ISO 639-3 Registration Authority

Request for Change to ISO 639-3 Language Code

Change Request Number: 2014-056 (completed by Registration authority)

Date: 2014-7-3

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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_NewCodeRequestForm.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 literary language (Kajkovski književni jezik)

(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:

Kaikavian literary language was polyfunctional, normed and stylistically differentiated idiom that served as literature language since 16th century until the 2nd half of 19. ct. in parts of Austro-Hungarian empire that are today in Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary/Austria.

Kaikavian literary language (further also referred to as KLL) is recognized among scholars and institutions as unique language.

KLL does not have yet an identifier in ISO 639-3. The present ISO code "hrv" code for Croatian language relates to standard Croatian language that was created after the Kaikavian literary language was removed from official & public use.

Details:
Kaikavian literary language is not included within the standard Croatian language (ISO 639-2/3 code "hrv") because:
- it is agreed by linguists that KLL does not belong to Neo-Stokavian dialect.
Since Neo-Stokavian dialect is the defining element for standard Croatian language with ISO 639-2/3 code "hrv" and also for BCS languages with ISO 639-3 macrolanguage code "hbs", KLL is neither included in "hrv" code, nor in "hbs" macrolanguage.
- ISO 639-2/3 "hrv" code is based on national boundaries of Croatia. At the times of Kaikavian literary language there was no Croatia as it exists today. KLL was used in regions of Austro-Hungarian Empire that by far exceed todays borders of Croatia or are not associated with it today. The area of KLL-usage was divided in 20th ct. among Croatia, Slovenia, and Hungary.
The area in todays Croatia where KLL was in use, was originally called Slavonia since beginning of Middle Ages.

Kaikavian literary language is not the same as today spoken Kaikavian dialect.
KLL is linguistically and chronologically well defined literary language which comprises dictionaries, grammars, orthographies, historical and legal documents, spiritual and ethical books, specialized literature and works of fiction.
It was a standard for literature in Slavic Austro-Hungarian region called Slavonia and later for short time also Horvatska (where "Horvatska" is always associated with KLL as opposed to later Stokavian name "Hrvatska" that came after KLL).

The age of Kaikavian literary language begins with the 1st printed book in KLL - Decretum by Ivan Pergošić in 1574. The language was called Slovenski, and its main region was Slavonia or Slovenje with its centres Zagreb & Varaždin. As stated, Slavonia or Slovenje exceeded the borders of todays Croatia in the North. Areas that later came to today's Slovenia were also included in this Kaikavian Slavonia implicetely or explictely (Prekmurje belonged to Zagreb bishopric, Prlekija, Haloze, parts on the East of Zagorje belonged to...
Since 18th to mid 19th ct. in parallel with name "Slovenski/Slavinski" also the name "Horvatski" was used for KLL. So the name of the language (and name of the country Slavonia) changed, but the language and the literature kept its continuity until the mid of 19th century, when Neo-Stokavian dialect was proclaimed to be the new language under the name "Hrvatski". KLL was not taken into the new official language because at Vienna agreement 1850. it was decided to use only Neo-Stokavian dialect for the new language. Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (then JAZU, now HAZU) was one of the main creators of this new standard language, and it published the 1st "Dictionary of Croatian or Serbian language" leaving out words of Kaikavian literary language.

KLL was explored in the project initiated by Miroslav Krleža and Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts - 'Dictionary of Croatian Kaikavian literary language'. This was Academy's 2nd big lexicographic undertaking after the 'Dictionary of Croatian or Serbian language'. The 'Dictionary of Kaikavian literary language' builds upon more than 400 hundred literary sources. Its creation was done by Institute for Croatian language and linguistics, and is still not finished.

Kaikavian literary language and standard Croatian have very low to no mutual intelligibility (except the words common to most Slavic languages). Kaikavian literary language is more similar to Slovene.

Historically, speakers of Kaikavian literary language were descendants of Pannonian Slaves that settled down in the 6th century on the area of North Croatia, Slovenia, and parts of Austria and Hungary. According to linguists, Kaikavian already became a distinct dialect around 800. There is archeological and anthropological evidence for continuity of settlements and culture in North Croatia, and surrounding former Kaikavian areas, dating from end of 6th century until today, as well as historical sources.

- Typical Croatian-only speakers can hardly understand Kaikavian literary language. That is why texts in Kaikavian literary language when taught at schools or reprinted are always accompanied by dictionaries that translate it into Croatian.

Some charactereristics of Kaikavian literary language:

- Many words of Kaikavian literary language are similar or same like Slovak, Chech and Russian. E.g. Kaikavian day - "den" - Russian "den", or "how", "so" are same both in Kaikavian and Russian: "kak", "tak".
- The "e" in KLL words is older than Croatian vowel "a" in comparable lexica. E.g. "lehko" vs. "lako"; "den" vs. "dan", "veter" vs. "vjetar".
- Kaikavian literary language differs in grammar, declination and conjugation from Croatian and also from Slovene. See also online resources at the end of this chapter for more details.

Kaikavian literary language preserved the dative, locative and instrumental cases distinction: D "k ženam", L "pri ženah", I "z ženami"

- Kaikavian literary language mostly uses five vowels: a, e, i, o, u, however "e" can be read
as open 'e' or closed 'e' Examples: /æ/ (meso, jezik), /æ/ (pes), /e/ (maček).

- There are huge lexical differences between KLL and Croatian:


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


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

- Eng: Where is cab bus going? KAI: Kam pelja tie fiaker CRO: Kamo vozi ta kočija? SLO: Kam pelja ta kočija?

- A distinctive feature of Kaikavian literary language is the use of different future tense. Instead of Stokavian future I ("ću", "ćeš", and "će" + infinitive), KLL use sfuture II ("budem", "budeš" and "bude" + active verbal adjective). Example is the phrase above "What will you drink".

- Supine with verb of motion: "idem spat"

- 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-kaikavka-gramatika-kaikavka-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 loosest the sufjx (leta → let, krave → krav; sela → sel).

- Plural 2nd person imperative has often sufjx –ete (budete)

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

- Preserved Proto-Slavic consonant group *čr- (črešnja)

- Preserved Proto-Slavic form *šč (puščati)

- Proto-Slavic forms *stj i *skj manifest as -šč (proščenje, klješča, piščalka, puščati, iščem,
trešče (from treska)) -> like in oldest Church Slavonic manuscript Kiev Misal

- Secondary group staj is -stj (listjé, kostjú, smetjé), secondary zdaj is -zdj (grozdje)
- Palatal "rj" (škarje/škoar(i)je, odgovarjati, zorja, morje)
- Before syllabic /r/ an "e" is written: černi (=black), tern (=thorn), serce (=heart)
- Protetic v- before -u i -o (vusnica, vugurek, vuho, vulica, vu, vogel), meaning words cannot start with "u-"
- "j-" before vowel (jogenj, joko, jana, jembrelo, Jambrovič)
- Words do not start with "e", except loan-words from Latin
- Stress placement in spoken KLL was very often on penult, and possible also on ultima (bregov, nogaj).

- Kaikavian literature language followed in speech its distinct accentuation system, that was elaborated by Ivšić and called "Fundamental Kaikavian accentuation" in his work "Jezik Hrvata kajkavaca"/ "Language of Croatian Kaikavians".

- Ivšić found that there are basically three accents in Kaikavian spoken language - valid also for pronunciation of KLL: 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)

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

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

- There is a Bible in Kaikavian literary language called "Bible of Vrhovac", including New Testament and Psalter, written by Robert Gusič et al. at the begin of 19th ct., but it was never published. According to Danijel Berković, lecturer of Hebrew language and Old Testament from "Matija Vlačić Ilirik"-faculty and Bible translator, Bible in Kaikavian literary language is stylistically and lexically superior to translations in Croatian language.

In order to complete the change request, the form “Request for New Language Code Element in ISO 639-3” (file name “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequest.doc” or “ISO639-3_NewCodeRequestForm.rtf”) must also be submitted to more fully document the new language.
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:
   Reading books in Kaikavian literary language

(b) Knowledge through personal communication. Describe:

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

   ONLINE RESOURCES:

   Bilingual descriptive grammar of Kaikavian literary language in German and KLL (called "Horvatsko-Slavinski"):

   Jezičnica Horvatsko-Slavinska, Jozef Gjurkovečki, Printed in Pesta, 1826.
   (please use "Save as" to download).

   Bilingual Dictionary of Kaikavian literary language (called Slovene, and dedicated to Slovene-Kajkavians, and to Croatians too - Croatian language at that time was closer to KLL because Croatian then was not base don Neo-Stokavian dialect, so it was more mutually comprehensible, but still - two languages)

   Juraj Habelić: Dictionar ili Réchi Szlovenske zvexega ukup zebrane, u red postaulyene, i Diachkemi zlahkotene trudom Jurja Habelicha, masnika Tovarustva Jesusevoga, na pomoch napredka u diachkom navuku skolneh mladenczeu horvatszkoga i szlovenszkoga naroda., Građec, 1670.
   (Juraj Habelič, "Dictionary or Slovene Words taken together from a lot, ordered and translated in Latin by effort of Juraj Habelič, clerk of Jesuite order, to help the progress in Latin of students of Croatian and Slovene folk", Graz, 1670.
   Search for both Latin and KLL words possible:
   http://crodip.ffzg.hr/habelic/default.aspx

   ** LINGUISTIC AND PHILOLOGICAL SOURCES **

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

   summary in English: Bestiary in the Psalter of the Croatian Bible translation of the Kajkavian language type
   URL: http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/136803
Ivan Cesarec: Tri i pol stoljeća hrvatskokajkavske dramske i scenske riječi, Kajkavianna croatica - Hrvatska kajkavska riječ, Zagreb, 1996.

URL: https://www.academia.edu/183047/Architectures_of_Knowledge_and_Literary_Tradition_A_History_of_the_Almanac_in_Croatia

Vladimir Gudel: Stare kajkavske drame, in "Vienac", No. 46-51, Zagreb, 1900.


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

Stjepan Ivšić: Jezik Hrvata kajkavaca, Ljetopis JAZU 48, 47-88, 1936.


Alojz Jembrih: "Vrhovčeva Biblija" - je li joj se iznova u trag ušlo?, KAIROS, br. 1, p. 89-101, 2012., summary in English: The Bible of Vrhovac: Has it been rediscovered?
URL: http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/124252

Kristian Lewis, Barbara Štebih: NAZIVI ZA VRSTE RIJEČI U HRVATSKOME KAJKAVSKOME KNJIŽEVNOM JEZIKU, Rasprave Instituta za hrvatski jezik i jezikoslovlje 30, Zagreb, 2004.e


(Abstract in French. URL: http://hrcak.srce.hr/file/102996)
** BOOKS IN KAIKAVIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE - Short Selection **


Tituš Brezovački: Matijaš Grabancijaš dijak, Zagreb, 1804.

Hilarion Gašparoti: Cvet Sveteh ali življenje i čini svecev, Wien, 1761.


Nikola Krajačević: Sveti evangeliomi, Graz, 1651.

Ignac Kristijanović: Ezopuševe basne, Zagreb, 1843.

Tomaš Mikloušič: Izbor dugovanj' vsakoverstneh za hasen i razveselenje služečeh, Zagreb, 1821.


Ivan Pergošič, Decretum, Nedelišče, 1574.  
(First printed Kaikavian book)  
(Reprint: Zvonimir Bartolić (Ed.), Matica hrvatska / Zrinski, Čakovec, 2003.)

Antun Vramec, Kronika (vezda znovič spravljena...), Varaždin, 1578.  
(Reprint: Alojz Jembrih (Ed.), HAZU - Krščanska Sadašnjost, Zagreb, 1992.)

Antun Vramec, Postilla (na vse leto po nedelne dni ..), Varaždin, 1586.  
(Reprint: Alojz Jembrih (Ed.), HAZU - Krščanska Sadašnjost, Zagreb - Varaždin, 1990.)

Katarina Zrinski: Putni tovaruš, Venice, 1661.  
(Reprint: Zvonimir Bartolić, Tomo Blažeka (Eds.), Matica Hrvatska Ogranak Čakovec, Čakovec - Zagreb, 2005.)

Franjo Žigrović Pretočki: Razgovor med jednim varoščanom i jednom seljakom, bivšem kmetom, Varaždin, 1848.  
(Reprint in: Alojz Jembrih: Na izvorima hrvatske kajkavske riječi)


** Grammar of Kaikavian literary language - SELECTION **

Jozef Gjurkovečki: Jezičnica Horvatsko-Slavinska, Printed in Pesta, 1826.  
download link above under ONLINE RESOURCES

Ignac Kristijanović: Grammatik der kroatischen Mundart, Agram, 1837.

(A constrative grammar, giving also the grammar for Kaikavian langauge)

Ignac Szentmartony (Junior): Einleitung zur kroatischen Sprachlehre für Teutsche, sine loco (Varaždin), 1783.

** Orthography of Kaikavian literary language**

Naputchenye za Horvatzki prav chteti y piszati, Budipešta, 1808.  

Ljudevit Gaj: Kratka osnova horvatsko-slavenskog pravopisanja poleg mudroljubnep, narodnep i prigospodarneh temeljep i zrokop, Budimpešta, 1830.
** Dictionaries of Kaikavian literary language: SELECTION **

Juraj Habdelić: Dictionar ili reči slovenske z vekšega vkup zebrane, Gradcz (Graz), 1670. (Reprint: Krščanska sadašnjost, Zagreb, 1989.)

link under ONLINE RESOURCES


Božidar Finka et al.: Rječnik hrvatskoga kajkavskoga književnog jezika, JAZU, Vol. 1-12, Zagreb, 1984.-2011. (Modern Dictionary of Croatian Kaikavian literary language, in 12 volumes, still unfinished due to huge word pool and literature. It uses more than 400 lexical sources in Kaikavian literary language.)

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.

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
E-mail: iso639-3@sil.org

An email attachment of this completed form is preferred.

Sources of documentation for ISO 639-3 identifiers: