomedieval”. *La Fiesta del Corpus Christi en la ciudad de Valencia*. Valencia, 2005.

The author has also contributed to cultural magazines and the print press in the city of Valencia, having published over three hundred articles related to Valencian culture.

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MANUEL CHUECA PAZOS <mchueca_p@hotmail.com>

2007-06-30 05:21 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

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Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that “***The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes***”, they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

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Yours Faithfully,

Manuel Chueca Pazos

Manuel CHUECA PAZOS

Spanish I.D. number D.N.I: 01730438 -X

Born in Arenas de San Pedro(Ávila), on the 25th of April 1935

Mining Engineer out of the Higher Technical College of Madrid in 1960, he obtained the grade of doctor-engineer of Mines from the same College in 1963 and that of doctor-engineer Geographer en 1968.

Since 1961 he has belonged to the National Body of Geographical Engineers. Between 1966 and 1983 he was Regional Delegate in Valencia for the National Geographical Institute.

In 1968 he began to teach at universities and at present he is professor of Topography, Geodesics and Photogrammetry at the Polytechnic University of Valencia, where he has occupied the following posts: Vicerrector for University Expansion, in 1983; Director of Technical Engineers in Topography, in 1989; and Director of the Higher School of Technical Engineering, Geodesics and Topography in 1994.

In 1997 he was named Director of the Geographical Institute and of the Institute of Valencian Cartography, both belonging to the Government of the Valencian Community (*Generalitat Valenciana*).

He has undertaken important projects for the state administration, including works in 341 municipalities and updating of 26 sheets of the National Topographical Map scale 1:50,000 He later undertook the Map of the Valencian Autonomy 1: 2,000,000 and, in 2001, the first map on the scale 1:10,000 of the Valencian Community, vectorial, totally digitalized and published in 827 sheets. He also carried out a terrestrial photogrammetric study of the mining reserve, Sierra Menera.

He has been a speaker at various conferences and has supervised five doctoral thesis'. Among his more than twenty published works, of particular note are: "*Topografía* (4 volumes)(1982-1993), *Lecciones de Geodesia* (1987), *Replanteo topográfico de curvas en vías de comunicación* (1988), *Complementos sobre ajustes y compensaciones por mínimos cuadrados en topografía* (1990), *Ampliación de redes topográficas y locales.Cuestiones de diseño* (1995), *Cosmología y astronomía* (1997) and *Problemas de Microgeodesia y Redes locales* (2003)."

Member of the Higher Geographical Council and of the scientific committee of the UNESCO Forum, University and Heritage. In 1976 he was awarded the Gold Medal for Professional Merit for his work in Sierra Menera.

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Luis Lorente Lacruz <luis_loren_lacruz@yahoo.es>

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Yours Faithfully,

Luis Lorente Lacruz

PERSONAL INFORMATION

LUIS LORENTE LACRUZ

Spanish ID number. 19. 582.081 – L

Place of Birth: VALENCIA

Date of Birth: September the 11th, 1932.

Address: Avda. Mayor Gisbert Rico 46006 Valencia

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

- LICENSED INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICIAN Awarded by. SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS of VALENCIA, December 22nd, 1951. Award: DISTINCTION (A).

- LICENSED INDUSTRIAL MECHANIC Awarded by. SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS of VALENCIA, December 22, 1.951. Award: DISTINCTION (A).

- LICENSED INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST Awarded by SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS of VALENCIA, December 23, 1.954. Award: NOTABLE (B).

- SECOND LIEUTENANT, ARTILLERY COMPLEMENT. Obtained in Special Unit of Instruction (Premilitar Superior) Region II. Issued by the Ministry of Defence. Citation January 1956 (D.O. n^o 10).

TEACHING POSITIONS HELD

- TEACHING ASSISTANT, Group 7 (General and Applied Mechanics), at the School of Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
October 1st 1951 - September 30th 1954.

- TEACHING ASSISTANT, Group 2 (Advanced Mathematics), at the School of Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
October 1st 1954 – September 30th 1956.

- SUBSTITUTE TEACHER, Group 9 (Thermal and Hydraulic Motors), at the School of Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
October 1st 1956 - September 30th 1959.

- TEACHING INTERN, Group 13 (Hydraulics and Thermodynamics), at the Technical School of Industrial Engineers in Valencia.
October 1st 1963 - September 30th 1965.

- TEACHER IN CHARGE OF COURSE, of the Group 13 (Hydraulics and Thermodynamics), at the Technical School of Industrial Engineers in Valencia..
October 1st 1965 - September 30th 1966.

- TEACHING INTERN, Group 15 (The Mechanics 3rd course), at the School of Technical Industrial Engineering of Valencia.
Appointment: October 1 1966. Cessation: June, 14 1968.

- COURSE COORDINATOR, Group 15 (Mechanics 3rd course), at the School of Technical Industrial Engineering of Valencia.
June 15th, 1968 – May 17th, 1971.

- TENURED PROFESSOR, MEDIUM DEGREE, Group 15 (Mechanics 3rd course), at the School of Technical Industrial Engineering of Valencia, by virtue of open examination.
Place possession: May 18, 1971. Cessation: July 23, 1972.

- TENURED PROFESSOR, MEDIUM DEGREE, Group 15 (Mechanics 3rd course), at the School of Technical Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
July 24th 1972 - January 25th 1974.

- TENURED PROFESSOR MEDIUM DEGREE, Group the 16 (Mechanics of Fluids), at the School of Technical Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
January 26th 1974. - May 1st 1979.

- PROFESSOR OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL. MEDIUM DEGREE, Group 18 (Mechanics 3rd course), at the University School of Technical Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
Place possession: May 2nd 1979. Cessation: December 11th 1984.

- PROFESSOR OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, at the University School of Technical Industrial Engineering in Valencia.
December 12th 1984. - September 11th 1996.

RELATED TEACHING ACTIVITIES

- Proposal and explanations of problems, adapted to, and following the programme of theoretical lectures in the following subject areas.

- Mechanisms and Machine Tools. (1951 to 1953).
- Advanced Mathematics. (1954 to 1955).
- Elements of Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines. (Years 1956 to 1963).
- Elements of Thermodynamics and Thermal Motors. (Years 1956 to 1963).
- Practical Fluid Mechanics. (1964 to 1965).
- Thermodynamics and Thermal Motors. (1964 to 1968).

- Explanation of theoretical material, and problem solving in:
 - Practical Fluid Mechanics. (1966 to 1968).

- Explanation of theoretical material, supervision of workshops and direction of laboratory practicals in the following subjects:

- Practical Fluids Mechanics. (1969 to 1971).
- Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines. (1972 to 1979).
- Thermodynamics and Thermal Motors. (1969 to 1978).
- Hydraulic Machines and Thermal Motors. (1972 to 1978).
- Fluid Mechanics.. (1980 to 1993).
- Thermal and Hydraulic engines. (Years 1 979 to 1 992).
- Fluid Mechanics. (1994 to 1996).
- Facilities of Fluids. (1994 to 1996).
- Electricity Power Stations (Hydraulics). (1994 to 1996).

I have directed numerous final degree projects aimed at obtaining the degree Industrial Technician and of Technical Engineer in Mechanics
Member of boards commissions for diverse appointments – public exams for the positions of Professors and Official Teachers at the University School of Technical Industrial Engineering.

Member of the board, representing official state teachers, in several examinations and selection tests to cover various positions in Official Centres.

POSITIONS HELD IN THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR:

On August 1st 1951 I joined the Technical Office of Material y Constructions, S.A. (Macosa), a factory in Valencia, as an Industrial Technician.

On September 1st, 1952 I was promoted to the post of Assistant Engineer continuing in the technical office until May 1960.

On June 1st, 1960 I took up the post of Budget Manager, directing workshop studies and the valuation of projects.

On February 1st, 1963 I was promoted to the Assistant to the Chief Engineer, continuing in the Headquarters of the Budget Office.

On November 15th, 1966 I resigned to take up the position of Assistant Regional Director of the pharmaceutical company, Abelló, Oxígeno Adjoins, S.A.

On January 1st, 1976 I was promoted to the position of Regional Director, in Valencia, of the aforementioned firm, which changed had then become Abelló Linde, S.A.

On September 11th, 1996, I left the above post due to my retirement.

OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Member of the National Association of Industrial Technicians, from August 1951.

Member of the Official College of Technicians and Technical Industrial Engineers of Valencia, from its inception (n ° 00006)

Merit associate of the Official College of Technicians and Technical Industrial Engineers, distinction granted by the National Association of Technicians and Technical Industrial Engineers On April 4th, 1976.

Participant in the National Evaluation Plan of Spanish Universities, at the suggestion of the Council of Universities, in the external evaluation phase, as an expert in one of the evaluated areas.

Proposed by the University School of Technical Industrial Engineering of Valencia as Emeritus Professor, by the unanimous agreement of the board, in session: March 6th, 1997.

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Santonja <jmlaiglesia@yahoo.es>

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Subject CHANGE REQUEST NUMBER 2006-129

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of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

José M^a Jiménez de Laiglesia Santonja

José M^a JIMÉNEZ DE LAIGLESIA SANTONJA

Born Valencia, on the 17th of May 1929

Degree in Law from the University of Valencia in 1951

Managing Director of the Company *Obras Públicas* (CLEOP) from Levante between 1960 and 1971, Executive President from 1971 until 1986. During this period he was a member of the board of *MAPFRE* (insurance) and y Vice President of the *Banco de la Exportación* (1965-1990) and an important real estate promoter in the entire Valencian region.

Founding member of the Valencian Association of Businesspeople (*AVE*), President of the Valencian Federation of Construction Business (1986-1989) and, later, President of the Valencian Business Confederation (*CEV*) (1989-1997), President of the Inter provincial Business Confederation for the Valencian Region (*CIERVAL*) (1993-1996), member of the executive committee of the Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations (*CEOE*) (1989-1997) and President of the Commission of Foreign Trade, and of Institutional Relations of said organisation.

A prolific conference delegate, he has also presided over diverse corporate missions on five continents. He has been a frequent contributor of journalism to the newspapers: *Las Provincias*, *ABC*, *El País* and *Levante* and in magazines on economics.

He has been President of the *Profesor Manuel Broseta* Foundation, Vice President of the Foundation of Business Studies, member of the Economic Society, Friends of Country of Valencia, and of the executive committee of the foundation for the Restoration of the *Basilica de la Virgen de los Desamparados*.

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PERE VERNIA MARTINEZ <perevermar@hotmail.com>

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Yours Faithfully,

Pere Vernia Martínez

Pere VERNIA MARTÍNEZ.

Born Burriana, on the 9th of August 1931

Graduate in Pharmacy. Obtained a Doctorate from the University of Semmelweis in Budapest. In 1963 created a library and historical – pharmaceutical archive with copies of documents from Spanish, Italian, Egyptian and Syrian archives..

The bulk of his written work can be found in the following works: *La Farmacopea Valenciana* (1981), *Antidotario de Arnau de Vilanova* (1985). *Valencia Cuna de las Farmacopeas Hispánicas* (1987). *El Mustaçaf de Valencia y la Farmacia Barcelonesa*, various Spanish and foreign editions. *Historia de la Farmacia Valenciana* (1990). *El Proyecto del Genoma Humano* (1990). *Historia del Muy Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Farmacéuticos de Valencia y del Corporativismo Farmacéutico Valenciano* (1991), *Valencia, ciudad cuna de Farmacopeas*, (1992), *Fueros de las Medicinas, Valencia 1449* (1993). *Antidotario* (1994). *Historia de la Farmacia Valenciana* (1994). *Diccionario Histórico, Biográfico y Bibliográfico de profesionales Farmacéuticos Valencianos* (1995). *La Pharmacie Hospitalière à Valencia: Au XIIIe, XIVe et XVe Siècles* (1996), *Valencia, cuna de las farmacopeas oficiales españolas* (1998). *El tratado de los medicamentos simples de Abu-S-Salt Umayya*, (1999). *La farmacia valenciana en la época de San Vicente Ferrer* (2000), *Historia del Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Farmacéuticos de la provincia de Castellón* (2002), *El Real Colegio de Boticarios de la ciudad y reino de Valencia. Las Farmacopeas de Valencia* (2005).

He was President of the Foundation *Cardona Vives* in Castellon. He has been a member of the Valencian Cultural Council (*Consell Valencià de Cultura*). A member of the royal Academy of Medicine in Valencia, of the Italian Academy of Pharmacy *Accademia Italiana di Storia della Farmacia*, del American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Madison and of they de la *Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie* in París.

He is President of the Valencian Foundation for the Study of Pharmacy *Reina María de Castilla*.

Among his prizes and distinctions, of particular note are: Member of the Comité of Honour at the European Conference on Professional Training in 1987. Centenary Medal *Lo Rat Penat*, in 1988. Medal of the Valencian Cultural Council (*Consell Valencià de Cultura*), in 1989. Centenary Medal *los Jocs Florals de la Ciutat i Regne de Valencia*, in 1990. Medal Prize for Research *Rey Jaime I*, for his participation as member of the jury in 1990. Five hundred and fiftieth Aniversary Medal of the M.I.C.O.F in Valencia 1991. Honoured member of the Association of Pharmacists in the province of provincia de Castellon, in 2005.

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BENJAMIN NARBONA ARNAU <benarbona@hotmail.com>

2007-06-30 08:58 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that “***The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes***”, they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the **Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community** (EACV, 5/1982, 1st of July 1982 and its recent reform on the 10th of April 2006) states, in article 7, that “***the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them***”, moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

In the following legislative development we have, in first place, the **Law of Use and Teaching of the Valencian language**(LLUEV, 4/1983, 23rd November 1983). In the preamble, division IV, we find the categorization of Valencian with these words: “***The Valencian Generalitat (Government) has a irrevocable commitment in the defence of the cultural heritage of the Autonomous Community and, especially, in the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language, historically the language of our people, and as such constituting the most characteristic sign of our identity***”. In the rules the status of the Valencian language is again defined, for example in article 2: “***The Valencian language belongs to the Valencian Community, and as a consequence, all its citizens have the right to know it and to use it, orally and in writing, in private as well as in public.***”

All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in

Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

Benjamí Narbona Arnau

Benjamín NARBONA ARNAU

Born in Valencia, on the 2nd of July 1924

Degree in Medicine from the University of Valencia. Doctor en Medicine from the University of Complutense.

Advanced his studies in Zurich, Nurenberg and London. He became Professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Valencia in 1961, the same year in which he won the public examination as Chief Surgeon at Valencia General Hospital, where he remained until his retirement in 1989. He has directed ten Doctoral Thesis' and belongs to the Editorial Team of the magazine *Research in Surgery*. His participation in congresses with more than twenty two international appearances as speaker as well as activities giving conferences, which have been constant. Pioneered mitral valve surgery, with the use of his own instrument and carried out the first open heart surgery in Spain, using, then new, anti reflux techniques. (*The Narbona Sling Repair of GER*). He also in 1970 pioneered Proximal Gastric Vagotomy in Spain, and carried out the first lung and intestinal resections in the Valencian Community.

He has Publisher around six hundred articles in magazines on his specialty, Spanish and foreign, as well as fourteen monographs, in which he details the researches and innovations of his pioneering and original techniques and work, such as *Hernia* (Chapter 47), *Oesophagus Stomach and Small Int.* (Chapter 31) and in the collections *Recent advances in diseases of the oesophagus* (1993) and "*Europeas Barretts in dogs*" *Diseases of the Oesophagus* (1994) and *Gastric Reflux Physiopathological Basis for Surgical Treatment*.

He has been President of the Spanish Surgeon's Association. He has been Vice President of the Valencian Medical Association for two terms (1966-1969 y 1993-1996) and is a founding member of the International Surgical Society and of the International Collage of Digestive Surgery and of the *International Society of Diseases of the Oesophagus*.

Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Murcia, the Royal Academy of Medical Science in Barcelona, Royal academy of Medicine and Surgery in Valencia and President of the Valencian Medical Institute.

He has received the following prizes and distinctions: *Premio Peregrín Casanova*, *Premio Fundación San Nicolás* from the Royal Academy of Medicine and *Premio Virgili* from the Catalan Surgical Society in Barcelona. Gold Medal from the Spanish Surgeon's Society (1992), Member of honour and Gold Medal from the Valencian Surgical Society (1991) and from the Valencian Society of Digestive Pathology (1991).

Llama a tus amigos de PC a PC: ¡Es GRATIS! [Pruébalo](#)

José Luis Medina García <jlmedgar@hotmail.com>

2007-06-30 09:04 PM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject Change Request Number 2006-129

Dear Sir/Madam of the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority.

Based on the applicable legislation currently in force in the Valencian Community, the argument and justification for the Valencian language needing to be registered in the ISO standards family is made in the arguments that are presented below. Reviewing current applicable legislation, beginning with the Spanish Constitution and later passing on to the Statute of Autonomy for The Valencian Community, which say:

Article 3 of the **Spanish Constitution** (CE, 31st October 1978) says that Spanish is the official language, but also states that “***The other Spanish languages will be also be official in their respective Autonomies according to their Statutes***”, they are considered as being objects of cultural heritage, and as such are entitled to respect and protection.

According to constitutional law, the **Autonomic Statute of the Valencian Community** (EACV, 5/1982, 1st of July 1982 and its recent reform on the 10th of April 2006) states, in article 7, that “***the official languages of the Valencian Community are Valencian and the Spanish language. Everybody has the right to know and use them***”, moreover, special protection will be afforded to the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language.

In the following legislative development we have, in first place, the **Law of Use and Teaching of the Valencian language**(LLUEV, 4/1983, 23rd November 1983). In the preamble, division IV, we find the categorization of Valencian with these words: “***The Valencian Generalitat (Government) has a irrevocable commitment in the defence of the cultural heritage of the Autonomous Community and, especially, in the preservation and recovery of the Valencian language, historically the language of our people, and as such constituting the most characteristic sign of our identity***”. In the rules the status of the Valencian language is again defined, for example in article 2: “***The Valencian language belongs to the Valencian Community, and as a consequence, all its citizens have the right to know it and to use it, orally and in writing, in private as well as in public.***”

All of the above provides a sufficient legal and judicial basis to demonstrate that the Valencian Language exists and can count on its own code and registration in Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of Standards, Codes for the representation of names

of languages.

Yours Faithfully,

José Luis Medina García

José Luis MEDINA GARCÍA

Born Torrente, on the 1st of January 1935

Degree in Medicine from the University of Valencia in 1960. Obtained the specialties of Cardiology and Pulmonology and, later, those of Corporate Medicine Labour Medicine, and finally the qualification of Specialist in Risk Prevention in the Workplace, industrial Hygiene, Safety and Ergonomics.

He practiced, for 30 years the specialties of Cardiology and Pulmonology for the Public Health Service at the walk in clinic "José M^a Esteve" in Valencia. In 1971 he joined the cabinet for Health and safety in the Workplace in Valencia, with its offices in Burjasot, where he was Head of the Medical Service for twenty years. In 1992 he was named Head of the Medical Service of the Valencian Parliament *Cortes Valencianas*. He was also cardiologist of the Valencian Press Association, of *Hidroeléctrica Española* and of the Technical Commission for Work Related Disability.

He has participated in a large number of courses and events, and has likewise been a speaker at many conferences. One of his first important speaking engagements was "Obligatory Medical Knowledge in Industrial Companies" in 1973, and "The Birth of Medicine in the Workplace" in 2003, among his last. He has maintained a high level of activity as a conference delegate in Throughout Spain. Articles on his specialty have been published in the magazines: *Medicina Española*, *Archivos de Bronconeumología* and *Medicina y Seguridad*. From his complete body of work, the following studies of particular note are: *Variaciones del VEMS tras sobrecarga ergométrica en enfermos broncópatas obstructivos* (1965), *Patología electrocardiográfica* (1974) y *Ambiente Pulvígeno* (1975).

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"SILLA - Empar" <snl@ajuntament-silla.es>

2007-10-10 02:29 AM

To <iso639-3@sil.org>

cc

bcc

Subject The requested number change 2006-129. Code ISO 639-3 [cat]

Distingit Sr.

Ha arribat, extraoficialment, a l'Alcaldia de l'Ajuntament de Silla informació sobre la Petició de Canvi núm. 2006-129 (Petició de Canvi a Codi de Llengua ISO 639-3 sobre l'element de codi [cat] català) que va realitzar Joan Ignaci Serrano, en representació de la Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana (RACV), a l'organisme SIL Internacional (ISO 639-3 Registration Authority) i en la qual consta que l'Ajuntament de Silla ha donat suport a aquesta Petició de Canvi.

La petició de canvi proposa dividir el codi [cat] en dos codis diferents, un per a una llengua nova, valencià, i un altre amb una designació més precisa de català, el qual no incloga la varietat lingüística de valencià.

En aquest sentit, com a alcalde de l'Ajuntament de Silla, us informe que no existeix cap acord en què es done suport a la petició de la Real Acadèmia de Cultura Valenciana. Es més, estic d'acord amb la vostra decisió de rebutjar la petició d'un codi separat per a la varietat lingüística coneguda com a valencià, ja que òbviament valencià i català són dues denominacions per a una mateixa llengua: el català.

El correu que se us va facilitar (cultura@ajuntamentdesilla.org) era de la Regidoria de Cultura, governada en la legislatura anterior per un regidor (Lluís Melero i Peris) d'Unió Valenciana, partit polític afí a la RACV.

En aquest sentit, us sol·licite que conste en la resolució del SIL Internacional que l'Ajuntament de Silla mai no ha donat suport a la petició esmentada.

Ben cordialment,

Francesc Baixauli i Mena,
alcalde de Silla

Silla, 8 d'octubre de 2007

Dear Sir,

The City Council of Silla has received unofficially information about the requested number change 2006-129 (Change request to language Code ISO 639-3 of Catalan code [cat]) that Joan Ignaci Serrano made, in representation of the Real Academy of Valencian Culture (RACV), to the organism SIL International (ISO 639-3 Registration Authority) which shows that the City council of Silla has supported this request for change.

The change request proposes to divide the code [cat] in two different codes, for a new language, Valencian, and another one with more precise designation of Catalan, which does not include the linguistic variety of Valencian.

As mayor of the City Council of Silla, I'd like to inform you that there is no agreement which supports the request of the Real Academy of Valencian Culture. Furthermore, I am in agreement with your decision to reject the request of a separated code for the well-known linguistic variety such as Valencian, since Valencian and Catalan are two denominations of the same language: Catalan.

The mail that was sent to you (cultura@ajuntamentdesilla.org) belonged to the Culture Council, governed in the previous legislation by a town councillor (Luis Melero Peris) of "Valencian Union", belonging to the political party RACV.

Due to this, I request that the resolution of the SIL International does not put on record that the City council of Silla has ever supported the mentioned request.

Yours faithfully,

Francesc Baixauli i Mena,
alcalde de Silla

Silla, 8 de October de 2007