

Ethnologue: Languages of Argentina

Twenty-sixth edition data

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Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023.
Ethnologue: Languages of the World. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas:
SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ELP	Endangered Languages Project
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
INDEC	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
OSV	Object-Subject-Verb
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Argentina that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 56 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Argentina. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Autonym. *Users*: Country user population. Population stability comment. Population remarks. Monolingual population. Ethnic population. *Location*: Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Special cases. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Remarks on use of the language. Domains of use. User age range. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in education. Publications and use in media. Revitalization efforts. Language development agencies. *DLS*: Digital support. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: Non-indigenous. General remarks. Religion. *Map*: Map page. *Worldwide*: Total population in all countries. Other countries where used.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/methodology/#languagePages> for a full description of these information elements. If the autonym contains the “?” character, this indicates a complex non-Roman character that the PDF-creating software we are using is not able to render. We regret the inconvenience.

The “Language Map” (page 25) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 26) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 31) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Province” (page 37) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Argentina and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 38) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 40) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 41) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 140 unique names are associated with the 56 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 45). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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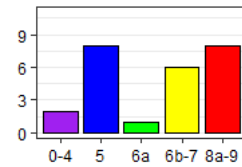
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Country Overview

Name of country	Argentina
Other names	Argentine Republic
Population	45,809,000 (2021 census)
Principal language	Spanish
Literacy rate	99% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	2,056,000
International conventions	CDE (1963), CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1986), ILOCITP (2000), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Acebes 1966, Campbell 1997, Crevels 2007, Tovar 1961

Language counts

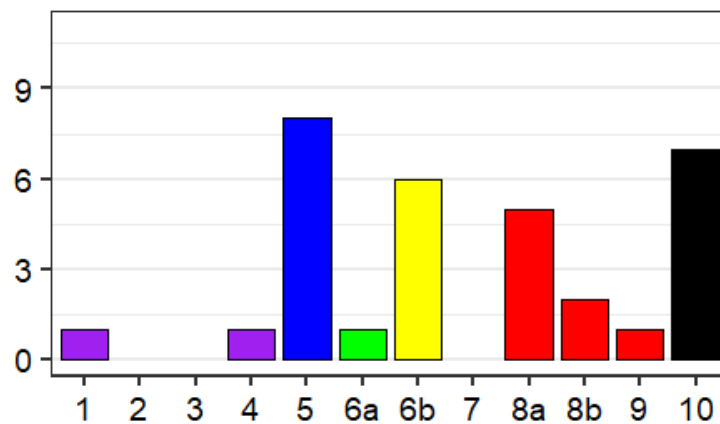
The number of established languages listed for Argentina is 32. Of these, 25 are living and 7 are extinct. Of the living languages, 14 are indigenous and 11 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 8 are developing, 1 is vigorous, 6 are in trouble, and 8 are dying. Also listed are 24 unestablished languages.



See the next page for an explanation of the summary categories for language vitality used in the above counts and graph.

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Argentina with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 31) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



The color coding of the bars in the histogram above matches the color scheme used in the summary profile graph on the preceding page. In this scheme, the EGIDS levels are grouped as follows:

- Purple = Institutional (EGIDS 0–4) — The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.
- Blue = Developing (EGIDS 5) — The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
- Green = Vigorous (EGIDS 6a) — The language is in vigorous use among all generations and remains unstandardized.
- Yellow = In trouble (EGIDS 6b–7) — Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.
- Red = Dying (EGIDS 8a–9) — The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.
- Black = Extinct (EGIDS 10) — The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Argentina. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers three numerical tabulations of the living established languages of Argentina and their users: by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Argentina by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 26) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

The *Count* column gives the number of living established languages within the specified population range. The *Percent* column gives the share of the count for that population range as a percentage of the total number of languages given at the bottom of the Count column. The *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sum of the percentage of languages going from top to bottom in the column.

The *Total* column gives the total L1 population of all the languages in the given range category. The second *Percent* column gives the percentage of the total country population as estimated at the bottom of the Total column. Note that if the table has a row for Unknown, representing languages for which the *Ethnologue* does not have a population estimate, the calculation of population percentage is not able to take those languages into account. The final *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sums of the population percentages going from top to bottom in the column.

Table 1: Distribution of languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	4.0	4.0%	44,400,000	95.12801	95.12801%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	4.0	8.0%	1,120,000	2.39963	97.52763%
100,000 to 999,999	2	8.0	16.0%	852,000	1.82543	99.35306%
10,000 to 99,999	7	28.0	44.0%	265,400	0.56863	99.92169%
1,000 to 9,999	8	32.0	76.0%	35,350	0.07574	99.99743%
100 to 999	3	12.0	88.0%	1,200	0.00257	100.00000%
1 to 9	1	4.0	92.0%	1	0.00000	100.00000%
0	1	4.0	96.0%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	1	4.0	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	25	100.0		46,673,951	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Argentina by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 31) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Argentina. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

The next six columns are as in Table 1. In addition, the *Mean* column gives the average L1 population of all the languages with the given EGIDS level and the *Median* column gives the median L1 population for the languages at that level, that is, half of the languages at that level have a higher population and half have a lower population. If there are any languages with an unknown population, these are ignored in the calculation of the mean and the median.

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median
1	1	4.0	4.0%	44,400,000	95.1280	95.1280%	44,400,000	44,400,000
4	1	4.0	8.0%	1,120,000	2.3996	97.5276%	1,120,000	1,120,000
5	8	32.0	40.0%	1,018,500	2.1822	99.7098%	127,312	36,750
6a	1	4.0	44.0%	60,000	0.1286	99.8383%	60,000	60,000
6b	6	24.0	68.0%	56,380	0.1208	99.9591%	9,397	3,700
8a	5	20.0	88.0%	19,070	0.0409	100.0000%	3,814	5,120
8b	2	8.0	96.0%	1	0.0000	100.0000%		1
9	1	4.0	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	25	100.0		46,673,951	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 8 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of

living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Chon	1	4.0	1	0.0	1	1
Guaykuruan	3	12.0	36,670	0.1	12,223	3,490
Indo-European	8	32.0	46,419,000	99.5	5,802,375	100,000
Mapudungu	1	4.0	8,410	0.0	8,410	8,410
Matacoan	5	20.0	60,520	0.1	12,104	1,500
Quechuan	2	8.0	65,120	0.1	32,560	32,560
Sign language	1	4.0	60,000	0.1	60,000	60,000
Tupian	4	16.0	24,230	0.1	6,058	4,525
<i>Totals</i>	25	100.0	46,673,951	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Abipon [axb] (Abipón). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker is thought to have died in the 19th century. *Location*: Santa Fe province. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Guaykuruan, Guaykurú. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still.

Argentine Sign Language [aed] (LSA, Lengua de Señas Argentina). *Users*: 60,000 (Caceres 2017). *Location*: Scattered. More than 50% in large cities (Massone 1995). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Córdoba Sign Language, LSA puro, LSA. Some regional variation (e.g. between Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Mendoza), but most deaf people minimize the differences and strongly identify with one national sign language (2013 R. Caceres). Also variation by generation: an older variety called LSA Puro, which prefers OSV as its neutral word order, and a younger variety, called simply LSA, which is influenced by Spanish and prefers SVO (Caceres 2017). LSA Puro tends to be used primarily by people born before about 1955, although choice of dialect is also influenced by location, educational background, and language contact (2017 R. Caceres). *Type*: OSV (older variety), SVO (younger variety). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. A few also use Spanish [spa]. Most deaf are monolingual in LSA, having basic familiarity with Spanish but functionally illiterate (Massone 1995). *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Confederación Argentina de Sordos (CAS). *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Deaf schools began in 1885. Historical relationship to Italian Sign Language [ise] (Zeshan et al 2013). 37 deaf schools, some of which use LSA in class. Sign language stories and drama on film. A committee for a national sign language, and organizations for sign language teachers and interpreters.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 149,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 21 other countries and unestablished in 13 more.

Aymara, Central [ayr] (Aimara). Autonym: Aymar, Aymar aru. *Users*: 4,100 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Jujuy and Salta provinces: in the mountains and urban areas. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Aymaran, Aymara. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; tense; comparatives; 26 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1987–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Quite a few come from Bolivia looking for work. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Bolivia, Chile, Peru.

Belarusian [bel]. *Users*: 3,900 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark

person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 37 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1973–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Belarus. Also established in: Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Bermejo Wichí [wlv] (Vejos, Vejoz, Wichí Lhamtés Vejoz, “Mataco Vejoz” *pej.*). Autonym: wichi. *Users*: 31,500 (2021 C. Wallis). *Location*: Chaco province: General Güemes department; Formosa province: Bermejo, Matacos, Patiño, Ramón Lista departments; Salta province: Anta, Metán, Orán, Rivadavia, and San Martín departments. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Matacoan, Mataco. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible of other Chaco languages. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Language family also called Mataco-Mataguayo. Traditional religion. *Map*: 25:1.

Catalan [cat]. Autonym: Català. *Users*: 198,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, East Iberian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; most attributive adjectives come after noun, numbers and possessives before the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1478–1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Andorra, France, Spain. Also established in: Italy. Unestablished in: Canada, Cuba, Germany, Mexico, United States, Venezuela.

Chané [caj]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Argentina. Last speaker likely died in the 18th century. *Location*: Salta province. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Terena. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Bolivia.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 76,000 in Argentina (2018 J. Leclerc), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Chorote, Iyojwa'ja [crt] (Chorote, Choroti, Eklenjuy, Yofuaha, Yowúwa). *Users*: 800 (Crevels 2007). 1,690, all Chorote, both [crt] and [crq] (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Salta province: near the Pilcomayo river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Matacoan, Chorote. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Iyo'wujwa Chorote [crq] (Drayson). *Type*: 16 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 25:3.

Chorote, Iyo'wujwa [crq]. Autonym: Yojwaja. *Users*: 1,500 in Argentina (Crevels 2007). 1,690, all Chorote, both [crt] and [crq] (Crevels 2012). 750 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,610 (Crevels 2012). Includes all ethnic Chorote, both [crt] and [crq]. *Location*: Salta province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Matacoan, Chorote. *Dialects*: Chorote (Iyowujwa), Manjui (Inkijwas, I'no', Manjuy). *Type*: 16 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Live intermixed with Iyojwa'ja Chorote [crt]. Traditional religion. *Map*: 25:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870. Also indigenous in: Paraguay (Manjui).

Croatian [hrv]. Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 4,200 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones), stress is connected with tone. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Czech [ces]. Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 8,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 26 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1380–1980. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

English [eng] (Inglés). Autonym: English. *Users*: 7,100,000 in Argentina, all users. L1 users:

100,000 in Argentina (1985 New York Times). L2 users: 7,000,000 (2020). *Location*: Widespread, mostly in Buenos Aires. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. The British came to build the railroads in Argentina in the early 1800s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 16,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 96 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Galician [glg] (Galego, Gallego). Autonym: Galego. *Users*: 752,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989–1992. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,127,900. Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Unestablished in: Uruguay.

German, Standard [deu] (Alemán, Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 42,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. Ethnic population: 3,500,000. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries

and unestablished in 23 more.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 41,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Guaraní, Ava [nhd] (Apytare, Ava Guaraní, Chiripá, Nhandeva, Tsiripá, Txiripá, Ñandeva). *Autonym*: Ava Guaraní. *Users*: 5,140 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 21,800. *Location*: Misiones province; possibly also in Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Jujuy, Salta, and Santa Fe provinces. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Dialect*: Apapocuva. *Type*: 17 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. *Bible*: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,350. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Brazil (Chiripá), Paraguay.

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun] (Eastern Argentina Guaraní, Mbuá, Mbyá, Mbyá, Nhandeayvu). *Autonym*: Nhandeayvu. *Users*: 3,910 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 8,220 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Corrientes and Misiones provinces: south bank, Alto Parana river, Posadas area; shared border. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Type*: SVO; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous among groups more recently arrived from Paraguay but Spanish [spa] becoming more predominant among the rest (Crevels 2007). Home. Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Bible*: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,960. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brazil, Paraguay. Unestablished in: Uruguay.

Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug] (Correntino Guaraní). *Autonym*: Avañe'ẽ. *Users*: 200,000 in Argentina. *Ethnic population*: 593,000 (2018). *Location*: Regions bordering Paraguay. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; dual and trial numbers; no articles; verb affixes mark person, number, object; 19 consonant and 12 vowel (6 oral, 6 nasals); non-tonal; stress on final vowel or diphthong; nasal harmony; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to

Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,540,000. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Paraguay.

Guaraní, Western Argentine [gui] (Eastern Bolivian Guaraní, Guaraní, “Chabanco” *pej.*, “Chaguanco” *pej.*, “Chawuncu” *pej.*, “Chiriguano” *pej.*). Autonym: Guaraní. *Users*: 15,000 in Argentina (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 21,000 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Jujuy and Salta provinces. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní, Bolivian Guaraní. *Dialects*: Chané, Izoceño (Isocenio, Izocenyó). *Type*: 12 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. ‘Guarayo’ is a collective name in Argentina; distinct from Guarayo of Bolivia. Chané is a group that formerly spoke an Arawakan language, but now speak a dialect of Western Argentine Guaraní. Traditional religion. *Map*: 25:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 69,530. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Bolivia (Eastern Bolivian Guaraní). Also established in: Paraguay (Guarayo).

Italian [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 1,120,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Three newspapers published and one radio station broadcast in Italian in Buenos Aires. Italian is widely taught in Argentina. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

Japanese [jpn]. *Users*: 38,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Japonic. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper noun precedes noun head; adverb precedes verb; sentence final question particle; no articles; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants, 5 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; pitch-accentuation pattern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Japan. Also established in: Australia, China–Taiwan, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Guam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

Kabuverdianu [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 14,000 in Argentina (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos.

Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cape Verde Islands. Also established in: Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe, United States. Unestablished in: Angola, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 32,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Lao [lao]. *Users*: 2,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; 23 consonants, 20 vowels, 3 diphthongs; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1932–2012. *Writing*: Lao script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Laos. Also established in: Vietnam. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, United States.

Lule [ule] (Lule-Tonocoté, Tonocoté). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Reported to have been in use by 5 families in 1981 (Campbell 1997). *Location*: Gran Chaco, between the Pilcomayo river and the Andean foothills. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *Type*: 16 consonants and 5 vowels. *DLS*: Still.

Mapudungun [arn] (Huilliche, Manzanero, Mapuche, Mapudungu, Maputongo, Pehuenche, Ranquel, “Araucanian” *pej.*, “Araucano” *pej.*). Autonym: Mapudungun. *Users*: 8,410 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 114,000 (2004). *Location*: Neuquén, Río Negro, and Chubut provinces; Mendoza province, possibly Buenos Aires. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Mapudungu. *Dialect*: Pehuenche. *Type*: Free word order; prepositions; noun head final; dual number; definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; causatives; 19 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable (vowel-final) or final syllable (consonant-final). *Lg Use*: Mostly spoken by women with little outside contact. Language competence varies from fluent to passive (Crevels 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Tehuelche [teh]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Recent migration from Chile. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 258,410. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Chile.

Mocoví [moc] (Mbocobí, Mocobí, Mokovi). *Users*: 2,780 (Crevels 2012). A few elderly monolinguals. Ethnic population: 15,800 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Chaco and Santa Fe provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Guaykuruan, Southern. *Type*: 21 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Preserved to a higher degree in Chaco Province than in Santa Fe Province; by the early 1990s already less than 50% maintained their ancestral language (Crevels 2007). Home, friends, religion. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Bilingual education in 5 schools. Grammar. NT: 1988. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 25.

Nivaclé [cag] (Ashlushlay, Guisnai, “Chulupe” *pej.*, “Chulupi” *pej.*, “Chulupie” *pej.*, “Churupi” *pej.*). Autonym: Guisnai. *Users*: 220 in Argentina (2004 INDEC). Ethnic population: 550 (2001 INDEC). *Location*: Salta province: Rivadavia and San Martín departments; Tartagal outskirts and Misión La Paz. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Matacoan. *Dialects*: Forest Nivaclé, River Nivaclé. *Type*: 22 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995–2017. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion. *Map*: 25:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,320. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Paraguay.

Ona [ona] (Aona, Choon, Selknam, Shelknam). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The ethnic group disintegrated by early 20th century (Crevels 2007). The last speakers died in the 1980s (Moseley 2010). *Location*: Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur province: Patagonia. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Chon, Island Chon. *Type*: 23 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Now speak Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Lost their land to outside settlers, mines, and cattle. In 2000, there were reports of a group of 450 persons claiming Selknam ethnic affiliation.

Piedmontese [pms] (Piamontés, Piemontèis). Autonym: Piemontèis. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Argentina. The language ceased to be used daily in the 1950s in favor of Spanish (Giolitto 2016); it may still be in use in major cities as a heritage language. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Lg Use*: All shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1834. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Emigrants from the Cuneo and Turin areas of Italy settled in Córdoba and Santa Fe provinces, especially during the late 19th and early 20th century. Piedmontese was in daily use in this area into the 1950s (Giolitto 2016). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 700,000. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Italy.

Pilagá [plg] (Pilaca). *Users*: 3,490 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,470 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Chaco province; Formosa province: Bermejo and Pilcomayo river valleys; Salta province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Guaykuruan, Southern. *Dialects*: Toba-Pilagá (Sombrero Negro), Chaco Pilagá. Intelligibility between dialects needs investigation. *Type*: 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vitality varies with age, education and frequency of Spanish [spa] use (Crevels 2007). Home. Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1993. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 25.

Pilcomayo Wichí [mzh] (Güisnay, Wichí, Wichí Lhamtés Güisnay, “Mataco” *pej.*, “Mataco

Güisnay” *pej.*, “Mataco Pilcomayo” *pej.*, “Matako” *pej.*). Autonym: Wichí Lhamtés. *Users*: 26,500 (2021 C. Wallis). *Location*: Formosa province: Ramón Lista department, El Potrillo; Salta province: General San Martín department: Misión La Paz, Mosconi, and Tartagal. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Matacoan, Mataco. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Texts. Bible: 2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 25:5.

Plautdietsch [pdt]. Autonym: Plautdietsch. *Users*: 4,000 in Argentina (Salminen 2007). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; question word initial; 5 prefixes; 2 suffixes; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2003. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700). Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in 10 other countries and unestablished in 2 more.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 198,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Portuguese [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 58,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 38 more.

Puelche [pue] (Gennaken, Günün Yajich, Gününa Küne, Gününa Yajich, Northern Tehuelche, Pampa). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker died in 1960 (2012 ELP). *Location*: Chubut Province. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 26 consonants and 6 vowels. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Pehuenche dialect of Mapudungun [arn].

Quechua, South Bolivian [quh] (Central Bolivian Quechua, Qhichwa, Qhishwa). Autonym:

Qhichwa. *Users*: 5,120 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 70,500 (2004 INDEC). *Location*: Buenos Aires, Jujuy, and Salta provinces. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay. *Dialect*: Northwest Jujuy (Colla). *Type*: SOV; 25 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 1986–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Santiago del Estero [qus] (R. Nardi). *Map*: 25:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,616,120. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Bolivia, Chile.

Quichua, Santiago del Estero [qus] (Santiagoño Quichua). Autonym: Quichua. *Users*: 60,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location*: Chaco province; Santiago del Estero province: Figueroa, Moreno, Robles, Sarmiento, Brigadier J. F. Ibarra, San Martín, Silipica, Loreto, Atamisqui, Avellaneda, Salavina, Quebrachos, Mitre, and Aguirre departments; perhaps Buenos Aires and Salta provinces. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Bolivian or other Quechua. *Type*: 20 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Increased use by media, musical groups. Chair of Quichua in the National University. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1990. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 25.

Romani, Vlax [rmy]. Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 59,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialect*: Russian Kalderash. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 18 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 16,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 31,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 29 more.

Serbian [srp]. *Users*: 6,400 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, the ‘r’ also functioning as a vocalic (or syllabic) consonant; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Slovak [slk]. Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 9,100 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 27 consonants, 10 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1832–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Hungary, Slovakia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Slovene [slv]. Autonym: Slovenski jezik, Slovenščina. *Users*: 12,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Location*: Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires; Rio Negro province: Bariloche. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); dual number; no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (in some dialects); free stress. *Lg*

Dev: Fully developed. *Bible:* 1584–2017. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia. Also established in: Croatia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Spanish [spa] (Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users:* 45,570,000 in Argentina, all users. L1 users: 44,400,000 in Argentina (2021). L2 users: 1,170,000 (2021). *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects:* Portuñol (Portunhol), Rioplatense Spanish (Argentine-Uruguayan Spanish, Español argentino-uruguayo, Español rioplatense), Lunfardo, Porteño, Andean Spanish (Español andino). Andean Spanish is spoken in northwestern Argentina. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. *Bible:* 1553–2012. Agency: Academia Argentina de la Lengua Española. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Tapieté [tpj] (Guasurangué, Tirumbae, Yanaigua, Ñanagua, “Guarayo” *pej.*). *Users:* 180 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 520 (2001 INDEC). *Location:* Salta province: Misión Tapieté, San Martín district, Curbita, near Pilcomayo river. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Type:* 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 25:7. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,759. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Bolivia, Paraguay (Ñandeva).

Tehuelche [teh] (Aonek’enk, Aoniken, Gunua-Kena, Gununa-Kena, Inaquen, Patagón, Tewelche). *Users:* 1 (2012 ELP). Ethnic population: 10,600 (2004 INDEC). *Location:* Chubut province. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Chon. *Type:* 25 consonants and 6 vowels (3 short, 3 long). *Lg Use:* Have assimilated with the Mapuche [arn] (Mapudungun). Elderly only. Shifted to Mapudungun [arn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* From Chile.

Toba [tob] (Chaco Sur, Namqom, Qom, Qoml’ek, Toba Qom, Toba Sur). Autonym: Qom l’aqtac. *Users:* 30,400 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 69,500 (2004 INDEC). *Location:* Chaco province: Bermejito, Castelli, Fontana, La Leonesa, Las Palmas, Miraflores, Pampa del Indio, Pcia, Resistencia, Roca, Saenz Peña, San Martín, Tres Isletas;

Corrientes province; Formosa province: El Colorado, Misión Laishí, San Carlos; Santa Fe province: Rosario. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Guaykuran, Southern. *Dialects*: Southeast Toba, Northern Toba, Toba Sur, Toba-Pilagá (Toba Sombrero negro, Toba del Oeste). *Type*: 20 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Speakers' competence varies considerably according to location, age and attitude (Crevels 2007). Home, friends, work, religion. Some young people, all adults. All ages in the smaller communities; adult speakers in larger towns and cities. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Toba-Maskoy [tmf] or Toba-Pilagá [plg]. Christian. *Map*: 25:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,580. Also indigenous in: Paraguay (Toba Qom). Also established in: Bolivia.

Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 31,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Vilela [vil]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 20 speakers were reported in 1981. 2 semi-speakers remain (Crevels 2007). These semi-speakers are a brother and sister. They were 74 and 70 in 2008 (Harrison et al 2008). *Location*: Chaco province: Resistencia; near Paraguay border. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 25 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Remaining speakers apparently assimilated with the Toba [tob]. Losing their Indian identity in the barrios of towns and cities (1981 A. Buckwalter). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Welsh [cym] (Cymraeg, Galés). Autonym: Cymraeg. *Users*: 5,000 in Argentina (2017 N. Rees). *Location*: Chubut province. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Celtic, Insular, Brythonic. *Dialect*: Patagonian Welsh. *Type*: VSO; inflected prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite article; verb affixes mark person, number; tense; comparatives; 23 consonants, 12 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; initial consonant mutation (3 kinds). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1588–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Welsh speakers in Argentina since around 1865. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 462,230 (as L1: 461,190; as L2: 1,040). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: United Kingdom. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States.

Yámana [yag] (Háusi Kúta, Yahgan). Autonym: Háusi Kúta. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Argentina. The last Yámana speaker in Argentina either died or relocated to Chile between 1965 and 1970 (Vidal 1999). *Location*: Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur province: Extreme south Isla Grande. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 15 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1881–1886. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Global EGIDS level: 9 (Dormant). Also indigenous in: Chile.

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd]. *Users*: The number of people speaking Yiddish is decreasing substantially (2014 L. Moreno). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, Yiddish. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine, feminine, neuter); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; 20 consonant, 6 vowels and 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1821–1936. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in 19 other countries and unestablished in 3 more.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Argentina are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 44,400,000 in Argentina (2021). 45,570,000 in Argentina, all users. L2 users: 1,170,000 (2021). *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users:* 1,120,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

100,000 to 999,999

Galician [[glg](#)] *Users:* 752,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,127,900.

Guaraní, Paraguayan [[gug](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in Argentina. Ethnic population: 593,000 (2018). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,540,000.

Catalan [[cat](#)] *Users:* 198,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Polish [[pol](#)] *Users:* 198,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Armenian, Western [[hyw](#)] *Users:* 149,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 100,000 in Argentina (1985 New York Times). 7,100,000 in Argentina, all users. L2 users: 7,000,000 (2020). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

10,000 to 99,999

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 76,000 in Argentina (2018 J. Leclerc), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Argentine Sign Language [[aed](#)] *Users:* 60,000 (Caceres 2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

- Quichua, Santiago del Estero** [qus] *Users:* 60,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 59,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.
- Portuguese** [por] *Users:* 58,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).
- German, Standard** [deu] *Users:* 42,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. Ethnic population: 3,500,000. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).
- Greek** [ell] *Users:* 41,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).
- Japanese** [jpn] *Users:* 38,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).
- Korean** [kor] *Users:* 32,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).
- Bermejo Wichí** [wlv] *Users:* 31,500 (2021 C. Wallis). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Russian** [rus] *Users:* 31,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).
- Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users:* 31,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).
- Toba** [tob] *Users:* 30,400 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 69,500 (2004 INDEC). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,580.
- Pilcomayo Wichí** [mzh] *Users:* 26,500 (2021 C. Wallis). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- French** [fra] *Users:* 16,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).
- Romanian** [ron] *Users:* 16,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).
- Guaraní, Western Argentine** [gui] *Users:* 15,000 in Argentina (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 21,000 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 69,530.
- Kabuverdianu** [kea] *Users:* 14,000 in Argentina (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).
- Slovene** [slv] *Users:* 12,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

1,000 to 9,999

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 9,100 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Mapudungun [arn] *Users:* 8,410 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 114,000 (2004).

Status: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,410.

Czech [ces] *Users:* 8,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 6,400 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Guaraní, Ava [nhd] *Users:* 5,140 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21,800. *Status:*

8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,350.

Quechua, South Bolivian [quh] *Users:* 5,120 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population:

70,500 (2004 INDEC). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,616,120.

Welsh [cym] *Users:* 5,000 in Argentina (2017 N. Rees). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 462,230 (as L1: 461,190; as L2: 1,040).

Croatian [hrv] *Users:* 4,200 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Aymara, Central [ayr] *Users:* 4,100 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100.

Plautdietsch [pdt] *Users:* 4,000 in Argentina (Salminen 2007). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:*

Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun] *Users:* 3,910 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 8,220

(Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,960.

Belarusian [bel] *Users:* 3,900 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Pilagá [plg] *Users:* 3,490 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,470 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b

(Threatened).

Mocoví [moc] *Users:* 2,780 (Crevels 2012). A few elderly monolinguals. Ethnic population:

15,800 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lao [lao] *Users:* 2,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900).

Chorote, Iyo'wujwa [crq] *Users:* 1,500 in Argentina (Crevels 2007). 1,690, all Chorote, both [crt]

and [crq] (Crevels 2012). 750 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,610 (Crevels 2012). Includes all ethnic Chorote, both [crt] and [crq]. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 1,870.

100 to 999

Chorote, Iyojwa'ja [crt] *Users:* 800 (Crevels 2007). 1,690, all Chorote, both [crt] and [crq] (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nivaclé [cag] *Users:* 220 in Argentina (2004 INDEC). Ethnic population: 550 (2001 INDEC). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,320.

Tapieté [tpj] *Users:* 180 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 520 (2001 INDEC). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,759.

1 to 9

Tehuelche [teh] *Users:* 1 (2012 ELP). Ethnic population: 10,600 (2004 INDEC). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

0

Abipon [axb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker is thought to have died in the 19th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Chané [caj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Argentina. Last speaker likely died in the 18th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Lule [ule] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Reported to have been in use by 5 families in 1981 (Campbell 1997). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Ona [ona] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The ethnic group disintegrated by early 20th century (Crevels 2007). The last speakers died in the 1980s (Moseley 2010). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Piedmontese [pms] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Argentina. The language ceased to be used daily in the 1950s in favor of Spanish (Giolitto 2016); it may still be in use in major cities as a heritage language. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 700,000.

Puelche [pue] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker died in 1960 (2012 ELP). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Vilela [vil] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 20 speakers were reported in 1981. 2 semi-speakers remain (Crevels 2007). These semi-speakers are a brother and sister. They were 74 and 70 in 2008 (Harrison et al 2008). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Yámana [yag] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Argentina. The last Yámana speaker in Argentina either died or relocated to Chile between 1965 and 1970 (Vidal 1999). *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Unknown

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd] *Users:* The number of people speaking Yiddish is decreasing substantially (2014 L. Moreno). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Argentina are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 45,570,000 in Argentina, all users. L1 users: 44,400,000 in Argentina (2021). L2 users: 1,170,000 (2021). *Status*: De facto national language. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

4 (Educational)

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users*: 1,120,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

5 (Developing)

Argentine Sign Language [[aed](#)] *Users*: 60,000 (Caceres 2017). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. A few also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Most deaf are monolingual in LSA, having basic familiarity with Spanish but functionally illiterate (Massone 1995). *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. Grammar.

Bermejo Wichí [[wlv](#)] *Users*: 31,500 (2021 C. Wallis). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chorote, Iyo'wujwa [[crq](#)] *Users*: 1,500 in Argentina (Crevels 2007). 1,690, all Chorote, both [[crt](#)] and [[crq](#)] (Crevels 2012). 750 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,610 (Crevels 2012). Includes all ethnic Chorote, both [[crt](#)] and [[crq](#)]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870.

Pilcomayo Wichí [[mzh](#)] *Users*: 26,500 (2021 C. Wallis). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Texts. Bible: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 7,100,000 in Argentina, all users. L1 users: 100,000 in Argentina (1985 New York Times). L2 users: 7,000,000 (2020). *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320

(as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Galician [glg] *Users*: 752,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,127,900.

German, Standard [deu] *Users*: 42,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. Ethnic population: 3,500,000. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Welsh [cym] *Users*: 5,000 in Argentina (2017 N. Rees). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 462,230 (as L1: 461,190; as L2: 1,040).

6a (Vigorous)

Quichua, Santiago del Estero [qus] *Users*: 60,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Increased use by media, musical groups. Chair of Quichua in the National University. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1990. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Chorote, Iyojwa'ja [crt] *Users*: 800 (Crevels 2007). 1,690, all Chorote, both [crt] and [crq] (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Latin script.

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun] *Users*: 3,910 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 8,220 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Vigorous among groups more recently arrived from Paraguay but Spanish [spa] becoming more predominant among the rest (Crevels 2007). Home. Some of all ages. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,960.

Guaraní, Western Argentine [gui] *Users*: 15,000 in Argentina (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 21,000 (Crevels 2007). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 69,530.

Mocoví [moc] *Users*: 2,780 (Crevels 2012). A few elderly monolinguals. Ethnic population: 15,800 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Preserved to a higher degree in Chaco Province than in Santa Fe Province; by the early 1990s already less than 50% maintained their ancestral language (Crevels 2007). Home, friends, religion. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1988. *Writing*: Latin script.

Pilagá [plg] *Users*: 3,490 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,470 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Vitality varies with age, education and frequency of Spanish [spa] use (Crevels 2007). Home. Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script.

Toba [tob] *Users*: 30,400 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 69,500 (2004 INDEC). *Lg Use*: Speakers' competence varies considerably according to

location, age and attitude (Crevels 2007). Home, friends, work, religion. Some young people, all adults. All ages in the smaller communities; adult speakers in larger towns and cities. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,580.

8a (Moribund)

Guaraní, Ava [nhd] *Users*: 5,140 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21,800. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,350.

Mapudungun [arn] *Users*: 8,410 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 114,000 (2004). *Lg Use*: Mostly spoken by women with little outside contact. Language competence varies from fluent to passive (Crevels 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Tehuelche [teh]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 258,410.

Nivaclé [cag] *Users*: 220 in Argentina (2004 INDEC). Ethnic population: 550 (2001 INDEC). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,320.

Quechua, South Bolivian [quh] *Users*: 5,120 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 70,500 (2004 INDEC). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,616,120.

Tapieté [tpj] *Users*: 180 in Argentina (2004 census). Ethnic population: 520 (2001 INDEC). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,759.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Tehuelche [teh] *Users*: 1 (2012 ELP). Ethnic population: 10,600 (2004 INDEC). *Lg Use*: Have assimilated with the Mapuche [arn] (Mapudungun). Elderly only. Shifted to Mapudungun [arn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd] *Users*: The number of people speaking Yiddish is decreasing substantially (2014 L. Moreno). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

9 (Dormant)

Piedmontese [pms] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Argentina. The language ceased to be used daily in the 1950s in favor of Spanish (Giolitto 2016); it may still be in use in major cities as a heritage language. *Lg Use*: All shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 700,000.

10 (Extinct)

Abipon [axb] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker is thought to have died in the 19th century. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

Chané [caj] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Argentina. Last speaker likely died in the 18th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

Lule [ule] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Reported to have been in use by 5 families in 1981 (Campbell 1997).

Ona [ona] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The ethnic group disintegrated by early 20th century (Crevels 2007). The last speakers died in the 1980s (Moseley 2010). *Lg Use*: Now speak Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Puelche [pue] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker died in 1960 (2012 ELP). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Vilela [vil] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 20 speakers were reported in 1981. 2 semi-speakers remain (Crevels 2007). These semi-speakers are a brother and sister. They were 74 and 70 in 2008 (Harrison et al 2008). *Lg Use*: Remaining speakers apparently assimilated with the Toba [tob]. Losing their Indian identity in the barrios of towns and cities (1981 A. Buckwalter). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Yámana [yag] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Argentina. The last Yámana speaker in Argentina either died or relocated to Chile between 1965 and 1970 (Vidal 1999). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

Unestablished

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users*: 149,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Aymara, Central [ayr] *Users*: 4,100 in Argentina (Crevels 2012). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100.

Belarusian [bel] *Users*: 3,900 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Catalan [cat] *Users*: 198,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 76,000 in Argentina (2018 J. Leclerc), based on nationality. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China

(1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users*: 4,200 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Czech [[ces](#)] *Users*: 8,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 16,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users*: 41,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Guaraní, Paraguayan [[gug](#)] *Users*: 200,000 in Argentina. Ethnic population: 593,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,540,000.

Japanese [[jpn](#)] *Users*: 38,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

Kabuverdianu [[kea](#)] *Users*: 14,000 in Argentina (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use*: Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Korean [[kor](#)] *Users*: 32,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Lao [[lao](#)] *Users*: 2,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Lao script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900).

Plautdietsch [[pdt](#)] *Users*: 4,000 in Argentina (Salminen 2007). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

Polish [[pol](#)] *Users*: 198,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Portuguese [[por](#)] *Users*: 58,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

- Romani, Vlax** [[rmy](#)] *Users:* 59,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.
- Romanian** [[ron](#)] *Users:* 16,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).
- Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users:* 31,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).
- Serbian** [[srp](#)] *Users:* 6,400 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).
- Slovak** [[slk](#)] *Users:* 9,100 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).
- Slovene** [[slv](#)] *Users:* 12,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).
- Ukrainian** [[ukr](#)] *Users:* 31,000 in Argentina (2018), based on nationality. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Languages by Province

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the top-level administrative subdivisions within Argentina. Under the name of each province is a list of the language communities that are located within its area.

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- Lule [ule], 17
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- Toba [tob], 22
- Vilela [vil], 23

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- Mapudungun [arn], 17
- Puelche [pue], 19
- Tehuelche [teh], 22
- Welsh [cym], 23

Corrientes

- Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 15
- Toba [tob], 22

Formosa

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- Pilagá [plg], 18
- Pilcomayo Wichí [mzh], 18
- Toba [tob], 22

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- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 19

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- Mapudungun [arn], 17

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- Chané [caj], 12
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- Guaraní, Western Argentine [gui], 16
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- Ona [ona], 18
- Yámana [yag], 24

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Argentina. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

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Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, Yiddish

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Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian

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Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian

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Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian

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Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 56 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

aed	Argentine Sign Language, 11	moc	Mocoví, 18
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bel	Belarusian, 11	pdt	Plautdietsch, 19
cag	Nivaclé, 18	plg	Pilagá, 18
caj	Chané, 12	pms	Piedmontese, 18
cat	Catalan, 12	pol	Polish, 19
ces	Czech, 13	por	Portuguese, 19
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 12	pue	Puelche, 19
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crt	Chorote, Iyojwa'ja, 13	qus	Quichua, Santiago del Estero, 20
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Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

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- Andean Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 22
- Aona**, *alt.* Ona [ona], 18
- Aonek’enk**, *alt.* Tehuelche [teh], 22
- Aoniken**, *alt.* Tehuelche [teh], 22
- Apapocuva**, *dial.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 15
- Apytare**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 15
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- Araucano**, *pej. alt.* Mapudungun [arn], 17
- Argentine Sign Language** [aed], 11, 0
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- Ashlushlay**, *alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 18
- Ava Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 15
- Central Aymara**, *see* Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Bermejo Wichí** [wlv], 12, 25
- Central Bolivian Quechua**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 19
- Chabanco**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 16
- Chaco Pilagá**, *dial.* Pilagá [plg], 18
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- Chaguanco**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 16
- Chané** [caj], 12
dial. Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 16
- Chawuncu**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 16
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Chiriguano**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 16
- Chiripá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 15
- Choon**, *alt.* Ona [ona], 18
- Chorote**, *alt.* Chorote, Iyojwa’ja [crt], 13
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- Colla**, *alt. dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 19
- Córdoba Sign Language**, *dial.* Argentine Sign Language [aed], 11

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- Español andino**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 22
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- Guarayo**, *pej. alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 22
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