

# 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: 2019 Aug 27

Name of Primary Requester:

E-mail address: kirkmiller at gmail dot com

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

Associated Change request number : 2019-050

(completed by Registration Authority)

Tentative assignment of new identifier : ckm

(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:  
Chakavian literary language
- b) Autonym (self-name) for this language:  
*čakavski, čekavski* etc. in modern standard Croatian
- c) Common alternate names and spellings of language, and any established abbreviations:  
Čakavian
- d) Reason for preferred name:  
'Chakavian/Čakavian' is universal in English.
- e) Name and approximate population of ethnic group or community who use this language (complete individual language currently in use):  
unknown. Croatian Wikipedia makes an unsupported claim that 12% of Croats speak Chakavian. Ca. 50,000 speakers of 'Croatian' in the Burgenland area, most of whom speak Chakavian. [<http://www.hrvatskicentar.at/hrvatsko/geschichte.htm>]
- f) Preferred three letter identifier, if available: cka

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
- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Living language   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Nearly extinct/secondary use only (includes languages in revival) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 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:  
Croatia, diaspora primarily in Austria and Hungary. Historically in Austria-Hungary, the Republic of Ragusa (16th-century poetry), etc.
- c) Region within each country: towns, districts, states or provinces where used. Include GPS coordinates of the approximate center of the language, if possible:  
Modern Chakavian spoken in Istra, Kvarner Bay and the Dalmatian coast of Croatia, as well as the Burgenland area in Austria and Hungary.
- 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  
Attested from the 13th c, standard literary language from the 15th to 18th c., continues largely for poetry up to present in Croatia, and with minority language status in Austria.

### 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:  
Shtokavian (Serbo-Croatian)

### 4. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

- a) What written literature, inscriptions or recordings exist in this language? Are there newspapers, radio or television broadcasts, etc.?:  
The oldest written form of Croatian. Developed as the literary language from the 15th century. The first Croatian dictionary was Chakavian. There was a rich Renaissance literature. Often written in Glagolitic script up to 17th century. Declined as a literary language in the 18th century, and especially with the official switch to Stokavian in the 19th. Lyrical poetry in the 20th century (Vladimir Nazor, Drago Gervais, the journal *Čakavska rič* by the Književni krug Split [Split Literary Circle] from 1971, etc.), and popular

music (Ča-val “Cha-wave”) with ongoing popular song festivals. The Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (HAZU) put out a multivolume dictionary of the literary language in 2006.

- 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?:  
Burgenland Croatian is a recognized minority language in Austria; the written language is Chakavian (Comrie & Corbett).
- c) Comment on factors of ethnolinguistic identity and informal domains of use:  
Ethnically Croat. Use for poetry and song in Croatia.

## 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):  
(in change request)

### 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: HYPERLINK "http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp"<http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp>  
Email: HYPERLINK "mailto:iso639-3@sil.org"[iso639-3@sil.org](mailto: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