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

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Name of Primary Requester: Mr. Gavra Koljesar

E-mail address: gkoljesar at gmail dot com

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

Dr. Prof. Aleksander D. Duličenko, Department of Slavic Filology, University of Tartu, Estonia
aleksd at list dot ru

Dr. Julian Ramač, Prof. emeritus, Department of Rusyn Studies, University of Novi Sad, Vojvodina, Serbia
ramacyu at gmail dot com

Dr. Prof. Mihajlo Fejsa, Department of Rusyn Studies, University of Novi Sad, Vojvodina, Serbia
fejsam at gmail dot com

Master Helena Medeši, linguist, retired
medesi at stcable dot net

Associated Change request number : 2019-016 (completed by Registration Authority)
Tentative assignment of new identifier : rju (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:
      South Rusyn language

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

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

   d) Reason for preferred name:
      Reason is explained in ISO639-3 Registration Authority Request for Change to ISO-3 Language Code.(on the Wikipedia there is Rusyn language of Preshov's variant, Slovakia)  
      three letter identifier rue  but it is different from Bacs-Srem's / Vojvodina's of the Rysyn language or South Rusyn language. South Rusyn language has elements of both the East Slavic and West Slavic languages, but it's that the Preshov variant of the Rusyn language belongs to a group of East Slavic languages, while the Bacs-Srem / Vojvodina variant of the Rusyn language (South Rusyn) belongs to a group of West Slavic languages.

   e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):
      Rusnaci or South Rusyns
f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: rju

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/iso639-3/types.asp)

For individual languages, also complete:

b) Countries where used:
   Serbia, Croatia

c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:
   Northern part of Serbia, in province of Vojvodina (regions Bacska and Srem). Rusyns mostly live in eight townships in Vojvodina: Kula, Vrbas, Zabalj, Novi Sad, Backa Topola, Subotica, Sid, Sremska Mitrovica and in eight villages: Bačinci, Berkasovo, Bikić Dol in Srem and Djeurdjevo, Gospodjinci, Kucura, Novo Orohovo and Ruski Kerestur in Bacska. Villages with Rusyn majority are: Ruski Kerestur, Kucura and Bikić Dol. Cultural center is Rusyn town of Ruski Kerestur 45° 34’ 0" N, 19° 25’ 0” E

d) Eastern part of Croatia, region Slavonia, villages are: Cultural center Petrovci 44° 57’ 54.00", 19° 58’ 33.60", Miklusevci, Andrijevci, Andrijasevci, Gunja, Rajevo Selo, Piskorevci and cities Vukovar, Vinkovci and Zagreb

e) 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:
   origin: Proto Slavic, 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:
East Slovak language (Vichodnoslovensky), Slovak, Polish, partly West Ukrainian dialects

4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE
a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:
In the last 100 years were published more than 420 books (novels, poetry, short stories), Annual Calendar every year, dozens and dozens textbooks for schools, magazines for Culture, Education and Science "Svetlosc", same profile "Studia ruthenica" annual issue of Society for Rusyn language, Literature, and Culture, "Nova Dumka", Serbian-Rusyn Dictionary, Rusyn-Serbian Dictionary, Dictionary of Rusyn People language, Bible in Rusyn language...

b) Weekly newspaper "Ruske slovo", monthly magazine for youth MAK, monthly magazine for children "Zahradka"; RUSNAK (Rusyn), magazine of Rusyn Matka; Radio Novi Sad, Rusyn editorial staff (4 hour daily of Rusyn program); TV Vojvodina, Rusyn editorial staff (4 and half hours of Rusyn program weekly) a couple local radio stations broadcast dayly program in Rusyn language, internet News agency "RuthenPress",

c) 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?:
In Vojvodina six languages are in official use (Serbian, Hungarian, Romanian, Slovakian, RUSYN, and Croatian); In Parliament of province Vojvodina there are six translator services for members of Parliament, in some municipality Rusyn language is in official use (Kula, Vrbas, Novi Sad, Zabalj, Sid...). Tables with street names in villages where Rusyn lives are bi-lingual, name of street in Serbian in Rusyn. Bi-lingual traffic signs, for example traffic sign stating Ruski Krstur / Ruski Kerestur is bi-lingual and written in Cyrillic and Latin alphabet

d) The Rusyn community had a Rusyn language presence from the children's nursery through the university level. In Ruski Krstur, Kucura and Djurdjevo there are Rusyn primary schools. Rusyns have daycares in Rusyn language, primary schools, high school in Rusyn language, Rusyn in Vojvodina have Department of Rusyn Studies at University of Novi Sad. This department of Rusyn studies was the FIRST in the World!

e) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:
South Rusyn languag is in use in: Education, Administration, Science, Religious life, Theatre, Topographical inscriptions, Personal correspondence. Rusyns in Vojvodina have Society for Rusyn Language, Literature and Culture; Professional theatre; Ruska matka organization, Institute for Rusyn culture in Vojvodina...
**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:

c) Knowledge from published sources. Include known dictionaries, grammars, etc. (please give complete bibliographical references):

**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  
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:**

LinguistList. Constructed Languages. [http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html](http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/GetListOfConstructedLgs.html)