

Ethnologue: Languages of Croatia

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
ECRML	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992)
EUD	European Union of the Deaf
FCPNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IMB	International Mission Board
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
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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 Croatia 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 24 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Croatia. 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. *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.

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 20) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 23) 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 County” (page 27) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Croatia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 28) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 30) 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 31) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 71 unique names are associated with the 24

languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 33). 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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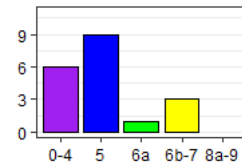
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Country Overview

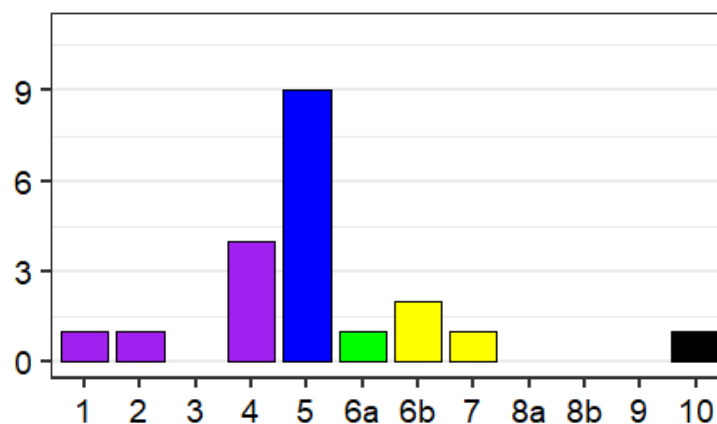
Name of country	Croatia
Other names	Republic of Croatia
Population	4,082,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal language	Croatian
Literacy rate	99% (2015 World Factbook)
International conventions	CDE (1992), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2005), ECRML (1997), FCPNM (1997), ICCPR (1992), UNCRRPD (2007), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Croatia is 20. Of these, 19 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 7 are indigenous and 12 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 6 are institutional, 9 are developing, 1 is vigorous, and 3 are in trouble. Also listed are 4 unestablished languages.</p>



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 Croatia 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 23) 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 Croatia. 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 Croatia 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 Croatia 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 20) 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	5.3	5.3%	4,100,000	94.17558	94.17558%
10,000 to 99,999	7	36.8	42.1%	220,800	5.07170	99.24728%
1,000 to 9,999	7	36.8	78.9%	31,270	0.71826	99.96555%
100 to 999	3	15.8	94.7%	1,500	0.03445	100.00000%
Unknown	1	5.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	19	100.0		4,353,570	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Croatia 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 23) 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 Croatia. 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	5.3	5.3%	4,100,000	94.1756	94.1756%	4,100,000	4,100,000
2	1	5.3	10.5%	18,600	0.4272	94.6028%	18,600	18,600
4	4	21.1	31.6%	77,990	1.7914	96.3942%	19,498	8,245
5	9	47.4	78.9%	104,810	2.4074	98.8017%	11,646	7,860
6a	1	5.3	84.2%	1,470	0.0338	98.8354%	1,470	1,470
6b	2	10.5	94.7%	50,400	1.1577	99.9931%	25,200	25,200
7	1	5.3	100.0%	300	0.0069	100.0000%	300	300
<i>Totals</i>	19	100.0		4,353,570	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) 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	17	89.5	4,336,870	99.6	255,110	7,755	
Sign language	1	5.3	6,500	0.1	6,500	6,500	

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>
Uralic	1	5.3	10,200	0.2	10,200	10,200
<i>Totals</i>	19	100.0	4,353,570	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

- Albanian, Tosk** [als]. Autonym: Shqip. *Users*: 17,100 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 17,500 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk. *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*: Fully developed. NT: 1827–2007. *Writing*: Elbasan script, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.
- Bosnian** [bos] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 16,900 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 31,500 (2011 census). *Location*: Dubrovnik-Neretva, Istria, Primorje-Gorski Kotar, Sisak-Moslavina, Split-Dalmatia, Vukovar-Syrmia, and Zagreb City. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Dialects*: Ijekavian, Ikavian. *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. Influences from Turkish [tur] and Arabic [arb]. *Maps*: 19:1, 19:1. *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: North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.
- Chakavian** [ckm] (Chakavski, Chekavski, Čakavština, Čakavian, Čakavica, Čekavski, Čokovski). Autonym: Čakavski. *Users*: 50,000 in Croatia (2019). *Location*: Istria county; Primorje-Gorski Kotar and Split-Dalmatia counties: coastal area and islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Lg Use*: Music, poetry. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. TV. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Glagolitic script, used until 17th century. Latin script. *Other*: Attested from the 13th century, Chakavian was the standard literary language from the 15th to 18th centuries. *Maps*: 19:3, 19:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,600. Also indigenous in: Austria (Burgenland Croatian), Hungary, Slovakia.
- Croatian** [hrv] (Serbo-Croatian). Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 4,100,000 in Croatia (2011 census). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1990, Constitution, Article 12.1). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. A member of macrolanguage Serbo-

Croatian [hbs] (Serbia). *Dialects*: Kaykavski, Shtokavski (Ijekavski). Shtokavski is official dialect, but others recognized as valid, with much literature. Kaykavski in northeastern Croatia and Zagreb; dialects in other countries. *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*: Many also use English [eng]. Some also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90%. Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *DLS*: Thriving (0.84). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Formerly considered part of Serbo-Croatian [hbs]. Christian. *Maps*: 19:4, 19:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Also indigenous in: Austria, 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.

Croatian Sign Language [csq] (CSL, Croatia Sign Language, HZJ, Hrvatski znakovni jezik).

Users: 6,500 (2019 EUD). Other estimates vary: 12,000 (2010 Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing); 13,000 (2014 Union of Deaf of Zagreb). 17,500 (2014 IMB). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2010 Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Origin from deaf schools in Austria and Hungary. In the past, regarded as a dialect of Yugoslavian Sign Language [ysl] (Bickford 2005); further research needed to determine amount of difference with other sign languages of the former Yugoslavia. Fingerspelling alphabets vary considerably throughout the Balkans (one- vs. two-handed, Latin vs. Cyrillic, 2020 B. van der Louw). One-handed fingerspelling system is similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. Two-handed fingerspelling (Kuhn et al 2006:56). *Lg Use*: Deaf schools. Deaf associations. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Agency: Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (HSGN). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: L2 teaching materials, including for medical personnel. The first school for the deaf in Croatia was formed in Zagreb in 1885. 52 interpreters (2014 Union of Deaf of Zagreb). HZJ is recognized by the government and a law to provide educational protection and assistance is before Parliament (2014). L2 teaching materials, including for medical personnel. Christian.

Czech [ces] (Češki, Čeština, Český jazyk). Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 6,290 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 9,640 (2011 census). *Location*: Bjelovar-Bilogora, Požega-Slavonia, and Sisak-Moslavina counties. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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*: Taught in some primary schools, as part of the minority education program. Fully developed. Bible: 1380–1980. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script,

primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 19:5. *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, 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.

Dalmatian [dlm] (Dalmatic, Dalmatico, Dalmatski, Lingua Dalmatica). Autonym: Dalmato, Langa Dalmata. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Croatia. Tuone Udaina, the last speaker, died in 1898. *Location*: Dubrovnik-Neretva, Šibenik-Knin, Split-Dalmatia, and Zadar counties. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Dialects*: Ragusan, Vegliot (Vegliote, Viklasun). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used between 13th and 19th centuries. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Montenegro.

English [eng] (Engelski). Autonym: English. *Users*: 2,000,800 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 800 in Croatia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 2,000,000 (European Commission 2006). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Croatian [hrv]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in 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.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 95,700 in Croatia (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *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*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools from grade 5. 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, Njemački). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 1,462,990 in Croatia,

all users. L1 users: 2,990 in Croatia (2011 census). L2 users: 1,460,000 (European Commission 2006). Ethnic population: 2,970 (2011 census). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Croatian [hrv]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools from grade 5. 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.

Hungarian [hun] (Madžarski, Magyar). Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 10,200 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Bjelovar-Bilogora, Osijek-Baranja, Vukovar-Syrmia, and Zagreb city. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Class*: Uralic. *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 in some primary schools, as part of the minority education program. Fully developed. Bible: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 19:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: 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.

Istriot [ist] (Istriano, Istro-Romance). *Users*: 1,300, all users. L1 users: 400 (Salminen 2007). L2 users: 900 (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Istria county: Bale, Fažana, Galižana, Rovinj, Šišan, and Vodnjan towns. Istrian peninsula, west coast. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Dialects*: None known. An archaic Romance language, often confused with Istro Romanian [ruo]. Perhaps more similar to Friulian [fur] or Dalmatian than to Istro Romanian. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Young speakers in Bale and middle-aged speakers in Galižana; elsewhere speakers are elderly (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 19:7.

Italian [ita] (Italiano, Talijanski). Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 618,600 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 18,600 in Croatia (2011 census). L2 users: 600,000 (European Commission 2006). Ethnic population: 37,000 (2016 G. Patanè). *Location*: Istria county: northwest near Slovenia border, along west coast, Istrian peninsula. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Istria County (2003, Istrian Regional Statute, Article 6), per Italian bilateral treaty

1996. *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Venetian [vec]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary schools, as part of the minority education program. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1471–1985. *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). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

Macedonian [mkd]. *Users*: 3,520 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 4,140 (2011 census). *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, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] (Romanes, Sinte, Sinti). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 14,400 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 17,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Istria and Međimurje counties. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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. *Maps*: 19:11, 19:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

Romanian, Istro [ruo] (Istrio-Romanian, Istro-Romanian, Roma, Romani). *Users*: 1,400, all users. L1 users: 300 (Salminen 2007). L2 users: 1,100 (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Primorje-Gorski Kotar county: Žejane village, Istrian peninsula, south towards northern reaches of Kvarner gulf. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Structurally distinct from Romanian [ron] (Agard 1984). Split from the other 3 Romanian languages between 500 and 1000 A.D. Different from Istriot [ist]. *Lg Use*: Adults only. No children and few younger speakers (Salminen 2007). All shifting to Croatian [hrv] (Salminen 2007). All shifting to Serbian [srp] (Salminen 2007). *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 19:8.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 51,590 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 1,590 in Croatia (2011 census). L2

users: 50,000 (Arefyev 2012). Ethnic population: 1,280 (2011 census). *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*: Taught as subject in some primary and secondary schools from grade 5. 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.

Ruthenian [rsk] (Rusnak, Rusnatski). *Users*: 1,470 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,940 (2011 census). *Location*: Vukovar-Syrmia county. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Map*: 19:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,770. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Serbia.

Serbian [srp] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 60,700 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 187,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Istro Romanian [ruo]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary schools, as part of the minority education program. Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Maps*: 19:10, 19:10. *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, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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*: 3,790 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 4,750 (2011 census). *Location*: Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Syrmia counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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. *Map*: 19:12. *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, Czechia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Slovene [slv] (Slovenščina, Slovenian, Slovenski jezik). Autonym: Slovenski jezik, Slovenščina. *Users*: 9,220 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 10,500 (2011 census). *Location*: Istria and Primorje-Gorski Kotar counties: scattered; urban areas of Rijeka and Zagreb. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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. *Map*: 19:13. *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. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 66,900 in Croatia (2021), L2 users. *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*: Taught as subject in some primary and secondary schools from grade 5. 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.

Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 1,010 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,880 (2011 census). *Location*: Vukovar-Syrmia and Zagreb City. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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. *Map*: 19:14. *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, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, 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.

Venetian [vec] (Veneto). Autonym: Veneto. *Users*: 50,000 in Croatia (1994 T. Salminen).

Location: Istria and Split-Dalmatia counties: most of Istria peninsula, Fiume-Rijeka city, some cities in Kvarner and coastal Dalmatia. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialects*: Istriian, Tretine, Venetian Proper. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Bible portions: 1859. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 19:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,852,500. Indigenous in: Italy. Also established in: Brazil (Talian), Mexico, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Albania, Greece, Montenegro.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Croatia 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

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users*: 4,100,000 in Croatia (2011 census). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1990, Constitution, Article 12.1). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

10,000 to 99,999

Serbian [[srp](#)] *Users*: 60,700 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 187,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Chakavian [[ckm](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Croatia (2019). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,600.

Venetian [[vec](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Croatia (1994 T. Salminen). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,852,500.

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users*: 18,600 in Croatia (2011 census). 618,600 in Croatia, all users. L2 users: 600,000 (European Commission 2006). Ethnic population: 37,000 (2016 G. Patanè). *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Istria County (2003, Istrian Regional Statute, Article 6), per Italian bilateral treaty 1996. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Albanian, Tosk [[als](#)] *Users*: 17,100 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 17,500 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

Bosnian [[bos](#)] *Users*: 16,900 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 31,500 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

Romani, Sinte [[rmo](#)] *Users*: 14,400 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 17,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users*: 10,200 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the

Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

1,000 to 9,999

Slovene [[slv](#)] *Users*: 9,220 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 10,500 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

Croatian Sign Language [[csq](#)] *Users*: 6,500 (2019 EUD). Other estimates vary: 12,000 (2010 Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing); 13,000 (2014 Union of Deaf of Zagreb). 17,500 (2014 IMB). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2010 Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Czech [[ces](#)] *Users*: 6,290 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 9,640 (2011 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Slovak [[slk](#)] *Users*: 3,790 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 4,750 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Macedonian [[mkd](#)] *Users*: 3,520 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 4,140 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 2,990 in Croatia (2011 census). 1,462,990 in Croatia, all users. L2 users: 1,460,000 (European Commission 2006). Ethnic population: 2,970 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users*: 1,590 in Croatia (2011 census). 51,590 in Croatia, all users. L2 users: 50,000 (Arefyev 2012). Ethnic population: 1,280 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Ruthenian [[rsk](#)] *Users*: 1,470 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,940 (2011 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,770.

Ukrainian [[ukr](#)] *Users*: 1,010 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,880 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

100 to 999

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 800 in Croatia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 2,000,800 in Croatia, all users. L2 users: 2,000,000 (European Commission 2006). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Istriot [[ist](#)] *Users:* 400 (Salminen 2007). 1,300, all users. L2 users: 900 (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Romanian, Istro [[ruo](#)] *Users:* 300 (Salminen 2007). 1,400, all users. L2 users: 1,100 (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

0

Dalmatian [[dlm](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Croatia. Tuone Udaina, the last speaker, died in 1898. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Unknown

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* L2 users: 95,700 in Croatia (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* L2 users: 66,900 in Croatia (2021), L2 users. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Croatia 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)

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users:* 4,100,000 in Croatia (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory national language (1990, Constitution, Article 12.1). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Standard German [[deu](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *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).

2 (Provincial)

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users:* 618,600 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 18,600 in Croatia (2011 census). L2 users: 600,000 (European Commission 2006). Ethnic population: 37,000 (2016 G. Patanè). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Istria County (2003, Istrian Regional Statute, Article 6), per Italian bilateral treaty 1996. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Venetian [[vec](#)]. *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).

4 (Educational)

Czech [[ces](#)] *Users:* 6,290 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 9,640 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 2,000,800 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 800 in Croatia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 2,000,000 (European Commission 2006). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Croatian [[hrv](#)]. *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:* 10,200 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 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).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 60,700 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 187,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Istro Romanian [ruo]. *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).

5 (Developing)

Croatian Sign Language [csq] *Users:* 6,500 (2019 EUD). Other estimates vary: 12,000 (2010 Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing); 13,000 (2014 Union of Deaf of Zagreb). 17,500 (2014 IMB). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2010 Croatian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing). *Lg Use:* Deaf schools. Deaf associations. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users:* 14,400 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 17,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Venetian [vec] *Users:* 50,000 in Croatia (1994 T. Salminen). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most also use Italian [ita]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,852,500.

5 (Dispersed)

Bosnian [bos] *Users:* 16,900 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 31,500 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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).

French [fra] *Users:* 95,700 in Croatia (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *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).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 1,462,990 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 2,990 in Croatia (2011 census). L2 users: 1,460,000 (European Commission 2006). Ethnic population: 2,970 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Croatian [hrv]. *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).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 3,790 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 4,750 (2011 census). *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:* 9,220 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 10,500 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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:* 1,010 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,880 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *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).

6a (Vigorous)

Ruthenian [rsk] *Users:* 1,470 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,940 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Constitutional Law on the Rights of Minorities, Article 15). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,770.

6b (Threatened)

Chakavian [ckm] *Users:* 50,000 in Croatia (2019). *Lg Use:* Music, poetry. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. TV. Grammar. *Writing:* Glagolitic script, used until 17th century. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,600.

Istriot [ist] *Users:* 1,300, all users. L1 users: 400 (Salminen 2007). L2 users: 900 (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Young speakers in Bale and middle-aged speakers in Galizana; elsewhere speakers are elderly (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts.

7 (Shifting)

Romanian, Istro [ruo] *Users:* 1,400, all users. L1 users: 300 (Salminen 2007). L2 users: 1,100 (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use:* Adults only. No children and few younger speakers (Salminen 2007). All shifting to Croatian [hrv] (Salminen 2007). All shifting to Serbian [srp] (Salminen 2007).

10 (Extinct)

Dalmatian [dlm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Croatia. Tuone Udaina, the last speaker, died in 1898. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, used between 13th and 19th centuries. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Unestablished

Albanian, Tosk [als] *Users:* 17,100 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 17,500 (2011 census). *Writing:* Elbasan script, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

Macedonian [mkd] *Users:* 3,520 in Croatia (2011 census). Ethnic population: 4,140 (2011 census). *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Russian [rus] *Users:* 51,590 in Croatia, all users. L1 users: 1,590 in Croatia (2011 census). L2 users: 50,000 (Arefyev 2012). Ethnic population: 1,280 (2011 census). *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).

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 66,900 in Croatia (2021), L2 users. *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).

Languages by County

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

Bjelovar-Bilogora

- Czech [ces], 12
- Hungarian [hun], 14

Dubrovnik-Neretva

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Dalmatian [dlm], 13

Istria

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Istriot [ist], 14
- Italian [ita], 14
- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 15
- Slovene [slv], 17
- Venetian [vec], 18

Međimurje

- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 15

Osijek-Baranja

- Hungarian [hun], 14
- Slovak [slk], 16

Požega-Slavonia

- Czech [ces], 12

Primorje-Gorski Kotar

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Romanian, Istro [ruo], 15

- Slovene [slv], 17

Šibenik-Knin

- Dalmatian [dlm], 13

Sisak-Moslavina

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Czech [ces], 12

Split-Dalmatia

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Venetian [vec], 18

Vukovar-Syrmia

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Hungarian [hun], 14
- Ruthenian [rsk], 16
- Slovak [slk], 16
- Ukrainian [ukr], 17

Zadar

- Dalmatian [dlm], 13

Zagreb

- Slovene [slv], 17

Zagreb City

- Bosnian [bos], 11
- Ukrainian [ukr], 17

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Croatia. 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, East

Ruthenian [rsk], [16](#)

Ukrainian [ukr], [17](#)

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

Bosnian [bos], [11](#)

Chakavian [ckm], [11](#)

Croatian [hrv], [11](#)

Serbian [srp], [16](#)

Slovene [slv], [17](#)

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

Czech [ces], [12](#)

Slovak [slk], [16](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [13](#)

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

German, Standard [deu], [13](#)

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

Romani, Sinte [rmo], [15](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern

Romanian, Istro [ruo], [15](#)

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

Dalmatian [dlm], [13](#)

Istriot [ist], [14](#)

Italian [ita], [14](#)

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

Venetian [vec], [18](#)

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

French [fra], [13](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Croatian Sign Language [csq], [12](#)

Uralic

Hungarian [hun], [14](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 24 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/>.

als	Albanian, Tosk, 11	ita	Italian, 14
bos	Bosnian, 11	mkd	Macedonian, 15
ces	Czech, 12	rmo	Romani, Sinte, 15
ckm	Chakavian, 11	rsk	Ruthenian, 16
csq	Croatian Sign Language, 12	ruo	Romanian, Istro, 15
deu	German, Standard, 13	rus	Russian, 15
dln	Dalmatian, 13	slk	Slovak, 16
eng	English, 13	slv	Slovene, 17
fra	French, 13	spa	Spanish, 17
hrv	Croatian, 11	srp	Serbian, 16
hun	Hungarian, 14	ukr	Ukrainian, 17
ist	Istriot, 14	vec	Venetian, 18

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.

- Tosk Albanian**, *see* Albanian, Tosk [als], 11
- Bosnian** [bos], 11, 19
- Čakavian**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Čakavica**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Čakavski**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Čakavština**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Čekavski**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Češki**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 12
- Český jazyk**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 12
- Čeština**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 12
- Chakavian** [ckm], 11, 19
- Chakavski**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Chekavski**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Čokovski**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Croatia Sign Language**, *alt.* Croatian Sign Language [csq], 12
- Croatian** [hrv], 11, 19
- Croatian Sign Language** [csq], 12, 0
- CSL**, *alt.* Croatian Sign Language [csq], 12
- Czech** [ces], 12, 19
- Dalmatian** [dlm], 13
- Dalmatic**, *alt.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Dalmatico**, *alt.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Dalmato**, *alt.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Dalmatski**, *alt.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Engelski**, *alt.* English [eng], 13
- English** [eng], 13
- French** [fra], 13
- German, Standard** [deu], 13
see German, Standard [deu], 13
- Hrvatski**, *alt.* Croatian [hrv], 11
- Hrvatski znakovni jezik**, *alt.* Croatian Sign Language [csq], 12
- Hungarian** [hun], 14, 19
- HZJ**, *alt.* Croatian Sign Language [csq], 12
- Ijekavian**, *dial.* Bosnian [bos], 11
- Ijekavski**, *alt. dial.* Croatian [hrv], 11
- Ikavian**, *dial.* Bosnian [bos], 11
- Istrian**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 18
- Istriano**, *alt.* Istriot [ist], 14
- Istrio-Romanian**, *alt.* Romanian, Istro [ruo], 15
- Istriot** [ist], 14, 19
- Istro-Romance**, *alt.* Istriot [ist], 14
- Istro-Romanian**, *alt.* Romanian, Istro [ruo], 15
- Italian** [ita], 14
- Italiano**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 14
- Kaykavski**, *dial.* Croatian [hrv], 11
- Langa Dalmata**, *alt.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Lingua Dalmatica**, *alt.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Madžarski**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Magyar**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14

- Njemački**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Ragusan**, *dial.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Roma**, *alt.* Romanian, Istro [ruo], 15
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 15
- Romani**, *alt.* Romanian, Istro [ruo], 15
- Romani, Sinte** [rmo], 15, 19
see Romani, Sinte [rmo], 15
- Romanian, Istro** [ruo], 15, 19
see Romanian, Istro [ruo], 15
- Rusnak**, *alt.* Ruthenian [rsk], 16
- Rusnatski**, *alt.* Ruthenian [rsk], 16
- Ruthenian** [rsk], 16, 19
- Serbian** [srp], 16, 19
- Serbo-Croatian**, *alt.* Bosnian [bos], 11
alt. Croatian [hrv], 11
alt. Serbian [srp], 16
- Shtokavski**, *dial.* Croatian [hrv], 11
- Sinte**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 15
- Sinti**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 15
- Slovak** [slk], 16, 19
- Slovenčina**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 16
- Slovene** [slv], 17, 19
- Slovenian**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 17
- Slovenščina**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 17
- Slovenski jezik**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 17
- Slovenský Jazyk**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 16
- Talijanski**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 14
- Tretine**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 18
- Ukrainian** [ukr], 17, 19
- Vegliot**, *dial.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Vegliote**, *alt. dial.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13
- Venetian** [vec], 18, 19
- Venetian Proper**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 18
- Veneto**, *alt.* Venetian [vec], 18
- Viklasun**, *alt. dial.* Dalmatian [dlm], 13

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