

Ethnologue: Languages of France

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
EUD	European Union of the Deaf
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)
OVS	Object-Verb-Subject
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
UNCPRD	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
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object

How to Use This Digest

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

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 54 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of France. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

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

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

Region” (page 37) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of France and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 38) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 41) 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 42) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 109 unique names are associated with the 54 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 46). 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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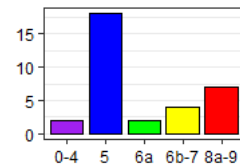
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Country Overview

Name of country	France
Other names	French Republic
Population	67,380,000 (2020 World Bank)
Principal language	French
Literacy rate	99% (Roser and Ortiz-Ospina 2018)
Deaf population	Approx. 4,000,000 (1998 D. Gillot)
International conventions	CDE (1961), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1980), UNCRPD (2010), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Salminen 2007, Stephens 1976

Language counts

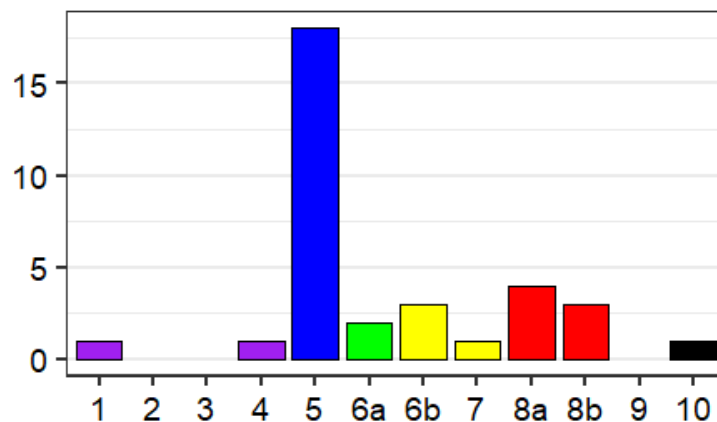
The number of established languages listed for France is 34. Of these, 33 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 15 are indigenous and 18 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 18 are developing, 2 are vigorous, 4 are in trouble, and 7 are dying. Also listed are 20 unestablished 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 France with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 31) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of France. 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 France 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 France by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 26) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	3.0	3.0%	62,700,000	87.75134	87.75134%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	6.1	9.1%	2,000,000	2.79909	90.55043%
100,000 to 999,999	17	51.5	60.6%	6,349,000	8.88570	99.43612%
10,000 to 99,999	9	27.3	87.9%	402,400	0.56318	99.99930%
100 to 999	1	3.0	90.9%	500	0.00070	100.00000%
Unknown	3	9.1	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	33	100.0		71,451,900	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in France by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 31) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in France. 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	3.0	3.0%	62,700,000	87.7513	87.7513%	62,700,000	62,700,000
4	1	3.0	6.1%	236,000	0.3303	88.0816%	236,000	236,000
5	18	54.5	60.6%	5,190,400	7.2642	95.3458%	288,356	200,000
6a	2	6.1	66.7%	1,300,000	1.8194	97.1652%	650,000	650,000
6b	3	9.1	75.8%	1,137,000	1.5913	98.7565%	379,000	120,000
7	1	3.0	78.8%	72,000	0.1008	98.8573%	72,000	72,000
8a	4	12.1	90.9%	236,500	0.3310	99.1883%	59,125	30,000
8b	3	9.1	100.0%	580,000	0.8117	100.0000%	193,333	290,000
<i>Totals</i>	33	100.0		71,451,900	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 6 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	4	12.1	2,000,000	2.8	500,000	400,000
Creole	4	12.1	650,000	0.9	162,500	200,000
Indo-European	20	60.6	68,614,400	96.0	3,430,720	221,000
Language isolate	1	3.0	72,000	0.1	72,000	72,000
Mixed language	2	6.1	15,500	0.0	7,750	7,750
Sign language	2	6.1	100,000	0.1	50,000	100,000
<i>Totals</i>	33	100.0	71,451,900	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs] (AJSL, Ghardaia Sign Language). *Users:* Unknown number in France, very few in Israel, none in Algeria (Lanesman and Meir 2012b). *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Sign language, Shared sign language. *Dialects:* None known. No language is known to be linguistically close, as AJSL arose in an isolated community (Lanesman and Meir 2012b). *Lg Use:* Usage of AJSL in France is unknown (Lanesman and Meir 2012b). *Other:* Non-indigenous. Jewish immigrants from Algeria to Israel and France. The last Jews left Algeria in 1962. *Worldwide:* Indigenous in: Algeria. Also established in: Israel.

Alsatian [gsw] (Alemannic, Alemannisch, Alsacien, Elsaessisch). Autonym: Schwiizerdütsch. *Users:* 900,000 in France (2013). *Location:* Grand-Est region: south and west bank of Rhine river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use French [fra], from 79%–90% in the different regions. Many also use Standard German [deu], Standard German taught in some primary schools, and local newspapers. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–1997. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* No standardized form of Alsatian, but a variety of village dialects. Christian. *Map:* 25. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Austria (Alemannic), Germany (Alemannic), Liechtenstein (Alemannic), Switzerland (Swiss German). Also established in: United States (Swiss German). Unestablished in: Canada (Swiss German).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq]. *Users:* 1,350,000 in France (2008 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria. Also established in: Egypt. Unestablished in: Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users:* 46,400 in France (2008 census). Ethnic population: 300,000 (2021 A. Dusséaux). *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, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, 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, Moroccan Spoken [ary]. *Users*: 1,140,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; articles and numerals before noun heads; question word initial; prefixes 3. suffixes 4; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject, object-obligatory; CCVCC; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932–2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Morocco, Western Sahara. Also established in: Egypt, Spain. Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Gibraltar, Italy, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb]. *Users*: 447,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1847–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, informal use on social media (Akin 2014). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,709,890. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Tunisia. Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy, Libya, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 70,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

Arpitan [frp] (Franco-provençal, Patois, Romand, arpetan, francoprovençal, patouès). Autonym: Arpitan. *Users*: 80,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Location*: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region: Ain, north and central Isère, Loire, Rhône, and Savoy departments; Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region: Doubs, Haute-Alpes, south Jura, and Saône-et-Loire departments; Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region: border area. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2013, Law No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Dauphinois, Lyonnais, Savoyard. Structurally distinct from French, Piedmontese [pms], and Lombard [lmo] (1985 F. Agard). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 100% in French [fra]. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1830. *DLS*: Ascending (0.17). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also

indigenous in: Italy, Switzerland.

Basque [eus] (Euskara). Autonym: Euskera. *Users*: 72,000 in France (2013). Ethnic population: 730,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Location*: Nouvelle-Aquitaine region: Pyrenees Atlantiques province, Labourd (Lapurdi) and Basse-Navarre departments, Bayonne and Soule areas; border with Spain. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Navarrese-Labourtan (Bajo Navarro Occidental, Bajo Navarro Oriental, Benaffarera, Eastern Low Navarrese, Labourdin, Lapurdiera, Nafar-lapurtera, Navarro-Labourdin, Western Low Navarrese), Souletin (Souletino, Suberoan, Suletino, Xiberoera, Zuberera, Zuberoera). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word initial; verb affix gender agreement obligatory; prefix marks causative; comparative shown lexically; case-marking (12 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense; 24 consonants, 5 vowels, 6 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: A few schools use Basque as an instructional language, others offer it as a subject. All domains. Shifting to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1865–1998. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Also indigenous in: Spain. Also established in: Philippines, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Mexico.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 7,000 in France (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–2016. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, India. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Breton [bre]. Autonym: Brezhoneg. *Users*: 206,000 (2013 R. Milin), decreasing. *Location*: Brittany region: Finistere, western Cotes-d'Armor, and western Morbihan departments; elsewhere dispersed. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Celtic, Insular, Brythonic. *Dialects*: Leoneg (Leonais), Tregerieg (Tregorrois), Gwenedeg (Vannetais), Kerneveg (Cornouaillais). *Type*: SVO, OVS, or, less frequently, VSO, depending on focus; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; topic or focus first, verb second; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives and comparatives shown lexically; 24 consonants, 11

vowels; non-tonal; free stress; 4 kinds of mutation. *Lg Use*: Strong nationalistic movement demanding recognition, a place in the schools, media, and public life. Older adults only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25%. An average of 15,000 students in Breton language and bilingual schools. Taught in a few primary schools in early grades only. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1866–1985. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In 1914 reportedly 90% (about 1 million) of the population of the western half of Brittany spoke Breton. In 1945 it was about 75%, and today, in all of Brittany the most optimistic estimate would be that 20% of Bretons can speak Breton. Brittany has a population of roughly 4 million, including the department of Loire-Atlantique separated from official Brittany in 1941. *Map*: 25.

Caló [rmq] (Gitano, Iberian Romani). Autonym: Caló. *Users*: 15,000 in France. *Location*: Occitania region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Mixed language, Iberian-Romani. *Dialects*: Catalanian Caló, Spanish Caló. *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 portions: 1837–1872. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000. Indigenous in: Spain. Also established in: Brazil, Colombia, Portugal.

Catalan [cat] (Català). Autonym: Català. *Users*: 126,000 in France (2013). *Location*: Occitania region: Pyrenees-Orientales department. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), education. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, East Iberian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; most attributive adjectives come after noun, numbers and possessives before the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1478–1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Andorra, Spain. Also established in: Italy. Unestablished in: Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Mexico, United States, Venezuela.

Cham, Western [cja]. Autonym: Chām. *Users*: 1,000 in France. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Coastal, Cham. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Vietnam. Also established in: Laos (Cham), Thailand. Unestablished in: Malaysia.

Corsican [cos] (Corse, Corsi, Corso). Autonym: Corsu. *Users*: 120,000 in France (2020 Committee on Culture, Education and Communication), decreasing. Ethnic population: 315,000 (2017). *Location*: Corsica region; possibly in Marseilles, Paris, other urban centers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Statutory language of provincial identity in Corsica (2002, Act. No. 2002-92 (22 Jan) on Corsica, Article 7), mainly used in education. *Class*: Indo-European,

Italic, Romance, Southern, Corsican. *Dialects*: Sartenais, Vico-Ajaccio, Northern Corsican (Bastia, Cape Cors), Venaco. Lexical similarity: 79%–89% with Bastia, Venaco, Vico, and Sartene dialects. Bonifacio on the southern tip of the island has 78% lexical similarity (highest) with Bastia at extreme north. Ajaccio dialect is central and prestigious. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1861–1994. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 121,000. Also indigenous in: Italy.

English [eng] (anglais). Autonym: English. *Users*: 26,436,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 236,000 in France (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 26,200,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by French [fra], West Flemish [vls]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most 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.

Erromintxela [emx] (Basque Caló, Basque Romani, Caló Vasco, Errumantxela, Euskado-romani, Euskado-rromani). Autonym: Erromintxela. *Users*: 500 in France (2009 J. McLaughlin). *Location*: Nouvelle-Aquitaine region. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Mixed language, Basque-Romani. *Lg Use*: Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000. Also established in: Spain.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 64,000,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 62,700,000 in France (2020). L2 users: 1,300,000 (2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1958, Constitution, Article 2.1). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Dialects*: Standard French, Norman (Normand), Angevin, Berrichon, Bourbonnais, Bourguignon, Franc-Comtois, Gallo, Poitevin, Lorraine, Saintongeais. Lexical similarity: 89% with Italian [ita], 80% with Logudorese Sardinian [src], 78% with Romansh [roh], 75% with Portuguese [por], Romanian [ron], and Spanish [spa], 29% with German [deu], 27% with English [eng]. *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*: Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Some also use Spanish [spa] (European Commission 2006). A few 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: 1530–2000. *DLS*: Thriving (1.00). *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Also indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 96 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

French Sign Language [fsl] (LSF, Langue des signes française). *Users*: 100,000 in France (2019 Fédération Nationale des Sourds de France). Approximately 0.15% of the total population. Other estimates: 80,000 (1998 D. Gillot), 119,000 deaf signers (2010 Association Française des Interprètes en Langue des Signes), 169,000 deaf (2014 IMB), 300,000 (2019 EUD). Approximately 1,000 use the southern variety, called Marseille Sign Language (Sallagoity 1975). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Code de l'éducation, Partie législative, Deuxième partie, Livre III, Titre 1er, Chapitre II, Article L312-9-1, Section 3 bis), Recognized as a complete language for use in education. *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialect*: Marseille Sign Language (Southern French Sign Language). Marseille Sign Language (Southern French Sign Language), is used in Marseille, Toulon, La Ciotat and Salon de Provence. Many sign languages have been derived from or influenced by LSF, but are not necessarily intelligible with it. When deaf and hearing people interact in sign, they use a mixture of elements drawn from LSF and French, and deaf people themselves vary in how much their signing is influenced by French. Lexical similarity: 58% with American Sign Language [ase] in an 872-word list (Woodward 1978a). *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2011. Agency: National Federation for the Deaf of France (FNSF). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Promoted by the educational efforts of Charles Michel de l'Épée in the 18th century and one of the first sign languages in the western world to gain recognition as an actual language. Consequently it has influenced many other sign languages, especially in Europe and the Americas. 400 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Taught as an L2 to parents and others. Deaf schools. Deaf associations. 4 universities with interpreter training (2010 Association Française des Interprètes en Langue des Signes). Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 103,405. Also established in: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique. Unestablished in: Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

German, Standard [deu] (Allemand, Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 4,000,000 in France (2020), L2 users. *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 Alsatian [gsw], French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some 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.

Guadeloupean French Creole [gcf]. *Users*: 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Location*: Paris region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Creole, French based. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 578,500. Indigenous in: Guadeloupe. Also established in: Saint Barthélemy (Saint Barthélemy French Creole), Saint Martin.

Guianese French Creole [gcr]. *Users*: 50,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Creole, French based. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 184,000. Indigenous in: French Guiana.

Hmong Daw [mww]. Autonym: Hmongb Dleub. *Users*: 10,000 in France. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. *Type*: Tonal, 7 tones. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1997–2011. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, used since 1953, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script, used since 1959. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Laos, Thailand, United States, Vietnam.

Italian [ita] (Italiano, Italien). Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 829,000 in France (2008 census). *Location*: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur regions: Nice, Provence, and Savoy. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

Kabuverdianu [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 26,000 in France (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cape Verde Islands. Also established in: Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe, United States. Unestablished in: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Kabyle [kab]. Autonym: Taqbaylit, Tazawwt. *Users*: 1,000,000 in France (2013 Ministry of

Culture and Communication (France)). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Kabyle. *Type*: Gender (masculine/feminine); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; 47 consonant and 4 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script, symbolic use only. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,496,400 (as L1: 7,489,300; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria (Amazigh). Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada.

Khmer [khm]. *Users*: 50,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Khmer. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1954–2016. *Writing*: Khmer script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,996,950 (as L1: 16,991,050; as L2: 1,005,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Vietnam. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Laos, New Zealand, South Korea, United States.

Khmu [kɲg]. *Users*: 1,500 in France (2010). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Khmu'. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1918–2006. *Writing*: Duota script, used in a small collection of villages well away from the rest of the language group, also used in China. Lao script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam. Unestablished in: United States.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 29,200 in France (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Lesser Antillean French Creole [acf]. Autonym: Kwéyòl. *Users*: 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Location*: Paris region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Creole, French based. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 758,353. Indigenous in: Dominica, Grenada, Martinique, Saint Lucia. Also established in: Trinidad and Tobago. Unestablished in: Guyana.

Ligurian [lij] (Ligure). Autonym: Ligure. *Users*: 300–400 in Corsica (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Corsica region: Bonifacio town; Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region: between Italy and

Monaco borders. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1860. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 148,420. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Italy, Monaco (Monégasque).

Lorraine Franconian [pfl] (Francique, Lottringer Plätt, Plätt). Autonym: Pälzisch. *Users*: 400,000 in France (2013). *Location*: Grand-Est region: Lorraine, north and east. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, West Middle German. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Germany (Palatinate Franconian).

Luxembourgish [ltz] (Frankish, Luxembourgish, Lëtzebuergesch, Platt). Autonym: Lëtzebuergesch. *Users*: 40,000 in France (2001 J. Nousse). *Location*: Grand-Est region: Moselle river area, Germany border to Luxembourg, Thionville. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, West Middle German, Moselle Franconian. *Dialects*: Miseler, Minetter. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question word initial; 3 prefixes, 2 suffixes on a word; rigid word order; passives; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Language of French and German coal miners. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 528,500 (as L1: 442,100; as L2: 86,400). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg. Also established in: Romania (Transylvanian Saxon).

Morisyen [mfe]. Autonym: Kreol Morisien. *Users*: 1,000 in France (2005). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, French based. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,040,810 (as L1: 1,034,270; as L2: 6,540). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Mauritius. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Madagascar, South Africa, United Kingdom.

Norman French [nrf] (Normand, Normand). Autonym: Dgernesiais. *Users*: 17,000 in France (2015 M. Jones). *Location*: Normandy: Manche department (Cotentinais dialect); Calvados and Orne departments (Augeron dialect); Seine-Maritime department (Cauchois dialect). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Dialects*: Cotentinais, Cauchois, Augeron. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Bible portions: 1863. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,920. Indigenous in: Guernsey (Guernésiais), Jersey (Jèrriais).

Occitan [oci] (Lengue d'oc). Autonym: Lenga d'oc, Lengo d'o. *Users*: 1,000,000 in France (2019). *Location*: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region: Ardeche, Cantal, Drome, Haute-Loire, Isere, Loire, and Puy-de-Dome departments; Nouvelle-Aquitaine region: Charentes, Correze, and

Haute-Vienne departments; Occitania region: all except Pyrenees-Orientales department; Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Oc. *Dialects*: Auvergnat (Auverne, Auvernhas, Auvernhat, Auvernhe), Gascon, Languedocien (Langadoc, Languedoc, Lengadocien, Lengadoucian), Limousin (Lemosin), Provençal (Alpine Provençal, Mistralien, Prouvençau, Provençau), Vivaro-alpine (Vivaroalpenc, Vivaroaupenc), Niçard (Nissart, Niçart, Niçois), Béarnais. Highly fragmented dialect situation, with limited intelligibility between some varieties. *Lg Use*: Children who learn it in school cannot communicate in Occitan with their parents (2012). Home, (rural) community. Some young people, all adults, few children. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 99%. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270). Also indigenous in: Italy, Spain (Aranés). Also established in: Monaco.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 40,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1845–1995. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Picard [pcd] (Chti, Chtimi, Patois, Patois de Nord, Roubaignot, Rouchi). Autonym: Picard. *Users*: 500,000 in France (Auger 2011). *Location*: Hauts-de-France region: Abbeville, Amiens, Arras, Beauvais, Boulogne sur Mer, Calais (except Dunkerque district), Cambrai, Douai, Lille, Saint Quentin, and Valenciennes; Normandy region: near Dieppe, Picardie border. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Dialects*: Ponthieu, Vimeu, Hainaut, Artois, Lillois, Boulonnais, Santerre, Calaisais, Cambresis, Vermandois, Amienois (Amies). All dialects, including those in Belgium, are mutually inherently intelligible. *Lg Use*: Recognized officially as an indigenous regional language in Belgium. Recognized by the European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages. Some French government reports consider it a separate language from French [fra]. Boulonnais dialect has theater, poems, published grammar, dictionary. Home, family, friends, community. Elderly only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Literature. Bible portions: 1863. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 700,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Belgium.

Portuguese [por] (Portugais, Português). Autonym: Português. *Users*: 1,624,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 869,000 in France (2020 Eurostat). L2 users: 755,000 (2020 Eurostat). *Location*: Scattered. Corsica region; Hauts-de-France region: Roubaix, near Belgian border; Île-de-France region: Paris; Nouvelle-Aquitaine region: Bordeaux; Occitania region: Toulouse. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Relatively low. Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 13 other countries and unestablished in 39 more.

Réunion French Creole [rcf]. Autonym: Kréol réniyoné. *Users*: 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Creole, French based. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 809,000. Indigenous in: Réunion. Unestablished in: Madagascar.

Romani, Balkan [rmn]. Autonym: Romani, Romani çhib. *Users*: 10,500 in France. 10,000 Arlija, 500 Dzambazi. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan. *Dialects*: Arli, Dzambazi. *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. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Germany, Italy, Sweden.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] (Romanes, Sinte, Sinti, Tsigane). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 28,400 in France (2000). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialect*: Manouche (Manuche, Manush). *Type*: Prepositions; noun head final; gender (animate, inanimate); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); comparatives; 25 consonants, 6 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Ethnic group: Sasítka Romá. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] (Rom, Romanes, Tsigane, Vlax). Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 10,000 in

France. 8,000 Kalderash, 2,000 Lovari. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialects*: Kalderash, Lovari. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. *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. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 18 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Shuadit [sdt] (Judeo-Comtadine, Judeo-Provençal, Shuadi). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker, Armand Lunel, died in 1977. *Location*: Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur region: Avignon area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Oc. *Lg Use*: No remaining speakers as of 1977. May still be used in Passover song. *DLS*: Still.

Spanish [spa] (Castillan, Espagnol, Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 6,483,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 463,000 in France (2020). L2 users: 6,020,000 (2020). *Location*: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region: Lyon; Île-de-France region: Paris; Nouvelle-Aquitaine region: Bordeaux; Occitania region: Toulouse; Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur region: Marseilles and Nice. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some secondary schools. 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 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Tachawit [shy] (Chaoui). *Users*: 200,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Shawiya. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1950. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, minor but increasing usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,570,000. Indigenous in: Algeria.

Tachelhit [shi] (Chleuh). *Users*: 500,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas. *Type*: Prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (marked, unmarked); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; 32 consonant and 3 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos.

Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,827,000. Indigenous in: Morocco. Also established in: Algeria, Western Sahara. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm]. *Users*: 150,000 in France (1995). All Berber speakers 1,500,000 in France. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; causatives; 34 consonants and 3 vowels; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1919–1981. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, developed in 2003, official usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,074,740 (as L1: 3,072,940; as L2: 1,800). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Morocco. Unestablished in: Canada.

Tamil [tam]. *Users*: 125,000 in France (Murugaiyan 2013). *Location*: Paris; major cities. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (rational, non-rational); no articles; case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (affective, effective); tense; no comparatives; 18 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1727–2002. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Sri Lanka. Also established in: Fiji, Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Tarifit [rif] (Rifain). *Users*: 300,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000. Indigenous in: Morocco. Also established in: Algeria. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 444,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

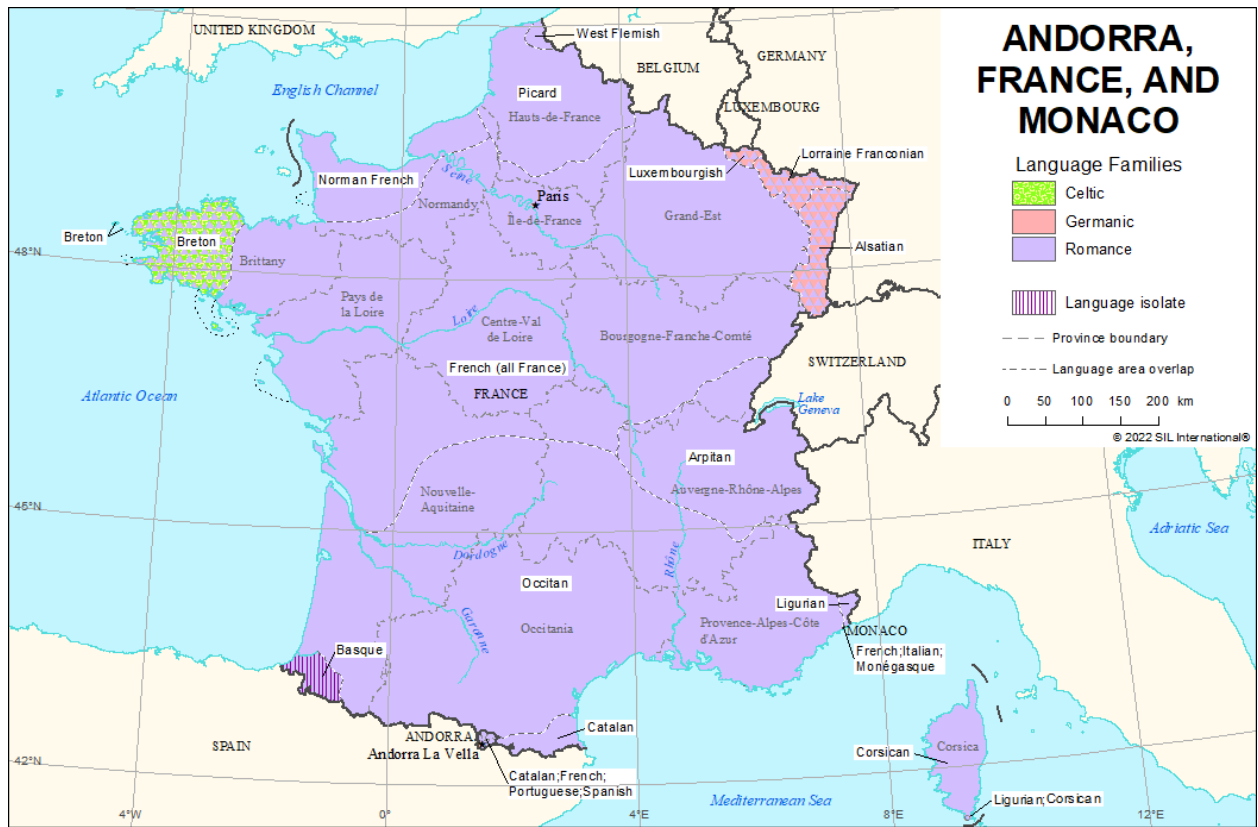
Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 10,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). Ethnic population: 592,000 (2000). *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, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

West Flemish [vls] (Flamand, Frans Vlaams, Vlaams, Vlaemsch, Vlamingen, flamand occidental). Autonym: West-Vlams. *Users*: 30,000 in France (2013). *Location*: Hauts-de-France region: Dunkerque area and southeast to Belgium border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to French [fra]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1980–2003. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Dutch [nld] sometimes referred to as Vlaams. Different orthographies used in the 3 countries. Christian. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,232,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Belgium, Netherlands.

Wolof [wol]. *Users*: 35,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Wolof. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; no noun classes, but class particles; definite article; passives; tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–2010. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,397,200 (as L1: 6,050,920; as L2: 6,346,280). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Mauritania, Senegal. Unestablished in: Canada, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, United Kingdom, United States.

Language Map



Languages by Population

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

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 62,700,000 in France (2020). 64,000,000 in France, all users. L2 users: 1,300,000 (2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1958, Constitution, Article 2.1). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Ligurian [[lij](#)] *Users*: 300–400 in Corsica (Salminen 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 148,420.

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [[arq](#)] *Users*: 1,350,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [[ary](#)] *Users*: 1,140,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

Kabyle [[kab](#)] *Users*: 1,000,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,496,400 (as L1: 7,489,300; as L2: 7,100).

Occitan [[oci](#)] *Users*: 1,000,000 in France (2019). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270).

100,000 to 999,999

Alsatian [[gsw](#)] *Users*: 900,000 in France (2013). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680).

Portuguese [[por](#)] *Users*: 869,000 in France (2020 Eurostat). 1,624,000 in France, all users. L2 users: 755,000 (2020 Eurostat). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users*: 829,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Picard [[pcd](#)] *Users*: 500,000 in France (Auger 2011). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 700,000.

Tachelhit [[shi](#)] *Users*: 500,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,827,000.

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 463,000 in France (2020). 6,483,000 in France, all users. L2 users: 6,020,000 (2020). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [[aeb](#)] *Users*: 447,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,709,890.

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users*: 444,000 in France (2008 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Lorraine Franconian [[pfl](#)] *Users*: 400,000 in France (2013). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education.

Tarifit [[rif](#)] *Users*: 300,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 236,000 in France (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 26,436,000 in France, all users. L2 users: 26,200,000 (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).

Breton [[bre](#)] *Users*: 206,000 (2013 R. Milin), decreasing. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education.

Guadeloupean French Creole [[gcf](#)] *Users*: 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 578,500.

Lesser Antillean French Creole [[acf](#)] *Users*: 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 758,353.

Réunion French Creole [[rcf](#)] *Users*: 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 809,000.

Tachawit [[shy](#)] *Users*: 200,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,570,000.

Tamazight, Central Atlas [[tzm](#)] *Users*: 150,000 in France (1995). All Berber speakers 1,500,000 in France. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,074,740 (as L1: 3,072,940; as L2: 1,800).

Catalan [[cat](#)] *Users*: 126,000 in France (2013). *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Tamil [[tam](#)] *Users*: 125,000 in France (Murugaiyan 2013). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*:

Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Corsican [[cos](#)] *Users*: 120,000 in France (2020 Committee on Culture, Education and Communication), decreasing. Ethnic population: 315,000 (2017). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Statutory language of provincial identity in Corsica (2002, Act. No. 2002-92 (22 Jan) on Corsica, Article 7), mainly used in education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 121,000.

French Sign Language [[fsl](#)] *Users*: 100,000 in France (2019 Fédération Nationale des Sourds de France). Approximately 0.15% of the total population. Other estimates: 80,000 (1998 D. Gillot), 119,000 deaf signers (2010 Association Française des Interprètes en Langue des Signes), 169,000 deaf (2014 IMB), 300,000 (2019 EUD). Approximately 1,000 use the southern variety, called Marseille Sign Language (Sallagoity 1975). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Code de l'éducation, Partie législative, Deuxième partie, Livre III, Titre 1er, Chapitre II, Article L312-9-1, Section 3 bis), Recognized as a complete language for use in education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 103,405.

10,000 to 99,999

Arpitan [[frp](#)] *Users*: 80,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2013, Law No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000.

Basque [[eus](#)] *Users*: 72,000 in France (2013). Ethnic population: 730,000 (Johnstone 1993). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000).

Armenian, Western [[hyw](#)] *Users*: 70,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Guianese French Creole [[gcr](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 184,000.

Khmer [[khm](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,996,950 (as L1: 16,991,050; as L2: 1,005,900).

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 46,400 in France (2008 census). Ethnic population: 300,000 (2021 A. Dusséaux). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Luxembourgish [[ltz](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in France (2001 J. Nousse). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 528,500 (as L1: 442,100; as L2: 86,400).

Persian, Iranian [[pes](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Wolof [[wol](#)] *Users*: 35,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,397,200 (as L1: 6,050,920; as L2: 6,346,280).

West Flemish [vls] *Users:* 30,000 in France (2013). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,232,000.

Korean [kor] *Users:* 29,200 in France (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users:* 28,400 in France (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Kabuverdianu [kea] *Users:* 26,000 in France (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Norman French [nrf] *Users:* 17,000 in France (2015 M. Jones). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,920.

Caló [rmq] *Users:* 15,000 in France. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460,000.

Romani, Balkan [rmn] *Users:* 10,500 in France. 10,000 Arlija, 500 Dzambazi. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

Hmong Daw [mww] *Users:* 10,000 in France. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,978,400.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users:* 10,000 in France. 8,000 Kalderash, 2,000 Lovari. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 10,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). Ethnic population: 592,000 (2000). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

1,000 to 9,999

Bengali [ben] *Users:* 7,000 in France (2018), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Khmu [kjpg] *Users:* 1,500 in France (2010). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 825,700.

Cham, Western [cja] *Users:* 1,000 in France. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 312,500.

Morisyen [mfe] *Users:* 1,000 in France (2005). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,040,810 (as L1: 1,034,270; as L2: 6,540).

100 to 999

Erromintxela [[emx](#)] *Users:* 500 in France (2009 J. McLaughlin). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,000.

0

Shuadit [[sdt](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker, Armand Lunel, died in 1977.
Status: 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [[ajs](#)] *Users:* Unknown number in France, very few in Israel, none in Algeria (Lanesman and Meir 2012b). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users:* L2 users: 4,000,000 in France (2020), L2 users. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of France 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)

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* 64,000,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 62,700,000 in France (2020). L2 users: 1,300,000 (2022). *Status:* Statutory national language (1958, Constitution, Article 2.1). *Lg Use:* Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)] (European Commission 2006). A few also use Standard German [[deu](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *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).

4 (Educational)

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 26,436,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 236,000 in France (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 26,200,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by French [[fra](#)], West Flemish [[vls](#)]. *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).

5 (Developing)

Armenian, Western [[hyw](#)] *Users:* 70,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Caló [[rmq](#)] *Users:* 15,000 in France. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460,000.

French Sign Language [[fsl](#)] *Users:* 100,000 in France (2019 Fédération Nationale des Sourds de France). Approximately 0.15% of the total population. Other estimates: 80,000 (1998 D. Gillot), 119,000 deaf signers (2010 Association Française des Interprètes en Langue des Signes), 169,000 deaf (2014 IMB), 300,000 (2019 EUD). Approximately 1,000 use the southern variety, called Marseille Sign Language (Sallagoity 1975). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, Code de l'éducation, Partie législative, Deuxième partie, Livre III, Titre 1er, Chapitre II, Article L312-9-1, Section 3 bis), Recognized as a complete language for use in education. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2011. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries:

103,405.

Guadeloupean French Creole [[gcf](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 578,500.

Guianese French Creole [[gcr](#)] *Users:* 50,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 184,000.

Lesser Antillean French Creole [[acf](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 758,353.

Romani, Sinte [[rmo](#)] *Users:* 28,400 in France (2000). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Réunion French Creole [[rcf](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in France (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Lg Use:* Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 809,000.

Tachawit [[shy](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, minor but increasing usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,570,000.

Tachelhit [[shi](#)] *Users:* 500,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,827,000.

Tarifit [[rif](#)] *Users:* 300,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Catalan [[cat](#)] *Users:* 126,000 in France (2013). *Status:* Recognized language (2013, No. 595), education. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users:* 4,000,000 in France (2020), L2 users. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Alsatian [[gsw](#)], French [[fra](#)]. *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).

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users:* 829,000 in France (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use French [[fra](#)]. *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).

Kabyle [[kab](#)] *Users:* 1,000,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script, symbolic use only. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,496,400 (as L1: 7,489,300; as L2: 7,100).

Luxembourgish [[ltz](#)] *Users:* 40,000 in France (2001 J. Nousse). *Status:* Recognized language

(2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use*: Language of French and German coal miners. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 528,500 (as L1: 442,100; as L2: 86,400).

Portuguese [por] *Users*: 1,624,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 869,000 in France (2020 Eurostat). L2 users: 755,000 (2020 Eurostat). *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Spanish [spa] *Users*: 6,483,000 in France, all users. L1 users: 463,000 in France (2020). L2 users: 6,020,000 (2020). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by French [fra]. *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).

6a (Vigorous)

Alsatian [gsw] *Users*: 900,000 in France (2013). *Status*: Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra], from 79%–90% in the different regions. Many also use Standard German [deu], Standard German taught in some primary schools, and local newspapers. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680).

Lorraine Franconian [pfl] *Users*: 400,000 in France (2013). *Status*: Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Corsican [cos] *Users*: 120,000 in France (2020 Committee on Culture, Education and Communication), decreasing. Ethnic population: 315,000 (2017). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in Corsica (2002, Act. No. 2002-92 (22 Jan) on Corsica, Article 7), mainly used in education. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1861–1994. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 121,000.

Norman French [nrf] *Users*: 17,000 in France (2015 M. Jones). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,920.

Occitan [oci] *Users*: 1,000,000 in France (2019). *Status*: Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use*: Children who learn it in school cannot communicate in Occitan with their parents (2012). Home, (rural) community. Some young people, all adults, few children. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270).

7 (Shifting)

Basque [eus] *Users*: 72,000 in France (2013). Ethnic population: 730,000 (Johnstone 1993).

Status: Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use:* A few schools use Basque as an instructional language, others offer it as a subject. All domains. Shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000).

8a (Moribund)

Breton [bre] *Users:* 206,000 (2013 R. Milin), decreasing. *Status:* Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use:* Strong nationalistic movement demanding recognition, a place in the schools, media, and public life. Older adults only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1866–1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Erromintxela [emx] *Users:* 500 in France (2009 J. McLaughlin). *Lg Use:* Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

Ligurian [lij] *Users:* 300–400 in Corsica (Salminen 2007). *Status:* Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 148,420.

West Flemish [vls] *Users:* 30,000 in France (2013). *Status:* Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to French [fra]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,232,000.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs] *Users:* Unknown number in France, very few in Israel, none in Algeria (Lanesman and Meir 2012b). *Lg Use:* Usage of AJSL in France is unknown (Lanesman and Meir 2012b).

Arpitan [frp] *Users:* 80,000 in France (2013 Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)). *Status:* Recognized language (2013, Law No. 595), Education. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1830. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 157,000.

Picard [pcd] *Users:* 500,000 in France (Auger 2011). *Status:* Recognized language (2013, No. 595), Education. *Lg Use:* Recognized officially as an indigenous regional language in Belgium. Recognized by the European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages. Some French government reports consider it a separate language from French [fra]. Boulonnais dialect has theater, poems, published grammar, dictionary. Home, family, friends, community. Elderly only. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1863. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 700,000.

10 (Extinct)

Shuadit [[sdt](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker, Armand Lunel, died in 1977.

Lg Use: No remaining speakers as of 1977. May still be used in Passover song.

Unestablished

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [[arq](#)] *Users*: 1,350,000 in France (2008 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 46,400 in France (2008 census). Ethnic population: 300,000 (2021 A. Dusséaux). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [[ary](#)] *Users*: 1,140,000 in France (2008 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [[aeb](#)] *Users*: 447,000 in France (2008 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, informal use on social media (Akin 2014). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,709,890.

Bengali [[ben](#)] *Users*: 7,000 in France (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Cham, Western [[cja](#)] *Users*: 1,000 in France. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500.

Hmong Daw [[mww](#)] *Users*: 10,000 in France. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, used since 1953, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script, used since 1959. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400.

Kabuverdianu [[kea](#)] *Users*: 26,000 in France (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Khmer [[khm](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Writing*: Khmer script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,996,950 (as L1: 16,991,050; as L2: 1,005,900).

Khmu [[kjpg](#)] *Users*: 1,500 in France (2010). *Writing*: Duota script, used in a small collection of villages well away from the rest of the language group, also used in China. Lao script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700.

Korean [[kor](#)] *Users*: 29,200 in France (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used

for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Morisyen [mfe] *Users*: 1,000 in France (2005). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,040,810 (as L1: 1,034,270; as L2: 6,540).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users*: 40,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Romani, Balkan [rnm] *Users*: 10,500 in France. 10,000 Arlija, 500 Dzambazi. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users*: 10,000 in France. 8,000 Kalderash, 2,000 Lovari. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm] *Users*: 150,000 in France (1995). All Berber speakers 1,500,000 in France. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, developed in 2003, official usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,074,740 (as L1: 3,072,940; as L2: 1,800).

Tamil [tam] *Users*: 125,000 in France (Murugaiyan 2013). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Turkish [tur] *Users*: 444,000 in France (2008 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users*: 10,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). Ethnic population: 592,000 (2000). *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).

Wolof [wol] *Users*: 35,000 in France (Leclerc 2015b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,397,200 (as L1: 6,050,920; as L2: 6,346,280).

Languages by Region

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

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

- Arpitan [frp], 12
- Italian [ita], 17
- Occitan [oci], 19
- Spanish [spa], 22

Bourgogne-Franche-Comté

- Arpitan [frp], 12

Brittany

- Breton [bre], 13

Corsica

- Corsican [cos], 14
- Ligurian [lij], 18
- Portuguese [por], 21

Grand-Est

- Alsatian [gsw], 11
- Lorraine Franconian [pfl], 19
- Luxembourgish [ltz], 19

Hauts-de-France

- Picard [pcd], 20
- Portuguese [por], 21
- West Flemish [vls], 24

Île-de-France

- Guadeloupean French Creole [gcf], 17

- Lesser Antillean French Creole [acf], 18
- Portuguese [por], 21
- Spanish [spa], 22

Normandy

- Norman French [nrf], 19
- Picard [pcd], 20

Nouvelle-Aquitaine

- Basque [eus], 13
- Erromintxela [emx], 15
- Occitan [oci], 19
- Portuguese [por], 21
- Spanish [spa], 22

Occitania

- Caló [rmq], 14
- Catalan [cat], 14
- Occitan [oci], 19
- Spanish [spa], 22

Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

- Italian [ita], 17
- Ligurian [lij], 18
- Occitan [oci], 19
- Shuadit [sdt], 22
- Spanish [spa], 22

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of France. 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, Berber, Northern, Atlas

Tachelhit [shi], [22](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Kabyle

Amazigh [kab], [17](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff

Tarifit [rif], [23](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Shawiya

Tachawit [shy], [22](#)

Creole, French based

Guadeloupean French Creole [gcf], [17](#)

Guianese French Creole [gcr], [17](#)

Lesser Antillean French Creole [acf], [18](#)

Réunion French Creole [rcf], [21](#)

Indo-European, Armenian

Armenian, Western [hyw], [12](#)

Indo-European, Celtic, Insular, Brythonic

Breton [bre], [13](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [15](#)

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

German, Standard [deu], [16](#)

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

Palatinate Franconian [pfl], [19](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, West Middle German, Moselle Franconian

Luxembourgish [ltz], [19](#)

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

German, Swiss [gsw], [11](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian

West Flemish [vls], 24

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

Romani, Sinte [rmo], 21

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

Italian [ita], 17

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

Ligurian [lij], 18

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

French [fra], 15

Guernésiais [nrf], 19

Picard [pcd], 20

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

Arpitan [frp], 12

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, East Iberian

Catalan [cat], 14

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Occitan

Occitan [oci], 19

Shuadit [sdt], 22

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

Spanish [spa], 22

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

Portuguese [por], 21

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Corsican

Corsican [cos], 14

Language isolate

Basque [eus], 13

Mixed language, Basque-Romani

Erromintxela [emx], 15

Mixed language, Iberian-Romani

Caló [rmq], 14

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

French Sign Language [fsl], 16

Sign language, Shared sign language

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs], [11](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 54 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/>.

acf	Lesser Antillean French Creole, 18	kor	Korean, 18
aeb	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken, 12	lij	Ligurian, 18
ajs	Algerian Jewish Sign Language, 11	ltz	Luxembourgish, 19
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	mfe	Morisyen, 19
arq	Arabic, Algerian Spoken, 11	mww	Hmong Daw, 17
ary	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken, 12	nrf	Guernésiais, 19
ben	Bengali, 13	oci	Occitan, 19
bre	Breton, 13	pcd	Picard, 20
cat	Catalan, 14	pes	Persian, Iranian, 20
cja	Cham, Western, 14	pfl	Palatinate Franconian, 19
cos	Corsican, 14	por	Portuguese, 21
deu	German, Standard, 16	rcf	Réunion French Creole, 21
emx	Erromintxela, 15	rif	Tarifit, 23
eng	English, 15	rmn	Romani, Balkan, 21
eus	Basque, 13	rmo	Romani, Sinte, 21
fra	French, 15	rmq	Caló, 14
frp	Arpitan, 12	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 21
fsl	French Sign Language, 16	sdt	Shuadit, 22
gcf	Guadeloupean French Creole, 17	shi	Tachelhit, 22
gcr	Guianese French Creole, 17	shy	Tachawit, 22
gsw	German, Swiss, 11	spa	Spanish, 22
hyw	Armenian, Western, 12	tam	Tamil, 23
ita	Italian, 17	tur	Turkish, 23
kab	Amazigh, 17	tzm	Tamazight, Central Atlas, 23
kea	Kabuverdianu, 17	vie	Vietnamese, 24
khm	Khmer, 18	vls	West Flemish, 24
kjg	Khmu, 18	wol	Wolof, 24

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.

- AJSL**, *alt.* Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs], 11
- Alemannic**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 11
- Alemannisch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 11
- Algerian Jewish Sign Language** [ajs], 11
- Allemand**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 16
- Alpine Provençal**, *alt. dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Alsacien**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 11
- Alsatian** [gsw], 11, 25
- Amienois**, *dial.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Amies**, *alt. dial.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Angevin**, *dial.* French [fra], 15
- anglais**, *alt.* English [eng], 15
- Algerian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 11
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Moroccan Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
- Tunisian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb], 12
- Arli**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 21
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 12
see Armenian, Western [hyw], 12
- arpetan**, *alt.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Arpitan** [frp], 12, 25
- Artois**, *dial.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Augeron**, *dial.* Guernésiais [nrf], 19
- Auvergnat**, *dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Auverne**, *alt. dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Auvernhas**, *alt. dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Auvernhat**, *alt. dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Auvernhe**, *alt. dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Bajo Navarro Occidental**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 13
- Bajo Navarro Oriental**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 13
- Basque** [eus], 13, 25
- Basque Caló**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 15
- Basque Romani**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 15
- Bastia**, *alt. dial.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Béarnais**, *dial.* Occitan [oci], 19
- Benaffarera**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 13
- Berrichon**, *dial.* French [fra], 15
- Boulonnais**, *dial.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Bourbonnais**, *dial.* French [fra], 15
- Bourguignon**, *dial.* French [fra], 15
- Breton** [bre], 13, 25
- Brezhoneg**, *alt.* Breton [bre], 13
- Calaisis**, *dial.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Caló** [rmq], 14
- Caló Vasco**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 15

- Cambresis**, *dial.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Cape Cors**, *alt. dial.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Castillan**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 22
- Català**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 14
- Catalan** [cat], 14, 25
- Catalonian Caló**, *dial.* Caló [rmq], 14
- Cauchois**, *dial.* Guernésiais [nrf], 19
- Western Cham**, *see* Cham, Western [cja], 14
- Chaoui**, *alt.* Tachawit [shy], 22
- Chleuh**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 22
- Chti**, *alt.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Chtimi**, *alt.* Picard [pcd], 20
- Cornouaillais**, *alt. dial.* Breton [bre], 13
- Corse**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Corsi**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Corsican** [cos], 14, 25
- Corso**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Corsu**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Cotentinais**, *dial.* Guernésiais [nrf], 19
- Dauphinois**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 16
- Dzambazi**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 21
- Eastern Low Navarrese**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 13
- Elsaessisch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 11
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