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: 2014-8-31

Name of Primary Requester: Jan van Steenbergen

E-mail address: ijzeren.jan (at) gmail (dot) com

Names, affiliations and email addresses of additional supporters of this request:
Vojtěch Merunka <vmerunka (at) gmail (dot) com> (Czech University of Life Sciences, Neoslavonic.org, Izviestija.info),
Steeven Radzikowski <steeven (at) medzuslovjanski (dot) com> (Interslavic.com),
Anna Maria Meyer <anna (hyphen) maria (dot) meyer (at) uni (hyphen) bamberg (dot) de> (Bamberg University)

Associated Change request number : 2014-053   (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : isv   (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:
Interslavic

b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:
Medžuslovjanski

c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:
The name "Interslavic" can be translated into any language, f.ex. Межславянский язык (Russian), Міжслов'янська мова (Ukrainian), Język międzysłowiański (Polish), Междуславянски език (Bulgarian), Interslavisch (Dutch, German), Tarpslaviškoji kalba (Lithuanian), etc.
"Slovianski" and "Neoslavonic" are the names of the projects that Interslavic is based on, and they are still used frequently as well.

d) Reason for preferred name:
The name "Interslavic" was chosen in 2011 as the name for the umbrella language that unites Slovianski and Neoslavonic. Since that time, Slovianski has been discontinued as a separate project, and Neoslavonic officially calls itself "a dialect of Interslavic".
Today's Interslavic is very similar to a project from the 1950s with the same name. The name itself was first proposed in 1907 by Ignac Hošek.

e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
Several hundreds of L2 users.

f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: isv

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:
All Slavic speaking countries, a few users in other countries (USA, Germany, Britain, France, Netherlands etc.), and the Internet.

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

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
n/a

3. MODALITY AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

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

b) Language family, if classified; origin, if artificially constructed:
Constructed language based on the Slavic languages. As a constructed language, it can be classified as follows:
Constructed languages > International auxiliary languages > Zonal constructed languages > Pan-Slavic languages.

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:
Interslavic is based on equal treatment of all Slavic languages, "by systematically providing the largest common denominator of the Slavic languages, both in terms of grammar, orthography, syntax, and vocabulary." As a result, the language is largely based on the common inherited vocabulary, and to ensure consistency, a model of regular derivation

from Proto-Slavic is used. International vocabulary happens frequently as well.
As a result, Interslavic is closest to Proto-Slavic and Old Church Slavonic, of which it is essentially a modernized and simplified version.

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
Interslavic is mostly used on the Internet for direct communication between members of the community and for communication with other Slavs. Furthermore, there are numerous translations of stories and articles, as well texts written directly in Interslavic. Most of "The Little Prince" has been translated.
Furthermore, there are several websites in and/or about Interslavic.
There is an online news portal, http://www.izviestija.info. There is also a wiki, http://isv.wikinet.org (mirror at http://slovianski.wikia.com/).
A radio station in Prague transmits programs in Interslavic every two weeks (http://www.tyflonet.com/siciliano/dupa/).

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?:
No formal status.
In 2012 and 2013 summer courses have been organized at Prague University, financed by Grundtvig programme of the European Union.

c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
Mostly used on the Internet and by travellers.

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:
I am one of the authors of the project. For the rest, see the Change Request form.

b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):
Internet sources:
- http://www.medzuslovjanski.com (Interslavic grammar, dictionary, etc.)
- http://www.interslavic.com (Interslavic lexicon)
- http://www.neoslavonic.org/ (Main page of Neoslavonic)
- http://steen.free.fr/interslavic/links.html#wikipedia (list of Wikipedia articles about Interslavic)
- http://steen.free.fr/interslavic/press.html (bibliography)
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5lUKRC5FXI ("Towards a Unified Slavic Language" - presentation at the Fourth Language Creation Conference, Groningen 2011)

Dissertation about Interslavic:
- Anna-Maria Meyer, Wiederbelebung einer Utopie. Probleme und Perspektiven slavischer Plansprachen im Zeitalter des Internets (Bamberger Beiträge zur Linguistik 6) (Bamberg: Univ. of Bamberg Press, 2014, ISBN 978-3-86309-233-7).

Other printed sources:
- Věra Barandovská-Frank, "Panslawische Variationen", in: Cyril Brosch & Sabine Fiedler eds., Florilegium Interlinguisticum. Festschrift für Detlev Blanke zum 70. Geburtstag (Peter Lang Internationaler Verlag der Wissenschaften, Frankfurt am Main, 2011, ISBN 978-3-631-61328-3), pp. 209-236.
- Katarzyna Knapik-Gawin, "„Nowe" i „stare" języki słowiańskie – ewolucja slawistycznych klasyfikacji w ciągu ostatniego 20-lecia", in: Jan Vorel et al., Slavica iuvenum XII. Mezinárodní setkání mladých slavistů pořádané pod záštitou Slavistické společnosti Franka Wollmana, vyd. 1 (Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě, Ostrava, 2011, ISBN 978-80-7368-637-6), pp. 80-85.
- Vojtěch Merunka, Jazyk novoslovienskij (Praha, 2010, ISBN 978-80-87313-51-0).
- Vojtěch Merunka, Neoslavonic zonal constructed language (České Budějovice, 2012, ISBN 978-80-7453-291-7).
- Л.П. Рупосова, "История межславянского языка", in: Вестник Московского государственного областного университета (Московский государственный областной университет, 2012 no. 1, pp. 51-56.
- Дора Солакова, "Съвременни опити за създаване на изкуствен общославянски език", in: Езиков свят – Orbis Linguarum, Issue no.2/2010 (Югозападен Университет "Неофит Рилски", Blagoevgrad, 2010, ISSN 1312-0484), pp. 246-251.

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