

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: 2013-7-25

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Associated Change request number : 2013-018

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : hkj

(completed by Registration Authority)

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

1. NAMES and IDENTIFICATION

- a) Preferred name of language for code element denotation:
Kaikavian (Kajkavian)
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Kajkavski, (Horvatski - until the middle of 19th century)
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
Kajkavian, Kaykavian
- d) Reason for preferred name:
Name "Kaikavian" preserves the original spelling of "Kajkavski", yet it is close enough to usual but misspelled term "Kajkavian".
(Details: "Kaikavian" resembles the most to the original spelling of the autonym and preserves the connection with the denoting word "kaj" ("kaj" meaning what" and spelled like "khai") in Kaikavian, whereas alternate name "Kajkavian" is simply borrowed from its original written form into English without taking into consideration that "j" is spelled in English like in "judge".)

- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Croatian Kaikavians whose number is estimated to 1.3 million are the native speakers of Kaikaivan language. They form culturally and linguistically distinct group.
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: hok

Your suggestion will be taken into account, but the Registration Authority will determine the identifier to be proposed. The identifier 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
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recently extinct language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ancient language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Artificially constructed language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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:
Croatia, Hungary

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

Areas of use in North Croatia:

From Delnice in the West till Podravina in the East, from region of Medjmurje in North to village of Krapje in the South.

Main regions: Zagorje, Medjmurje, Turopolje, Prigorje, Podravina, Posavina, Pokuplje, Moslavina, Gorski kotar (partly)

Main cities: Varaždin, Čakovec, Samobor, Sv. Ivan Zelina, Jastrebarsko, Koprivnica, Krapina, Križevci,

Cities where used partially: Zagreb, Čazma, Karlovac, Kutina, Pitomača, Popovača, Petrinja, Sisak, Ozalj, Ogulin, Fužine, Čabar, Delnice.

Hungary: In Zala region: Murakerestur (Kerestur), Totszerdahely (Serdahel), Molnari (Mlinarci), Totszentmarton (Sumarton) Petrivente (Petriba), Semjénháza (Pustara)
Further used in Hidegség (Vedešin) and Fertőhomok (Umok) in North-West Hungary.

Natural geographical centre is Zagreb, however since majority in Zagreb does not speak Kaikavian anymore, we provide GPS coordinates for 3 centres of Kaikavian:

Krapina: Lat: 46.16049 Long: 15.87241

Varaždin (former major city of Croatia): Lat: 46.30575 Long: 16.33661

Jastrebarsko: Lat: 45.67177 Long: 15.65079

- 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:
Slovene.
Word borrowing occurred from German, and to lesser extent from Hungarian and Latin.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:

Extensive list of references and sources is provided in ChangeRequestForm.

There exist a wide variety of written and printed literature since 16th century like dictionaries, grammars, orthography, chronicles, liturgical works, and dramatic opus. Also there are translations of foreign literature into Kaikavian e.g. "Paradise Lost" by John Milton. Contemporary literature includes many poems, some novels, and dramas that are played in theatres. Numerous folk-songs exist that are sung and broadcasted since being known as most authentic. Other than folk-songs, there is no presence of Kaikavian in TV or radio anymore.

There are no newspapers in Kaikavian, although there are some columns in few newspapers that should carry on the stereotyped perception of Kaikavian language as funny dialect.

New Media:

Currently there is one Internet portal in Kaikavian (trnac.net) and two Social Media initiatives that use Kaikavian in its written communication.

TV and movies: There is a silent movie from 1933. showing the life of typical Kaikavian family with subtitles in Kaikavian ("Jedan dan u turopoljskoj zadruzi", title is in Stokavian meta-language).

There was a very popular TV series "Gruntovčani" in Kaikavian language

(<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0072509/>).

There are regular public manifestations where various Kaikavian folk-songs are sung and broadcasted.

A scientific symposium is held every year in Krapina called "Kaikavian language, literature and culture through centuries" where historic and contemporary Kaikavian literature is discussed.

In Sv. Ivan Zelina there is a festival of contemporary Kaikavian literature every year. Here are two recent books published in 2013 available for download:

- Book "Sen je, a pesma ne" includes poems from different places of Kaikavian region:

http://www.pouzelina.hr/images/stories/Recitali/32/Sen_je_a_pesma_ne.pdf

- Book "Stare prigorske navade" with special Kaikavian vowels:

http://www.pouzelina.hr/images/stories/Recitali/32/Stare_prigorske_navade.pdf

- 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?:

It is officially recognized as dialect of official Croatian. Official representatives of Zagorje region speak of it as language in public, but so far no official policies have been created. However, since Kaikavian and Croatian are low to not mutually intelligible, Kaikavian can not be a dialect of Croatian.

Kaikavian has not been taught in schools since the 2nd half of 19th century (in region of Medjimurje it was also taught and books published until 1918.).

There are some contemporary attempts to reintroduce Kaikavian into schools as facultative subject.

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

Most Kaikavian speakers consider themselves as modern day-Croats. Many are still ashamed to use their Kaikavian in public since Kaikavian was marked as unwanted language by the elites in the last 150 years. Language of the elites was Stokavian (or standard Croatian), so many Kaikavians neglected their own language in exchange for social prestige and career.

In the last 100-150 years Kaikavian was perceived under the stereotype of being "peasant dialect" rather than a language, which is a dogma that is in no way scientifically founded (since there are numerous books in Kaikavian and also Croatian aristocracy of 18th century wrote poems in Kaikavian). This public stereotype was created because Kaikavian cultural identity has been suppressed by authoritarian regimes of former Yugoslavian states. Despite of unfavorable circumstances, Kaikavian was preserved in literature on one side and on the other side as spoken language in more rural areas, or such areas with less Stokavian influence.

Today Kaikavians still speak Kaikavian between themselves and learn it at home as their mother tongue.

They start learning official Croatian at kindergarden or at school, and are later using standard Croatian for communication with authorities or in non-familiar public areas.

Due to the facts listed above and the fact that literary Kaikavian language is not taught in schools, typical user of Kaikavian hardly ever writes in it, so the written domain is almost exclusively reserved for artistic expressionists.

Current situation leads to loss of Kaikavian words, grammar, vocals and acentuation. Thus Kaikavian language is seriously endangered. Actions based on principles of cultural and linguistic diversity have been started to ensure its broader usage and inclusion into educational and communication systems in Croatia, according to UNESCO.

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:

- b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:
Native speaker, learnt Kaikavian from my grandmother.

- c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
Extensive list of reference and sources is provided in the "Request for Change" 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>