# ISO 639-3 Registration Authority
# Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3

This form is to be used in conjunction with a "Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code" form

Date: 2012-3-6

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


Associated Change request number : 2012-068          (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : svm          (completed by Registration Authority)

PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the <u>public record</u> of this change request and the history of the ISO 639-3 code set. Use Shift-Enter to insert a new line in a form field (where allowed).

## 1. NAMES and IDENTIFICATION

a) Preferred name of language for code element denotation:
Slavomolisano, Slavic of Molise (Italy), Molise Slavic

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Na-našu

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Naš jezik, Croato molisano

d) Reason for preferred name:
In scientific work, this name is predominantly used, either in its Italian form or in translations. As the language is "genetically" affiliated to the Serbo-Croatian macrolanguage with its dialectal continuum and the problems of its segmentation, a denomination, referring to one of the individual Standard languages of this group, e.g. Croatian or Bosnian, should be avoided, the more so, as its individual character is mainly due to the language contact with Italian and its dialects, especially that of Lower Molise.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Molise Slavs (Slavomolisani), active speakers < 1000 in three villages in Italy, passive speakers <2000; + a relatively large number of speakers abroad (emigration to Australia, America, Germany etc.); Molise Slavic is severely endangered, as children speaking Molise Slavic have become rare since about 1990.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: sla

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifiers is not intended to be an abbreviation for a name of the language, but to serve as a device to identify a given language uniquely. With thousands of languages, many sets of which have similar names, it is not possible to provide identifiers that resemble a language name in every case.

## 2. TEMPORAL DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

a)  Is this a    ☒   Living language
                   ☐   Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival)
                   ☐   Recently extinct language
                   ☐   Historical language
                   ☐   Ancient language
                   ☐   Artificially constructed language
                   ☐   Macrolanguage

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

For individual languages, also complete:

b)  Countries where used:
Italy

c)  Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
Regione Molise, Provincia di Campobasso, 41°53'N 14°40'E

d)  For an ancient or historical language, give approximate time frame; for a recently extinct language, give the approximate date of the last known user's death

## 3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

a)  This language is: ☐ Signed        ☒ Spoken        ☐ Attested only in writings

b)  Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Slavic

c)  Closest language linguistically. For a Macrolanguage, list the individual languages (adopted and/or proposed) to be included in its group. For signed language, note influence from other signed or spoken languages:
Croatian, Bosnian (Italian as a contact language)

## 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a)  What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
some poems and novels; short contributions in journals; no newspapers, radio or tv-broadcasts; dictionaries and linguistic descriptions exist

b)  Is this language officially recognized by any level of government? Is it used in any levels of formal education as a language of instruction (for other subjects)? Is it taught in schools?:

can be used officially as a second language besides Italian, including bilingual forms for certificates of the local authorities; very rarely and discontinuosly taught at school

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Molise Slavs consider themselves to be "normal" Italians with an additional knowledge of there Slavic mother tongue. For many bilingual speakers Molise Slavic is still the dominant language in everyday use, be it informally or in the comunication with the local authorities.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

You do not need to repeat sources previously identified in the form, "Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code"

a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:
20 years of field work
(many publications, see Request for Change)

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
See list in the Change Request Form.

**Please return this form to:**

ISO 639-3 Registrar
SIL International, Office of Language Information Systems
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, Texas 75236 USA
ISO 639-3/RA web site:  http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp
Email: iso639-3@sil.org
An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

**Further information:**

If your request for a new language code element is supported by the Registration Authority as a formal proposal, you may be contacted separately by researchers working with the Ethnologue or with LinguistList asking you to provide additional information.

**Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:**

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: http://www.ethnologue.com/ .

LinguistList. Ancient and Extinct Languages. http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfAncientLgs.html

LinguistList. Constructed Languages. http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html