

Ethnologue: Languages of Cyprus

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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Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	10
Language Map	16
Languages by Population	17
Languages by Status	19
Languages by Family	22
Language Code Index	23
Language Name Index	24
Bibliography	25

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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)
FPCNM	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
<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 Cyprus 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 19 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Cyprus. 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 16) 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 17) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 19) 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

Family” (page 22) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 23) 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 24) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 17 unique names are associated with the 19 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 25). 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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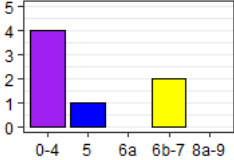
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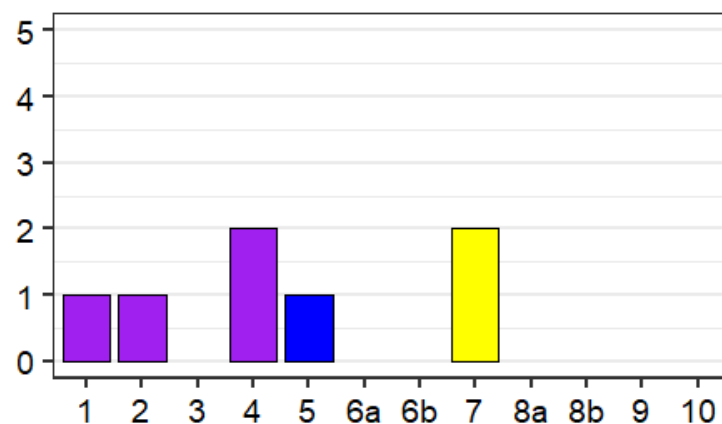
Country Overview

Name of country	Cyprus												
Other names	Republic of Cyprus												
Population	1,207,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Comments	Two small coastal enclaves of Cyprus are British military bases, sovereign soil of the United Kingdom. The border between the Greek and Turkish sectors is a buffer strip, administered by the United Nations.												
Principal language	Greek												
Literacy rate	99% (2015 World Factbook)												
Deaf population	49,300												
International conventions	CDE (1970), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2006), ECRML (2002), FCPNM (1996), ICCPR (1969), UNCRPD (2011), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Borg 1985												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Cyprus is 7. All are living languages. Of these, 2 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 4 are institutional, 1 is developing, and 2 are in trouble. Also listed are 12 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Cyprus</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	4	5	1	6a	0	6b-7	2	8a-9	0
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	4												
5	1												
6a	0												
6b-7	2												
8a-9	0												

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 Cyprus 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 19) 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 Cyprus. 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 Cyprus 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 Cyprus 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 17) 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	14.3	14.3%	1,150,000	76.33486	76.33486%
100,000 to 999,999	1	14.3	28.6%	300,000	19.91344	96.24831%
10,000 to 99,999	1	14.3	42.9%	50,000	3.31891	99.56721%
1,000 to 9,999	4	57.1	100.0%	6,520	0.43279	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	7	100.0		1,506,520	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Cyprus 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 19) 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 Cyprus. 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>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>		
1	1	14.3	14.3%	1,150,000	76.3349	76.3349%	1,150,000	1,150,000
2	1	14.3	28.6%	300,000	19.9134	96.2483%	300,000	300,000
4	2	28.6	57.1%	51,640	3.4278	99.6761%	25,820	25,820
5	1	14.3	71.4%	1,860	0.1235	99.7995%	1,860	1,860
7	2	28.6	100.0%	3,020	0.2005	100.0000%	1,510	1,510
<i>Totals</i>	7	100.0		1,506,520	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>
Afro-Asiatic	1	14.3	1,000	0.1	1,000	1,000
Indo-European	5	71.4	1,205,520	80.0	241,104	2,020
Turkic	1	14.3	300,000	19.9	300,000	300,000
<i>Totals</i>	7	100.0	1,506,520	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy] (Cypriot Maronite Arabic, Kormakiti, Maronite). Autonym: Sanna. *Users*: 1,000 (Walter 2020). *Location*: Kyrenia district: north shore; Limassol district: south shore; Lefkosia district: Kormakiti, Nicosia city, and Peristonem; several Maronite mountain villages. Mainly urban communities. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Greek [ell] (Walter 2020). Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Revitalization effort producing written materials. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, revitalization efforts in one town. *Other*: A hybrid language with roots in the Arabic of both Anatolia and Levant. Many borrowings from Syriac [syc] and Greek [ell]. Ethnonym: Maronites. Christian. *Map*: 16.

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz]. *Users*: 4,400 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Egypt. Also established in: United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 6,510 in Cyprus (2020). *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, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, 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.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm]. *Users*: 2,600 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO; 32 consonant phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider

communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Iraq, Syria. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 2,020 in Cyprus (2020). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Greek [ell]. Also use Turkish [tur], especially older adults. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Urban population. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users*: 26,400 in Cyprus (2020). *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, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 1,750 in Cyprus (2020). *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.

English [eng] (Ingilizce). Autonym: English. *Users*: 931,000 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 50,000 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 881,000 (European Commission 2012). *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 Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all 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: 1076,766,120). 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*: 82,340 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 1,640 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 80,700 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. 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*: 23,660 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 1,860 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 21,800 (2018 Eurostat). *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 Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in 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. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 1,210,000 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 1,150,000 in Cyprus (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 60,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Larnaka, Lefkosia, Limassol, and Pafos districts (southern Cyprus). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1960, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialect*: Cypriot Greek. *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 Use*: Many also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). A few also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). A

few also use Standard German [*deu*] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools in southern Cyprus. Taught in tertiary schools in southern Cyprus. Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Hindi [*hin*]. *Users*: 4,540 in Cyprus (2020). *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, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, 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.

Polish [*pol*]. *Users*: 4,000 in Cyprus (2020). *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, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New

Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 34,900 in Cyprus (2020). *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, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, 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*: 50,000 in Cyprus (2019 IMB). *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.

Sinhala [sin]. *Users*: 10,300 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Sinhalese-Maldivian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); indefinite article suffix; case-marking (5 cases); tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonants and 13 vowels; non-tonal; distinctive diglossia. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1823–1982. *Writing*: Braille script. Sinhala script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Sri Lanka. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

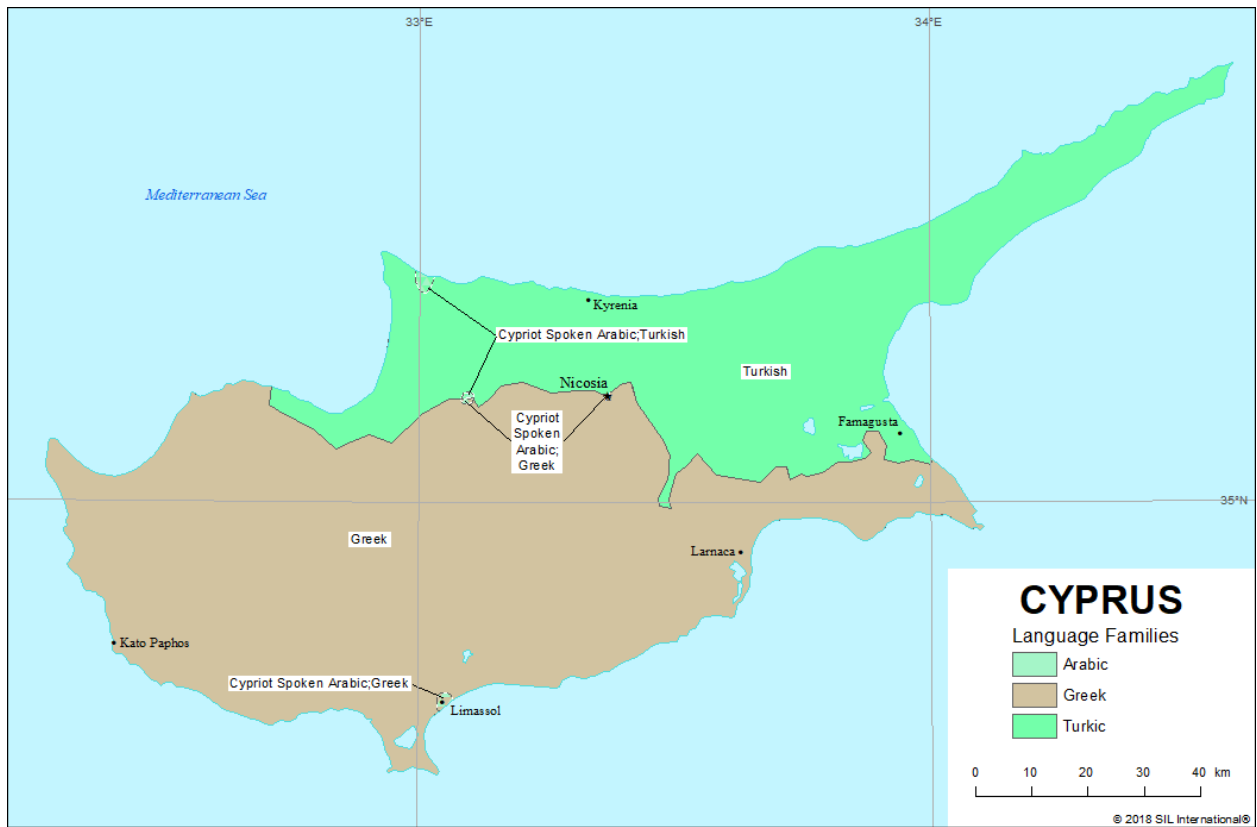
Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 17,550 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 750 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 16,800 (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; 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.

Tagalog [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 13,100 in Cyprus (2020). *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, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, 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.

Turkish [tur] (Osmanli, Türkçe). Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 300,000 in Cyprus (2016). 300,000 speakers in Northern Cyprus. 2,000 Turkish speakers in the Republic of Cyprus (2020). *Location*: Famagusta and Kyrenia cities. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). De facto provincial language in Northern Cyprus. *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Cypriot Spoken Arabic [acy], Western Armenian [hyw]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools in Northern Cyprus. Taught in all tertiary schools. 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*: Muslim. *Map*: 16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, 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.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Cyprus 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

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users*: 1,150,000 in Cyprus (European Commission 2012). 1,210,000 in Cyprus, all users. L2 users: 60,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1960, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

100,000 to 999,999

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users*: 300,000 in Cyprus (2016). 300,000 speakers in Northern Cyprus. 2,000 Turkish speakers in the Republic of Cyprus (2020). *Status*: 2 (Provincial). De facto provincial language in Northern Cyprus. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

10,000 to 99,999

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Cyprus (2020). 931,000 in Cyprus, all users. L2 users: 881,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Cyprus (2019 IMB). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Romanian [[ron](#)] *Users*: 34,900 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users*: 26,400 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

Tagalog [[tgl](#)] *Users*: 13,100 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

Sinhala [[sin](#)] *Users*: 10,300 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100).

1,000 to 9,999

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 6,510 in Cyprus (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Hindi [hin] *Users:* 4,540 in Cyprus (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users:* 4,400 in Cyprus (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 4,000 in Cyprus (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 2,600 in Cyprus (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 2,020 in Cyprus (2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 1,860 in Cyprus (2020). 23,660 in Cyprus, all users. L2 users: 21,800 (2018 Eurostat). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 1,750 in Cyprus (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

French [fra] *Users:* 1,640 in Cyprus (2020). 82,340 in Cyprus, all users. L2 users: 80,700 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy] *Users:* 1,000 (Walter 2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

100 to 999

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 750 in Cyprus (2020). 17,550 in Cyprus, all users. L2 users: 16,800 (2020). *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 Cyprus 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)

Greek [ell] *Users:* 1,210,000 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 1,150,000 in Cyprus (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 60,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* Statutory national language (1960, Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). A few also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). A few also use Standard German [deu] (European Commission 2006). *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).

2 (Provincial)

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 300,000 in Cyprus (2016). 300,000 speakers in Northern Cyprus. 2,000 Turkish speakers in the Republic of Cyprus (2020). *Status:* De facto provincial language in Northern Cyprus. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Cypriot Spoken Arabic [acy], Western Armenian [hyw]. *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).

4 (Educational)

English [eng] *Users:* 931,000 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 50,000 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 881,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *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).

French [fra] *Users:* 82,340 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 1,640 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 80,700 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *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).

5 (Dispersed)

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 23,660 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 1,860 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 21,800 (2018 Eurostat). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *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).

7 (Shifting)

Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy] *Users:* 1,000 (Walter 2020). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Greek [ell] (Walter 2020). Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, revitalization efforts in one town.

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 2,020 in Cyprus (2020). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Greek [ell]. Also use Turkish [tur], especially older adults. *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Unestablished

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users:* 4,400 in Cyprus (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 6,510 in Cyprus (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 2,600 in Cyprus (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 26,400 in Cyprus (2020). *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:* 1,750 in Cyprus (2020). *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).

Hindi [hin] *Users:* 4,540 in Cyprus (2020). *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).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 4,000 in Cyprus (2020). *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).

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 34,900 in Cyprus (2020). *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:* 50,000 in Cyprus (2019 IMB). *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).

Sinhala [sin] *Users:* 10,300 in Cyprus (2020). *Writing:* Braille script. Sinhala script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100).

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 17,550 in Cyprus, all users. L1 users: 750 in Cyprus (2020). L2 users: 16,800 (2020). *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).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 13,100 in Cyprus (2020). *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).

Languages by Family

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

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy], [10](#)

Indo-European, Armenian

Armenian, Western [hyw], [11](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [11](#)

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

German, Standard [deu], [12](#)

Indo-European, Greek, Attic

Greek [ell], [12](#)

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

French [fra], [12](#)

Turkic, Southern, Turkish

Turkish [tur], [15](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 19 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/>.

acm	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken, 10	hin	Hindi, 13
acy	Arabic, Cypriot Spoken, 10	hyw	Armenian, Western, 11
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 10	pol	Polish, 13
arz	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, 10	ron	Romanian, 14
bul	Bulgarian, 11	rus	Russian, 14
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 11	sin	Sinhala, 14
deu	German, Standard, 12	spa	Spanish, 14
ell	Greek, 12	tgl	Tagalog, 15
eng	English, 11	tur	Turkish, 15
fra	French, 12		

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.

Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy], 10, 16

see Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy], 10

Egyptian Spoken Arabic, *see* Arabic,

Egyptian Spoken [arz], 10

Levantine Arabic, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc],

10

Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic, *see* Arabic,

Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 10

Armenian, Western [hyw], 11

see Armenian, Western [hyw], 11

Mandarin Chinese, *see* Chinese, Mandarin

[cmn], 11

Cypriot Greek, *dial.* Greek [ell], 12

Cypriot Maronite Arabic, *alt.* Arabic, Cypriot

Spoken [acy], 10

Deutsch, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 12

English [eng], 11

French [fra], 12

German, Standard [deu], 12

see German, Standard [deu], 12

Greek [ell], 12, 16

Ingilizce, *alt.* English [eng], 11

Kormakiti, *alt.* Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy],

10

Maronite, *alt.* Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy], 10

Osmanli, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 15

Sanna, *alt.* Arabic, Cypriot Spoken [acy], 10

Türkçe, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 15

Turkish [tur], 15, 16

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