

Ethnologue: Languages of Czechia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
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)
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
UNCRRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Czechia 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 25 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Czechia. 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 18) 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 19) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 22) 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

Region” (page 26) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Czechia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 27) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 28) 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 29) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 44 unique names are associated with the 25 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 31). 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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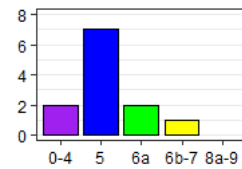
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Country Overview

Name of country	Czechia
Other names	Czech Republic
Population	10,705,000 (2022 World Factbook)
Principal language	Czech
Literacy rate	100% (2016 UNESCO)
Deaf population	63,000
International conventions	CDE (1993), CPPDCE (2010), CSICH (2009), ECRML (2006), FCPNM (1997), ICCPR (1993), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987

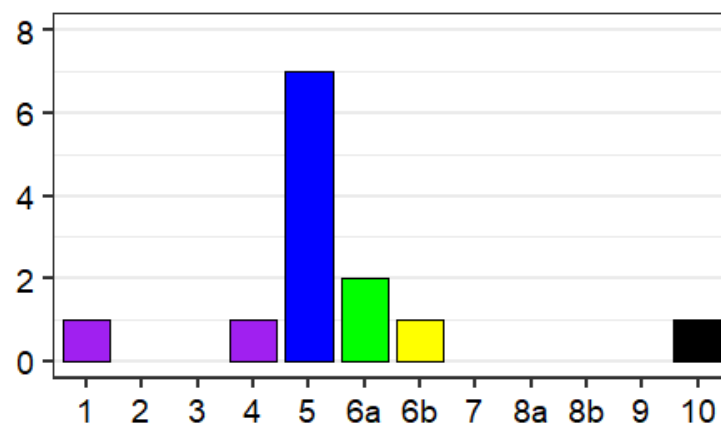
Language counts The number of established languages listed for Czechia is 13. Of these, 12 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 5 are indigenous and 7 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 7 are developing, 2 are vigorous, and 1 is in trouble. Also listed are 12 unestablished languages.



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

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Czechia 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 22) 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 Czechia. 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 Czechia 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 Czechia 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 19) 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	8.3	8.3%	9,240,000	95.95155	95.95155%
100,000 to 999,999	1	8.3	16.7%	225,000	2.33648	98.28803%
10,000 to 99,999	6	50.0	66.7%	149,000	1.54727	99.83530%
1,000 to 9,999	3	25.0	91.7%	15,080	0.15660	99.99190%
100 to 999	1	8.3	100.0%	780	0.00810	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	12	100.0		9,629,860	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Czechia 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 22) 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 Czechia. 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	8.3	8.3%	9,240,000	95.9516	95.9516%	9,240,000	9,240,000
4	1	8.3	16.7%	30,500	0.3167	96.2683%	30,500	30,500
5	7	58.3	75.0%	331,580	3.4432	99.7115%	47,369	10,000
6a	2	16.7	91.7%	11,680	0.1213	99.8328%	5,840	5,840
6b	1	8.3	100.0%	16,100	0.1672	100.0000%	16,100	16,100
<i>Totals</i>	12	100.0		9,629,860	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) name 2 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	11	91.7	9,619,860	99.9	874,533	16,100	
Sign language	1	8.3	10,000	0.1	10,000	10,000	
<i>Totals</i>	12	100.0	9,629,860	100.0			

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Bavarian [bar] (Bavarian Austrian, Bayerisch, Boarisch). Autonym: Boarisch. *Users*: 9,000 in Czechia (2005). *Location*: Karlovy Vary and Plzen regions; Vysocina region: Jihlavsky. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Bavarian-Austrian. *Dialects*: Central Bavarian, North Bavarian, South Bavarian (Heanzian). *Type*: SOV; prepositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question word initial; 2 prefixes, 3 to 4 suffixes on a word; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; obligatory verb affixes mark person and number of subject, other suffixes can mark gender of subject and person, number, and gender of object; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1998. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,569,000. Indigenous in: Austria. Also established in: Germany, Italy.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users*: 5,410 in Czechia (2011 census). *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, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Croatian [hrv]. Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 1,390 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones), stress is connected with tone. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Czech [ces] (Bohemian). Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 9,372,000 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 9,240,000 in Czechia (2021 census), including 28,600 Moravian speakers. L2 users: 132,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). De facto

national language. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Dialects*: Central Bohemian, Czecho-Moravian, Hanak, Lach (Yalach), Northeast Bohemian, Southwest Bohemian. All Czech and Slovak dialects mutually inherently intelligible. Czech is also intelligible with Polish [pol]. *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 Use*: Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Some also use Russian [rus] (European Commission 2006). Some also use Standard German [deu] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1380–1980. *DLS*: Thriving (0.84). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500). Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Czech Sign Language [cse] (CZJ, Český Znakový Jazyk). *Users*: 10,000 (2019 EUD). EUD estimate is of deaf sign language users (about 0.1% of the total population). Other estimates: 12,000 (2011 census); 51,500 deaf (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1998, Zákon o komunikačních systémech neslyšících a hluchoslepých osob (Law on communication systems of deaf and deafblind persons) 155/1998, Article 4, as amended 384/2008, Part One). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Possibly a distinct variety in Moravia. Partially intelligible with French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: Two-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Used since 1786 when deaf schools began. Dialect used in schools differs from adult use outside. Interpreters required in court; some provided for college students and important public events. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Czech Republic Union of Deaf and Hard of Hearing (UDHH). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: 70 working sign language interpreters (2014 EUD). Sign language instruction for parents of deaf children.

English [eng] (Angličtina). Autonym: English. *Users*: 2,930,500 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 30,500 in Czechia (2021 census). L2 users: 2,900,000 (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 Czech [ces]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools from grade 3. 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*: 235,060 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 2,060 in Czechia (2011 census). L2 users: 233,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some 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, Němec). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 1,641,800 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 31,800 in Czechia (2021 census). L2 users: 1,610,000 (2020). *Location*: Karlovy Vary and Ústí nad Labem regions; Erzgebirge mountain range. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *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*: Also use Czech [ces]. Used as L2 by Czech [ces]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in many primary and secondary schools from grade 6. Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 1,360 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, 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.

Hungarian [hun]. Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 14,700 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *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*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *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: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Italian [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 1,420 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 34 more.

Knaanic [czk] (Canaanitic, Judaeo-Czech, Judeo-Slavic, Leshon Knaan). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Czechia. Last speaker died in the Late Middle Ages (1250–1500). *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Hebrew script, used between 12th–16th centuries. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Poland.

Mongolian, Halh [khk]. *Users*: 3,330 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Mongolian Proper. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 29 consonants, 14 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable or long vowel; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Bible*: 2003. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script. Mongolian script, used prior to 1941 with a resurgence since the 1990s. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. Tibetan script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,804,090 (as L1: 2,803,630; as L2: 460). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Mongolia, Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, South Korea, Sweden, United States.

Polish [pol] (Polština). *Users*: 49,700 in Czechia (2021 census). *Location*: Moravia-Silesia region: eastern Frydek-Místek; Karviná district. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language

(2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *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*: Christian. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: 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, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] (Bashaldo, Hungarian-Slovak Romani, Karpacki Roma, Romanes, Romungro, Servika Roma, Slovak Roma). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 16,100 in Czechia (2021 census). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialects*: Moravian Romani, East Slovak Romani, West Slovak Romani. Not intelligible of Vlax Romani [rmy] or Angloromani [rme]. *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Czech [ces]. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also established in: Austria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] (Vlaxika Roma). Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 4,020 in Czechia (2021 census). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialect*: Lallere. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. *Grammar*. *Bible*: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Ethnic group: Sasítka Romá. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 4,920 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigenic); 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, Cyprus, 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*: 2,000,000 in Czechia (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 96,400 (2021 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 Use*: Used as L2 by Czech [ces]. *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.

Rusyn [rue] (Carpathian, Carpatho-Rusyn, Ruthenian). *Users*: 780 in Czechia (2011 census). *Location*: Hlavní Město; Prague area. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Slovakia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,190. Indigenous in: Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Poland.

Serbian [srp]. *Users*: 1,930 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, the ‘r’ also functioning as a vocalic (or syllabic) consonant; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Silesian, Lower [sli] (Upper Schlesisch). *Users*: 10,900 in Czechia (2001 census). *Location*: Moravia-Silesia and Olomouc regions. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Other*: Non-

indigenous. Different from Upper Silesian, a dialect of Polish [pol]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,900. Indigenous in: Poland.

Slovak [slk] (Slovenčina, Slovenský Jazyk). Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 1,925,000 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 225,000 in Czechia (2021 census). L2 users: 1,700,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 27 consonants, 10 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Hungary, Slovakia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 1,920 in Czechia (2011 census). *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.

Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 124,000 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, 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.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 57,400 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Czechia 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

Czech [ces] *Users:* 9,240,000 in Czechia (2021 census), including 28,600 Moravian speakers. 9,372,000 in Czechia, all users. L2 users: 132,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

100,000 to 999,999

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 225,000 in Czechia (2021 census). 1,925,000 in Czechia, all users. L2 users: 1,700,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 124,000 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Russian [rus] *Users:* 96,400 (2021 census). 2,000,000 in Czechia (Arefyev 2012), all users. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 57,400 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 49,700 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 31,800 in Czechia (2021 census). 1,641,800 in Czechia, all users. L2 users: 1,610,000 (2020). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

English [eng] *Users:* 30,500 in Czechia (2021 census). 2,930,500 in Czechia, all users. L2 users: 2,900,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] *Users:* 16,100 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,500.

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 14,700 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

Silesian, Lower [sli] *Users:* 10,900 in Czechia (2001 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,900.

Czech Sign Language [cse] *Users:* 10,000 (2019 EUD). EUD estimate is of deaf sign language users (about 0.1% of the total population). Other estimates: 12,000 (2011 census); 51,500 deaf (2014 IMB). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1998, Zákon o komunikačních systémech neslyšících a hluchoslepých osob (Law on communication systems of deaf and deafblind persons) 155/1998, Article 4, as amended 384/2008, Part One).

1,000 to 9,999

Bavarian [bar] *Users:* 9,000 in Czechia (2005). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,569,000.

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 5,410 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 4,920 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users:* 4,020 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Mongolian, Halh [khk] *Users:* 3,330 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,804,090 (as L1: 2,803,630; as L2: 460).

French [fra] *Users:* 2,060 in Czechia (2011 census). 235,060 in Czechia, all users. L2 users: 233,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 1,930 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 1,920 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 1,420 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Croatian [hrv] *Users:* 1,390 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users:* 1,360 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

100 to 999

Rusyn [[rue](#)] *Users:* 780 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,190.

0

Knaanic [[czk](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Czechia. Last speaker died in the Late Middle Ages (1250–1500). *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Czechia 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)

Czech [ces] *Users:* 9,372,000 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 9,240,000 in Czechia (2021 census), including 28,600 Moravian speakers. L2 users: 132,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* De facto national language. *Lg Use:* Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Some also use Russian [rus] (European Commission 2006). Some also use Standard German [deu] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1380–1980. *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).

4 (Educational)

English [eng] *Users:* 2,930,500 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 30,500 in Czechia (2021 census). L2 users: 2,900,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Czech [ces]. *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: 1,076,766,120).

5 (Developing)

Bavarian [bar] *Users:* 9,000 in Czechia (2005). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,569,000.

Czech Sign Language [cse] *Users:* 10,000 (2019 EUD). EUD estimate is of deaf sign language users (about 0.1% of the total population). Other estimates: 12,000 (2011 census); 51,500 deaf (2014 IMB). *Status:* Recognized language (1998, Zákon o komunikačních systémech neslyšících a hluchoslepých osob (Law on communication systems of deaf and deafblind persons) 155/1998, Article 4, as amended 384/2008, Part One). *Lg Use:* Used since 1786 when deaf schools began. Dialect used in schools differs from adult use outside. Interpreters required in court; some provided for college students and important public events. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos. Dictionary.

5 (Dispersed)

French [fra] *Users:* 235,060 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 2,060 in Czechia (2011 census). L2 users: 233,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 1,641,800 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 31,800 in Czechia (2021 census). L2 users: 1,610,000 (2020). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Lg Use:* Also use Czech [ces]. Used as L2 by Czech [ces]. *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).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 49,700 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *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).

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users:* 4,020 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 1,925,000 in Czechia, all users. L1 users: 225,000 in Czechia (2021 census). L2 users: 1,700,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *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).

6a (Vigorous)

Rusyn [rue] *Users:* 780 in Czechia (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Slovakia. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,190.

Silesian, Lower [sli] *Users:* 10,900 in Czechia (2001 census). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,900.

6b (Threatened)

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] *Users:* 16,100 in Czechia (2021 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, National Minority Rights Act No. 273, Article 2). *Lg Use:* Neutral attitudes. Also use Czech [ces]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,500.

10 (Extinct)

Knaanic [czk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Czechia. Last speaker died in the Late Middle

Ages (1250–1500). *Writing*: Hebrew script, used between 12th–16th centuries. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

Unestablished

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users*: 5,410 in Czechia (2011 census). *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).

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users*: 1,390 in Czechia (2011 census). *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).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users*: 1,360 in Czechia (2011 census). *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).

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users*: 14,700 in Czechia (2021 census). *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).

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users*: 1,420 in Czechia (2011 census). *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).

Mongolian, Halh [[khk](#)] *Users*: 3,330 in Czechia (2011 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script. Mongolian script, used prior to 1941 with a resurgence since the 1990s. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. Tibetan script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,804,090 (as L1: 2,803,630; as L2: 460).

Romanian [[ron](#)] *Users*: 4,920 in Czechia (2011 census). *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*: 2,000,000 in Czechia (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 96,400 (2021 census). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Czech [[ces](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Serbian [[srp](#)] *Users*: 1,930 in Czechia (2011 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 1,920 in Czechia (2011 census). *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).

Ukrainian [[ukr](#)] *Users*: 124,000 in Czechia (2021 census). *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).

Vietnamese [[vie](#)] *Users*: 57,400 in Czechia (2021 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Languages by Region

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

Karlovy Vary

Bavarian [bar], [10](#)

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

Moravia-Silesia

Polish [pol], [13](#)

Silesian, Lower [sli], [15](#)

Olomouc

Silesian, Lower [sli], [15](#)

Plzen

Bavarian [bar], [10](#)

Prague

Rusyn [rue], [15](#)

Ústí nad Labem

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

Vysocina

Bavarian [bar], [10](#)

Languages by Family

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

Rusyn [rue], [15](#)

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

Czech [ces], [10](#)

Knaanic [czk], [13](#)

Slovak [slk], [16](#)

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic

Polish [pol], [13](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [11](#)

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

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

Silesian, Lower [sli], [15](#)

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

Bavarian [bar], [10](#)

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

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], [14](#)

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

Romani, Vlax [rmy], [14](#)

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

French [fra], [12](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Czech Sign Language [cse], [11](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 25 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/>.

bar	Bavarian, 10	pol	Polish, 13
bul	Bulgarian, 10	rmc	Romani, Carpathian, 14
ces	Czech, 10	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 14
cse	Czech Sign Language, 11	ron	Romanian, 14
czk	Knaanic, 13	rue	Rusyn, 15
deu	German, Standard, 12	rus	Russian, 15
ell	Greek, 12	sli	Silesian, Lower, 15
eng	English, 11	slk	Slovak, 16
fra	French, 12	spa	Spanish, 16
hrv	Croatian, 10	srp	Serbian, 15
hun	Hungarian, 13	ukr	Ukrainian, 16
ita	Italian, 13	vie	Vietnamese, 17
khk	Mongolian, Halh, 13		

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.

- Angličtina**, *alt.* English [eng], 11
- Bashaldo**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14
- Bavarian** [bar], 10
- Bavarian Austrian**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 10
- Bayerisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 10
- Boarisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 10
- Bohemian**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 10
- Canaanitic**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 13
- Carpathian**, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 15
- Carpatho-Rusyn**, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 15
- Central Bavarian**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 10
- Central Bohemian**, *dial.* Czech [ces], 10
- Český jazyk**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 10
- Český Znakový Jazyk**, *alt.* Czech Sign Language [cse], 11
- Čeština**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 10
- Czech** [ces], 10, 18
- Czech Sign Language** [cse], 11, 0
- Czecho-Moravian**, *dial.* Czech [ces], 10
- CZJ**, *alt.* Czech Sign Language [cse], 11
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 12
- East Slovak Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14
- English** [eng], 11
- French** [fra], 12
- German, Standard** [deu], 12, 18
see German, Standard [deu], 12
- Hanak**, *dial.* Czech [ces], 10
- Heanzian**, *alt. dial.* Bavarian [bar], 10
- Hungarian-Slovak Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14
- Judaeo-Czech**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 13
- Judeo-Slavic**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 13
- Karpacki Roma**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14
- Knaanic** [czk], 13
- Lach**, *dial.* Czech [ces], 10
- Lallere**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 14
- Leshon Knaan**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 13
- Halh Mongolian**, *see* Mongolian, Halh [khk], 13
- Moravian Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14
- Němec**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 12
- North Bavarian**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 10
- Northeast Bohemian**, *dial.* Czech [ces], 10
- Polish** [pol], 13, 18
- Polština**, *alt.* Polish [pol], 13
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14
- Romani, Carpathian** [rmc], 14
see Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14

Romani, Vlax [rmy], 14

see Romani, Vlax [rmy], 14

Romungro, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 14

Rusyn [rue], 15

Ruthenian, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 15

Servika Roma, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc],
14

Silesian, Lower [sli], 15

see Silesian, Lower [sli], 15

Slovak [slk], 16

Slovak Roma, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc],
14

Slovenčina, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 16

Slovenský Jazyk, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 16

South Bavarian, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 10

Southwest Bohemian, *dial.* Czech [ces], 10

Upper Schlesisch, *alt.* Silesian, Lower [sli],
15

Vlaxika Roma, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 14

West Slovak Romani, *dial.* Romani,
Carpathian [rmc], 14

Yalach, *alt. dial.* Czech [ces], 10

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