

# Ethnologue: Languages of Greece

## Twenty-sixth edition data

David M. Eberhard, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, Editors

Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023.  
*Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas:  
SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<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)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
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)
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
SIL	SIL International
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Greece 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 36 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Greece. 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 22) 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 23) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 26) 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

Regions” (page 31) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Greece and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 32) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 34) 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 35) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 74 unique names are associated with the 36 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 38). 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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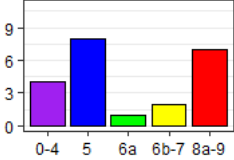
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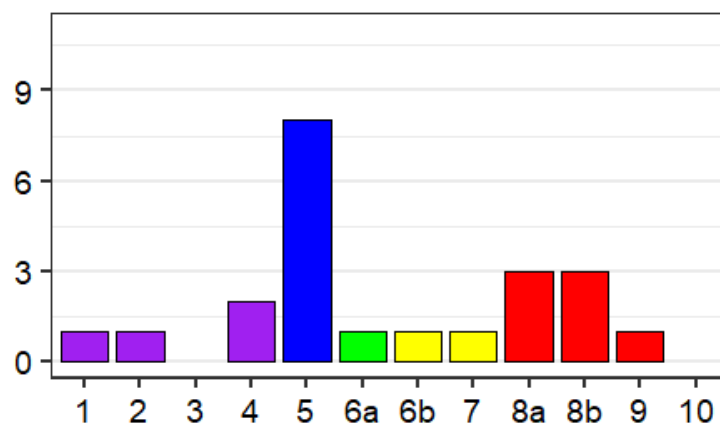
## Country Overview

Name of country	Greece												
Other names	Hellenic Republic												
Population	10,543,000 (2022 World Factbook)												
Principal language	Greek												
Literacy rate	98% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	42,600–634,600 (Van Cleve 1986)												
International conventions	CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2007), ICCPR (1997), UNCRPD (2012), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Salminen 2007												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Greece is 22. All are living languages. Of these, 14 are indigenous and 8 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 4 are institutional, 8 are developing, 1 is vigorous, 2 are in trouble, and 7 are dying. Also listed are 14 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Greece</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	4	5	8	6a	1	6b-7	2	8a-9	7
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	4												
5	8												
6a	1												
6b-7	2												
8a-9	7												

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 Greece 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 26) 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 Greece. 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 Greece 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 Greece 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 23) 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	4.5	4.5%	10,400,000	93.31462	93.31462%
100,000 to 999,999	1	4.5	9.1%	400,000	3.58902	96.90364%
10,000 to 99,999	9	40.9	50.0%	321,200	2.88199	99.78563%
1,000 to 9,999	6	27.3	77.3%	23,800	0.21355	99.99917%
10 to 99	3	13.6	90.9%	92	0.00083	100.00000%
0	1	4.5	95.5%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	1	4.5	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	22	100.0		11,145,092	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Greece 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 26) 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 Greece. 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			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	4.5	4.5%	10,400,000	93.3146	93.3146%	10,400,000	10,400,000
2	1	4.5	9.1%	48,900	0.4388	93.7534%	48,900	48,900
4	2	9.1	18.2%	21,600	0.1938	93.9472%	10,800	10,800
5	8	36.4	54.5%	527,300	4.7312	98.6784%	65,912	11,000
6a	1	4.5	59.1%	40,000	0.3589	99.0373%	40,000	40,000
6b	1	4.5	63.6%	2,900	0.0260	99.0633%	2,900	2,900
7	1	4.5	68.2%	50	0.0004	99.0638%	50	50
8a	3	13.6	81.8%	101,500	0.9107	99.9745%	33,833	50,000
8b	3	13.6	95.5%	2,842	0.0255	100.0000%	947	30
9	1	4.5	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	22	100.0		11,145,092	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 4 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

**Table 3:** Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	19	86.4	11,085,162	99.5	583,430	9,700
Mixed language	1	4.5	30	0.0	30	30
Sign language	1	4.5	11,000	0.1	11,000	11,000
Turkic	1	4.5	48,900	0.4	48,900	48,900
<i>Totals</i>	22	100.0	11,145,092	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Albanian, Arvanitika** [aat] (Arberichte, Arbërisht, Arvanitic, Arvanitika). *Users:* 50,000 (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 150,000. *Location:* Attica region: Athens; Central Greece region: Voiotia, south Evvoia and Salamis islands; Peloponnese region: Argolis and Korinthia areas, Messinia, from Kalamitra northwest, Lakonia, east coastal area near Rikhea; Southern Aegean: Kyklades, Andros island north; Western Greece: northwest Achaia, north of Lepas. Mainly rural, 300 villages. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk. A member of macrolanguage Albanian [sqi] (Albania). *Dialects:* Thracian Arvanitika, Northwestern Arvanitika, South Central Arvanitika. Partially intelligible with Albanian Tosk [als]. Dialects perceived as mutually unintelligible. *Lg Use:* Youth migrate to Athens and assimilate as Greeks. Some cultural revival since the 1980s (Salminen 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Greek script. *Other:* The language is heavily influenced by Greek [ell]. Christian. *Map:* 22.

**Albanian, Tosk** [als] (Arvanitika, Camerija, Shqip). Autonym: Shqip. *Users:* 10,000 in Greece (2002). *Location:* Western Macedonia region: Florina and Kastoria, northeast of Lake Orestiada. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Class:* Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk. *Dialects:* Cham Tosk, Lab Tosk, Northern Tosk. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article affix; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 29 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. NT: 1827–2007. *Writing:* Elbasan script, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* In Greece, Tosk is called Arvanitika, the Greek term for Albanian. Distinct from Arvanitika Albanian [aat] proper. *Map:* 22. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Albania. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz]. *Users:* 10,500 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Egypt. Also established in: United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

**Armenian, Western** [hyw]. *Users:* 20,000 in Greece (2007). *Location:* Scattered, with largest communities in Attica and Thessaly and Central Greece. *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.

**Aromanian** [rup] (Armani, Armina, Armini, Arumanian, Arumenian, Macedo Romanian, Macedo-Rumanian, Vlach). Autonym: Armani. *Users*: 50,000 in Greece (Salminen 1999). Ethnic population: 700,000 (Association of French Aromanians). *Location*: Central Macedonia: Pella area, southeast of Lake Vegoritis and into Imathia, Kastoria into Florina and Kozani; Epirus region: western Ioannina; Thessaly region: Trikala southwest corner; Western Macedonia: Grevena. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialects*: Many linguists consider Aromanian to be a dialect of Romanian [ron] (2020 O. Ciobanu). Many dialects. *Lg Use*: Rapid assimilation to Greek culture; children attend Greek schools. 20% live traditionally. No legal status in Greece. Not taught in school except for one course at the University of Salonica. Some revival of the culture in progress since the 1980s. Older adults only. People over 50 are fluent, many between 25 to 50 are passive speakers with limited knowledge of vocabulary and grammar. Known by some youth. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1889–2014. *Writing*: Greek script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 210,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Albania, North Macedonia. Also established in: Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia.

**Assyrian Neo-Aramaic** [aii]. *Users*: 2,000 in Greece. Ethnic population: 9,000. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1852–1919. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Iraq. Also established in: Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Syria. Unestablished in: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Bengali** [ben]. *Users*: 80,000 in Greece (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, France, Germany, 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.

**Bulgarian** [bul]. *Users*: 75,900 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Location*: Eastern Macedonia and Thrace region: Xanthi and 2 other departments. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Dialect*: Pomak (Pomakci, Pomakika). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; definite article affix; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; comparatives; 35 consonants, 6 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: Spoken by Muslim Pomaks. Home. Also use Greek [ell]. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1864–1923. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Other*: Also referred to locally as Macedonian and Vlach. Vlach refers variously to varieties of Bulgarian, Romani, and Romanian in Romania, Greece, Albania, and Serbia. Many Greek [ell] loanwords from ancient Thracian and Illyrian. Viewed as Turks in Greece. Muslim. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey. Also established in: Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Cappadocian Greek** [cpg] (Asia Minor Greek, Cappadocian). *Users*: 2,800 (2015 M. Janse). *Location*: Central Greece region: Mandra village; Central Macedonia: Neo Agioneri and Xirohori villages. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialects*: Sille, Western Cappadocian, Pharasa, Misiotika (Misti, Mistiot). Reportedly similar to Pontic [pnt]. Even more distinct from standard Greek [ell] than Pontic. Misiotika is the only Cappadocian dialect still spoken to any extent. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Greek script, used primarily at a scholarly level. *Other*: Different from the ancient Anatolian language spoken in Cappadocia. Christian. *Map*: 22.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn]. *Users*: 19,000 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

**Dutch** [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users*: 4,600 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type*: SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final;

gender (common/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (middle, active, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1526–2004. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Belgium, Netherlands. Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Suriname, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**English** [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 5,535,400 in Greece, all users. L1 users: 15,400 in Greece (2011 census). L2 users: 5,520,000 (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 Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

**French** [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 760,200 in Greece, all users. L1 users: 6,200 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a). L2 users: 754,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

**Georgian** [kat]. *Users*: 27,400 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kartvelian, Georgian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; 27 consonants, 5 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; long consonant clusters. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1743–2021. *Writing*: Braille script.

Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Georgia, Turkey. Also established in: Azerbaijan, Iran. Unestablished in: Armenia, Canada, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

**German, Standard** [deu] (Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 545,400 in Greece, all users. L1 users: 9,400 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 536,000 (2018). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

**Greek** [ell] (Hellenic, Modern Greek, Romaic, Standard Modern Greek). *Users*: 10,400,000 in Greece (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialects*: Katharevousa, Dimotiki, Saracatsan. Katharevousa is an archaic literary dialect, Dimotiki is the spoken literary and now official dialect. The Saracatsan are nomadic shepherds of northern Greece. The Greek of Italy and that of Corsica are probably distinct languages (1992 R. Zamponi). In Cyprus, the dialect is reportedly more similar to Classical Greek [grc] in some vocabulary and grammar than that spoken in Greece, and to have Latin [lat] and Turkish [tur] loanwords. Lexical similarity: 84%–93% with Greek [ell] in Cyprus. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: Many also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). A few also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). A few also use Standard German [deu] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *DLS*: Vital (0.80). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: The Karamanli were Orthodox Christian Turks who came from central Turkey. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Also indigenous in: Albania. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait,

Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Greek Sign Language** [gss] (Elleniké Noematiké Glossa, GSL). *Users*: 11,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 11,000 signing deaf, assuming 0.1% of total population. Other estimates: 5,000 (2019 EUD); 42,600 (Van Cleve 1986); 62,500 (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2000, Law 2817, Official language of deaf community). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling (Greek script). *Lg Use*: School. Deaf associations. 12,000 children and 30,000 active adult users (1996). *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Hellenic Federation of the Deaf (HFD). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: 50 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Many L2 users. L2 teaching materials available. Christian.

**Greek, Ancient** [grc]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. *Location*: Scattered. Religious language. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialects*: Koine Greek, Classical Greek. *Lg Use*: Used as a religious language by the Greek Orthodox Church. The language of the text of the Christian New Testament. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Cypriot syllabary. Greek script. Linear B script.

**Italian** [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 7,700 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 34 more.

**Judeo-Italian** [itk] (Italkian). *Users*: 50 in Greece (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Ionian Islands region: Kerkyra regional unit. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Dialect*: Corfiote Italkian. *Lg Use*: Higher vitality than in Italy (Salminen 2007). Shifting to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250. Indigenous in: Italy.

**Kurdish, Northern** [kmr]. Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 21,000 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin

script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Georgia, Lebanon, Turkmenistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Ladino** [lad] (Jüdeo-Esupanyōru, Judeo-Espagnol, Tzoudeo-Espaniol). *Users*: 12 in Greece (2017 John Kazaklis). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2018). *Location*: Central Macedonia: Thessaloniki. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1829. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Sephardic speakers in the Balkans. Hebrew script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 51,016. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Israel. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey.

**Polish** [pol]. *Users*: 14,100 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Pontic** [ptn] (Pontic Greek, Romeika, Romeyka). *Users*: 400,000 in Greece (2009 Z. Diakonikolaou). *Location*: Central Macedonia: Kilkis, Pella, Serres, and Thessaloniki except south of Kalamaria borough. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialects*: None known. Standard Greek [ell] speakers cannot understand Pontic, and Pontic speakers reportedly do not understand or speak standard Greek [ell]. Pontic clubs and centers exist in the Athens-Peiraeus suburbs. *Lg Use*: Youth may speak standard Greek as L1. Speakers in North America reportedly maintain the use of Pontic more zealously than those in Greece. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, rarely used. Greek script, primary usage, used in Greece. Latin script, sporadic use on social media, used in Turkey. *Other*: Brought to Greece in the 1920s and 1930s by immigrants from the Black Sea coast, which had been inhabited by Greeks since antiquity. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 775,600. Also indigenous in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation.

**Romani, Balkan** [rmn]. Autonym: Romani, Romani čhib. *Users*: 40,000 in Greece (1996 B. Iglja). 10,000 Arlija, 30,000 Greek Romani. *Location*: Epirus (Romancilikanes dialect); Western Macedonia (Serres dialect); Peloponnese region: (Pyrgos dialect). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan. *Dialects*: Sepečides Romani (Greek Romani, Sepeči), Arli (Arlije, Erli), Serres, Romancilikanes, Pyrgos. *Lg Use*: Also use Greek [ell]. *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. Christian, 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, Iran, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: France, Germany, Italy, Sweden.

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] (Rom, Romanés, Tsingani). Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 1,000 in Greece. *Location*: Attica region: Ajia Varvara, suburb of Athens; Epirus region: Parakalamos; Thessaly region: Karditsa regional unit, Sofades; Trikala regional unit. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialects*: Lovari, Grekurja (Greco), Kalpazea, Filipidzia, Xandurja. Grekurja is probably Turkish [tur] influenced, distinct from Greek Romani dialect of Balkan Romani [rmn] (I. Hancock). *Lg Use*: Also use Greek [ell], especially the settled population. *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. Nonsettled Gypsies are called Yifti. Distinct from Rumanovlach, a variety of Romanian. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

**Romanian** [ron]. *Users*: 56,900 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Romanian, Megleno** [ruq] (Meglenite, Meglenitic). *Users*: 2,900 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Central Macedonia region: Kilkis and Pella regional units, Meglen area, north of Salonika. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Structurally a distinct language from Romanian [ron], Aromanian [rup], and Istro Romanian [ruo] (Agard 1984). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults, with few if any child speakers (Salminen 2007). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The 4 Romanian languages split between 500 and 1000 A.D. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,000. Also indigenous in: North Macedonia.

**Romano-Greek** [rge] (Hellenoromani, Romika). *Users*: 30 (2000). *Location*: Thessaly and Central Greece Administrative Unit; secret language, itinerant builders, especially in Evrytania and Fthiotis. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Mixed language, Greek-Romani. *Dialects*: None known. Structured on Greek [ell] with heavy Romani lexicon. *Lg Use*: Used only as a secret language. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Related variants are Dortika, a secret language spoken by wandering builders from Eurytania Prefecture, and Kaliarda, spoken in Athens. Both may no longer be anyone's L1.

**Russian** [rus]. *Users*: 210,000 in Greece (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 85,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Kavala. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 29 more.

**Serbian** [srp]. *Users*: 3,900 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, the 'r' also functioning as a vocalic (or syllabic) consonant; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

**Slavic** [mkd]. *Users*: Population for Slavic speakers in Greece is very difficult to find. *Location*:

Central Macedonia region: Florina, Kilkis, Imathia, Pella, Serres, and Thessaloniki; Epirus region: Ioannina; Western Macedonia region: Kastoria except south Nestorio municipality, Kozani. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article suffix; verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, middle, passive); 26 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on antepenultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Religion, education. Also use Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1990–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Other*: Called Slavic in Greece, where Macedonian refers only to people living in Macedonia, a region in Greece. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria (Macedonian), North Macedonia (Macedonian). Also established in: Albania (Macedonian), Romania (Macedonian). Unestablished in: Australia (Macedonian), Austria (Macedonian), Canada (Macedonian), Croatia (Macedonian), Denmark (Macedonian), Germany (Macedonian), Montenegro (Macedonian), Netherlands (Macedonian), Norway (Macedonian), Serbia (Macedonian), Slovenia (Macedonian), Sweden (Macedonian), Turkey (Macedonian), United States (Macedonian).

**Tagalog** [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 9,800 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Type*: Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

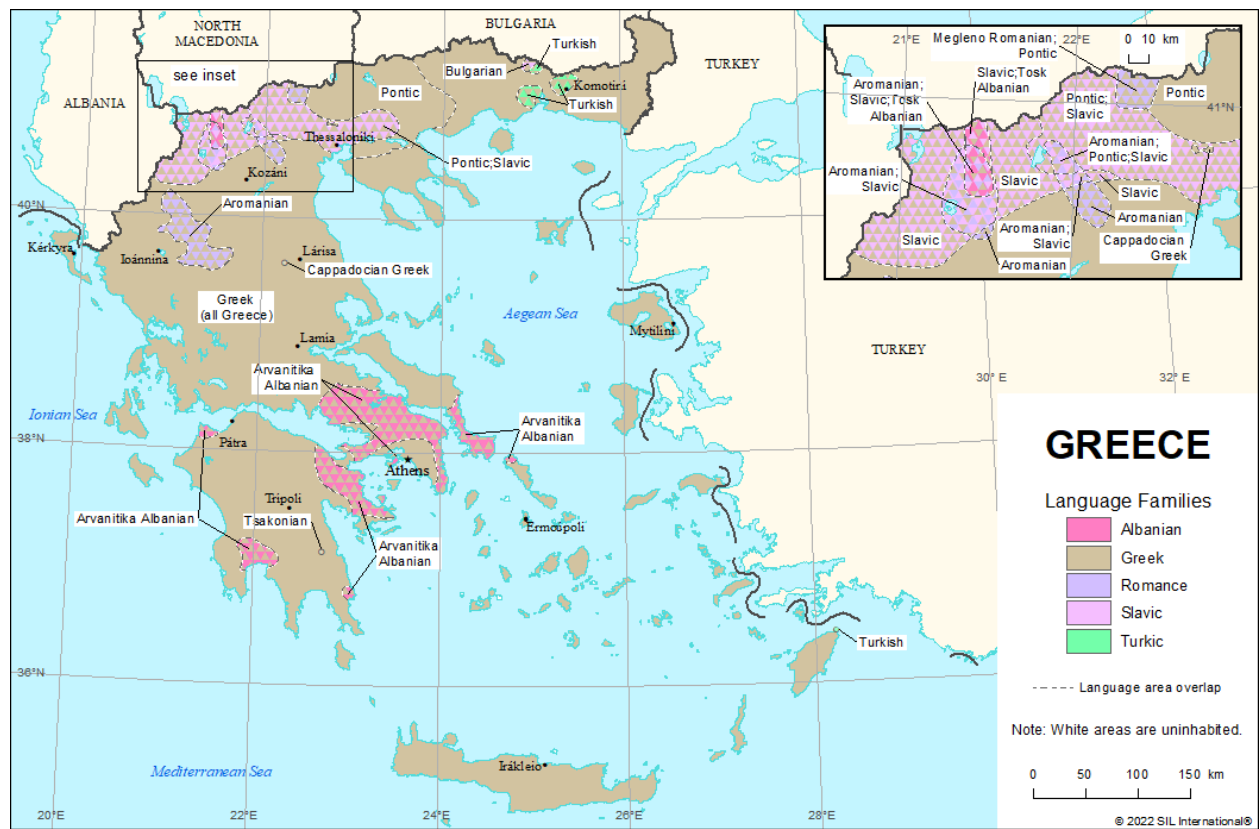
**Tsakonian** [tsd] (Tsakonia). *Users*: 1,500 (2010 M. Kisilier). *Location*: Peloponnese region: Arkadia regional unit, Leonidio and Prastos towns; Kastanitsa, Melana, Pramatefti, Sapounakeika, Sitena, and Tyros villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Doric. *Dialects*: Northern Tsakonian (Kastanista-Sitena), Southern Tsakonian (Leonidio-Prastos), Propontis Tsakonian (Vatka-Havoutsis). Southern Tsakonian has at least four subdialects: Prastos-Agios Andreas, Tyros-Sapounakeika, Melana-Pramatefti, and Vaskina. Tsakonian was derived from the Doric dialect spoken in Lakonia by ancient Spartans. Northern and Southern are reportedly mutually intelligible, but Propontis was more distinct, and more similar to standard Greek [ell]. Not inherently intelligible with modern Greek (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). Lexical similarity: 70% or less with standard Greek [ell]. *Lg Use*: Monolinguals existed in 1927. Few use Northern dialect. Most use Southern Tsakonian. Propontis Tsakonian has had no remaining speakers since 1970. Older adults only. Shifted to

Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 22.

**Turkish** [tur] (Osmanli, Türkçe). *Autonym*: Türkçe. *Users*: 48,900 in Greece (2010). *Location*: Eastern Macedonia and Thrace region: Xanthi, west of Lake Vistorius, on Bulgaria border; Rodopi, Bulgaria border west of Komotini. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Xanthi, 2 other eastern provinces (1923, Treaty of Lausanne). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Bulgarian [bul]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in a few primary and secondary schools in Turkish-speaking areas. 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*: Turkish population in Greece remains fairly constant, due to steady emigration to Turkey. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Ukrainian** [ukr]. *Users*: 17,000 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Greece 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

**Greek** [[ell](#)] *Users*: 10,400,000 in Greece (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Pontic** [[pnt](#)] *Users*: 400,000 in Greece (2009 Z. Diakonikolaou). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 775,600.

### 10,000 to 99,999

**Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 85,000 (European Commission 2012). 210,000 in Greece (Arefyev 2012), all users. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Bengali** [[ben](#)] *Users*: 80,000 in Greece (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).

**Bulgarian** [[bul](#)] *Users*: 75,900 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

**Romanian** [[ron](#)] *Users*: 56,900 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

**Albanian, Arvanitika** [[aat](#)] *Users*: 50,000 (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 150,000. *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Aromanian** [[rup](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Greece (Salminen 1999). Ethnic population: 700,000 (Association of French Aromanians). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 210,000.

**Turkish** [[tur](#)] *Users*: 48,900 in Greece (2010). *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Xanthi, 2 other eastern provinces (1923, Treaty of Lausanne). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Romani, Balkan** [[rmn](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in Greece (1996 B. Igla). 10,000 Arlija, 30,000 Greek

Romani. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

**Georgian** [kat] *Users*: 27,400 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

**Kurdish, Northern** [kmr] *Users*: 21,000 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

**Armenian, Western** [hyw] *Users*: 20,000 in Greece (2007). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users*: 19,000 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users*: 17,000 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

**English** [eng] *Users*: 15,400 in Greece (2011 census). 5,535,400 in Greece, all users. L2 users: 5,520,000 (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).

**Polish** [pol] *Users*: 14,100 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

**Greek Sign Language** [gss] *Users*: 11,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 11,000 signing deaf, assuming 0.1% of total population. Other estimates: 5,000 (2019 EUD); 42,600 (Van Cleve 1986); 62,500 (2014 IMB). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2000, Law 2817, Official language of deaf community).

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz] *Users*: 10,500 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

**Albanian, Tosk** [als] *Users*: 10,000 in Greece (2002). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Tagalog** [tgl] *Users*: 9,800 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

**German, Standard** [deu] *Users*: 9,400 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. 545,400 in Greece, all users. L2 users: 536,000 (2018). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Italian** [ita] *Users:* 7,700 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished.

*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

**French** [fra] *Users:* 6,200 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a). 760,200 in Greece, all users. L2 users:

754,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**Dutch** [nld] *Users:* 4,600 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished.

*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

**Serbian** [srp] *Users:* 3,900 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished.

*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

**Romanian, Megleno** [ruq] *Users:* 2,900 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,000.

**Cappadocian Greek** [cpg] *Users:* 2,800 (2015 M. Janse). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Assyrian Neo-Aramaic** [aii] *Users:* 2,000 in Greece. Ethnic population: 9,000. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

**Tsakonian** [tsd] *Users:* 1,500 (2010 M. Kisilier). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 1,000 in Greece. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

## 10 to 99

**Judeo-Italian** [itk] *Users:* 50 in Greece (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

**Romano-Greek** [rge] *Users:* 30 (2000). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Ladino** [lad] *Users:* 12 in Greece (2017 John Kazaklis). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2018). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 51,016.

## 0

**Greek, Ancient** [grc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only).

## Unknown

**Slavic** [mkd] *Users:* Population for Slavic speakers in Greece is very difficult to find. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Greece are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

### 1 (National)

**Greek** [ell] *Users:* 10,400,000 in Greece (European Commission 2012). *Status:* De facto national language. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). A few also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). A few also use Standard German [deu] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. *Bible:* 1840–1994. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

### 2 (Provincial)

**Turkish** [tur] *Users:* 48,900 in Greece (2010). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Xanthi, 2 other eastern provinces (1923, Treaty of Lausanne). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bulgarian [bul]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

### 4 (Educational)

**English** [eng] *Users:* 5,535,400 in Greece, all users. L1 users: 15,400 in Greece (2011 census). L2 users: 5,520,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

**French** [fra] *Users:* 760,200 in Greece, all users. L1 users: 6,200 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a). L2 users: 754,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

### 5 (Developing)

**Armenian, Western** [hyw] *Users:* 20,000 in Greece (2007). *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Greek Sign Language** [gss] *Users:* 11,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 11,000 signing

deaf, assuming 0.1% of total population. Other estimates: 5,000 (2019 EUD); 42,600 (Van Cleve 1986); 62,500 (2014 IMB). *Status*: Recognized language (2000, Law 2817, Official language of deaf community). *Lg Use*: School. Deaf associations. 12,000 children and 30,000 active adult users (1996). *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary.

**Pontic** [pnt] *Users*: 400,000 in Greece (2009 Z. Diakonikolaou). *Lg Use*: Youth may speak standard Greek as L1. Speakers in North America reportedly maintain the use of Pontic more zealously than those in Greece. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, rarely used. Greek script, primary usage, used in Greece. Latin script, sporadic use on social media, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 775,600.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Albanian, Tosk** [als] *Users*: 10,000 in Greece (2002). *Writing*: Elbasan script, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

**Bulgarian** [bul] *Users*: 75,900 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Lg Use*: Spoken by Muslim Pomaks. Home. Also use Greek [ell]. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

**German, Standard** [deu] *Users*: 545,400 in Greece, all users. L1 users: 9,400 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 536,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Greek [ell]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users*: 1,000 in Greece. *Lg Use*: Also use Greek [ell], especially the settled population. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000.

**Slavic** [mkd] *Users*: Population for Slavic speakers in Greece is very difficult to find. *Lg Use*: Religion, education. Also use Greek [ell]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Romani, Balkan** [rmn] *Users*: 40,000 in Greece (1996 B. Igla). 10,000 Arlija, 30,000 Greek Romani. *Lg Use*: Also use Greek [ell]. *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).

## 6b (Threatened)

**Romanian, Megleno** [ruq] *Users:* 2,900 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults, with few if any child speakers (Salminen 2007). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,000.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Judeo-Italian** [itk] *Users:* 50 in Greece (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use:* Higher vitality than in Italy (Salminen 2007). Shifting to Greek [ell]. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Albanian, Arvanitika** [aat] *Users:* 50,000 (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 150,000. *Lg Use:* Youth migrate to Athens and assimilate as Greeks. Some cultural revival since the 1980s (Salminen 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Greek script.

**Aromanian** [rup] *Users:* 50,000 in Greece (Salminen 1999). Ethnic population: 700,000 (Association of French Aromanians). *Lg Use:* Rapid assimilation to Greek culture; children attend Greek schools. 20% live traditionally. No legal status in Greece. Not taught in school except for one course at the University of Salonica. Some revival of the culture in progress since the 1980s. Older adults only. People over 50 are fluent, many between 25 to 50 are passive speakers with limited knowledge of vocabulary and grammar. Known by some youth. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Writing:* Greek script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 210,000.

**Tsakonian** [tsd] *Users:* 1,500 (2010 M. Kisilier). *Lg Use:* Monolinguals existed in 1927. Few use Northern dialect. Most use Southern Tsakonian. Propontis Tsakonian has had no remaining speakers since 1970. Older adults only. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Cappadocian Greek** [cpg] *Users:* 2,800 (2015 M. Janse). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Greek script, used primarily at a scholarly level.

**Ladino** [lad] *Users:* 12 in Greece (2017 John Kazaklis). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2018). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Greek [ell]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Sephardic speakers in the Balkans. Hebrew script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 51,016.

**Romano-Greek** [rge] *Users:* 30 (2000). *Lg Use:* Used only as a secret language. Shifted to Greek [ell].

## 9 (Second language only)

**Greek, Ancient** [[grc](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use*: Used as a religious language by the Greek Orthodox Church. The language of the text of the Christian New Testament. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Cypriot syllabary. Greek script. Linear B script.

### Unestablished

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [[arz](#)] *Users*: 10,500 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

**Assyrian Neo-Aramaic** [[aii](#)] *Users*: 2,000 in Greece. Ethnic population: 9,000. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

**Bengali** [[ben](#)] *Users*: 80,000 in Greece (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).

**Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 19,000 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

**Dutch** [[nld](#)] *Users*: 4,600 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

**Georgian** [[kat](#)] *Users*: 27,400 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

**Italian** [[ita](#)] *Users*: 7,700 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *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).

**Kurdish, Northern** [[kmr](#)] *Users*: 21,000 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

**Polish** [pol] *Users*: 14,100 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

**Romanian** [ron] *Users*: 56,900 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

**Russian** [rus] *Users*: 210,000 in Greece (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 85,000 (European Commission 2012). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Serbian** [srp] *Users*: 3,900 in Greece (Leclerc 2020a), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

**Tagalog** [tgl] *Users*: 9,800 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users*: 17,000 in Greece (2011 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

## Languages by Regions

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

### Attica

- Albanian, Arvanitika [aat], 11
- Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
- Romani, Vlax [rmy], 18

### Central Greece

- Albanian, Arvanitika [aat], 11
- Cappadocian Greek [cpg], 13

### Central Macedonia

- Aromanian [rup], 12
- Cappadocian Greek [cpg], 13
- Ladino [lad], 17
- Pontic [pnt], 17
- Romanian, Megleno [ruq], 19
- Slavic [mkd], 19

### Eastern Macedonia and Thrace

- Bulgarian [bul], 13
- Turkish [tur], 21

### Epirus

- Aromanian [rup], 12
- Romani, Balkan [rmn], 18
- Romani, Vlax [rmy], 18
- Slavic [mkd], 19

### Ionian Islands

- Judeo-Italian [itk], 16

### Peloponnese

- Albanian, Arvanitika [aat], 11
- Romani, Balkan [rmn], 18
- Tsakonian [tsd], 20

### Southern Aegean

- Albanian, Arvanitika [aat], 11

### Thessaly

- Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
- Aromanian [rup], 12
- Romani, Vlax [rmy], 18
- Romano-Greek [rge], 19

### Western Greece

- Albanian, Arvanitika [aat], 11

### Western Macedonia

- Albanian, Tosk [als], 11
- Aromanian [rup], 12
- Romani, Balkan [rmn], 18
- Slavic [mkd], 19

## Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Greece. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

### **Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk**

Albanian, Arvanitika [aat], [11](#)

Albanian, Tosk [als], [11](#)

### **Indo-European, Armenian**

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

### **Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern**

Bulgarian [bul], [13](#)

Macedonian [mkd], [19](#)

### **Indo-European, Germanic, West, English**

English [eng], [14](#)

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

German, Standard [deu], [15](#)

### **Indo-European, Greek, Attic**

Cappadocian Greek [cpg], [13](#)

Greek [ell], [15](#)

Greek, Ancient [grc], [16](#)

Pontic [pnt], [17](#)

### **Indo-European, Greek, Doric**

Tsakonian [tsd], [20](#)

### **Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan**

Romani, Balkan [rmn], [18](#)

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

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

### **Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern**

Aromanian [rup], [12](#)

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

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

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## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 36 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/>.

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<b>cpg</b>	Cappadocian Greek, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>rmn</b>	Romani, Balkan, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>deu</b>	German, Standard, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>rmy</b>	Romani, Vlax, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>ell</b>	Greek, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>ron</b>	Romanian, <a href="#">18</a>
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<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>ruq</b>	Romanian, Megleno, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>grc</b>	Greek, Ancient, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>rus</b>	Russian, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>gss</b>	Greek Sign Language, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>srp</b>	Serbian, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>hyw</b>	Armenian, Western, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>tgl</b>	Tagalog, <a href="#">20</a>
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## 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.

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- Albanian, Tosk** [als], 11, 22  
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- Egyptian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic,  
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