

Ethnologue: Languages of Iraq

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
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 Iraq 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 32 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Iraq. 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. Macrolanguage member languages. *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 20) 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 21) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 24) 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 Governorate” (page 28) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Iraq and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 30) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 32) 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 33) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 120 unique names are associated with the 32 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 37). 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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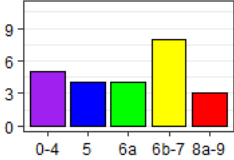
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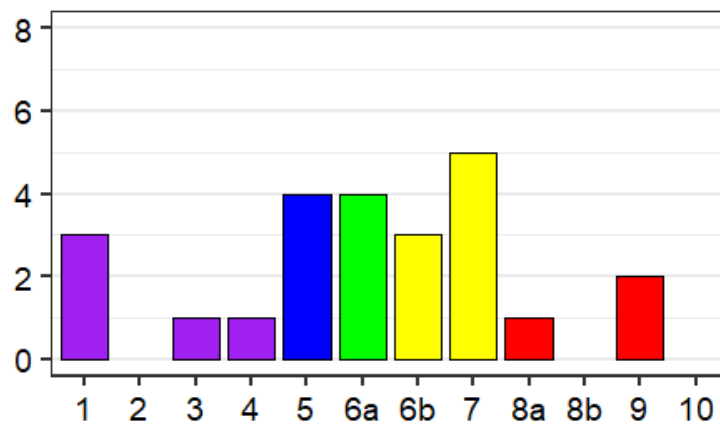
Country Overview

Name of country	Iraq												
Other names	Republic of Iraq												
Population	41,191,000 (2021 census)												
Principal languages	Central Kurdish, Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic, Northern Kurdish, Standard Arabic												
Literacy rate	86% (2017 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	200,000												
International conventions	CDE (1977), CPPDCE (2013), CSICH (2010), ICCPR (1971), UNCRPD (2013), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Fischer and Jastrow 1980, Jastrow 1978, Johnstone 1967, Kloss and McConnell 1974, Sebeok 1963												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Iraq is 24. All are living languages. Of these, 14 are indigenous and 10 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 4 are developing, 4 are vigorous, 8 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 6 unestablished languages and 2 macrolanguages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Categories for Iraq</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	0-4	5	5	4	6a	4	6b-7	8	8a-9	3
Category	Count												
0-4	5												
5	4												
6a	4												
6b-7	8												
8a-9	3												

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 Iraq 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 24) 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 Iraq. 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 Iraq 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 Iraq 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 21) 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	4.2	4.2%	16,000,000	40.38607	40.38607%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	5	20.8	25.0%	21,770,000	54.95030	95.33637%
100,000 to 999,999	5	20.8	45.8%	1,499,000	3.78367	99.12004%
10,000 to 99,999	5	20.8	66.7%	344,200	0.86881	99.98884%
1,000 to 9,999	1	4.2	70.8%	3,500	0.00883	99.99768%
100 to 999	2	8.3	79.2%	920	0.00232	100.00000%
0	2	8.3	87.5%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	3	12.5	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0		39,617,620	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Iraq 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 24) 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 Iraq. 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	3	12.5	12.5%	8,740,000	22.0609	22.0609%	2,913,333	4,370,000
3	1	4.2	16.7%	16,000,000	40.3861	62.4470%	16,000,000	16,000,000
4	1	4.2	20.8%	3,500	0.0088	62.4558%	3,500	3,500
5	4	16.7	37.5%	3,390,000	8.5568	71.0126%	847,500	475,000
6a	4	16.7	54.2%	10,709,000	27.0309	98.0435%	2,677,250	1,730,000
6b	3	12.5	66.7%	299,800	0.7567	98.8002%	99,933	120,000
7	5	20.8	87.5%	475,200	1.1995	99.9997%	95,040	77,900
8a	1	4.2	91.7%	120	0.0003	100.0000%	120	120
9	2	8.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0		39,617,620	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>
Abkhaz-Adyghe	1	4.2	40,000	0.1	40,000	40,000
Afro-Asiatic	11	45.8	26,974,720	68.1	2,452,247	82,400
Indo-European	10	41.7	9,732,900	24.6	973,290	185,000
Turkic	2	8.3	2,870,000	7.2	1,435,000	1,435,000
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0	39,617,620	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Adyghe [ady] (Adygey, West Circassian). *Users*: 40,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Baghdad, Diyala, As Sulaymaniyah, and At Ta'mim (Kirkuk) governorates; scattered communities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Circassian. *Type*: SOV; 57 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1991. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 613,700. Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey. Unestablished in: Egypt, Germany, North Macedonia.

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz]. *Users*: 472,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Egypt. Also established in: United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb] (Gulf Arabic). *Users*: 79,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Al Basrah governorate: south of Basrah city, near Persian Gulf. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialect*: Zubair-Faau Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Maps*: 20, 20:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,097,400. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia. Also established in: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [yhd] (Iraqi Judeo-Arabic, Jewish Iraqi-Baghdadi Arabic, Yahudic). *Users*: 120 in Iraq (1992 H. Mutzafi). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [acm]. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Jewish. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 97,200. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Israel. Unestablished in: United Kingdom.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 21,200 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] (Arabic, Baghdadi, Furati, Gilit Mesopotamian Arabic, Iraqi Arabic, Mesopotamian Gelet Arabic). *Users*: 16,000,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Al Anbar governorate: Al-Q'aim district, small area; Al Basrah, Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, An Najaf, Babil, Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala', Maysan, and Wasit governorates. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. Originated in Mesopotamia, spread throughout the Middle East. Lingua franca of the whole region before the 7th century. Used in most everyday domains. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: None known. Mesopotamian Arabic (Gilit), predominantly used in central and southern Iraq, is spoken by Muslims of Bedouin origin and by non-sedentary population in the rest of the area, whereas North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic (Qeltu) [ayp] is used mostly in urban areas by a non-Muslim population and by the sedentary population in the rest of the country. *Type*: SVO; 32 consonant phonemes. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Judeo-Iraqi Arabic [yhd], Mandaic [mid], Western Armenian [hyw]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, Jewish, Yezidi. *Maps*: 20, 20:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050. Also indigenous in: Iran, Syria. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars] (Najdi). *Users*: 1,730,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Widespread; Al Anbar, Al Muthanna, and An Najaf governorates: western desert, (Central Najdi dialect); Ninawa governorate: south between the rivers to the Syrian border (North Najdi dialect); Al Basrah, Al Qadisiyah, Babil, Dhi Qar, Ninawa, An Najaf, and Salah ad Din governorates. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialects*: North Najdi (Shammar), Central Najdi. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2013. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Maps*: 20, 20:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,073,860. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria. Unestablished in: Canada, Kuwait, Qatar, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp] (Maslawi, Mesopotamian Qeltu Arabic, Moslawi, Syro-Mesopotamian Vernacular Arabic). *Users*: 8,900,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Al Anbar, Arbil, As Sulaymaniyah, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninawa, and Salah ad Din governorates: Tigris and Euphrates valleys north of Baghdad; An Najaf, Al Qadisiyah, and Babil governorates: border area northeast of An-Najaf. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in Kurdistan Region. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of

macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Mardini Aramaic (Abdul-Massih, Jesrawi, Mardilli, Mardini), Tigris Group, Euphrates Group, Kurdistan Group. Reportedly very similar to Judeo-Iraqi Arabic [yhd], but has important sociolinguistic differences. North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic (Qeltu) is used mostly in urban areas by a non-Muslim population and by the sedentary population in the rest of the country, whereas Mesopotamian Arabic (Gilit) [acm], predominantly used in central and southern Iraq, is spoken by Muslims of Bedouin origin and by non-sedentary population in the rest of the area. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Macho [hac], Shabak [sdb]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Maps*: 20, 20:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,263,460. Also indigenous in: Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Jordan. Unestablished in: Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden.

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: 27,200,000 in Iraq (2015 SIL), all users. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Education, official purposes. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 70,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Al Basrah, Baghdad, Dahuk, Kirkuk, and Ninawa governorates. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Use*: Many shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. Many also use Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [acm]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii] (Assyrian, Assyrianci, Lishana Aturaya, Neo-Syriac, Sooreth, Suret, Sureth, Suryaya Swadaya). *Users*: 179,000 in Iraq (2020). Ethnic population: 4,250,000 (1994). *Location*: Dahuk and Ninawa governorates: 2 areas, one northeast of Buhayrat al Mawsil, the other, at Turkish border; scattered in Al Basrah, Arbil, Baghdad, and Kirkuk governorates. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Syriac. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. A member of macrolanguage Syriac [syr]. *Dialects*: Urmi (Sipurghan, Solduz, Urmi Assyrian), Northern Assyrian (Baz, Dez, Gavar, Jilu, Qudshanis, Salamas, Upper Barwari, Van), Central Assyrian (Anhar, Mar Bishu, Nochiya, Shamezdin, Tergawar), Western Assyrian (Lewin, Lower Barwari, Tal, Tkhuma), Sapna (Aradhin, Benatha, Daudiya, Inishke, Tina). Similar

linguistically to other Northeastern Aramaic varieties. Inherent intelligibility is difficult to estimate due to extensive exposure throughout the Assyrian diaspora to many dialects, especially Urmian and Iraqi Koine. As a result, intelligibility between dialects is as high as 80%–90%. Urmian group subdialects: Urmian, Sipurghan, Solduz; Northern Group: Salamas, Van, Jilu, Gavar, Qudshanis, Upper Barwari, Dez, Baz; Central Group: Mar Bishu, Nochiya (Shamezdin), Tergawar, Anhar; Western Group: Tkuma, Lower Barwari, Tal, Lewin; Sapna Group: Aradhin, Tina, Daudiya, Inishke, Benatha. Standard literary Assyrian is based on Urmian. Many left original areas and developed a common spoken and written form based on the prestigious Urmian dialect as spoken in Baghdad, the United States, and elsewhere (Iraqi Koine). Most Christians understand it. This Urmian variety is different from Lishán Didán Urmian variety. All dialects of Western, Northern, and Central Assyrian are spoken in Syria. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1852–1919. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Other*: Religious separation of Assyrian and Chaldean happened in the 16th century. Christian. *Maps*: 20, 20:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700). Also established in: Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Syria. Unestablished in: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Azerbaijani, South [azb] (Azeri, Turk, Turkmen). *Users*: 2,400,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Kirkuk and Arbil governorates: Arbil and Kirkuk and area between them (As Sulaymaniyah), Sar Qal’ah area near Diyala border; Ninawa governorate: Mosul area. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Turkmen. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani. *Dialect*: Kirkuk. *Lg Use*: Home. *Lg Dev*: Many read Arabic or Kurdish. Low literacy rate in South Azerbaijani. Fully developed. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iraq and Iran. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Maps*: 20, 20:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Turkey. Also established in: Azerbaijan, Syria. Unestablished in: Canada, Sweden, United States.

Bajelani [bjm] (Bajalani, Bajoran, Bejwan, Chichamachu, Gurani). *Users*: 69,400 (2020). *Location*: Ninawa governorate: Bin Qudra, Qasr-e Shirin, Quratu, Zohâb, north of Khanaqin; Kurdish areas. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani. *Dialects*: In the Gurani and Zaza group. Closely related to other Gurani varieties, such as Shabak, Sarli (less closely to Zaza dialects). Contact with Kurdish. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Many displaced since late 1980s. Muslim.

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld] (Chaldean, Fallani, Fellihi, Kaldaya, Kildani, Lishana Kaldaya, Modern Chaldean, Neo-Chaldean, Soorath, Soorith, Suras, Sureth). *Users*: 85,800 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Dahuk and Ninawa governorates. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Syriac. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. A member of macrolanguage Syriac [syr]. *Dialects*: Mangesh, Alqosh, Tel

Kepe, Tisqopa, Bartille, Shirnak-Chizre (Bohtan), Dihok. High intelligibility of Lishana Deni [lsd] and Ashirat [aii] (western dialect group of Assyrian Neo-Aramaic); little or no intelligibility with other Northeastern Aramaic varieties. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Syriac script. *Other*: Ethnic group distinct religiously from other Northeastern Aramaic varieties; separated from the Assyrian in 16th century. The names Chaldean and Assyrian sometimes used in a popular sense to include both groups. Originally located in central western and northern Iraqi Kurdistan and some in bordering Turkey. Christian. *Maps*: 20, 20:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 193,730 (as L1: 191,230; as L2: 2,500). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Lebanon, Netherlands, Syria, Turkey, United States.

Chechen [che]. *Users*: 12,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Nakh, Chechen-Ingush. *Type*: Ergative case system; many consonants and vowels; extensive inflectional morphology, many nominal cases, several gender classes; complex sentences by chaining participial clauses; verbs have gender agreement with the direct object or intransitive subject, but no person agreement (Nichols 1995). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,687,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Georgia, Jordan. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Egypt, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 14,103,500 in Iraq, all users. L1 users: 3,500 in Iraq (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 14,100,000 (Ramaswami et al 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 Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Taught as subject in tertiary schools. Some faculties in colleges and universities, like medicine and engineering, employ English as the language of instruction. 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.

Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd] (Koi Sanjaq Soorit, Koi-Sanjaq Sooret, Koy Sanjaq Sooret, Koy Sanjaq Soorit, Surat). *Users*: 800 (1995 H. Mutzafi). *Location*: Arbil governorate: Armota, Koi-Sanjaq. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Related in certain morphological and lexical respects to Senaya [syn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Syriac script. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 20, 20:5.

Kurdish [kur]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 24,912,850. *DLS*: .
Other: Includes: Central Kurdish [ckb], Northern Kurdish [kmr] (Turkey), Southern Kurdish [sdh] (Iran). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,912,850.

Kurdish, Central [ckb] (Kurdi, Sorani). *Users*: 4,700,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Arbil, As Sulaymaniyah, At Ta'mim (Kirkuk), and Diyala governorates; Salah ad Din governorate: east of Tuz Khurmatu; all areas are south of Great Zab river; diaspora communities elsewhere. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. A member of macrolanguage Kurdish [kur]. *Dialects*: Hewleri (Arbili), Xoshnaw, Pizhdar, Suleimani (Silemani), Warmawa, Rewandiz, Bingird, Kerkuki, Garmiyani, Jafi. In Sulaimaniya, Hewleri and Kerkuki dialects seen as mutually intelligible. *Type*: SOV; no grammatical gender or case; noun head initial; tense-split ergative pattern; 9 vowel phonemes, 31 consonant phonemes (McCarus 2009). *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools in Kurdish Autonomous Region. Literary standard is based on Sorani (from Suleimaniye) variety. Fully developed. *Bible*: 2017. *DLS*: Vital (0.59). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. *Other*: Muslim. *Maps*: 20, 20:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,287,840. Also indigenous in: Iran. Unestablished in: Kuwait, Sweden, United States.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] (Badinani, Badîni, Bahdini, Behdîni, Ezdiki, Kirmanciya Jori, Kurmanji). Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 4,040,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Arbil, Dahuk, and Ninawa governorates: north of Great Zab river. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Dialects*: Southern Kurmanji (Şingali), Southeastern Kurmanji (Akre, Amadiye, Badîni, Barwari Jor, Gulli, Sheikhan, Surchi, Zakh). Surchi dialect shares elements of both Northern and Central Kurdish. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools in Kurdish Autonomous Region. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Bible*: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in 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*: Many displaced since late 1980s. Yezidis call their language 'Ezdiki' and are recognized as a distinct ethnic group in Iraq. Muslim, Yezidi. *Maps*: 20, 20:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Also indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Georgia, Lebanon, Turkmenistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Kurdish, Southern [sdh] (Kurdi Xwarîn). *Location*: Diyala, Maysan, and Wasit governorates: Iran border area east of Baghdad. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Dialects*: Kalhori, Sanjabi, Malekshahi (Malekshahi), Bayray, Kordali. *Lg Use*: Home. Also use Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1894–1900.

Writing: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other:* Muslim, Ahl-e Haqq. *Maps:* 20, 20:12. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,840,000. Also indigenous in: Iran.

Macho [hac] (Gorani, Gurani, Hawramani, Hawrami, Hewrami, Macho-Zwani). *Users:* 120,000 in Iraq (Paul 2007). Population provisionally estimated to be one-third of the 300,000 speakers in Iran and Iraq (2007 L. Paul). *Location:* As Sulaymaniyah: Halabja governorate east of Sulaymaniyah, Topzawa near Tawuq, pockets from Khanaqin to Mosul. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani. *Dialects:* Kakai (Kakkai), Zengana. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Central Kurdish [ckb]. Some also use North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [ayp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Very old literary tradition since A.D. 1300s. Muslim, Ahl-e Haqq. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 300,000. Indigenous in: Iran (Gurani).

Mandaic [mid] (Mandaayi, Mandaean, Mandi, Mandini, Modern Mandaic, Neo-Mandaic, Sabe'in, Sabean, Subbi). *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Iraq. Ethnic population: 30,000. *Location:* Scattered in Al Basrah and Baghdad governorates. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Mandaic. *Dialect:* Iraqi Neo-Mandaic. *Type:* SVO; 2 genders (masculine, feminine); 3 voices (active, middle, passive); 2 aspects (perfective, imperfective); 28 consonants, 6 vowels and 5 diphthongs; trilateral roots. *Lg Use:* All shifted to Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [acm]. *Writing:* Mandaic script. *Other:* Mandaean. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund). Also indigenous in: Iran.

Mandaic, Classical [myz]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Iraq. No ethnic community. *Location:* Al Basrah. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Mandaic. *Lg Use:* Liturgical language used by followers of the Mandaean religion. *Writing:* Mandaic script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known. Indigenous in: Iran.

Persian, Iranian [pes] (Persian, Western Farsi). *Users:* 480,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location:* Al Basrah, Diyala, Maysan, and Wasit governorates: Iran border area. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type:* SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1845–1995. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan,

Yemen.

Sarli [sdf] (Sarliya). *Users*: Fewer than 20,000. *Location*: Kirkuk governorates: area north of Mosul; many displaced. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani. *Dialects*: None known. In the Gurani [hac] (Gorani) and Zaza group. Reportedly most similar to Bajelani [bjm]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Central Kurdish [ckb]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Muslim.

Shabak [sdb]. *Users*: 250,000 (2018). *Location*: Ninawa governorate: Ali Rach, Khazna, Talara, and Yangija villages north of Mosul; many displaced since 1980s. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani. *Dialects*: None known. In the Gurani [hac] (Gorani) and Zaza group. *Lg Use*: Many shifting to North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [ayp]. Many shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 20:10.

Syriac [syr]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 749,580. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 749,580.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 3,200 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, 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.

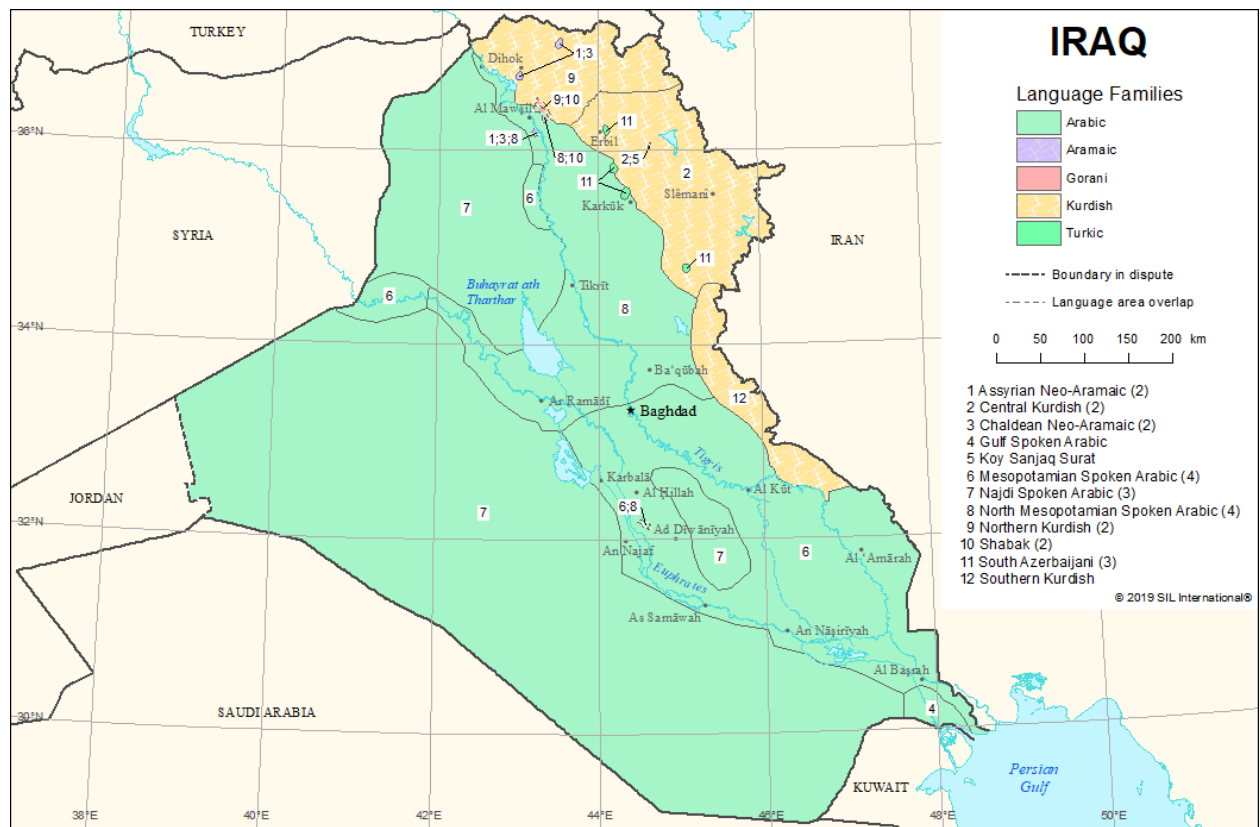
Turkmen [tuk]. *Users*: 470,000 in Iraq (2020). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkmenian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; no articles; case-marking (5 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 23 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; vowel harmony; evidentials. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Afghanistan and Iran. Cyrillic script, used in Turkmenistan, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, official usage in Turkmenistan since 1991. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Turkmen in Iraq displays heavy Turkish [tur] and Arabic influences lexically with some Azeri features. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,562,260. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Afghanistan, Iran, Turkmenistan. Also established in: Russian Federation, Turkey. Unestablished in: Germany,

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Turoyo [tru]. Autonym: Surayt. *Users*: 3,000 in Iraq (1992). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northwestern. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2013. *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Syriac script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 103,100. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Syria, Turkey. Unestablished in: Belgium, Germany, Lebanon, Netherlands, United States.

Urdu [urd]. *Users*: 4,350 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postposition; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; direct and oblique cases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 35 consonants, 21 vowels; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1843–1998. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bihari), Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Nepal, South Africa. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iran, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Iraq 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

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [[acm](#)] *Users*: 16,000,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [[ayp](#)] *Users*: 8,900,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in Kurdistan Region. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,263,460.

Kurdish, Central [[ckb](#)] *Users*: 4,700,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,287,840.

Kurdish, Northern [[kmr](#)] *Users*: 4,040,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Azerbaijani, South [[azb](#)] *Users*: 2,400,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Turkmen. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980).

Arabic, Najdi Spoken [[ars](#)] *Users*: 1,730,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,073,860.

100,000 to 999,999

Persian, Iranian [[pes](#)] *Users*: 480,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [[arz](#)] *Users*: 472,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Turkmen [[tuk](#)] *Users*: 470,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

Shabak [[sdb](#)] *Users*: 250,000 (2018). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [[aii](#)] *Users*: 179,000 in Iraq (2020). Ethnic population: 4,250,000 (1994).

Status: 6b* (Threatened). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Syriac. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

Macho [[hac](#)] *Users:* 120,000 in Iraq (Paul 2007). Population provisionally estimated to be one-third of the 300,000 speakers in Iran and Iraq (2007 L. Paul). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 300,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [[cld](#)] *Users:* 85,800 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Syriac. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 193,730 (as L1: 191,230; as L2: 2,500).

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [[afb](#)] *Users:* 79,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,097,400.

Armenian, Western [[hyw](#)] *Users:* 70,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Bajelani [[bjm](#)] *Users:* 69,400 (2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Adyghe [[ady](#)] *Users:* 40,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 613,700.

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users:* 21,200 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Chechen [[che](#)] *Users:* 12,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

1,000 to 9,999

Urdu [[urd](#)] *Users:* 4,350 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 3,500 in Iraq (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 14,103,500 in Iraq, all users. L2 users: 14,100,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users:* 3,200 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Turoyo [[tru](#)] *Users:* 3,000 in Iraq (1992). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 103,100.

100 to 999

Koy Sanjaq Surat [[kqd](#)] *Users:* 800 (1995 H. Mutzafi). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [[yhd](#)] *Users:* 120 in Iraq (1992 H. Mutzafi). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 97,200.

0

Mandaic [[mid](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Iraq. Ethnic population: 30,000. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100.

Mandaic, Classical [[myz](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Iraq. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Unknown

Sarli [[sdf](#)] *Users:* Fewer than 20,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Arabic, Standard [[arb](#)] *Users:* 27,200,000 in Iraq (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* 1 (National).

Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Kurdish, Southern [[sdh](#)] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,840,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Iraq 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)

Arabic, Standard [[arb](#)] *Users:* 27,200,000 in Iraq (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Lg Use:* Education, official purposes. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Kurdish, Central [[ckb](#)] *Users:* 4,700,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,287,840.

Kurdish, Northern [[kmr](#)] *Users:* 4,040,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Statutory national language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [[acm](#)] *Users:* 16,000,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* De facto national working language. Originated in Mesopotamia, spread throughout the Middle East. Lingua franca of the whole region before the 7th century. Used in most everyday domains. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Judeo-Iraqi Arabic [[yhd](#)], Mandaic [[mid](#)], Western Armenian [[hyw](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

4 (Educational)

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 14,103,500 in Iraq, all users. L1 users: 3,500 in Iraq (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 14,100,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

5 (Developing)

Adyghe [[ady](#)] *Users:* 40,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 613,700.

5 (Dispersed)

Azerbaijani, South [[azb](#)] *Users:* 2,400,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Turkmen. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Lg Use:* Home. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iraq and Iran. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980).

Persian, Iranian [[pes](#)] *Users:* 480,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Turkmen [[tuk](#)] *Users:* 470,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Afghanistan and Iran. Cyrillic script, used in Turkmenistan, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, official usage in Turkmenistan since 1991. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

6a (Vigorous)

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [[afb](#)] *Users:* 79,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,097,400.

Arabic, Najdi Spoken [[ars](#)] *Users:* 1,730,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,073,860.

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [[ayp](#)] *Users:* 8,900,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Kurdistan Region. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Macho [[hac](#)], Shabak [[sdb](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2012. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,263,460.

Kurdish, Southern [[sdh](#)] *Lg Use:* Home. Also use Arabic. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,840,000.

6b (Threatened)

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [[aii](#)] *Users:* 179,000 in Iraq (2020). Ethnic population: 4,250,000 (1994). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Syriac. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1852–1919. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd] *Users:* 800 (1995 H. Mutzafi). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Syriac script.

Macho [hac] *Users:* 120,000 in Iraq (Paul 2007). Population provisionally estimated to be one-third of the 300,000 speakers in Iran and Iraq (2007 L. Paul). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Central Kurdish [ckb]. Some also use North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [ayp]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 300,000.

7 (Shifting)

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 70,000 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)). *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. Many also use Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [acm]. *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Bajelani [bjm] *Users:* 69,400 (2020). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr].

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld] *Users:* 85,800 in Iraq (2020). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, Constitution, Article 4(1)), constitutional term: Syriac. Unevenly recognized except in Kurdistan Region. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Syriac script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 193,730 (as L1: 191,230; as L2: 2,500).

Sarli [sdf] *Users:* Fewer than 20,000. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Central Kurdish [ckb].

Shabak [sdb] *Users:* 250,000 (2018). *Lg Use:* Many shifting to North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [ayp]. Many shifting to Northern Kurdish [kmr].

8a (Moribund)

Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [yhd] *Users:* 120 in Iraq (1992 H. Mutzafi). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [acm]. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 97,200.

9 (Dormant)

Mandaic [mid] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Iraq. Ethnic population: 30,000. *Lg Use:* All shifted to Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [acm]. *Writing:* Mandaic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100.

9 (Second language only)

Mandaic, Classical [myz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Iraq. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use:* Liturgical language used by followers of the Mandaean religion. *Writing:* Mandaic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Unestablished

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users:* 472,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 21,200 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Chechen [che] *Users:* 12,000 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 3,200 in Iraq (2020). *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).

Turoyo [tru] *Users:* 3,000 in Iraq (1992). *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Syriac script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 103,100.

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 4,350 in Iraq (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Languages by Governorate

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

Al Anbar

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

Al Basrah

- Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], [11](#)
- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)
- Armenian, Western [hyw], [13](#)
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], [13](#)
- Mandaic [mid], [17](#)
- Mandaic, Classical [myz], [17](#)
- Persian, Iranian [pes], [17](#)

Al Muthanna

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)

Al Qadisiyah

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

An Najaf

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

Arbil

- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], [13](#)
- Azerbaijani, South [azb], [14](#)
- Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], [15](#)
- Kurdish, Central [ckb], [16](#)

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], [16](#)

As Sulaymaniyah

- Adyghe [ady], [11](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)
- Azerbaijani, South [azb], [14](#)
- Kurdish, Central [ckb], [16](#)
- Macho [hac], [17](#)

Babil

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

Baghdad

- Adyghe [ady], [11](#)
- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)
- Armenian, Western [hyw], [13](#)
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], [13](#)
- Mandaic [mid], [17](#)

Dahuk

- Armenian, Western [hyw], [13](#)
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], [13](#)
- Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], [14](#)
- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], [16](#)

Dhi Qar

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)

Diyala

- Adyghe [ady], [11](#)
- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14

Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16

Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16

Persian, Iranian [pes], 17

Karbala'

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12

Kirkuk

Adyghe [ady], 11

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp],
12

Armenian, Western [hyw], 13

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13

Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14

Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16

Sarli [sdf], 18

Maysan

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12

Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16

Persian, Iranian [pes], 17

Ninawa

Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp],
12

Armenian, Western [hyw], 13

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13

Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14

Bajelani [bjm], 14

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16

Shabak [sdb], 18

Salah ad Din

Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp],
12

Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16

Wasit

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12

Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16

Persian, Iranian [pes], 17

Languages by Family

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

Abkhaz-Adyghe, Circassian

Adyghe [ady], [11](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], [13](#)

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], [14](#)

Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], [15](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Mandaic

Mandaic [mid], [17](#)

Mandaic, Classical [myz], [17](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], [11](#)

Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [yhd], [11](#)

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)

Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], [12](#)

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [13](#)

Indo-European, Armenian

Armenian, Western [hyw], [13](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [15](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish

Kurdish, Central [ckb], [16](#)

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], [16](#)

Kurdish, Southern [sdh], [16](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani

Bajelani [bjm], [14](#)

Gurani [hac], [17](#)

Sarli [sdf], [18](#)

Shabak [sdb], [18](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian

Persian, Iranian [pes], [17](#)

Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani
Azerbaijani, South [azb], [14](#)

Turkic, Southern, Turkmenian
Turkmen [tuk], [18](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 32 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

acm	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken, 12	hyw	Armenian, Western, 13
ady	Adyghe, 11	kmr	Kurdish, Northern, 16
afb	Arabic, Gulf Spoken, 11	kqd	Koy Sanjaq Surat, 15
aii	Assyrian Neo-Aramaic, 13	kur	Kurdish, 16
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	mid	Mandaic, 17
arb	Arabic, Standard, 13	myz	Mandaic, Classical, 17
ars	Arabic, Najdi Spoken, 12	pes	Persian, Iranian, 17
arz	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, 11	sdb	Shabak, 18
ayp	Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken, 12	sdf	Sarli, 18
azb	Azerbaijani, South, 14	sdh	Kurdish, Southern, 16
bjm	Bajelani, 14	syx	Syriac (macrolanguage), 18
che	Chechen, 15	tru	Turoyo, 19
ckb	Kurdish, Central, 16	tuk	Turkmen, 18
cld	Chaldean Neo-Aramaic, 14	tur	Turkish, 18
eng	English, 15	urd	Urdu, 19
hac	Gurani, 17	yhd	Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi, 11

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.

- Abdul-Massih**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Adygey**, *alt.* Adygehe [ady], 11
- Adygehe** [ady], 11
- Akre**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Alqosh**, *dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Amadiye**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Anhar**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Egyptian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 11
- Arabic, Gulf Spoken** [afb], 11, 20
see Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], 11
- Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi** [yhd], 11
see Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [yhd], 11
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken** [acm], 12, 20
see Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Arabic, Najdi Spoken** [ars], 12, 20
see Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken** [ayp], 12, 20
see Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 13
see Arabic, Standard [arb], 13
- Aradhin**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Arbili**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 13
see Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Assyrian**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic** [aii], 13, 20
- Assyrianci**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Azerbaijani, South** [azb], 14, 20
see Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Azeri**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Badinani**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Badîni**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
alt. Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Baghdadi**, *alt.* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Bahdini**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Bajalani**, *alt.* Bajelani [bjm], 14
- Bajelani** [bjm], 14
- Bajoran**, *alt.* Bajelani [bjm], 14
- Bartille**, *dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Barwari Jor**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16

- Bayray**, *dial.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Baz**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Behdîni**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Bejwan**, *alt.* Bajelani [bjm], 14
- Benatha**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Bingird**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Bohtan**, *alt. dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Central Assyrian**, *dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Central Najdi**, *dial.* Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12
- Chaldean**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Chaldean Neo-Aramaic** [cld], 14, 20
- Chichamachu**, *alt.* Bajelani [bjm], 14
- Daudiya**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Dez**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Dihok**, *dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- English** [eng], 15
- Euphrates Group**, *dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Ezdiki**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Fallani**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Fellihi**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Furati**, *alt.* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Garmiyani**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Gavar**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Gilit Mesopotamian Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Gorani**, *alt.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Gulf Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], 11
- Gulli**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Gurani**, *alt.* Bajelani [bjm], 14
alt. Gurani [hac], 17
- Hawramani**, *alt.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Hawrami**, *alt.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Hewleri**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Hewrami**, *alt.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Inishke**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Iraqi Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Iraqi Judeo-Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [yhd], 11
- Iraqi Neo-Mandaic**, *dial.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Jafi**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Jesrawi**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Jewish Iraqi-Baghdadi Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Judeo-Iraqi [yhd], 11
- Jilu**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Kakai**, *dial.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Kakkai**, *alt. dial.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Kaldaya**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Kalhuri**, *dial.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Kerkuki**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Kildani**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Kirkuk**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Kirmanciya Jori**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Koi Sanjaq Soorit**, *alt.* Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], 15
- Koi-Sanjaq Sooret**, *alt.* Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], 15
- Kordali**, *dial.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Koy Sanjaq Sooret**, *alt.* Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], 15
- Koy Sanjaq Soorit**, *alt.* Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], 15
- Koy Sanjaq Surat** [kqd], 15, 20
- Kurdi**, *alt.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Kurdî Xwarîn**, *alt.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16

- Kurdish, Central** [ckb], 16, 20
see Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr], 16, 20
see Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Kurdish, Southern** [sdh], 16, 20
see Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Kurdistan Group**, *dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Kurmanji**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Lewin**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Lishana Aturaya**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Lishana Kaldaya**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Lower Barwari**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Macho** [hac], 17
- Macho-Zwani**, *alt.* Gurani [hac], 17
- Maleksh ahi**, *dial.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Maleksh ay**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Mandaayi**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Mandaean**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Mandaic** [mid], 17
- Mandaic, Classical** [myz], 17
see Mandaic, Classical [myz], 17
- Mandi**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Mandini**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Mangesh**, *dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Mar Bishu**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Mardilli**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Mardini**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Mardini Aramaic**, *dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Maslawi**, *alt.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Mesopotamian Gelet Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Mesopotamian Qeltu Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Modern Chaldean**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Modern Mandaic**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Moslawi**, *alt.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Najdi**, *alt.* Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12
- Neo-Chaldean**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Neo-Mandaic**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Neo-Syriac**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Nochiya**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- North Najdi**, *dial.* Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12
- Northern Assyrian**, *dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Persian**, *alt.* Persian, Iranian [pes], 17
- Persian, Iranian** [pes], 17
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- Pizhdar**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Qudshanis**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Rewardiz**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Sabean**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Sabe'in**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Salamas**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Sanjabi**, *dial.* Kurdish, Southern [sdh], 16
- Sapna**, *dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Sarli** [sdf], 18
- Sarliya**, *alt.* Sarli [sdf], 18

- Shabak** [sdb], 18, 20
- Shamezdin**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Shammar**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Najdi Spoken [ars], 12
- Sheikhan**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Shirnak-Chizre**, *dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Silemani**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Şingali**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Sipurghan**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Solduz**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Soorath**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Sooreth**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Soorith**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Sorani**, *alt.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Southeastern Kurmanji**, *dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Southern Kurmanji**, *dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Subbi**, *alt.* Mandaic [mid], 17
- Suleimani**, *dial.* Kurdish, Central [ckb], 16
- Suras**, *alt.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Surat**, *alt.* Koy Sanjaq Surat [kqd], 15
- Surchi**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Suret**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Sureth**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
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- Suryaya Swadaya**, *alt.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Syro-Mesopotamian Vernacular Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Tal**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Tel Kepe**, *dial.* Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld], 14
- Tergawar**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Tigris Group**, *dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Tina**, *alt. dial.* Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
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