

Ethnologue: Languages of Austria

Twenty-sixth edition data

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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
<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
ECRML	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992)
EUD	European Union of the Deaf
FPCNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
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)
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
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<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)
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 Austria 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 10) provides detailed information on the 45 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Austria. 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 23) 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 24) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 28) 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

State” (page 33) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Austria and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 34) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 36) 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 37) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 53 unique names are associated with the 45 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 39). 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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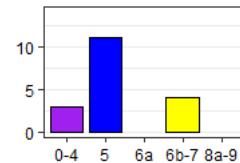
Or by post to:

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Country Overview

Name of country	Austria
Population	8,933,000 (2021 Eurostat)
Principal language	Standard German
Literacy rate	98% (Roser and Ortiz-Ospina 2018)
Deaf population	482,300
International conventions	CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2009), ECRML (2001), FCPNM (1998), ICCPR (1978), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Comrie 1987, Stephens 1976

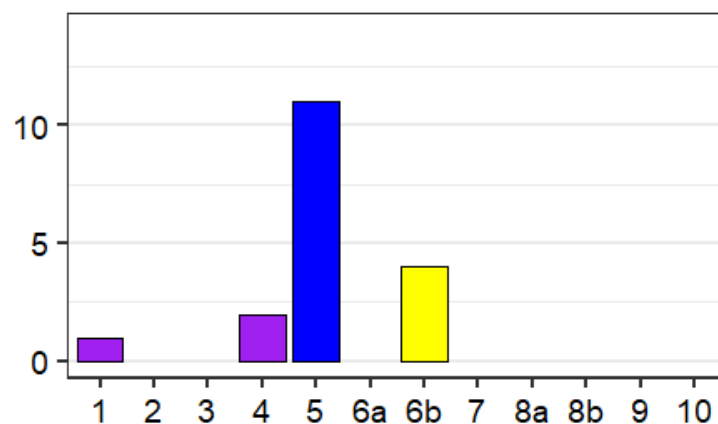
Language counts The number of established languages listed for Austria is 18. All are living languages. Of these, 9 are indigenous and 9 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 3 are institutional, 11 are developing, and 4 are in trouble. Also listed are 27 unestablished languages.



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 Austria 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 10) 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 28) 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 10) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Austria. 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 Austria 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 Austria 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 24) 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
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	5.6	5.6%	8,310,000	90.56530	90.56530%
100,000 to 999,999	3	16.7	22.2%	628,000	6.84416	97.40946%
10,000 to 99,999	8	44.4	66.7%	213,700	2.32898	99.73844%
1,000 to 9,999	3	16.7	83.3%	24,000	0.26156	100.00000%
Unknown	3	16.7	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	18	100.0		9,175,700	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Austria 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 28) 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 Austria. 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				
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	1	5.6	5.6%	182,000	1.9835	1.9835%	182,000	182,000
4	2	11.1	16.7%	110,200	1.2010	3.1845%	55,100	55,100
5	11	61.1	77.8%	8,706,900	94.8909	98.0754%	791,536	11,900
6b	4	22.2	100.0%	176,600	1.9246	100.0000%	44,150	21,600
<i>Totals</i>	18	100.0		9,175,700	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) name 3 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>	
Indo-European	16	88.9	9,122,600	99.4	570,162	21,600	
Sign language	1	5.6	8,000	0.1	8,000	8,000	
Uralic	1	5.6	45,100	0.5	45,100	45,100	
<i>Totals</i>	18	100.0	9,175,700	100.0			

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

- Albanian, Gheg** [aln]. Autonym: Gegnisht. *Users*: 31,400 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article affix; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 29 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1869–1990. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Romania, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.
- Alemannic** [gsw] (Alemannisch). Autonym: Schwiizerdütsch. *Users*: 300,000 in Austria (1991 A. Schmidt). *Location*: Vorarlberg state. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Dialect*: High Alemannisch (Hochalemannisch). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680). Also indigenous in: France (Alsatian), Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland (Swiss German). Also established in: United States (Swiss German). Unestablished in: Canada (Swiss German).
- Arabic, Levantine** [apc]. *Users*: 19,600 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.
- Austrian Sign Language** [asq] (Carinthian Sign Language, KGS, OEGS, ÖGS, Österreichische Gebärdensprache). *Users*: 8,000 (2014 EUD). EUD estimates 8,000–10,000 deaf sign language users. Another estimate: 39,500 deaf (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Section 8(3) as amended). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Substantial regional variation: Vienna, Carinthia, Styria, others. Partially intelligible with French Sign Language

[fsl]. Russian Sign Language [rsl] is historically connected to it. Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. In deaf schools outside of the classroom. Deaf associations. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Austrian Deaf Association (ÖGLB). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Originated in 1870. Sign language classes for hearing people, including at two universities. 150 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Christian.

Bavarian [bar] (Bairisch, Bavarian Austrian, Bayerisch, Ost-Oberdeutsch). Autonym: Boarisch. *Users*: 8,310,000 in Austria (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Lower Austria and Salzburg states; Burgenland, Carinthia, and Styria (Northern Bavarian dialect). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Bavarian-Austrian. *Dialects*: Central Bavarian (Danube Bavarian), North Bavarian (Upper Franconian), South Bavarian, Salzburgish. *Type*: SOV; prepositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question word initial; 2 prefixes, 3 to 4 suffixes on a word; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; obligatory verb affixes mark person and number of subject, other suffixes can mark gender of subject and person, number, and gender of object; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Standard German [deu], which is the language of instruction in school. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1998. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Dialects: North Bavarian north of Regensburg, to Nuremberg and Western Bohemia, Czechia; South Bavarian in Bavarian Alps, Tyrol, Styria, including the Heanzian dialect of Burgenland, Carinthia, northern Italy, and part of Gottschee. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,569,000. Also established in: Czechia, Germany, Italy.

Bosnian [bos]. *Users*: 38,800 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; pitch stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2013–2021. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro. Also established in: Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users*: 6,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; definite article affix; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; comparatives; 35 consonants, 6 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1864–1923. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria,

Greece, Serbia, Turkey. Also established in: Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine.
Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Burgenland Croatian [ckm] (Burgenlandkroatische Sprache, Chakavian, Gradišćanskohrvatski jezik). Autonym: Čakavski. *Users*: 21,600 in Austria (2021). *Location*: Burgenland state. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna), under the name of ‘Croatian’. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Croatian [hrv]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. TV. Grammar. *Writing*: Glagolitic script, used until 17th century. Latin script. *Other*: Descendents of Croats who emigrated in the 16th and 17th centuries. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,600. Also indigenous in: Croatia (Chakavian), Hungary (Chakavian), Slovakia (Chakavian).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 11,100 in Austria (2021). *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.

Croatian [hrv] (Hrvatski, Serbo-Croatian). Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 146,000 in Austria (2021). *Location*: Burgenland, Lower Austria and Vienna states. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *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 Use*: Rapid assimilation with the German-speaking population. Speakers’ competence varies by area and age group (Salminen 2007). Some young people, all adults. Most also use Standard German [deu], with many young people speaking it as their L1. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. About 40 primary schools teach bilingually through Croatian and German. Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Chakavian [ckm], closely related to Croatian, is spoken in Burgenland. Some dialects of Croatian are heavily influenced by German [deu]. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden,

United States.

Czech [ces] (Čeština, Český jazyk). Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 19,700 in Austria (2021). *Location*: Lower Austria. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *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: Croatia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Dutch [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users*: 4,230 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type*: SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final; gender (common/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (middle, active, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1526–2004. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Belgium, Netherlands. Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Suriname, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 6,565,100 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 65,100 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 6,500,000 (2019). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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*: Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools. 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. *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.

Finnish [fin]. Autonym: Suomi. *Users*: 1,100 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Finnic. *Type*: SVO; mostly postpositions, some prepositions; noun head final; no

articles; case-marking (11 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 17 consonants, 16 vowels, 16 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1642–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Finland, Russian Federation. Also established in: Aland Islands, Estonia, Sweden. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 1,181,300 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 11,300 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 1,170,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, 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 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

German, Standard [deu] (Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 182,000 in Austria (2017 Eurostat), based on nationality. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1929, Constitution, Article 8), constitution reinstated 1945. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Dialect*: Kärntnerisch. *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*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. 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. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Also indigenous in: Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 3,450 in Austria (2021). *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: Argentina, Armenia, 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.

Hebrew [heb]. *Users*: 1,320 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Canaanite. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite article prefixed to noun; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. NT: 1537–2010. *Writing*: Braille script. Hebrew script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,339,180 (as L1: 5,980,580; as L2: 3,358,600). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Israel. Also established in: Palestine. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

Hindi [hin]. *Users*: 4,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Hungarian [hun] (Magyar, Ungarisch). Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 45,100 in Austria (2021). Ethnic population: 60,000 (Laakso et al 2013). *Location*: Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria, and Vienna states. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1976, Ethnic Groups Act, Articles 13–15). *Class*: Uralic. *Dialect*: Oberwart. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools where there are

larger numbers of speakers, mostly in Burgenland. Fully developed. Bible: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Italian [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 795,900 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 11,900 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 784,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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*: Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *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*: 2,000 in Austria (2021). *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, Argentina, 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.

Khaling [klr]. *Users*: 2,370 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Western. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; content q-word initial; no noun classes or genders; 1 prefix, up to 2 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; verbal affixation marks person and number of subject—obligatory; ergative; causatives; comparatives; passives and voice; CV, V, CCCV; nontonal; 23 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Devanagari script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,040 (as L1: 16,870; as L2: 1,170). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Nepal. Also established in: India.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 1,410 in Austria (2021). *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: Argentina, Australia, 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.

Macedonian [mkd]. *Users*: 5,720 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article suffix; verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, middle, passive); 26 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on antepenultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1990–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece (Slavic), North Macedonia. Also established in: Albania, Romania. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 11,900 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1845–1995. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 34,000 in Austria (2021). *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: Argentina, Australia, 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*: 3,560 in Austria (2021). *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.

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] (Burgenland Romani, Central Romani, Romanes). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 7,000 in Austria (2021). All Romani in Austria. *Location*: Burgenland province. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialect*: Roman. *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. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *NT*: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,500. Indigenous in: Czechia. Also established in: Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] (Manuš, Romanes, Sinte, Sinti, Sintitikes). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 7,000: All Romani in Austria (2021). *Location*: Upper Austria. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (1993, Federal Act of 16 December). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Type*: Prepositions; noun head final; gender (animate, inanimate); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); comparatives; 25 consonants, 6 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal. *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*: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

Romani, Vlax [rmy]. Autonym: Romani. *Location*: Burgenland state: Oberwart district and Oberwart city. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialect*: Austrian Lovari. *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 17 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 18,800 in Austria (2021). *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: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, 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*: 150,000 in Austria (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 9,390 (2021). *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*: 197,000 in Austria (2021). *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: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Slovak [slk] (Slovenčina, Slovenský Jazyk). Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 11,400 in Austria (2021). *Location*: Scattered, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Styria, Vienna. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *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: Croatia, Czechia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Slovene [slv] (Slovenščina, Slovenian, “Windisch” *pej.*). Autonym: Slovenski jezik, Slovenščina. *Users*: 27,600 in Austria (2021). *Location*: Carinthia and Styria states. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *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 Use*: Some speak standard Slovene well; some use it only in church. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1584–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Most do not consider themselves Slovenians, but Carinthians, belonging to the German culture. Separated by the Karawanken Mountains from the larger group of Slovenes in Slovenia. Formerly called “Windisch” pejoratively, an archaic form of Slovene, heavily influenced by German. Some use dialects, but others losing dialect knowledge. Many hear standard Slovene in church. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Hungary, Italy, Slovenia. Also established in: Croatia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 302,100 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 11,100 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 291,000 (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *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 Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *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 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

Swabian [swg] (Schwäbisch). Autonym: Schwäbisch. *Location*: Tyrol state: Reutte district, Reutte town area. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Indigenous in: Germany.

Swedish [swe]. Autonym: Svenska. *Users*: 3,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, North, East Scandinavian, Danish-Swedish, Swedish. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (common, neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (active, middle, passive); comparatives; 19 consonant and 17 vowel phonemes; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1541–1999. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1917. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Aland Islands, Finland, Sweden. Also established in: Denmark. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Tagalog [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 6,210 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Type*: Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Thai [tha]. *Users*: 1,770 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; comparatives; 20 consonants, 18 vowels, 14 diphthongs, 3 triphthongs; tonal (5 phonemic tones: 3 level, 2 contour). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 204,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also

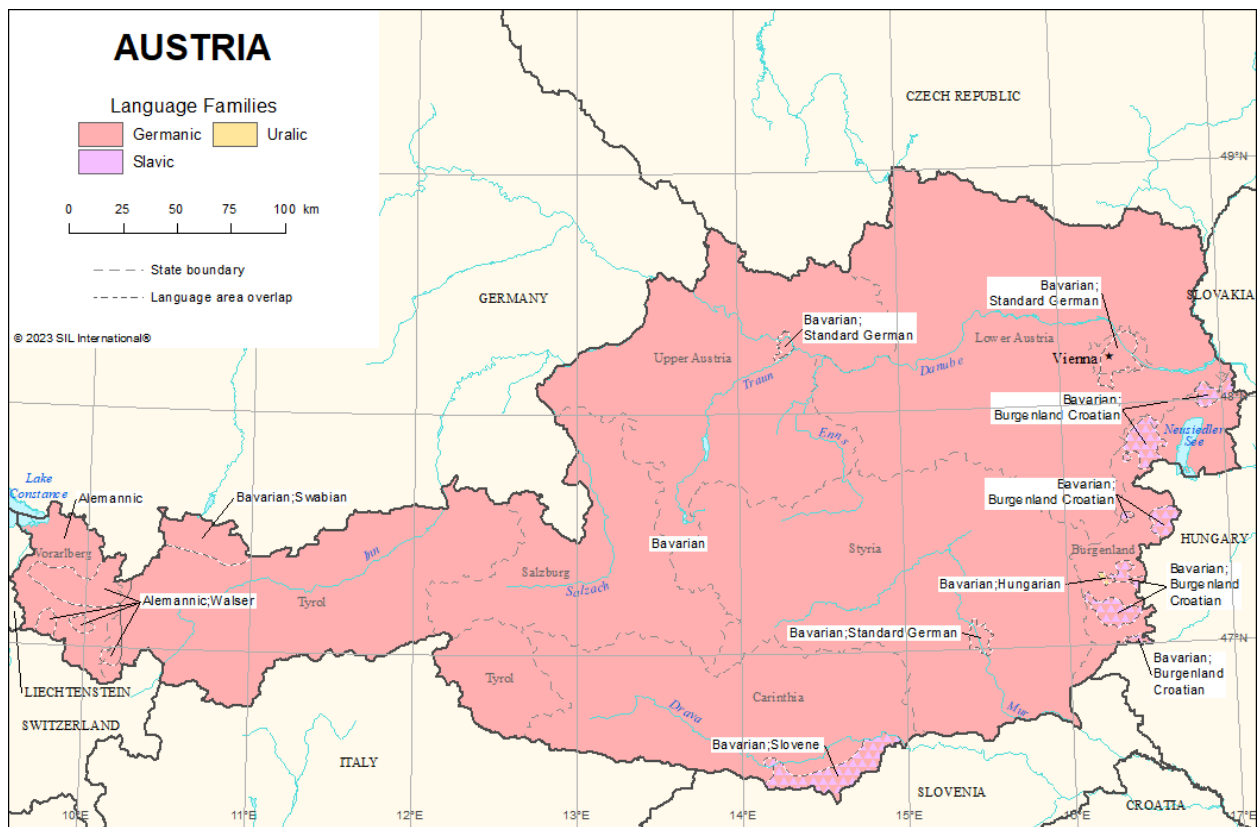
established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 2,570 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

Walsler [wae] (Walscher). *Users*: 9,000 in Austria (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Tyrol state: Paznauntal area, Brandnertal, Galtur, Lech, Reintal, Schricken, Silbertal, and Warth; Vorarlberg state: Grosses Walsertal, Kleinwalsertal, Tannberg areas. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,700. Also indigenous in: Italy, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

Yeniche [yec]. *Users*: 1,800 in Austria (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Mixed language, German-Yiddish-Romani-Rotwelsch. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Germany.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Austria 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.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Bavarian [[bar](#)] *Users*: 8,310,000 in Austria (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,569,000.

100,000 to 999,999

Alemannic [[gsw](#)] *Users*: 300,000 in Austria (1991 A. Schmidt). *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680).

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users*: 204,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Serbian [[srp](#)] *Users*: 197,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 182,000 in Austria (2017 Eurostat), based on nationality. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1929, Constitution, Article 8), constitution reinstated 1945. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users*: 146,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

10,000 to 99,999

Romani, Sinte [[rmo](#)] *Users*: 7,000: All Romani in Austria (2021). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (1993, Federal Act of 16 December). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 65,100 in Austria (2021). 6,565,100 in Austria, all users. L2 users: 6,500,000 (2019). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users*: 45,100 in Austria (2021). Ethnic population: 60,000 (Laakso et al 2013). *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1976, Ethnic Groups Act, Articles 13–15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

Bosnian [[bos](#)] *Users*: 38,800 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in

all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 34,000 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Albanian, Gheg [aln] *Users:* 31,400 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Slovene [slv] *Users:* 27,600 in Austria (2021). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

Burgenland Croatian [ckm] *Users:* 21,600 in Austria (2021). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna), under the name of ‘Croatian’. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,600.

Czech [ces] *Users:* 19,700 in Austria (2021). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 19,600 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 18,800 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 11,900 in Austria (2021). 795,900 in Austria, all users. L2 users: 784,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 11,900 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 11,400 in Austria (2021). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

French [fra] *Users:* 11,300 in Austria (2021). 1,181,300 in Austria, all users. L2 users: 1,170,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 11,100 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 11,100 in Austria (2021). 302,100 in Austria, all users. L2 users: 291,000 (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

1,000 to 9,999

- Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 9,390 (2021). 150,000 in Austria (Arefyev 2012), all users. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).
- Walser** [[wae](#)] *Users*: 9,000 in Austria (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,700.
- Austrian Sign Language** [[asq](#)] *Users*: 8,000 (2014 EUD). EUD estimates 8,000–10,000 deaf sign language users. Another estimate: 39,500 deaf (2014 IMB). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Section 8(3) as amended).
- Romani, Carpathian** [[rmc](#)] *Users*: 7,000 in Austria (2021). All Romani in Austria. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,500.
- Tagalog** [[tgl](#)] *Users*: 6,210 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).
- Bulgarian** [[bul](#)] *Users*: 6,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).
- Macedonian** [[mkd](#)] *Users*: 5,720 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).
- Dutch** [[nld](#)] *Users*: 4,230 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).
- Hindi** [[hin](#)] *Users*: 4,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).
- Portuguese** [[por](#)] *Users*: 3,560 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).
- Greek** [[ell](#)] *Users*: 3,450 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).
- Swedish** [[swe](#)] *Users*: 3,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400).
- Vietnamese** [[vie](#)] *Users*: 2,570 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).
- Khaling** [[klr](#)] *Users*: 2,370 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,040 (as L1: 16,870; as L2: 1,170).
- Japanese** [[jpn](#)] *Users*: 2,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).
- Yeniche** [[yec](#)] *Users*: 1,800 in Austria (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished.

Thai [tha] *Users:* 1,770 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 1,410 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Hebrew [heb] *Users:* 1,320 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,339,180 (as L1: 5,980,580; as L2: 3,358,600).

Finnish [fin] *Users:* 1,100 in Austria (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700).

Unknown

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Swabian [swg] *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Austria 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)

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 182,000 in Austria (2017 Eurostat), based on nationality. *Status:* Statutory national language (1929, Constitution, Article 8), constitution reinstated 1945. *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).

4 (Educational)

English [eng] *Users:* 6,565,100 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 65,100 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 6,500,000 (2019). *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).

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 45,100 in Austria (2021). Ethnic population: 60,000 (Laakso et al 2013). *Status:* Recognized language (1976, Ethnic Groups Act, Articles 13–15). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

5 (Developing)

Alemannic [gsw] *Users:* 300,000 in Austria (1991 A. Schmidt). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680).

Austrian Sign Language [asq] *Users:* 8,000 (2014 EUD). EUD estimates 8,000–10,000 deaf sign language users. Another estimate: 39,500 deaf (2014 IMB). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Section 8(3) as amended). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. In deaf schools outside of the classroom. Deaf associations. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos. Dictionary.

Bavarian [bar] *Users:* 8,310,000 in Austria (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Standard German [deu], which is the language of instruction in school. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,569,000.

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] *Users:* 7,000 in Austria (2021). All Romani in Austria. *Writing:* Latin

script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,500.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users*: 7,000: All Romani in Austria (2021). *Status*: Recognized language (1993, Federal Act of 16 December). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Swabian [swg] *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

Czech [ces] *Users*: 19,700 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *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*: 1,181,300 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 11,300 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 1,170,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *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).

Italian [ita] *Users*: 795,900 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 11,900 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 784,000 (European Commission 2012). *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).

Slovak [slk] *Users*: 11,400 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *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*: 27,600 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *Lg Use*: Some speak standard Slovene well; some use it only in church. Also use Standard German [deu]. *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).

6b (Threatened)

Burgenland Croatian [ckm] *Users*: 21,600 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna), under the name of ‘Croatian’. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Glagolitic script, used until 17th century. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,600.

Croatian [hrv] *Users*: 146,000 in Austria (2021). *Status*: Recognized language (1955, Treaty of Vienna). *Lg Use*: Rapid assimilation with the German-speaking population. Speakers’ competence varies by area and age group (Salminen 2007). Some young people, all adults. Most also use Standard German [deu], with many young people speaking it as their L1. *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).

Romani, Vlax [[rmy](#)] *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Walser [[wae](#)] *Users:* 9,000 in Austria (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,700.

Unestablished

Albanian, Gheg [[aln](#)] *Users:* 31,400 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users:* 19,600 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Bosnian [[bos](#)] *Users:* 38,800 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users:* 6,000 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 11,100 in Austria (2021). *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).

Dutch [[nld](#)] *Users:* 4,230 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

Finnish [[fin](#)] *Users:* 1,100 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users:* 3,450 in Austria (2021). *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).

Hebrew [[heb](#)] *Users:* 1,320 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Braille script. Hebrew script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,339,180 (as L1: 5,980,580; as L2: 3,358,600).

Hindi [[hin](#)] *Users:* 4,000 in Austria (2021). *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Japanese [[jpn](#)] *Users:* 2,000 in Austria (2021). *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).

Khaling [klr] *Users*: 2,370 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Devanagari script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,040 (as L1: 16,870; as L2: 1,170).

Korean [kor] *Users*: 1,410 in Austria (2021). *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).

Macedonian [mkd] *Users*: 5,720 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users*: 11,900 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Polish [pol] *Users*: 34,000 in Austria (2021). *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*: 3,560 in Austria (2021). *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).

Romanian [ron] *Users*: 18,800 in Austria (2021). *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*: 150,000 in Austria (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 9,390 (2021). *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*: 197,000 in Austria (2021). *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).

Spanish [spa] *Users*: 302,100 in Austria, all users. L1 users: 11,100 in Austria (2021). L2 users: 291,000 (2021). *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).

Swedish [swe] *Users*: 3,000 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1917. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users*: 6,210 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

Thai [tha] *Users*: 1,770 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Braille script. Thai script, primary usage.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

Turkish [tur] *Users*: 204,000 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users*: 2,570 in Austria (2021). *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Yeniche [yec] *Users*: 1,800 in Austria (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity.

Languages by State

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

Burgenland

- Bavarian [bar], [11](#)
- Burgenland Croatian [ckm], [12](#)
- Croatian [hrv], [12](#)
- Hungarian [hun], [15](#)
- Romani, Carpathian [rmc], [18](#)
- Romani, Vlax [rmy], [18](#)

Carinthia

- Bavarian [bar], [11](#)
- Slovene [slv], [20](#)

Lower Austria

- Bavarian [bar], [11](#)
- Croatian [hrv], [12](#)
- Czech [ces], [13](#)

Salzburg

- Bavarian [bar], [11](#)

Styria

- Bavarian [bar], [11](#)
- Slovak [slk], [19](#)

Tyrol

- Swabian [swg], [20](#)
- Walser [wae], [22](#)

Upper Austria

- Romani, Sinte [rmo], [18](#)
- Slovak [slk], [19](#)

Vienna

- Croatian [hrv], [12](#)
- Hungarian [hun], [15](#)
- Slovak [slk], [19](#)

Vorarlberg

- Alemannic [gsw], [10](#)
- Walser [wae], [22](#)

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Austria. 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.

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western

Chakavian [ckm], [12](#)

Croatian [hrv], [12](#)

Slovene [slv], [20](#)

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak

Czech [ces], [13](#)

Slovak [slk], [19](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [13](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German

German, Standard [deu], [14](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic

German, Swiss [gsw], [10](#)

Swabian [swg], [20](#)

Walser [wae], [22](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Bavarian-Austrian

Bavarian [bar], [11](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], [18](#)

Romani, Sinte [rmo], [18](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax

Romani, Vlax [rmy], [18](#)

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

Italian [ita], [16](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French

French [fra], [14](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Austrian Sign Language [asq], [10](#)

Uralic

Hungarian [hun], [15](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 45 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/>.

aln	Albanian, Gheg, 10	mkd	Macedonian, 17
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 10	nld	Dutch, 13
asq	Austrian Sign Language, 10	pes	Persian, Iranian, 17
bar	Bavarian, 11	pol	Polish, 17
bos	Bosnian, 11	por	Portuguese, 18
bul	Bulgarian, 11	rnc	Romani, Carpathian, 18
ces	Czech, 13	rmo	Romani, Sinte, 18
ckm	Chakavian, 12	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 18
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 12	ron	Romanian, 18
deu	German, Standard, 14	rus	Russian, 19
ell	Greek, 14	slk	Slovak, 19
eng	English, 13	slv	Slovene, 20
fin	Finnish, 13	spa	Spanish, 20
fra	French, 14	srp	Serbian, 19
gsw	German, Swiss, 10	swe	Swedish, 21
heb	Hebrew, 15	swg	Swabian, 20
hin	Hindi, 15	tgl	Tagalog, 21
hrv	Croatian, 12	tha	Thai, 21
hun	Hungarian, 15	tur	Turkish, 21
ita	Italian, 16	vie	Vietnamese, 22
jpn	Japanese, 16	wae	Walser, 22
klr	Khaling, 16	yec	Yeniche, 22
kor	Korean, 16		

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.

- Gheg Albanian**, *see* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 10
- Alemannic** [gsw], 10, 23
- Alemannisch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 10
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 10
- Austrian Lovari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 18
- Austrian Sign Language** [asq], 10, 0
- Bairisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Bavarian** [bar], 11, 23
- Bavarian Austrian**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Bayerisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Boarisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Burgenland Croatian** [ckm], 12, 23
- Burgenland Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 18
- Burgenlandkroatische Sprache**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 12
- Carinthian Sign Language**, *alt.* Austrian Sign Language [asq], 10
- Central Bavarian**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Central Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 18
- Český jazyk**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 13
- Čeština**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 13
- Chakavian**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 12
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Croatian** [hrv], 12
- Czech** [ces], 13
- Danube Bavarian**, *alt. dial.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- English** [eng], 13
- French** [fra], 14
- German, Standard** [deu], 14, 23
see German, Standard [deu], 14
- Gradišćanskohrvatski jezik**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 12
- High Alemannisch**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 10
- Hochalemannisch**, *alt. dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 10
- Hrvatski**, *alt.* Croatian [hrv], 12
- Hungarian** [hun], 15, 23
- Italian** [ita], 16
- Kärntnerisch**, *dial.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- KGS**, *alt.* Austrian Sign Language [asq], 10
- Magyar**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 15
- Manuš**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 18
- North Bavarian**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Oberwart**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 15
- OEGS**, *alt.* Austrian Sign Language [asq], 10

- ÖGS**, *alt.* Austrian Sign Language [asq], 10
- Österreichische Gebärdensprache**, *alt.*
Austrian Sign Language [asq], 10
- Ost-Oberdeutsch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Iranian Persian**, *see* Persian, Iranian [pes], 17
- Roman**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 18
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 18
alt. Romani, Sinte [rmo], 18
- Romani, Carpathian** [rmc], 18
see Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 18
- Romani, Sinte** [rmo], 18
see Romani, Sinte [rmo], 18
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy], 18
see Romani, Vlax [rmy], 18
- Salzburgish**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Schwäbisch**, *alt.* Swabian [swg], 20
- Serbo-Croatian**, *alt.* Croatian [hrv], 12
- Sinte**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 18
- Sinti**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 18
- Sintitikes**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 18
- Slovak** [slk], 19
- Slovenčina**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 19
- Slovene** [slv], 20, 23
- Slovenian**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 20
- Slovenščina**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 20
- Slovenský Jazyk**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 19
- South Bavarian**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Swabian** [swg], 20, 23
- Ungarisch**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 15
- Upper Franconian**, *alt. dial.* Bavarian [bar], 11
- Walscher**, *alt.* Walser [wae], 22
- Walser** [wae], 22, 23
- Windisch**, *pej. alt.* Slovene [slv], 20

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