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: 2013-10-1

Name of Primary Requester: Prof. Dr Grasilda Blažienė, Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Vilnius, Lithuania

E-mail address: grasilda.blaziene at lki dot lt; lki at lki dot lt

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Prof. Dr Jolanta Gelumbeckaitė, University of Frankfurt on Main (Germany) gelumbeckaite at em dot uni-frankfurt dot de; Prof. Dr Pietro Umberto Dini, University of Pisa (Italy) pud at ling dot unipi dot it

Associated Change request number : 2013-005   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : olt   (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:
       Old Lithuanian

    b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
       Senoji lietuvių kalba

    c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:

    d) Reason for preferred name:

    e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
       This language was used in the 16th–17th centuries (according to some linguists in the 16th-19th centuries) in the former territories of Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Eastern Prussia (Lithuania Minor). There are numerous written sources which are being researched at an international level. Currently Modern Lithuanian, which has developed from Old Lithuanian, is being used as a state language of the Republic of Lithuania. There are about 4 mln. speakers of Lithuanian in the world.

    f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: olt

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:
The former territories of Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Eastern Prussia (Lithuania Minor)

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

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
This language was used in the 16th–17th centuries (according to some linguists in the 16th-19th centuries) in the former territories of Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Eastern Prussia (Lithuania Minor)

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

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

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Indo-European

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:
 Modern Lithuanian

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
There are numerous written sources (translations of the Bible, dictionaries, grammars, etc.) in Old Lithuanian.

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?:

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

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:
   See Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
   See Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
   Published sources of Old Lithuanian: Martynas Mažvydas. Katekizmas. Königsberg 1547; Johann Bretke. Postilla.Königsberg 1591; Daukša Mikalojus. Postilė. Vilnius1599; Sirvydas Konstantinas. Dictionarum trium linguarum.Vilnius 1620; Daniel Klein. Grammatica Litvanica. Königsberg 1653 etc. Peculiarities of Old Lithuanian are also found in: Friedrich Wilhelm Haack. Vocabularium… Halle 1730; Philipp Ruhig. Lexicon…Königsberg 1747; Christian Donalitius. Die Jahreszeiten. Königsberg 1812; Friedrich Kurschat. Wörterbuch der litauischen Sprache. T.1-2, Königsberg 1870–1884 etc. Sources of Old Lithuanian online: Thesaurus Indogermanischer Text- und Sprachmaterialien TITUS http://titus.uni-frankfurt.de/indexe.htm; www.seniejirastai.lt; http://www2.hu-berlin.de/indogermanistik/ALEW-N.pdf; http://www2.hu-berlin.de/indogermanistik/ALEW-I.pdf.
   Publishings on Old Lithuanian Language: Die litauische Wolffenbütteler Postille von 1573. Hrsg. von Jolanta Gelumbeckaitė. Wiesbaden 2008; Brugmann Karl. Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen. Berlin; Leipzig 1922; Hirt H. Indogermanische Grammatik. 7 Bde. Heidelberg 1921–1937; Stang Christian. Vergleichende Grammatik der baltischen Sprachen. Oslo; Bergen 1966; Fraenkel Ernst. Litauisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. Heidelberg; Göttingen. 1962–1965; Smoczynski Wojciech. Slownik etymologiczny języka litewskiego. Wilno 2007 etc.

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