ISO 639-3 Registration Authority
Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

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Primary Person submitting request: Mario Jembrih

Affiliation: Association for cultural diversity and sustainable development of society - Kaikavian Renaissance

E-mail address: mario at zvirek dot net

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

Alojz Jembrih, Prof. dr. sc., Full Professor at Centre for Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb; Philologist, Double Humboldt Research Fellow, ajembrih at hrstud dot hr

Josip SIlić, Prof. dr. sc. emer., University of Zagreb, Linguist. josip.silic at ffzg dot hr

Ivan (Ivo) Kalinski, dr.sc., Linguist from Institute for Croatian language and linguistics (retired), Kaikavian poet

Snježana Jurišić, BSc Ethnology, BSc English Language & Literature, MSc Economics, Former Head of Ethnology Dept. at Museum of Sesvete, Zagreb. sjurisic at ingbiro dot hr

Postal address for primary contact person for this request (in general, email correspondence will be used): Mario Jembrih, Pacassistr. 85/16, 1130 Vienna, Austria

PLEASE NOTE: This completed form will become part of the public record of this change request and the history of the ISO 639-3 code set and will be posted on the ISO 639-3 website.

Types of change requests

This form is to be used in requesting changes (whether creation, modification, or deletion) to elements of the *ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*. The types of changes that are possible are to 1) modify the reference information for an existing code element, 2) propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group; 3) retire a code element from use, including merging its scope of denotation into that of another code element, 4) split an existing code element into two or more new language code elements, or 5) create a new code element for a previously unidentified language variety. Fill out section 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 below as appropriate, and the final section documenting the sources of your information. The process by which a change is received, reviewed and adopted is summarized on the final page of this form.

Type of change proposed (check one):

1.	☐	Modify reference information for an existing language code element
2.	☐	Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group
3.	☐	Retire a language code element from use (duplicate or non-existent)
4.	☐	Expand the denotation of a code element through the merging one or more language code elements into it (retiring the latter group of code elements)

	5.	☐	Split a language code element into two or more new code elements
	6.	☒	Create a code element for a previously unidentified language

For proposing a change to an existing code element, please identify:

Affected ISO 639-3 identifier:

Associated reference name:

1. Modify an existing language code element

(a) What are you proposing to change:
☐ Language reference name; generally this is changed only if it is erroneous;
if usage is shifting to a new preferred form, the new form may be added (next box)
☐ Language additional names
☐ Language type (living, extinct, historical, etc.)
☐ Language scope (individual language or macrolanguage)

(b) What new value(s) do you propose:

(c) Rationale for change:

2. Propose a new macrolanguage or modify a macrolanguage group

(a) For an existing Macrolanguage, what change to its individual language membership do you propose:

(b) Rationale for change:

For a new Macrolanguage proposal, please also complete the form "Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3" (file name "ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc" or "ISO639-3_NewCode RequestForm.rtf"), which must also be submitted to fully document the intended meaning for the new macrolanguage.

3. Retire a language code element from use

(a) Reason for change:
☐ There is no evidence that the language exists.
☐ This is equivalent to another ISO 639-3 language.

(b) If equivalent with another code element, with which ISO 639-3 code element (identifier and name) is it equivalent:

(c) Rationale for change:

4. Expand the denotation of a code element through merging of one or more code elements

(a) List the languages (identifier and name) to be merged into this code element and retired from use:

(b) Rationale for change

5. Split a language code element into two or more code elements

(a) List the languages into which this code element should be split:

By the language identification criteria set forth in ISO 639-3, the simple fact of distinct identities is not enough to assign separate identifiers. The criteria are defined in the standard as follows:

> For this part of ISO 639, judgments regarding when two varieties are considered to be the same or different languages are based on a number of factors, including linguistic similarity, intelligibility, a common literature (traditional or written), a common writing system, the views of users concerning the relationship between language and identity, and other factors. The following basic criteria are followed:
>
> - Two related varieties are normally considered varieties of the same language if users of each variety have inherent understanding of the other variety (that is, can understand based on knowledge of their own variety without needing to learn the other variety) at a functional level.
>
> - Where intelligibility between varieties is marginal, the existence of a common literature or of a common ethnolinguistic identity with a central variety that both understand can be strong indicators that they should nevertheless be considered varieties of the same language.
>
> - Where there is enough intelligibility between varieties to enable communication, the existence of well-established distinct ethnolinguistic identities can be a strong indicator that they should nevertheless be considered to be different languages

(b) Referring to the criteria given above, give the rationale for splitting the existing code element into two or more languages:

(c) Does the language code element to be split represent a major language in which there already exists a significant body of literature and research? Are there contexts in which all the proposed separate languages may still be considered the same language—as in having a common linguistic identity, a shared (or undistinguished) body of literature, a written form in common, etc.? If so, please comment.

In order to complete the change request, the form "Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3" (file name "ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.doc" or "ISO639-

3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf") must also be submitted for each new identifier that is to be created. That step can be deferred until this form has been processed by the ISO 639-3 registrar.

6. Create a new language code element

(a) Name of missing language: Kaikavian, Kajkavski

(b) State the case that this language is not the same as or has not been included within any language that already has an identifier in ISO 639-3:

It does not have an identifier in ISO 639-3; Kaikavian speakers seem to be included under Croatian langauge, which contradicts linguistic reality that Kaikavian and official Croatia have low to no mutual intelligibility (except the words common to most Slavic languages); Kaikavian is more similar to Slovene than to standard Croatian.
Consequently it can not be a dialect of Croatian. Moreover, as noted by S. Ivšić in 1936., Kaikavian has its own dialects.

Some comments:
Croatian, Bosnian and Serbian langauges are mutually intelligible, since they share one common base (Stokavian dialect), whereas Kaikavian does not belong to Stokavian group. It is an older language than Stokavian dialects.

Kaikaiain and Slovene are mutually intelligible to a limited degree.

(A detail to mention: Close cultural and literary relations exist between Kaikavian language and Prekmurian language that is spoken in north-eastern neighbouring areas in Slovenia and Hungary, where Prekmurian speech appears to be lexically and grammatically closer to Kaikavian than to Slovene language.)

Reasons for this:
- Historically, speakers of Kaikavian language are descendants of Pannonian Slaves that settled down in the 6th century on the area of North Croatia, Slovenia, and parts of Austria and Hungary. There is archeological and anthropological evidence for continuity of settlements and culture in North Croatia (Kaikavian region) dating from 6th century until today.

- Typical non-Kaikavian Croatian speakers can hardly understand Kaikavian language. This fact is reflected in daily communication where Kaikavian speakers encounter Stokavian speakers: e.g. a Stokavian bus-driver in Kaikavian-speaking area does not understand inquiries of Kaikavian speaking travellers, Stokavian receptionist in ethno-village Kumrovec does not understand inquiries in Kaikavian. These are numerous, easily reproducible cases, which lead to lesser usage of Kaikavian in public, to the extent of Kaikavian being an endangered language today.

- There is more similarity in certain Kaikavian words to Russian or Slovak, than to Croatian language. E.g. Kaikavian day - "d(i)en - Russian "den", or "how", "so" are same both in Kaikavian and Russian: "kak", "tak".

- Usage of the vowel "e" in Kaikavian is older than Stokavian vowel "a" in comparable lexica. E.g. "lehko" vs. "lako"; "den" vs. "dan", "veter" vs. "vjetar".

- Kaikavian differs in grammar, declination and conjugation from Cro/Bos/Serb group, and also from Slovene.

- Kaikavian uses a lot diphthongs (e.g. "ie", "uo", "ae"), whereas neither Stokavian group nor Slovene does not have them (exception being dialects like Prekmurian that appear as already mentioned, closer to Kaikavian).

- Kaikavian dialects have more than five "a, e, i, o, u" vowels, usually going from seven to more than ten vowels.
Examples: /æ/ (meso, jezik), /ə/ (pes), /e/ (maček); /o/ (morje) /ø/ (gorica). More details see list of references - download of contemporary book "Sen je, a pesma ne".

- Kaikavian dialect of Medjimorje has 5 different sounds for "e", whereas Stokavian group does not know these sounds.

- There are huge lexical differences. For non-Kaikavian speakers even most trivial every-day phrases can be non-comprehensible. e.g.:

 - ENG: What will you drink? KAI: Kaj bu(de)š pil? CRO: Što ćeš piti? SLO: Kaj boš pil?

 - ENG: I like you.   KAI: Vidiš mi se   CRO: Sviđaš mi se. SLO: Všeč si mi.

-- ENG: Look over here.   KAI: Nalukni se.   CRO: Pogledaj.   SLO: Prežaj.

-- ENG: Do not break this bottle. KAI: Naj sporti tu flašu   CRO: Nemoj razbiti tu bocu
SLO: Naj zlomiti to buteljko.

-- ENG: Where is this bus going? KAI: Kam pelja tie autobus? CRO: Kuda vozi taj autobus?
SLO: Kam pelja ta avtobus?

 - Another distinctive feature of Kaikavian is the use of different future tense. Instead of Stokavian future I ("ću", "ćeš", and "će" + infinitive), Kaikavian speakers use future II ("bum", "buš" and "bu" + active verbal adjective). Example is the phrase above "What will you drink".

- Suffix for forming comparative and superlative adjectives is -š/i/a/e: liep, liepši, najliepši. (See Introduciton into grammar: http://trello.com/c/LyQslNph/23-kajkavska-gramatika-kaikavian-grammar-introduction)

- Active verbal adjective in singular masculine in the 1st and 3rd person ends with -l as opposed to standard Croatian -o.

- Diminutive ending for masculine singular is -ek or -ec, (plural -eki, -eci) as opposed to Stokavian -ić.

- Short masculine plural preferred (oblok → obloki; brod → brodi; znak → znaki)

- Alternation of phonemes k, g, h in the nominative plural, dative and locative cases does not occur (Kai: ruoka → ruoki, noga → nogi, svrha → svrhi vs. Croatian → ruci, → nozi, → svrsi). In other words, phonemes k, g and h do not change into c, z, s.

- Plural in genitive case looses the sufix (leta → let, krave → krav; sela → sel).

- For more details and samples on Kaikavian grammar see introduction in English: http://trello.com/c/LyQslNph/23-kajkavska-gramatika-kaikavian-grammar-introduction

- No distinction of č and ć (only č exists).

- Before syllabic /r/ an "e" is written/still spoken in the field (e.g. Zagorje).

- Stress placement very often on penult, and possible also on ultima (bregov, nogaj).

- Kaikavian language has a special accentuation system, first elaborated by Ivšić and called "Fundamental Kaikavian accentuation" in his work "Jezik Hrvata kajkavaca"/ "Language of Croatian Kaikavians"; In this work Ivšić also structured Kaikavian language into its four main dialectal areas.

- Ivšič found that there are basically three accents in Kaikavian: short, circumflex (long falling), acute (long rising); this classification is still valid.
(whereas Croatian has 4-way pitch system: rising short and long, falling short and long)

- Lončarić further refines this classification introducing five prosodems, where the first three units correspond with Ivšić's stress classification, adding to it further two unstressed units.

- Kaikavian accentuation differs from Croatian not only in number of accents: Stress is concentrated on the accentuated vowel resulting in reduction of unaccentuated vowels. Special accentuation characteristics are called metatonia (change of stress on the same position, alternation of circumflex into acute and acute into circumflex, neocircumflex: e.g. krâv) and metataxa (change of stress placement from middle syllable or penult to first syllable). More details see e.g. list of references Kapović 2008. ("Development of Croatian accentuation") and Lončarić 1993. (in Croatian).

- Kaikavian language shows relatively high degree of word borrowing from German, and to a lesser degree from Hungarian and Latin, whereas Stokavian borrows much more from Turkish language.

**Examples for German loanwords in Kaikavian: flaša (Flasche), cukor (Zucker), hamer (Hammer), tancati (tanzen), fieringe (Vorhänge), štienge (Stiege), cug (Zug), špancirati (spazieren), vanjkuš (Wangenkissen).
These German loanwords are used neither in Croatian language nor in Slovene.

- Despite of some internal variety of inflections, Kaikavian dialects are comprehensible to typical Kaikavian speaker, even without learning it at school. Examples: Poems of Ivan Goran Kovačič from the most Western Kaikavian speaking area (Gorski Kotar, Lukovdol) are easily understandable throughout whole Kaikavian region incl. the most eastern region (Podravina). Also poems by Kaikavian poet Fran Galovič from eastern region of Podravina are easily comprehensible in all other Kaikavian regions incl. the most western Gorski Kotar.

** Hystoric development of Kaikavian langauge **

- Today's term "Kajkavski"/Kaikavian denotes the authentic language of the people in Northern Croatia. The language's self-name went through transitions - until the 18th century Kaikavian was called "Slovenski" (lingua Slavonica) or Slovene in English.
- From 18th century until the mid of 19th century when its literature flourished, it was called "Horvatski" (Croatian).
- Transition of the Kaikavian language's self- name was: Slovenski -> Horvatski -> Kajkavski.

(Please note: the oldest name "Slovenski" denominated in 16th century a different language than it is today's Slovene, because today's Slovene is based on then called "Kranjski" language of North Slovenia.)

- Kaikavian language under the name "Horvatski" was official literary language of Croatia with its language center Zagreb until the 2nd half of 19th century, when feudal and new emerging burgois elites introduced through Illirian movement a new official language in Croatia, that was based on Stokavian-Jekavian dialect of Herzegovina. This Stokavian dialect is still today the base for official Croatian (as well as for Bosnian and Serbian). After the middle of 19th century, Kaikavian, then still called "Horvatski", was banned from public and institutional use. When Djuro Daničić made the 1st "Dictionary of Croatian or Serbian language" (1882.), he did not include Kaikavian words in it.
However Kaikavian continued to live as language of poets and spoken language of people in North Croatia.

** Summary of past and present usage of Kaikavian: **
  Kaikavian language served as literature language in Croatia since 16th. century and was taught at schools until the 2nd half of 19. century. Croatian aristocracy and scholars wrote and spoke in Kaikavian language - poems of Katarina Patačić in 1781.; Matija Smodek held first lecture at the Zagreb university in Croatian-still unknown to many, it was in Kaikavian language, because in 1832. Kaikavian was the "Horvatski jezik" meaning Croatian language.
Kaikavian literature, such as chronicles and dictionaries from 16th until the 19th. century is still understandable to Kaikavian speakers.
  However, as the language is not taught at schools, according to "Croatian national education standard" (provided to SIL), Kaikavian speakers are actually taught to forget their own language - knowledge of literary vocabulary, pronunciation, intonation and accentuation is disappearing - the consequence is that Kaikavian words are disappearing from collective memory, to a different degree in different regions.
  Kaikavian is now mainly spoken or sung, and in its literary form used mainly by poets and writers. In 20th century there are some great literature works, and Kaikavian speakers continue using their language their local Kaikavian dialacts, that still maintained the connection to literary Kaikavian language. E.g. Medjimurje dialect is still keeping many words from Kaikavian literary language, since in Medjimurje it was in use until 1918.

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Sources of information

Please use whichever of the points below are relevant in order to document the sources on which you have based the above proposal.

(a) First-hand knowledge. Describe:

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
Native Kaikavian speaker, learnt it from my grandmother. Many words that I learnt in every-day spoken language, allegedly belonging to local Medjimurje-dialect, exist and have been used in Kaikavian literature since 16th century in whole North Croatia and parts of Slovenia and Hungary.

(c) Knowledge from published sources (please give complete bibliographical references):

**ETHNOLOGICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOURCES **

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11. Navučni skup „KAJKAVSKI JEZIK, KNJIŽEVNOST I KULTURA ČEZ STOLETJA",
Krapina, 2012.
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11. Scientific symposium "Kaikavian language, literature and culture through centuries",
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Marijana Gušić: Praslavenska baština Međimurja. Godišnjak Gradskog muzeja Varaždina,
No. 4, Varaždin, 1970., 137-144

Željko Tomičić: Pogled u arheološko naslijeđe ranoga srednjovjekovlja Varaždina i njegove šire okolice, 800 godina slobodnoga kraljevskog grada Varaždina 1209-2009: Zbornik radova s međunarodnoga znanstvenoga skupa održanoga 3. i 4. prosinca 2009. u Varaždinu, Zagreb, Varaždin, 2009.

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(Zvonimir Bartolić and the Croats in neighboring countries with special overview of the Croats coming from the Pomurje region and living in Hungary.
URL: http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/104301)

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Čakovec, 1974.

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Robert Auty: Kajkavski književni jezik u svjetlu jezičnoga preporoda kod Slavena, Hrvatski dijalektološki zbornik, JAZU, knj. 6, Zagreb, 1982.

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Laszlo Hadrovics: Seit wann wird kajkavische Dialekt "hrvatski jezik" gennant?, Dona Slavica Henipontana in honorem Herbert Schlesniker, München, 1987.

Josip Hamm: Glose u Radovoj bibliji, Slovo, časopis staroslavenskoga instituta, No. 1, Zagreb, 1952.

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(Reprint: Alojz Jembrih (Ed.), Župa Pohoda Blažene Djevice Marije - Gradska knjižnica Velika Gorica, Staro Čiče, 2009.)

Juraj Habdelić: "Pervi otca našega Adama greh. I. Žalostno po njem vse človečanske nature porušenje. Stolmačeno in na kratkom popisano po Jurju Habdeliču, Tovaruštva Jezuševoga mašniku. Na spomenek odkud i kam smo po jednom smertnom grehu opali, na pobolšanje žitka našega po milošče i vrednosti smerti Kristuševe ku je on za nas podjel, da bi nas od smerti vekivečne oslobodil", Graz, 1674.

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Pobožne molitve iz vnogeh molitvenih knjig izebrane, Bratovčina Svete Device i Mučenice Barbare na Berdovečkom Polju, vu cirkve Sv. Vida, Wien, 1678.
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Director Krešimir Golik.

Movie "Tko pjeva, zlo ne misli" 1979., Mainly in Croatian with some Kaikavian words.
Director Krešimir Golik.

The change proposal process

A request to change the code set goes through a six-step process:

1. A user of ISO 639-3 proposes a change and submits it to the ISO 639-3 Registration Authority (ISO 639-3/RA) using this form.

2. The ISO 639-3 registrar processes the change request to verify that the request is compatible with the criteria set forth in the standard and to ensure that the submitter has supplied all necessary information. This may involve rounds of interaction with the submitter.

3. When the change request proposal is complete in its documentation (including all associated New Code Requests), the change request is promoted to "Proposed Change" status and the ISO 639-3 registrar posts the request on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA. Also at this time, an announcement is sent to anyone requesting notification of new proposals matching their specified criteria (region and/or language family of interest). Periodically, a message maybe sent to the general LINGUIST discussion list on Linguist List (http://linguistlist.org/issues/index.html), and other appropriate discussion lists, inviting individuals to review and comment on pending proposals. Anyone may request from the ISO 639-3 registrar to receive notification regarding proposals involving languages in a specific region of the world or specific language family.

4. Individuals may send comments to the ISO 639-3 registrar for compilation. The consensus of early reviews may result in promotion to "Candidate Status" (with or without amendment), or withdrawal of the change request, if the conclusion is that the request is not in keeping with the stated criteria of the ISO 639-3 standard.

5. Three months prior to the end of the annual cycle of review and update, a new notice is posted on the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA, and an announcement listing the Candidate Status Change Requests is posted to the LINGUIST discussion list and other discussion lists, as requested by their owners. All change requests are then open to further review and comment by any interested party for a period of three months. A Change Request received after the start of Candidacy phase must wait until the next annual cycle for consideration. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that a minimum of three months is allotted for the review of every proposal.

6. At the end of the formal review period, a given Change Request may be: 1) adopted as a whole; 2) adopted in part (specific changes implicit in the whole Change Request may be adopted separately); 3) rejected as a whole; or 4) amended and resubmitted for the next review cycle. All change requests remain permanently archived at the official web site of the ISO 639-3/RA.

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An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers:

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