

Ethnologue: Languages of Hungary

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)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ECRML	European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992)
EUD	European Union of the Deaf
FCPNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
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)
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 Hungary 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 26 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Hungary. 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 19) 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 20) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 23) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

County” (page 27) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Hungary and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 29) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 31) 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 32) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 61 unique names are associated with the 26 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 34). 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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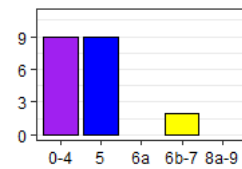
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Country Overview

Name of country	Hungary
Other names	Hungary
Population	9,689,000 (2021 census)
Principal language	Hungarian
Literacy rate	99% (2015 World Factbook)
Deaf population	330,000
International conventions	CDE (1964), CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2006), ECRML (1995), FCPNM (1995), ICCPR (1974), UNCRPD (2007), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011

Language counts

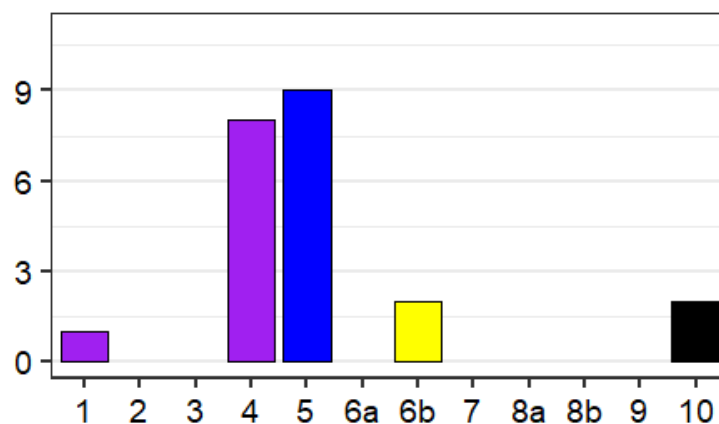
The number of established languages listed for Hungary is 22. Of these, 20 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 5 are indigenous and 15 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 9 are institutional, 9 are developing, and 2 are in trouble. Also listed are 4 unestablished languages.



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 Hungary with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 23) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Hungary. 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 Hungary 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 Hungary by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 20) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	5.0	5.0%	9,780,000	98.21585	98.21585%
10,000 to 99,999	6	30.0	35.0%	139,100	1.39691	99.61276%
1,000 to 9,999	10	50.0	85.0%	38,120	0.38282	99.99558%
100 to 999	1	5.0	90.0%	440	0.00442	100.00000%
Unknown	2	10.0	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	20	100.0		9,957,660	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Hungary by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 23) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Hungary. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

The next six columns are as in Table 1. In addition, the *Mean* column gives the average L1 population of all the languages with the given EGIDS level and the *Median* column gives the median L1 population for the languages at that level, that is, half of the languages at that level have a higher population and half have a lower population. If there are any languages with an unknown population, these are ignored in the calculation of the mean and the median.

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers					
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	
1	1	5.0	5.0%	9,780,000	98.2158	98.2158%	9,780,000	9,780,000	
4	8	40.0	45.0%	132,200	1.3276	99.5435%	16,525	10,750	
5	9	45.0	90.0%	32,460	0.3260	99.8694%	3,607	3,050	
6b	2	10.0	100.0%	13,000	0.1306	100.0000%	6,500	6,500	
<i>Totals</i>	20	100.0		9,957,660	100.0000				

Summary by language family

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

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	18	90.0	167,660	1.7	9,314	3,545
Sign language	1	5.0	10,000	0.1	10,000	10,000
Uralic	1	5.0	9,780,000	98.2	9,780,000	9,780,000

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>
<i>Totals</i>	20	100.0	9,957,660	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users:* 2,930 in Hungary (2011 census). *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, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, 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.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users:* 440 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,290 (2011 census). *Location:* Budapest; Pest county. *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.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users:* 2,900 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,560 (2011 census). *Location:* Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Budapest, and Hajdú-Bihar counties. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Dialect:* Palityan. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; definite article affix; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; comparatives; 35 consonants, 6 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1864–1923. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Turkey. Also established in: 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.

Chakavian [ckm] (Gradišćanskohrvatski jezik, Gradišćei Horvát Nyelv). Autonym: Čakavski. *Users:* 12,000 in Hungary (2021 K. Tyran). *Location:* Győr-Moson-Sopron and Vas counties. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Dialects:* None known. Closely related to Croatian [hrv]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All

also use Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. TV. Grammar. *Writing*: Glagolitic script, used until 17th century. Latin script. *Map*: 19:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,600. Also indigenous in: Austria (Burgenland Croatian), Croatia, Slovakia.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 5,820 in Hungary (2011 census). *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.

Croatian [hrv] (Hrvatski, Serbo-Croatian). Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 13,700 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 23,600 (2011 census). *Location*: Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Pest, Somogy, and Zala counties. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones), stress is connected with tone. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Map*: 19:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States.

English [eng] (Angol). Autonym: English. *Users*: 1,957,800 in Hungary, all users. L1 users: 7,800 in Hungary (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 1,950,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools, from grade 6, but as early as grade 3 in some schools. Taught in some tertiary 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*: 115,800 in Hungary, all users. L1 users: 2,800 in Hungary (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 113,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

German, Standard [deu] (Deutsch, Német). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 1,795,200 in Hungary, all users. L1 users: 35,200 in Hungary (2020 Eurostat). L2 users: 1,760,000 (2018). Ethnic population: 132,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Komárom-Esztergom, Pest, Tolna, Vas, and Veszprém counties. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *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*: All also use Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some primary and secondary schools, from grade 8, but as early as grade 3 in some 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. Germans in Hungary speak varieties other than standard German at home. *Maps*: 19:7, 19:7. *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] (Görög). *Users*: 1,870 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,920 (2011 census). *Location*: Budapest and Fejér counties. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: All also use Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also

established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, 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.

Hungarian [hun]. Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 9,780,000 in Hungary (European Commission 2012).

Location: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Uralic.

Dialects: Western Transdanubian, Central Transdanubian, Southern Transdanubian, Southern Great Plains, Palóc, Tisza–Körös, Northeastern Hungarian. Reportedly most similar to the Uralic language Vogul (Mansi [mns]) in Siberia. Speakers of standard Hungarian have difficulty understanding the Oberwart dialect spoken in Austria, and considerable difficulty understanding the Moldavian Csángó dialect spoken in Rumania. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1590–1991. *DLS*: Thriving (0.84). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Also indigenous in: Austria, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh] (Magyar Jelnyelv, Magyarországi jelnyelv). *Users*: 10,000 in Hungary (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated deaf signers, assuming 0.1% of the total population. Other estimates: 9,000 (2021 EUD), 49,000 Deaf (2014 IMB).

Location: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2011, Constitution, Article H(3)). Recognized language (2009, Act CXXXV on Hungarian Sign Language and the use of Hungarian Sign Language). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Budapest, Sopron, Debrecen, Szeged, Eger, Kaposvár, Vác. Budapest dialect is viewed as the standard. Other dialects show significant lexical variation, some in grammar, with some reports of difficulty communicating between some dialects but no systematic assessment. Related to Austrian Sign Language [asq]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018. Agency: Hungarian Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (SINOSZ). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: 150 registered sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Christian, secular. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,200. Also established in: Romania.

Kuman [qwm] (Cuman). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. István Varró, the last speaker, died in 1770. *Location*: Bács-Kiskun and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok counties. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*:

Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. Runic script, no longer in use, limited usage. *Other*: While the last stronghold of the Cumans was the Kingdom of Hungary, traditionally they were nomadic and spread across the vast territories of the steppes of Eastern Europe, north of the Black Sea. Cumans had great influence on the history of Kazakhstan, Russia, Georgia, Hungary, Romania, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Bulgaria.

Polish [pol] (Lengyel). *Users*: 3,050 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,730 (2011 census). *Location*: Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Budapest counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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 Use*: Also use Hungarian [hun]. Probably all L1 speakers. *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, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] (Central Romani, Romanes, Romungro). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: Few speakers. *Location*: Nógrád county: Húgyag; Csongrád-Csanád county: Szeged (Gurvári dialect). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialects*: Gurvári, Vend Romani, Veršend Romani. Gurvári has absorbed many Vlax [rmy] influences and can thus be regarded as a transitional variety. *Lg Use*: Also use Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,500. Indigenous in: Czechia. Also established in: Austria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] (Beás, Cigány, Roma). Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 54,300 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 309,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, Békés, and Csongrád-Csanád counties. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialects*: Lovari (Hungarian Lovari), Cerhari. *Lg Use*: Also use Hungarian [hun]. *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. Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Maps*: 19:8, 19:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

Romanian [ron] (Daco-Romanian, Limba română, Românește, Rumanian). *Users*: 13,900 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 26,300 (2011 census). *Location*: Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Budapest, and Csongrád-Csanád counties. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialect*: Boyash Romanian. *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*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. 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. Substantial literature. *Map*: 19:3. *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: Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 200,000 in Hungary (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 7,380 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 6,170 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 29 more.

Rusyn [rue] (Carpathian, Carpatho-Rusyn, Ruthenian). *Users*: 1,000 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,320 (2011 census). *Location*: Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Komlóska and Mucsony; Budapest and Pest counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Hungarian [hun]. Probably all L1 speakers. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Slovakia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 19:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,190. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Czechia, Poland.

Serbian [srp] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 3,710 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,210 (2011 census). *Location*: Budapest county; Bács-Kiskun, Baranya, and Csongrád-Csanád counties, urban enclaves. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking

(7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, the ‘r’ also functioning as a vocalic (or syllabic) consonant; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Hungarian [hun]. Probably all L1 speakers. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *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, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Slovak [slk] (Slovenčina, Slovenský Jazyk). Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 9,890 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 29,600 (2011 census). *Location*: Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Nógrád, and Pest counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 27 consonants, 10 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Maps*: 19:5, 19:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Slovakia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Slovene [slv] (Slovenščina, Slovenian). Autonym: Slovenski jezik, Slovenščina. *Users*: 1,720 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,390 (2011 census). *Location*: Vas county; near Slovenia border. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Dialect*: Prekmurski. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); dual number; no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (in some dialects); free stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1584–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 19:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Austria, Italy, Slovenia. Also established in: Croatia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Ukrainian [ukr] (Ukrán). *Users*: 3,380 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,630 (2011 census). *Location*: Budapest and Pest counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/

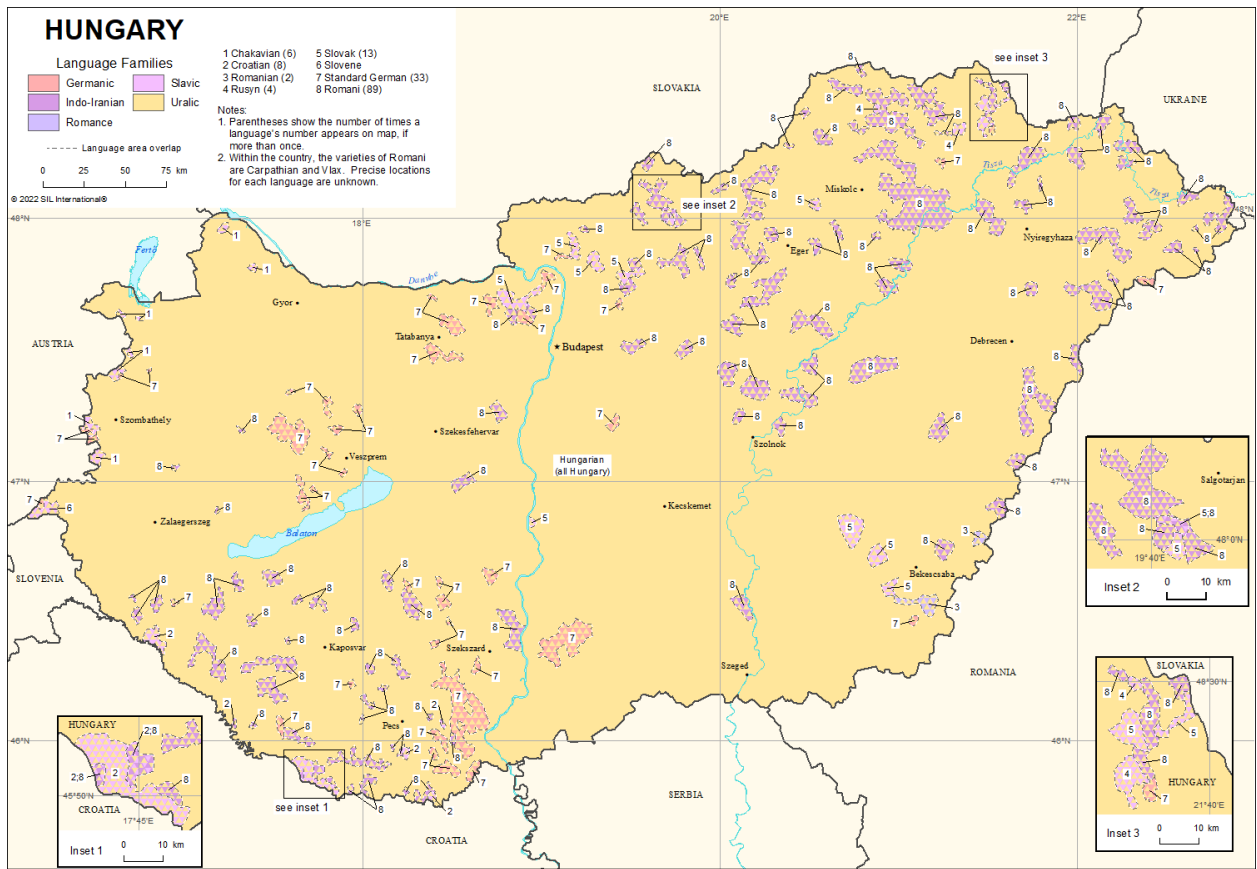
feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, 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, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 2,670 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,020 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

Yassic [ysc] (Jassic, Jász). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 15th century. *Location*: Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county: Jászberény district. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Northeastern. *DLS*: Still.

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd]. *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, Yiddish. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine, feminine, neuter); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; 20 consonant, 6 vowels and 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1821–1936. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in 19 other countries and unestablished in 3 more.

Language Map



Languages by Population

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

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users:* 9,780,000 in Hungary (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

10,000 to 99,999

Romani, Vlax [[rmy](#)] *Users:* 54,300 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 309,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users:* 35,200 in Hungary (2020 Eurostat). 1,795,200 in Hungary, all users. L2 users: 1,760,000 (2018). Ethnic population: 132,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Romanian [[ron](#)] *Users:* 13,900 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 26,300 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users:* 13,700 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 23,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Chakavian [[ckm](#)] *Users:* 12,000 in Hungary (2021 K. Tyran). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,600.

Hungarian Sign Language [[hsh](#)] *Users:* 10,000 in Hungary (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated deaf signers, assuming 0.1% of the total population. Other estimates: 9,000 (2021 EUD), 49,000 Deaf (2014 IMB). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2011, Constitution, Article H(3)). Recognized language (2009, Act CXXV on Hungarian Sign Language and the use of Hungarian Sign Language). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,200.

1,000 to 9,999

Slovak [[slk](#)] *Users:* 9,890 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 29,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

English [eng] *Users:* 7,800 in Hungary (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 1,957,800 in Hungary, all users. L2 users: 1,950,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Russian [rus] *Users:* 7,380 (2011 census). 200,000 in Hungary (Arefyev 2012), all users. Ethnic population: 6,170 (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 5,820 in Hungary (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 3,710 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,210 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 3,380 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,630 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 3,050 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,730 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 2,930 in Hungary (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 2,900 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,560 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

French [fra] *Users:* 2,800 in Hungary (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 115,800 in Hungary, all users. L2 users: 113,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 2,670 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,020 (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 1,870 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,920 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Slovene [slv] *Users:* 1,720 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,390 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

Rusyn [rue] *Users:* 1,000 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,320 (2011 census).

Status: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,190.

100 to 999

Armenian, Western [[hyw](#)] *Users:* 440 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,290 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

0

Kuman [[qwm](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. István Varró, the last speaker, died in 1770. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Yassic [[ysc](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 15th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Romani, Carpathian [[rmc](#)] *Users:* Few speakers. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,500.

Yiddish, Eastern [[ydd](#)] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Hungary 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)

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users:* 9,780,000 in Hungary (European Commission 2012). *Status:* De facto national language. *Lg Use:* Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. *Bible:* 1590–1991. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

4 (Educational)

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users:* 13,700 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 23,600 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 1,957,800 in Hungary, all users. L1 users: 7,800 in Hungary (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 1,950,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Hungarian [[hun](#)]. *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).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users:* 1,795,200 in Hungary, all users. L1 users: 35,200 in Hungary (2020 Eurostat). L2 users: 1,760,000 (2018). Ethnic population: 132,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Lg Use:* All also use Hungarian [[hun](#)]. *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).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users:* 1,870 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,920 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* All also use Hungarian [[hun](#)]. *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).

Romani, Vlax [[rmy](#)] *Users:* 54,300 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 309,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Hungarian [[hun](#)]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 13,900 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 26,300 (2011 census). *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 3,710 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,210 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Lg Use:* Also use Hungarian [hun]. Probably all L1 speakers. *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).

Slovene [slv] *Users:* 1,720 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,390 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

5 (Developing)

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 440 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,290 (2011 census). *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh] *Users:* 10,000 in Hungary (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated deaf signers, assuming 0.1% of the total population. Other estimates: 9,000 (2021 EUD), 49,000 Deaf (2014 IMB). *Status:* Recognized language (2011, Constitution, Article H(3)). Recognized language (2009, Act CXXV on Hungarian Sign Language and the use of Hungarian Sign Language). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Hungarian [hun]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,200.

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] *Users:* Few speakers. *Lg Use:* Also use Hungarian [hun]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,500.

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd] *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

5 (Dispersed)

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 2,900 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,560 (2011 census). *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

French [fra] *Users:* 115,800 in Hungary, all users. L1 users: 2,800 in Hungary (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 113,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 3,050 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,730 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Hungarian [hun]. Probably all L1 speakers. *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).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 9,890 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 29,600 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (1993, Minorities Act No. LXXVII). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 3,380 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,630 (2011 census). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

6b (Threatened)

Chakavian [ckm] *Users:* 12,000 in Hungary (2021 K. Tyran). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Hungarian [hun]. *Writing:* Glagolitic script, used until 17th century. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,600.

Rusyn [rue] *Users:* 1,000 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,320 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Also use Hungarian [hun]. Probably all L1 speakers. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Slovakia. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,190.

10 (Extinct)

Kuman [qwm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. István Varró, the last speaker, died in 1770. *Writing:* Latin script. Runic script, no longer in use, limited usage.

Yassic [ysc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 15th century.

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 2,930 in Hungary (2011 census). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 5,820 in Hungary (2011 census). *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).

Russian [rus] *Users:* 200,000 in Hungary (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 7,380 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 6,170 (2011 census). *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script,

primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users*: 2,670 in Hungary (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,020 (2011 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Languages by County

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

Bács-Kiskun

Croatian [hrv], 12
 German, Standard [deu], 13
 Kuman [qwm], 14
 Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
 Romanian [ron], 16
 Serbian [srp], 16
 Slovak [slk], 17

Baranya

Croatian [hrv], 12
 German, Standard [deu], 13
 Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
 Serbian [srp], 16

Békés

Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
 Romanian [ron], 16
 Slovak [slk], 17

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén

Bulgarian [bul], 11
 Polish [pol], 15
 Rusyn [rue], 16
 Slovak [slk], 17

Budapest

Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
 Bulgarian [bul], 11
 Greek [ell], 13
 Polish [pol], 15
 Romanian [ron], 16
 Rusyn [rue], 16
 Serbian [srp], 16
 Ukrainian [ukr], 17

Csongrád-Csanád

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
 Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15

Romanian [ron], 16
 Serbian [srp], 16

Fejér

Greek [ell], 13

Győr-Moson-Sopron

Chakavian [ckm], 11
 Slovak [slk], 17

Hajdú-Bihar

Bulgarian [bul], 11

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok

Kuman [qwm], 14
 Yassic [ysc], 18

Komárom-Esztergom

German, Standard [deu], 13
 Slovak [slk], 17

Nógrád

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
 Slovak [slk], 17

Pest

Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
 Croatian [hrv], 12
 German, Standard [deu], 13
 Rusyn [rue], 16
 Slovak [slk], 17
 Ukrainian [ukr], 17

Somogy

Croatian [hrv], 12

Tolna

German, Standard [deu], 13

Vas

Chakavian [ckm], 11
 German, Standard [deu], 13
 Slovene [slv], 17

Veszprém

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

Zala

Croatian [hrv], [12](#)

Languages by Family

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

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

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East

Rusyn [rue], [16](#)

Ukrainian [ukr], [17](#)

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

Bulgarian [bul], [11](#)

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

Chakavian [ckm], [11](#)

Croatian [hrv], [12](#)

Serbian [srp], [16](#)

Slovene [slv], [17](#)

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

Slovak [slk], [17](#)

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

Polish [pol], [15](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [12](#)

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

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

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

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], [18](#)

Indo-European, Greek, Attic

Greek [ell], [13](#)

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

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], [15](#)

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

Romani, Vlax [rmy], [15](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Northeastern

Yassic [ysc], [18](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern

Romanian [ron], [16](#)

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

French [fra], [13](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], [14](#)

Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian

Kuman [qwm], [14](#)

Uralic

Hungarian [hun], [14](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 26 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/>.

apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	qwm	Kuman (Russia), 14
bul	Bulgarian, 11	rmc	Romani, Carpathian, 15
ckm	Chakavian, 11	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 15
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 12	ron	Romanian, 16
deu	German, Standard, 13	rue	Rusyn, 16
ell	Greek, 13	rus	Russian, 16
eng	English, 12	slk	Slovak, 17
fra	French, 13	slv	Slovene, 17
hrv	Croatian, 12	srp	Serbian, 16
hsh	Hungarian Sign Language, 14	ukr	Ukrainian, 17
hun	Hungarian, 14	vie	Vietnamese, 18
hyw	Armenian, Western, 11	ydd	Yiddish, Eastern, 18
pol	Polish, 15	ysc	Yassic, 18

Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

- Angol**, *alt.* English [eng], 12
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 11
see Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
- Beás**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Boyash Romanian**, *dial.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Budapest**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Bulgarian** [bul], 11
- Carpathian**, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 16
- Carpatho-Rusyn**, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 16
- Central Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
- Central Transdanubian**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Cerhari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Chakavian** [ckm], 11, 19
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Cigány**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Croatian** [hrv], 12, 19
- Cuman**, *alt.* Kuman [qwm], 14
- Daco-Romanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Debrecen**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Eger**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- English** [eng], 12
- French** [fra], 13
- German, Standard** [deu], 13, 19
see German, Standard [deu], 13
- Görög**, *alt.* Greek [ell], 13
- Gradišćanskohrvatski jezik**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Gradišćei Horvát Nyelv**, *alt.* Chakavian [ckm], 11
- Greek** [ell], 13
- Gurvári**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
- Hrvatski**, *alt.* Croatian [hrv], 12
- Hungarian** [hun], 14, 19
- Hungarian Lovari**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Hungarian Sign Language** [hsh], 14, 0
- Jassic**, *alt.* Yassic [ysc], 18
- Jász**, *alt.* Yassic [ysc], 18
- Kaposvár**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Kuman** [qwm], 14
- Lengyel**, *alt.* Polish [pol], 15
- Limba română**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Lovari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Magyar**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14

- Magyar Jelnyelv**, *alt.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Magyarországi jelnyelv**, *alt.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Német**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Northeastern Hungarian**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Palityan**, *dial.* Bulgarian [bul], 11
- Palóc**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Polish** [pol], 15
- Prekmurski**, *dial.* Slovene [slv], 17
- Roma**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rnc], 15
- Românește**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Romani, Carpathian** [rnc], 15
see Romani, Carpathian [rnc], 15
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy], 15, 19
see Romani, Vlax [rmy], 15
- Romanian** [ron], 16, 19
- Romungro**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rnc], 15
- Rumanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Rusyn** [rue], 16, 19
- Ruthenian**, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 16
- Serbian** [srp], 16
- Serbo-Croatian**, *alt.* Croatian [hrv], 12
alt. Serbian [srp], 16
- Slovak** [slk], 17, 19
- Slovenčina**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 17
- Slovene** [slv], 17, 19
- Slovenian**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 17
- Slovenščina**, *alt.* Slovene [slv], 17
- Slovenský Jazyk**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 17
- Sopron**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Southern Great Plains**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Southern Transdanubian**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Szeged**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Tisza–Körös**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Ukrainian** [ukr], 17
- Ukrán**, *alt.* Ukrainian [ukr], 17
- Vác**, *dial.* Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 14
- Vend Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rnc], 15
- Veršend Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rnc], 15
- Western Transdanubian**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Yassic** [ysc], 18
- Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd], 18
see Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 18

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