

# Ethnologue: Languages of Italy

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
EUD	European Union of the Deaf
FPCNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
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 Italy 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 57 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Italy. 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. *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.

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 29) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 34) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Region” (page 41) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Italy and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 42) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 44) 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 45) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or

alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 124 unique names are associated with the 57 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 51). 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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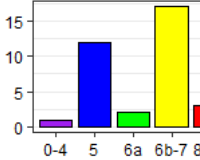
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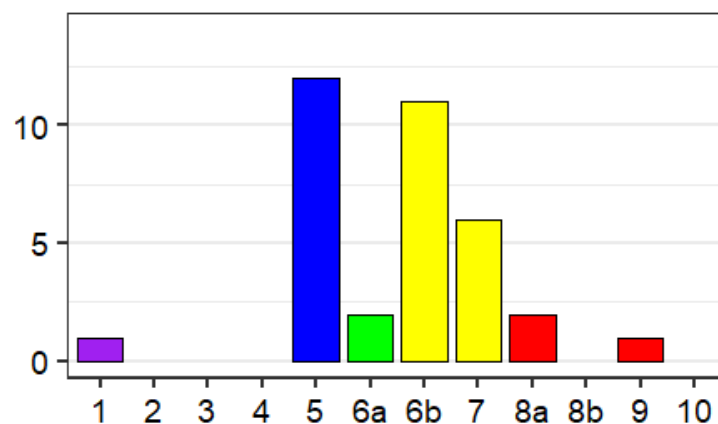
## Country Overview

Name of country	Italy												
Other names	Italian Republic												
Population	59,450,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Principal language	Italian												
Literacy rate	99% (2018 UNESCO)												
International conventions	CDE (1966), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2007), FCPNM (1997), ICCPR (1978), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Agard 1984, Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Hall 1974, Salminen 2007, Stephens 1976												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Italy is 35. All are living languages. Of these, 28 are indigenous and 7 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 1 is institutional, 12 are developing, 2 are vigorous, 17 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 21 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Italy</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	1	5	12	6a	2	6b-7	17	8a-9	3
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	1												
5	12												
6a	2												
6b-7	17												
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 Italy 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 34) 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 Italy. 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 Italy 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 Italy 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 29) 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	2.9	2.9%	59,000,000	72.96092	72.96092%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	4	11.4	14.3%	17,800,000	22.01194	94.97286%
100,000 to 999,999	13	37.1	51.4%	3,806,000	4.70660	99.67945%
10,000 to 99,999	7	20.0	71.4%	238,000	0.29432	99.97377%
1,000 to 9,999	7	20.0	91.4%	21,010	0.02598	99.99975%
100 to 999	1	2.9	94.3%	200	0.00025	100.00000%
0	1	2.9	97.1%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	1	2.9	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	35	100.0		80,865,210	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Italy 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 34) 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 Italy. 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	2.9	2.9%	59,000,000	72.9609	72.9609%	59,000,000	59,000,000
5	12	34.3	37.1%	14,858,000	18.3738	91.3347%	1,238,167	78,000
6a	2	5.7	42.9%	3,601,900	4.4542	95.7889%	1,800,950	1,800,950
6b	11	31.4	74.3%	2,073,230	2.5638	98.3527%	188,475	100,000
7	6	17.1	91.4%	1,311,880	1.6223	99.9750%	218,647	83,740
8a	2	5.7	97.1%	20,200	0.0250	100.0000%	10,100	10,100
9	1	2.9	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	35	100.0		80,865,210	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

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

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

<b>Language family</b>	<b>Living languages</b>		<b>Number of speakers</b>			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	33	94.3	80,825,210	100.0	2,449,249	100,000
Sign language	2	5.7	40,000	0.0	20,000	20,000
<i>Totals</i>	35	100.0	80,865,210	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Albanian, Arbëreshë** [aae] (Arbëreshë, Arbërisht, Arbërishtja, Gjegje). Autonym: Tarbrisht.

*Users:* 100,000 (Salminen 2007). 380,000 Albanian speakers in Italy (2012 census). Ethnic population: 260,000 (Stephens 1976). *Location:* Calabria region: Catanzaro and Reggio di Calabria provinces; Molise region: Campobasso province; Sicily region: Palermo province; possibly Apulia and Basilicata regions. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, and Sicily. *Class:* Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk. A member of macrolanguage Albanian [sqi] (Albania). *Dialects:* Sicilian Albanian, Calabrian Albanian, Central Mountain Albanian, Campo Marino Albanian, Molise Albanian. Speakers say 4 Italian dialects not mutually inherently intelligible. Lexical similarity: 45% with Tosk Albanian [als]. *Lg Use:* Strong position in some districts. Taught in some schools. No official status. Home. Some young people, all adults. In some places there may be children learning the language but many stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Italian [ita] and regional Italian varieties. *Lg Dev:* Some literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1868–1869. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Descendants of 15th century mercenaries and refugees from the Ottoman invasion. Christian.

**Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq]. *Users:* 15,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Status:* Unestablished.

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

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz]. *Users:* 57,700 in Italy (2012 census). *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, Iraq, Israel, 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, Judeo-Tripolitanian** [yud]. *Users:* 5,000 in Italy (1994 H. Mutzafi). *Status:*

Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Italian [ita]. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,000. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Israel.

**Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary]. *Users*: 309,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished.

*Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; articles and numerals before noun heads; question word initial; prefixes 3. suffixes 4; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject, object-obligatory; CCVCC; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932–2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Morocco, Western Sahara. Also established in: Egypt, Spain. Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Arabic, Tunisian Spoken** [aeb]. *Users*: 73,400 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished.

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

**Arpitan** [frp] (Franco-Provençal, Francoprovençal, arpitano). Autonym: Arpitan. *Users*: 70,000 in Italy (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Valle d’Aosta region; Piedmont region: Turin province.

*Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Piedmont, Valle d’Aosta. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Valdôtain (Patoué valdotèn, Valle D’Aosta, patois, patoué), Faetar (Faeto), Cigliàje, Piedmontese Arpitan. *Lg Use*: Notable shift to Italian [ita] among younger people, mostly in areas outside of Valle d’Aosta (Dunoyer 2010, Salminen 2007). Parallel shift to French [fra] in Valle d’Aosta (Dunoyer 2010). Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use French [fra], in Valle d’Aosta (Dunoyer 2010). Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Piedmontese [pms]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1830. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000. Also indigenous in: France, Switzerland.

**Bavarian** [bar] (Bavarian Austrian, Bayerisch, Boarisch). Autonym: Boarisch. *Users*: 250,000 in Italy (2005). *Location*: Trentino-Alto Adige region: south Tyrol. *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

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

- Bengali** [ben]. *Users*: 400,000 in Italy (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1832–2016. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, India. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.
- Bosnian** [bos]. *Users*: 20,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; pitch stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Bible*: 2013–2021. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro. Also established in: Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.
- Catalan** [cat] (Algherese Catalan, Català). Autonym: Català. *Users*: 7,480 in Italy (Argenter 2008). *Location*: Sardinia region: Sassari province, Alghero city. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, East Iberian. *Dialect*: Alghero (Algherese). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; most attributive adjectives come after noun, numbers and possessives before the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Most shifting to Italian [ita]. Also use Logudorese Sardinian [src]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Bible*: 1478–1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Once part of the ancient Arago-Catalan kingdom, now a linguistic enclave in the municipality of Alghero (Argenter 2008). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Andorra, France, Spain. Unestablished in: Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Mexico, United States, Venezuela.
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn]. *Users*: 160,000 in Italy (2012 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.

**Cimbrian** [cim] (Tzimbrow, Zimbrisch). *Users*: 2,230. 500 in Lusernese Cimbrian in Trentino Alto Adige 40 km southeast from Trento, plus 1,500 Sette Comuni Cimbrian (40% of Roana (Rowan), 70% of Messaselva di Roana Rotzo) in Veneto around 60 km north of Vicenza (Kloss 1978), and 230 or 65% of Giazza (Ijetzan) Veneto, 43 km northeast of Verona (1992 R. Zamponi). 22,700 were in Sieben Gemeinde and 12,400 in Dreizehn Gemeinde in 1854. *Location*: Veneto region: Vicenza province, Roana commune. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Bavarian-Austrian. *Dialects*: Lusernese Cimbrian, Tredici Comuni Cimbrian (Tauch), Sette Comuni Cimbrian. Based on structural and intelligibility differences, the 3 dialects could be considered separate languages. Lusernese Cimbrian is heavily influenced by Italian [ita]. Heavily influenced by Bajuwarisch dialects. Sometimes considered a dialect of South Bavarian [bar]. Different from Bavarian [bar], Walser [wae], and Mocheno [mhn]. *Lg Use*: A number of children still learn Cimbrian in Luserna. Some presence in school and media. More active attempts to promote it in recent decades (Salminen 2007). Some young people, all adults. Middle-aged or older in Sette, all ages in Luserna. Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Standard German [deu]. Also use Venetian [vec], specifically the Trentin variety. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script.

**Corsican** [cos] (Corse, Corsi, Corsu, Còrso). Autonym: Corsu. *Users*: 1,000 in Italy (1990). *Location*: Sardinia region; Maddalena islands, Sardinia northeast coast. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Corsican. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1861–1994. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 121,000. Also indigenous in: France.

**Croatian** [hrv]. Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 13,300 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones), stress is connected with tone. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia.

Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States.

**Emilian** [egl]. Autonym: Emigliân. *Users*: 440,000 (2006 S. Grementieri). Ethnic population: 3,000,000 (2008 I. Miani). *Location*: Emilia-Romagna region: Bologna, main town; also in Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Modena; Piedmont region: Curone valley. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialects*: Bolognese, Ferrarese, Modenese, Parmigiano, Piacentino, Reggiano. *Lg Use*: Adults only. All shifting to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1862. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Emilian is less and less publicly used. Christian.

**English** [eng] (Inglese). Autonym: English. *Users*: 20,734,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 34,000 in Italy (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 20,700,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *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 Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

**French** [fra] (Francese, Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 9,516,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 116,000 in Italy (2012 census). L2 users: 9,400,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Valle d’Aosta region. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Valle d’Aoste. *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Arpitan [frp], Italian [ita]. *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.

**Friulian** [fur] (Frioulan, Frioulian, Friulano). Autonym: Furlan, Marilenghe. *Users*: 600,000 (2014 Agenzie Regjonâl pe Lenghe Furlane), decreasing. 420,000 regular speakers, 180,000

occasional speakers (2014 Agenzie Regionâl pe Lenghe Furlane). *Location*: Friuli-Venezia Giulia autonomous region except Trieste province and western and eastern border areas; Veneto region: Venezia province, Portogruaro area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Statutory language of provincial identity in Friuli-Venezia Giulia autonomous region (2007, Regional law no. 29). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Rhaetian. *Dialects*: Eastern Friulian, Western Friulian, Carnic Friulian, Central Friulian. Friulian, Ladin [lld] and Romansh [roh] are separate languages (1978 R. Hal). Reportedly more similar to Italian than Romansh [roh] (1981 F. Agard). *Type*: SVO; prepositions and prepositional locutions; most attributive adjectives come after noun, number and possessives before noun; question word at the beginning; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; 2 forms of plural (sigmatic and palatal); verb affixes mark person, number, object; passives; tense; analytical verbs; comparative shown lexically; 21 consonants, 10 vowels (5 long vowels and 5 short vowels), 2 semivowels, 18 diphthongs, 7 digraphs; 3 diacritical marks; non-tonal; stress on last (most frequent) and on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Children who stop using Friulian, after having learned it at school, normally shift to Italian [ita]. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Italian [ita]. Used as L2 by Italian [ita], Slovene [slv], Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Taught as subject in primary schools in Udine, Gorizia, and Pordenone provinces. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1972. Agency: Agenzie Regionâl pe Lenghe Furlane (Regional Friulian Language Agency). *DLS*: Vital (0.50). *Writing*: Latin script.

**German, Standard** [deu] (Deutsch, Tedesco). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 1,276,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 36,000 in Italy (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 1,240,000 (2019 Eurostat). *Location*: Trentino-Alto Adige region: Bolzano and South Tyrol provinces; Veneto region: Belluno province. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trentino-Alto Adige region. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Use*: Also use Friulian [fur]. Used as L2 by Cimbrian [cim], Ladin [lld]. *Lg Dev*: 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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

**Greek** [ell] (Greco). *Users*: 20,000 in Italy (Vincent 1987). *Location*: Apulia region: Bari province, Monopoli; Adriatic coast; Calabria region: east of Reggio. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Apulia, Calabria. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialects*: Salento (Griko, Katoitaliótika), Aspromonte. *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*: Salento dialect still used but active speakers tend to be 50 and older. Calabrian dialect only used actively in Gaddhiciano village where youngest speakers are over 30 years old (Salminen 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, 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.

**International Sign** [ils] (Gestuno, IS, International Sign Language, International gestures). *Users*: No known L1 users (2015 A. Bickford). No native signers; learned by adults at international gatherings. No ethnic community (2015 A. Bickford). *Location*: Scattered in many countries. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Not a full language, but rather a variable pidgin used for cross-linguistic communication, especially at international meetings such as those of the World Federation of the Deaf and the Deaflympics. The term ‘International Sign’ is used both broadly, for any signed communication between people from different sign languages, and more narrowly, for those semi-standardized forms that are used in international conferences. Distinct lexically from all specific sign languages, with considerable variation, as any instance of it depends on the location where it is being used and the languages of the interlocutors. In Western contexts, the vocabulary is drawn mostly from ASL [ase], LSF [fsl] and other European sign languages. It has documented historical roots dating back to at least 1900 (Moody 2002:11). IS in east and southeast Asia is markedly different. Facilitated by the fact that sign languages tend to share many grammatical structures and many signs are highly iconic. Until interlocutors negotiate a large enough shared vocabulary, tends to use more iconicity, circumlocution, redundancy, gesture and checks for comprehension than normal signing, and as a result, often has a slower rate of information flow. Its goal is to accomplish communication rather than adhere to any specific grammatical or lexical standard. Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: L2 users only. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: The origin of International Sign and the name ‘Gestuno’ is associated with the first World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) in Rome, Italy in 1951. A committee of the WFD produced a dictionary in 1975 to offer a standardized vocabulary of international signs; this attempt was not widely accepted but the name ‘Gestuno’ is still sometimes used for IS (Moore 2002:19) and the cover illustration of the book became the basis for one of the international

signs referring to IS.

**Italian** [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 59,000,000 in Italy (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Law No. 482, Article 1.1). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Dialects*: Tuscan, Abruzzese, Pugliese (Salentino), Umbrian, Laziale, Central Marchigiano, Cicolano-Reatino-Aquilano, Molisano. Regional varieties coexist with the standard language; some are inherently unintelligible. Aquilano, Molisano, and Pugliese are very different from other Italian varieties. Piedmontese [pms] and Sicilian [scn] are distinct enough to be separate languages (1982 F. Agard). Venetian [vec] and Lombard [lmo] are also very different (1981 P. Cousson). The Neapolitano dialect of Neapolitano-Calabrese [nap] is reportedly unintelligible to standard Italian. Northern varieties are more similar to French and Occitan [oci] than to standard or southern varieties (1982 F. Agard, Vincent 1987). Lexical similarity: 89% with French [fra], 87% with Catalan [cat], 85% with Sardinian [srd], 82% with Spanish [spa], 78% with Ladin [lld] and Romansh [roh], 77% with Romanian [ron]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Most Italians use varieties along a continuum from standard to regional to local according to what is appropriate. Possibly nearly half the population do not use standard Italian as L1. Only 3% of Italy's population could speak standard Italian when the nation unified in 1861. Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). Also use Friulian [fur], in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *DLS*: Thriving (1.00). *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Also indigenous in: Croatia, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

**Italian Sign Language** [ise] (LIS, Lingua Italiana Dei Segni, Lingua dei Segni Italiana). *Users*: 40,000 (2021 EUD). Less than 0.1%. Another estimate: 70,000 profoundly deaf people, including 9,000 school age. (Van Cleve 1986). *Location*: Scattered, including Sardinia and Sicily. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2021, Sostegni Decree, Article 34). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialect*: Tactile Italian Sign Language (LIST). Some variation between northern, central, and southern regions, possibly enough to be considered separate languages. Deaf Italians report that communication between signers from different regions requires negotiation. Opinions differ as to whether the variation is desirable or should be standardized (2013 D. Eberle and S. Eberle). Tactile Italian Sign Language (LIST) is an adaptation of LIS by deaf-blind people (Checchetto et al 2018). Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Italian [ita], with widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written). *Lg Dev*: Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Ente Nazionale per la protezione e l'assistenza dei Sordi (Italian National Agency for the protection and assistance of the Deaf, ENS). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: 200 working sign language interpreters (2021

EUD). Classes in LIS for hearing people. Bilingual (Italian and LIS) programs for deaf and hearing children. Christian.

**Judeo-Italian** [itk] (Italkian, Judaico-Romanesco, Judeo-Venetian, La‘az, giudeo-italiano). *Users*: 200 in Italy. *Location*: Tuscany region: Siena province, Buonconvento; urban areas central and north, Rome. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Lg Use*: Very few speakers are fluent (Salminen 2007). More commonly spoken 2 generations ago. Used in Passover song. Perhaps 4,000 occasionally use elements of it in their speech, about 10% of Italy’s 40,000 Jews. Shifted to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Other*: Jewish. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also established in: Greece.

**Kabuverdianu** [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 4,100 in Italy (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Primarily women taken by Italian tourists to serve as house help in Italy (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). Most also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cape Verde Islands. Also established in: Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe, United States. Unestablished in: Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Kurdish, Northern** [kmr]. Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 3,500 in Italy (2001). Ethnic population: 11,500 (2000). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Georgia, Lebanon, Turkmenistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Ladin** [lld] (Dolomite, Rhaeto-Romance). *Users*: Ethnic population: 38,000. *Location*: Trentino-Alto Adige region: the autonomous province of Bolzano-South Tyrol, 2 valleys. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Rhaetian. *Dialects*: Atesino, Cadorino, Nones (Nones Blot, Nonese, Nonesh, Parlata Trentina), Gardenese (Grödnerisch, Grüdno), Fassano, Badiotto (Gadertalisch), Marebbano (Ennebergisch), Livinallese, Ampezzano. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children learn it but

stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005. *DLS*: Ascending (0.28). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Written since 1800 in Italy. Dialects of Gardenese, Badiotto, and Fassano taught in school. Distinct from Ladino [lad], Judeo-Spanish.

**Ligurian** [lij] (Zeneize). Autonym: Ligure. *Users*: 140,000 in Italy (2017 census). *Location*: Liguria region: east and west of Genoa along the Riviera and mountain hinterland; small communities near Piedmont-Liguria regional border (Garessio, Ormea, Saliceto, Seorle, Spigno, Orba valley, Scrivia valley); Piedmont region: Cuneo province; Tuscany region: Massa-Carrara province, small border areas; possible scattered settlements in Sardinia area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialects*: Genoese (Genoan, Genovese, Zenéize), Tabarchino. Ligurian varieties in Piedmont-Liguria border area are mutually intelligible with Piedmontese varieties. There are over 20 villages in Sicily and Basilicata regions where transitional Piedmontese [pms]-Ligurian varieties are spoken, due to a massive immigration from Piedmont during the Middle Ages (Pfister 1988). *Lg Use*: Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1860. *DLS*: Ascending (0.36). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ligurian has had a literature since the 1200s and the Genoese variant was widely used alongside the Mediterranean because of the commercial and nautical importance of the Republic of Genoa. That is why Zeneize (meaning Genoese) is one of its alternate names and the autonym. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 148,420. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: France, Monaco (Monégasque).

**Lombard** [lmo] (Lombardo). Autonym: Lombard. *Users*: 3,600,000 in Italy (2002). *Location*: Lombardy region: Bregaglia, Mesoldina, and Poschiavo valleys; Piedmont region: Novara province; Trentino-Alto Adige region: west Trentino border area; Emilia-Romagna region: small areas along Po river northwest of Piacenza; Veneto region: east shoreline area, Lake Garda. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialects*: Milanese, Eastern Lombard, Western Lombard (Bustocco, Legnanese, Lumbaart, Nicosia, Novara, Piazza Armerina, San Fratello), Alpine Lombard, Novarese Lombard, Trentino Western, Latin Fiamazzo, Latin Anaunico, Bergamasco, Ticinese (Ticino). A group of varieties, some of which may be separate languages. Western Lombard dialects (of Ticino and Graubünden) inherently intelligible. Speakers in more conservative valleys may have to use some kind of standard dialect to communicate with those of other dialects of Lombard. Lombard varieties in Piedmont region are mutually intelligible with neighboring Piedmontese [pms] dialects. Very different from standard Italian [ita]. *Lg Use*: In towns and among younger generations the use of Lombard has diminished significantly (Salminen 2007). Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1859–1860. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,903,000. Also indigenous in: Switzerland.

**Maltese** [mlt]. Autonym: Malti. *Users*: 28,000 in Italy (Johnstone 1993). *Status*: Unestablished.

*Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite article; verb affixes mark person, number; 23 consonants, 10 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 1932–1984.

*Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use, attempts at using Arabic script have failed. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 572,540 (as L1: 571,460; as L2: 1,080). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Malta. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Libya, Tunisia, United Kingdom.

**Mócheno** [mhn]. *Users:* 1,900 (1992 R. Zamponi). 400 Fierozzo, 1,000 Palú, 460 Gereut.

*Location:* Trentino-Alto Adige region: Valle del Fersina. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Bavarian-Austrian.

*Dialects:* Fierozzo (Florutz), Palú (Palai), Frassilongo (Gereut). Can partially understand Bavarian [bar], Cimbrian [cim], or Standard German [deu]. *DLS:* Still.

**Napoletano-Calabrese** [nap] (Neapolitan-Calabrese). Autonym: Napulitano. *Users:* 5,700,000

(2002). *Location:* Apulia, Calabria, and Campania regions. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:*

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Dialects:* Neapolitano (Neapolitan, Tirrenic), Northern Calabrese-Lucano (Basilicatan, Lucanian), Pugliese. Limited inherent intelligibility of standard Italian [ita]. Neapolitan and Calabrese dialects are reportedly very different from each other. Southern Calabrian is reportedly a dialect of Sicilian [scn]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1861–1862. *DLS:* Ascending (0.34). *Writing:* Latin script.

**Occitan** [oci] (Provenzale, Provençal). Autonym: Lenga d’oc, Lengo d’o. *Users:* 100,000 in Italy

(1990 P. Blanchet). *Location:* Liguria region: Imperia province; Piedmont region: Entraigas, Limoun, Pignerol, Sestriero, Val d’Esturo, Val Mairo, Val Varacho, Vinai, upper valleys; maybe Calabria region: Guardia Piemontese. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language

(1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Calabria, Liguria, Piedmont. *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Oc. *Dialects:* Vivaro-alpine, Cisalpine. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Although Occitan is still passed on to children, some have given it up in favor of Italian [ita] and Piedmontese [pms]. Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Piedmontese [pms]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270). Also indigenous in: France, Spain (Aranés). Also established in: Monaco.

**Piedmontese** [pms] (Piemontese). Autonym: Piemontèis. *Users:* 700,000 in Italy (Regis 2012).

*Location:* Lombardy region: small communities along Po river north bank, across from Valenza; Piedmont region: all provinces except Novara province, excluding Occitan- and Arpitan-speaking Alpine valleys; Valle d’Aosta region. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialects:* High Piedmontese (Alto Piemontese), Low Piedmontese (Basso Piemontese). Distinct enough from standard Italian [ita] to be considered a separate language. Considerable

French [[fra](#)] influence. *Lg Use*: Use has diminished drastically among the young and in towns (Salminen 2007). Less than 27% of the informants in a 2012 census report use, within their family, a regional language of Northwestern Italy, including Piedmontese. All shifting to Italian [[ita](#)]. Used as L2 by Arpitan [[frp](#)], Occitan [[oci](#)], Walser [[wae](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 100% in Italian [[ita](#)]. NT: 1834. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Argentina.

**Portuguese** [[por](#)]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 39,000 in Italy (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 38 more.

**Romagnol** [[rgn](#)]. Autonym: Rumagnol. *Users*: 160,000 in Italy (2006 S. Grementieri). Ethnic population: 1,100,000 (2008 I. Miani). *Location*: Emilia-Romagna region: Cesena, Imola, Faenza, Forlì, Ravenna, and Rimini. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Italian [[ita](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1865–2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Romagnol less and less publicly used. Used in public bars among people who know each other, to tell daily events and jokes. Used also among people who do not know each other to win somebody over. Christian. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: San Marino.

**Romani, Balkan** [[rmn](#)]. Autonym: Romani, Romani čhib. *Users*: 5,000 in Italy (1990). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan. *Dialect*: Arli (Erlj). *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: France, Germany, Sweden.

**Romani, Sinte** [[rmo](#)] (Romanes, Sinte, Sinti). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 14,000 in Italy (1980). 10,000 Manouche, 4,000 Slovenian-Croatian. *Location*: Scattered in northern regions. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialects*: Piedmont Sinti (Piedmontese Sinti), Slovenian-Croatian, Manouche, Venetian Sinti. *Type*: Prepositions; noun head final; gender (animate, inanimate); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); comparatives; 25

consonants, 6 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] (Rom). Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 4,000 in Italy. 1,000–3,000 Kalderash, 1,000 Lovari. *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialects*: Kalderash (Italian Kalderash), Lovari, Italian Xoraxane. *Lg Use*: Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

**Romanian** [ron]. *Users*: 798,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Russian** [rus]. *Users*: 127,000 in Italy (2012 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.

**Sardinian** [srd]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 1,200,000. *DLS*: .  
*Other*: Includes: Campidanese Sardinian [sro], Gallurese Sardinian [sdn], Logudorese Sardinian [src], Sassarese Sardinian [sdc]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,200,000.

**Sardinian, Campidanese** [sro] (Campidanese, Campidese, Sardu, South Sardinian). *Users*: 500,000 (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Sardinia region: southern half of Sardinia island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Sardinian. A member of macrolanguage Sardinian [srd]. *Dialects*: Cagliari (Cagliari, Cagliaritan), Arborense, Sub-Barbaricino, Western Campidene, Central Campidanese, Ogliastrino, Sulcitano, Meridionale, Sarrabense. Cagliaritan is Cagliari dialect. Campidanese is distinct from other Sardinian languages. Lexical similarity: 62% between the Cagliari dialect and standard Italian [ita], 73% with Logudorese [src], 66% with Gallurese [sdn]. *Lg Use*: In general use in the south. Many children learn the language but often stop at school age (Salminen 2007). Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Growing movement to recognize Sardinian as part of linguistic and cultural heritage. Bible portions: 1860–1900. *DLS*: Vital (0.51). *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sardinian, Gallurese** [sdn] (Gallurese, Northeastern Sardinian). *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 1999). *Location*: Sardinia region: Nuoro, Olbio Tempio, and Sassari provinces, facing Tyrrhenian sea. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Sardinian. A member of macrolanguage Sardinian [srd]. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 83% with standard Italian [ita], 81% with Sassarese [sdc], 70% with Logudorese [src], 66% with Cagliari dialect of Campidanese Sardinian [sro]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many children learn the language but often stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Growing movement to recognize Sardinian as part of linguistic and cultural heritage. Bible portions: 1861–1862. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Influenced by Corsican [cos] and Tuscan varieties of Italian [ita]. They call Campidanese [sro] and Logudorese [src] Sard, and the people Sards, but do not include themselves or their language in those terms.

**Sardinian, Logudorese** [src] (Central Sardinian, Logudorese, Sard, Sardarese). *Users*: 500,000 (Salminen 1999). *Location*: Sardinia region: generally south of Sassari town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Sardinian. A member of macrolanguage Sardinian [srd]. *Dialects*: Nuorese, Northern Logudorese, Barbaricino, Southwestern Logudorese. No one form of Sardinian is selected as standard for literary purposes. Logudorese is different from other Sardinian varieties. Lexical similarity: 68% with standard Italian [ita], 73% with Sassarese [sdc] and Cagliari dialect of Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 70% with Gallurese [sdn]. Sardinian has 85% lexical similarity with Italian, 80% with French [fra], 78% with Portuguese [por], 76% with Spanish [spa], 74% with Romanian [ron] and Ladin [lld]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many children learn the language but stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Prestige is equal to Italian [ita] in some contexts, including writing. Also use Italian [ita]. Used as L2 by Catalan [cat]. *Lg*

*Dev:* Growing movement to recognize Sardinian as part of linguistic and cultural heritage. Bible portions: 1858–1861. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

**Sardinian, Sassarese** [sdc] (Northwestern Sardinian, Sassarese). *Users:* 100,000 (Salminen 1999). *Location:* Sardinia region: Sassari province. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Sardinian. A member of macrolanguage Sardinian [srd]. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Gallurese [sdn], 76% with standard Italian [ita]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many children learn the language but often stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev:* Growing movement to recognize Sardinian as part of linguistic and cultural heritage. Bible portions: 1863–1866. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Influenced by Ligurian [lij] and Pisan (Pisa, northwest coast of Italy). They call Campidanese [sro] and Logudorese [src] Sard, and the people Sards, but do not include themselves or their language in those terms.

**Serbian** [srp]. *Users:* 24,300 in Italy (2012 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, the ‘r’ also functioning as a vocalic (or syllabic) consonant; nontonal. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

**Sicilian** [scn] (Calabro-Sicilian, Siculu). Autonym: Sicilianu. *Users:* 4,700,000 (2002). *Location:* Apulia region, Salentino area; Calabria region, northern; Sicily region: Sicily island and nearby island groups (Eolie, Egadi, Pantelleria and Pelagie). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Dialects:* Western Sicilian (Central-Western Agrigentino, Palermo, Trapani), Central Metafonetica, Southeast Metafonetica, Eastern Nonmetafonetica, Messinese, Isole Eolie, Pantesco, Southern Calabrian, Salentino. Distinct enough from standard Italian [ita] to be considered a separate language. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1860. *DLS:* Ascending (0.30). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

**Slavomolisano** [svm] (Croato molisano, Molise Croatian, Molise Slavic, Naš jezik, Slavic of Molise). Autonym: Na-našu. *Users:* 1,000 (2012 W. Breu). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2012 W. Breu). *Location:* Molise region: Campobasso province, Montemitro, San Felice del Molise, and Acquaviva-Collecroce villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Molise, named as Croatian. *Class:* Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Lg Use:* Efforts made to revive

Slavomolisano literature use. For many bilingual speakers, it is still the dominant language in everyday use (2012 W. Breu). Adults only. Most children have not spoken Slavomolisano since 1990 (2012 W. Breu). Most shifting to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Descendants of 15th and 16th century Croatian refugees. Christian.

**Slovene** [slv] (Slovenščina, Slovenian). Autonym: Slovenski jezik, Slovenščina. *Users*: 133,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 24,000 in Italy (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 109,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Friuli-Venezia Giulia region: Gorizia, Trieste, and Udine provinces, north and south along Slovenia border. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trieste and Gorizia provinces. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Dialects*: Primorski, Cividale, Resia. *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 Use*: Also use Friulian [fur]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1584–2017. *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). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Slovenia. Also established in: Croatia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Serbia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

**Somali** [som]. Autonym: Af-Soomaali, Afka Soomaaliga. *Users*: 50,600 in Italy (2000). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Somali. *Type*: SOV; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); enclitic definite article; verb affixes mark number, person, gender of subject; tense; comparatives; 22 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 grammatical tones: high, low, falling); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1979. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1972. Osmanya script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

**Spanish** [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 2,265,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 255,000 in Italy (2012 census). L2 users: 2,010,000 (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible:

1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

**Turkish** [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 20,900 in Italy (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Ukrainian** [ukr]. *Users*: 120,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Venetian** [vec] (Talian, Venet). Autonym: Veneto. *Users*: 3,800,000 in Italy (2002). *Location*: Friuli-Venezia Giulia region: southern Gorizia province, most of western Pordenone province, Trieste province; Trentino-Alto Adige region: central and east Trento province; Veneto region. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialects*: Istriian, Triestino (Triestin), Venetian Proper (Venessian), Bisiacco, Paduan (Padovan), Rovigoto, Belumat, Buranelo, Caorloto, Ciosoto, Liventin, Maranese, Pordenonese, Trentin, Trevisan, Veronese, Vicentin. Distinct from standard Italian [ita]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Italian [ita]. Used as L2 by Cimbrian [cim]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Bible portions: 1859. *DLS*: Ascending

(0.41). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,852,500. Also established in: Brazil (Talian), Croatia, Mexico, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Albania, Greece, Montenegro.

**Walser** [wae] (Walscher). *Users*: 3,400 in Italy (Fazzini Giovannucci 1978). *Location*: Valle d'Aosta region: Val Lesa (Val del Lys) (Gressoney, Issime, Gaby); Piedmont region: Valsesia (Alagna, Rima S. Giuseppe, Rimella); Novara, Valle Anzasca (Macugnaga); Val Formazza (Formazza, Pomatt). 10 communities. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Dialects*: Töitschu, Titsch. *Lg Use*: Religious services. Adults only. The parent generation may or may not speak the Walser dialects, but it does not appear that they are passing it to their children if they do (Dal Negro 2014). Shifting to Italian [ita]. Also use Piedmontese [pms]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In Valle d'Aosta influenced by Arpitan [frp] and Piedmontese [pms]; elsewhere in Italy by Italian [ita]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,700. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland.

## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Italy 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

**Italian** [[ita](#)] *Users:* 59,000,000 in Italy (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Law No. 482, Article 1.1). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

### 1,000,000 to 9,999,999

**Napoletano-Calabrese** [[nap](#)] *Users:* 5,700,000 (2002). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Sicilian** [[scn](#)] *Users:* 4,700,000 (2002). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Venetian** [[vec](#)] *Users:* 3,800,000 in Italy (2002). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,852,500.

**Lombard** [[lmo](#)] *Users:* 3,600,000 in Italy (2002). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,903,000.

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Romanian** [[ron](#)] *Users:* 798,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

**Piedmontese** [[pms](#)] *Users:* 700,000 in Italy (Regis 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

**Friulian** [[fur](#)] *Users:* 600,000 (2014 Agjenzie Regjonâl pe Lenghe Furlane), decreasing. 420,000 regular speakers, 180,000 occasional speakers (2014 Agjenzie Regjonâl pe Lenghe Furlane). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Statutory language of provincial identity in Friuli-Venezia Giulia autonomous region (2007, Regional law no. 29).

**Sardinian, Campidanese** [[sro](#)] *Users:* 500,000 (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia.

**Sardinian, Logudorese** [[src](#)] *Users:* 500,000 (Salminen 1999). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia.

**Emilian** [[egl](#)] *Users:* 440,000 (2006 S. Grementieri). Ethnic population: 3,000,000 (2008 I. Miani). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

- Bengali** [[ben](#)] *Users*: 400,000 in Italy (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished.  
*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).
- Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [[ary](#)] *Users*: 309,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished.  
*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).
- Spanish** [[spa](#)] *Users*: 255,000 in Italy (2012 census). 2,265,000 in Italy, all users. L2 users: 2,010,000 (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).
- Bavarian** [[bar](#)] *Users*: 250,000 in Italy (2005). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,569,000.
- Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 160,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished.  
*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).
- Romagnol** [[rgn](#)] *Users*: 160,000 in Italy (2006 S. Gremontieri). Ethnic population: 1,100,000 (2008 I. Miani). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).
- Ligurian** [[lij](#)] *Users*: 140,000 in Italy (2017 census). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 148,420.
- Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 127,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).
- Ukrainian** [[ukr](#)] *Users*: 120,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).
- French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: 116,000 in Italy (2012 census). 9,516,000 in Italy, all users. L2 users: 9,400,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Valle d'Aoste. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).
- Albanian, Arbëreshë** [[aae](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 2007). 380,000 Albanian speakers in Italy (2012 census). Ethnic population: 260,000 (Stephens 1976). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, and Sicily.
- Occitan** [[oci](#)] *Users*: 100,000 in Italy (1990 P. Blanchet). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Calabria, Liguria, Piedmont. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270).
- Sardinian, Gallurese** [[sdn](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 1999). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia.
- Sardinian, Sassarese** [[sdc](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 1999). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia.

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Arabic, Tunisian Spoken** [[aeb](#)] *Users*: 73,400 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,709,890.

**Arpitan** [[frp](#)] *Users*: 70,000 in Italy (Salminen 2007). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000.

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [[arz](#)] *Users*: 57,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

**Somali** [[som](#)] *Users*: 50,600 in Italy (2000). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

**Italian Sign Language** [[ise](#)] *Users*: 40,000 (2021 EUD). Less than 0.1%. Another estimate: 70,000 profoundly deaf people, including 9,000 school age. (Van Cleve 1986). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2021, Sostegni Decree, Article 34).

**Portuguese** [[por](#)] *Users*: 39,000 in Italy (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users*: 36,000 in Italy (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 1,276,000 in Italy, all users. L2 users: 1,240,000 (2019 Eurostat). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trentino-Alto Adige region. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users*: 34,000 in Italy (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 20,734,000 in Italy, all users. L2 users: 20,700,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**Maltese** [[mlt](#)] *Users*: 28,000 in Italy (Johnstone 1993). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 572,540 (as L1: 571,460; as L2: 1,080).

**Serbian** [[srp](#)] *Users*: 24,300 in Italy (2012 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

**Slovene** [[slv](#)] *Users*: 24,000 in Italy (European Commission 2012). 133,000 in Italy, all users. L2 users: 109,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trieste and Gorizia provinces. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

**Turkish** [[tur](#)] *Users*: 20,900 in Italy (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Bosnian** [bos] *Users:* 20,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

**Greek** [ell] *Users:* 20,000 in Italy (Vincent 1987). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Apulia, Calabria. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

**Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq] *Users:* 15,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

**Romani, Sinte** [rmo] *Users:* 14,000 in Italy (1980). 10,000 Manouche, 4,000 Slovenian-Croatian. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

**Croatian** [hrv] *Users:* 13,300 in Italy (2012 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Catalan** [cat] *Users:* 7,480 in Italy (Argenter 2008). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

**Arabic, Judeo-Tripolitanian** [yud] *Users:* 5,000 in Italy (1994 H. Mutzafi). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,000.

**Romani, Balkan** [rmn] *Users:* 5,000 in Italy (1990). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

**Kabuverdianu** [kea] *Users:* 4,100 in Italy (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 4,000 in Italy. 1,000–3,000 Kalderash, 1,000 Lovari. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

**Kurdish, Northern** [kmr] *Users:* 3,500 in Italy (2001). Ethnic population: 11,500 (2000). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

**Walser** [wae] *Users:* 3,400 in Italy (Fazzini Giovannucci 1978). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,700.

**Cimbrian** [cim] *Users:* 2,230. 500 in Lusernese Cimbrian in Trentino Alto Oolige 40 km southeast from Trento, plus 1,500 Sette Comuni Cimbrian (40% of Roana (Rowan), 70% of Messaselva di Roana Rotzo) in Veneto around 60 km north of Vicenza (Kloss 1978), and 230 or 65% of Giazza (Ijetzan) Veneto, 43 km northeast of Verona (1992 R. Zamponi). 22,700 were in Sieben Gemeinde and 12,400 in Dreizehn Gemeinde in 1854. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Mócheno** [mhn] *Users:* 1,900 (1992 R. Zamponi). 400 Fierozzo, 1,000 Palú, 460 Gereut. *Status:*

6a\* (Vigorous).

**Corsican** [cos] *Users:* 1,000 in Italy (1990). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 121,000.

**Slavomolisano** [svm] *Users:* 1,000 (2012 W. Breu). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2012 W. Breu). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Molise, named as Croatian.

## 100 to 999

**Judeo-Italian** [itk] *Users:* 200 in Italy. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

## 0

**International Sign** [ils] *Users:* No known L1 users (2015 A. Bickford). No native signers; learned by adults at international gatherings. Ethnic population: No ethnic community (2015 A. Bickford). *Status:* 9 (Second language only).

## Unknown

**Ladin** [lld] *Users:* Ethnic population: 38,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Italy 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)

**Italian** [ita] *Users:* 59,000,000 in Italy (European Commission 2012). *Status:* Statutory national language (1999, Law No. 482, Article 1.1). *Lg Use:* Most Italians use varieties along a continuum from standard to regional to local according to what is appropriate. Possibly nearly half the population do not use standard Italian as L1. Only 3% of Italy's population could speak standard Italian when the nation unified in 1861. Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). Also use Friulian [fur], in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. *Bible:* 1471–1985. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

### 5 (Developing)

**Bavarian** [bar] *Users:* 250,000 in Italy (2005). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,569,000.

**Italian Sign Language** [ise] *Users:* 40,000 (2021 EUD). Less than 0.1%. Another estimate: 70,000 profoundly deaf people, including 9,000 school age. (Van Cleve 1986). *Status:* Recognized language (2021, Sostegni Decree, Article 34). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Italian [ita], with widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written). *Lg Dev:* Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar.

**Ligurian** [lij] *Users:* 140,000 in Italy (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1860. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 148,420.

**Napoletano-Calabrese** [nap] *Users:* 5,700,000 (2002). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1861–1862. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Romani, Sinte** [rmo] *Users:* 14,000 in Italy (1980). 10,000 Manouche, 4,000 Slovenian-Croatian. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

**Sicilian** [scn] *Users:* 4,700,000 (2002). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1860. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Venetian** [vec] *Users:* 3,800,000 in Italy (2002). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Italian [ita]. Used as L2 by Cimbrian [cim]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Bible portions: 1859.

*Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,852,500.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**English** [eng] *Users:* 20,734,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 34,000 in Italy (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 20,700,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Italian [ita]. *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).

**French** [fra] *Users:* 9,516,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 116,000 in Italy (2012 census). L2 users: 9,400,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Valle d'Aoste. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Arpitan [frp], Italian [ita]. *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**German, Standard** [deu] *Users:* 1,276,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 36,000 in Italy (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 1,240,000 (2019 Eurostat). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trentino-Alto Adige region. *Lg Use:* Also use Friulian [fur]. Used as L2 by Cimbrian [cim], Ladin [lld]. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 4,000 in Italy. 1,000–3,000 Kalderash, 1,000 Lovari. *Lg Use:* Also use Italian [ita]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

**Slovene** [slv] *Users:* 133,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 24,000 in Italy (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 109,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trieste and Gorizia provinces. *Lg Use:* Also use Friulian [fur]. *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).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Lombard** [lmo] *Users:* 3,600,000 in Italy (2002). *Lg Use:* In towns and among younger generations the use of Lombard has diminished significantly (Salminen 2007). Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1859–1860. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,903,000.

**Mócheno** [mhn] *Users:* 1,900 (1992 R. Zamponi). 400 Fierozzo, 1,000 Palú, 460 Gereut.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Albanian, Arbëreshë** [[aae](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 2007). 380,000 Albanian speakers in Italy (2012 census). Ethnic population: 260,000 (Stephens 1976). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, and Sicily. *Lg Use*: Strong position in some districts. Taught in some schools. No official status. Home. Some young people, all adults. In some places there may be children learning the language but many stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). Also use Italian [[ita](#)]. Also use Italian [[ita](#)] and regional Italian varieties. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1868–1869. *Writing*: Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script.

**Arpitan** [[frp](#)] *Users*: 70,000 in Italy (Salminen 2007). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Piedmont, Valle d’Aosta. *Lg Use*: Notable shift to Italian [[ita](#)] among younger people, mostly in areas outside of Valle d’Aosta (Dunoyer 2010, Salminen 2007). Parallel shift to French [[fra](#)] in Valle d’Aosta (Dunoyer 2010). Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use French [[fra](#)], in Valle d’Aosta (Dunoyer 2010). Also use Italian [[ita](#)]. Also use Piedmontese [[pms](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000.

**Cimbrian** [[cim](#)] *Users*: 2,230. 500 in Lusernese Cimbrian in Trentino Alto Oolige 40 km southeast from Trento, plus 1,500 Sette Comuni Cimbrian (40% of Roana (Rowan), 70% of Messaselva di Roana Rotzo) in Veneto around 60 km north of Vicenza (Kloss 1978), and 230 or 65% of Giazza (Ijetzan) Veneto, 43 km northeast of Verona (1992 R. Zamponi). 22,700 were in Sieben Gemeinde and 12,400 in Dreizehn Gemeinde in 1854. *Lg Use*: A number of children still learn Cimbrian in Luserna. Some presence in school and media. More active attempts to promote it in recent decades (Salminen 2007). Some young people, all adults. Middle-aged or older in Sette, all ages in Luserna. Also use Italian [[ita](#)]. Also use Standard German [[deu](#)]. Also use Venetian [[vec](#)], specifically the Trentin variety. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Corsican** [[cos](#)] *Users*: 1,000 in Italy (1990). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 121,000.

**Friulian** [[fur](#)] *Users*: 600,000 (2014 Agenzie Regionâl pe Lenghe Furlane), decreasing. 420,000 regular speakers, 180,000 occasional speakers (2014 Agenzie Regionâl pe Lenghe Furlane). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in Friuli-Venezia Giulia autonomous region (2007, Regional law no. 29). *Lg Use*: Children who stop using Friulian, after having learned it at school, normally shift to Italian [[ita](#)]. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Italian [[ita](#)]. Used as L2 by Italian [[ita](#)], Slovene [[slv](#)], Standard German [[deu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1972. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ladin** [[lld](#)] *Users*: Ethnic population: 38,000. *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Trentino-Alto Adige, Veneto. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children learn it but stop using it at school age (Salminen

2007). Positive attitudes. Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Occitan** [oci] *Users*: 100,000 in Italy (1990 P. Blanchet). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Calabria, Liguria, Piedmont. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Although Occitan is still passed on to children, some have given it up in favor of Italian [ita] and Piedmontese [pms]. Also use Italian [ita]. Also use Piedmontese [pms]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270).

**Sardinian, Campidanese** [sro] *Users*: 500,000 (Salminen 2007). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Lg Use*: In general use in the south. Many children learn the language but often stop at school age (Salminen 2007). Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1860–1900. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sardinian, Gallurese** [sdn] *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 1999). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many children learn the language but often stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1861–1862. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sardinian, Logudorese** [src] *Users*: 500,000 (Salminen 1999). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many children learn the language but stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). Positive attitudes. Prestige is equal to Italian [ita] in some contexts, including writing. Also use Italian [ita]. Used as L2 by Catalan [cat]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1858–1861. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sardinian, Sassarese** [sdc] *Users*: 100,000 (Salminen 1999). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many children learn the language but often stop using it at school age (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1863–1866. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Catalan** [cat] *Users*: 7,480 in Italy (Argenter 2008). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Sardinia. *Lg Use*: Most shifting to Italian [ita]. Also use Logudorese Sardinian [src]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

**Emilian** [egl] *Users*: 440,000 (2006 S. Gremantieri). Ethnic population: 3,000,000 (2008 I. Miani). *Lg Use*: Adults only. All shifting to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1862. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Piedmontese** [pms] *Users*: 700,000 in Italy (Regis 2012). *Lg Use*: Use has diminished drastically among the young and in towns (Salminen 2007). Less than 27% of the informants in a 2012

census report use, within their family, a regional language of Northwestern Italy, including Piedmontese. All shifting to Italian [ita]. Used as L2 by Arpitan [frp], Occitan [oci], Walser [wae]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1834. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Romagnol** [rgn] *Users*: 160,000 in Italy (2006 S. Gremientieri). Ethnic population: 1,100,000 (2008 I. Miani). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1865–2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Slavomolisano** [svm] *Users*: 1,000 (2012 W. Breu). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2012 W. Breu). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Molise, named as Croatian. *Lg Use*: Efforts made to revive Slavomolisano literature use. For many bilingual speakers, it is still the dominant language in everyday use (2012 W. Breu). Adults only. Most children have not spoken Slavomolisano since 1990 (2012 W. Breu). Most shifting to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Walser** [wae] *Users*: 3,400 in Italy (Fazzini Giovannucci 1978). *Lg Use*: Religious services. Adults only. The parent generation may or may not speak the Walser dialects, but it does not appear that they are passing it to their children if they do (Dal Negro 2014). Shifting to Italian [ita]. Also use Piedmontese [pms]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,700.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Greek** [ell] *Users*: 20,000 in Italy (Vincent 1987). *Status*: Recognized language (1999, Historical Minorities Protection Act, No. 482, Article 2), in Apulia, Calabria. *Lg Use*: Salento dialect still used but active speakers tend to be 50 and older. Calabrian dialect only used actively in Gaddhiciano village where youngest speakers are over 30 years old (Salminen 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Italian [ita]. *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).

**Judeo-Italian** [itk] *Users*: 200 in Italy. *Lg Use*: Very few speakers are fluent (Salminen 2007). More commonly spoken 2 generations ago. Used in Passover song. Perhaps 4,000 occasionally use elements of it in their speech, about 10% of Italy's 40,000 Jews. Shifted to Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250.

## 9 (Second language only)

**International Sign** [ils] *Users*: No known L1 users (2015 A. Bickford). No native signers; learned by adults at international gatherings. Ethnic population: No ethnic community (2015 A. Bickford). *Lg Use*: L2 users only.

## Unestablished

**Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq] *Users*: 15,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Arabic script,

Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz] *Users*: 57,700 in Italy (2012 census). *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, Judeo-Tripolitanian** [yud] *Users*: 5,000 in Italy (1994 H. Mutzafi). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Italian [ita]. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,000.

**Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary] *Users*: 309,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

**Arabic, Tunisian Spoken** [aeb] *Users*: 73,400 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, informal use on social media (Akin 2014). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,709,890.

**Bengali** [ben] *Users*: 400,000 in Italy (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

**Bosnian** [bos] *Users*: 20,700 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users*: 160,000 in Italy (2012 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).

**Croatian** [hrv] *Users*: 13,300 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

**Kabuverdianu** [kea] *Users*: 4,100 in Italy (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use*: Primarily women taken by Italian tourists to serve as house help in Italy (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). Most also use Italian [ita]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

**Kurdish, Northern** [kmr] *Users*: 3,500 in Italy (2001). Ethnic population: 11,500 (2000). *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).

**Maltese** [mlt] *Users*: 28,000 in Italy (Johnstone 1993). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no

longer in use, attempts at using Arabic script have failed. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 572,540 (as L1: 571,460; as L2: 1,080).

**Portuguese** [por] *Users*: 39,000 in Italy (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

**Romani, Balkan** [rmn] *Users*: 5,000 in Italy (1990). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

**Romanian** [ron] *Users*: 798,000 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

**Russian** [rus] *Users*: 127,000 in Italy (2012 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).

**Serbian** [srp] *Users*: 24,300 in Italy (2012 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

**Somali** [som] *Users*: 50,600 in Italy (2000). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1972. Osmanya script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

**Spanish** [spa] *Users*: 2,265,000 in Italy, all users. L1 users: 255,000 in Italy (2012 census). L2 users: 2,010,000 (2020). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

**Turkish** [tur] *Users*: 20,900 in Italy (2010 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users*: 120,000 in Italy (2012 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).

## Languages by Region

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

### Apulia

- Greek [ell], 16
- Napoletano-Calabrese [nap], 21
- Sicilian [scn], 25

### Calabria

- Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Greek [ell], 16
- Napoletano-Calabrese [nap], 21
- Sicilian [scn], 25

### Campania

- Napoletano-Calabrese [nap], 21

### Emilia-Romagna

- Emilian [egl], 15
- Lombard [lmo], 20
- Romagnol [rgn], 22

### Friuli-Venezia Giulia

- Friulian [fur], 15
- Slovene [slv], 26
- Venetian [vec], 27

### Liguria

- Ligurian [lij], 20
- Occitan [oci], 21

### Lombardy

- Lombard [lmo], 20
- Piedmontese [pms], 21

### Molise

- Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Slavomolisano [svm], 25

### Piedmont

- Arpitan [frp], 12
- Ligurian [lij], 20
- Lombard [lmo], 20
- Occitan [oci], 21

Piedmontese [pms], 21

Walser [wae], 28

### Sardinia

- Catalan [cat], 13
- Corsican [cos], 14
- Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Sardinian, Gallurese [sdn], 24
- Sardinian, Logudorese [src], 24
- Sardinian, Sassarese [sdc], 25

### Sicily

- Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Sicilian [scn], 25

### Trentino-Alto Adige

- Bavarian [bar], 12
- German, Standard [deu], 16
- Ladin [lld], 19
- Lombard [lmo], 20
- Mócheno [mhn], 21
- Venetian [vec], 27

### Tuscany

- Judeo-Italian [itk], 19
- Ligurian [lij], 20

### Valle d'Aosta

- Arpitan [frp], 12
- French [fra], 15
- Piedmontese [pms], 21

### Veneto

- Cimbrian [cim], 14
- Friulian [fur], 15
- German, Standard [deu], 16
- Lombard [lmo], 20
- Venetian [vec], 27

## Languages by Family

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

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

Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], [11](#)

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

Slavomolisano [svm], [25](#)

Slovene [slv], [26](#)

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

English [eng], [15](#)

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

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

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

Walser [wae], [28](#)

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

Bavarian [bar], [12](#)

Cimbrian [cim], [14](#)

Mócheno [mhn], [21](#)

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

Greek [ell], [16](#)

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

Romani, Sinte [rmo], [22](#)

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

Romani, Vlax [rmy], [23](#)

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

Italian [ita], [18](#)

Judeo-Italian [itk], [19](#)

Napoletano-Calabrese [nap], [21](#)

Sicilian [scn], [25](#)

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

Emilian [egl], [15](#)

Ligurian [lij], [20](#)

Lombard [lmo], [20](#)

Piedmontese [pms], [21](#)

Romagnol [rgn], [22](#)

Venetian [vec], [27](#)

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

French [fra], [15](#)

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

Arpitan [frp], [12](#)

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

Friulian [fur], [15](#)

Ladin [lld], [19](#)

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

Catalan [cat], [13](#)

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Occitan [oci], [21](#)**

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Corsican**

Corsican [cos], [14](#)

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Southern, Sardinian**

Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], [24](#)

Sardinian, Gallurese [sdn], [24](#)

Sardinian, Logudorese [src], [24](#)

Sardinian, Sassarese [sdc], [25](#)

**Sign language**

International Sign [ils], [17](#)

**Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Italian Sign Language [ise], [18](#)

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 57 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/>.

<b>aae</b>	Albanian, Arbëreshë, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>mhn</b>	Mócheno, <a href="#">21</a>
<b>aeb</b>	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>mlt</b>	Maltese, <a href="#">20</a>
<b>arq</b>	Arabic, Algerian Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>nap</b>	Napoletano-Calabrese, <a href="#">21</a>
<b>ary</b>	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>oci</b>	Occitan, <a href="#">21</a>
<b>arz</b>	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>pms</b>	Piedmontese, <a href="#">21</a>
<b>bar</b>	Bavarian, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>por</b>	Portuguese, <a href="#">22</a>
<b>ben</b>	Bengali, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>rgn</b>	Romagnol, <a href="#">22</a>
<b>bos</b>	Bosnian, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>rmn</b>	Romani, Balkan, <a href="#">22</a>
<b>cat</b>	Catalan, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>rmo</b>	Romani, Sinte, <a href="#">22</a>
<b>cim</b>	Cimbrian, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>rmy</b>	Romani, Vlax, <a href="#">23</a>
<b>cmn</b>	Chinese, Mandarin, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>ron</b>	Romanian, <a href="#">23</a>
<b>cos</b>	Corsican, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>rus</b>	Russian, <a href="#">23</a>
<b>deu</b>	German, Standard, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>scn</b>	Sicilian, <a href="#">25</a>
<b>egl</b>	Emilian, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>sdc</b>	Sardinian, Sassarese, <a href="#">25</a>
<b>ell</b>	Greek, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>sdn</b>	Sardinian, Gallurese, <a href="#">24</a>
<b>eng</b>	English, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>slv</b>	Slovene, <a href="#">26</a>
<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>som</b>	Somali, <a href="#">26</a>
<b>frp</b>	Arpitan, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>spa</b>	Spanish, <a href="#">26</a>
<b>fur</b>	Friulian, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>src</b>	Sardinian, Logudorese, <a href="#">24</a>
<b>hrv</b>	Croatian, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>srd</b>	Sardinian, <a href="#">24</a>
<b>ils</b>	International Sign, <a href="#">17</a>	<b>sro</b>	Sardinian, Campidanese, <a href="#">24</a>
<b>ise</b>	Italian Sign Language, <a href="#">18</a>	<b>srp</b>	Serbian, <a href="#">25</a>
<b>ita</b>	Italian, <a href="#">18</a>	<b>svm</b>	Slavomolisano, <a href="#">25</a>
<b>itk</b>	Judeo-Italian, <a href="#">19</a>	<b>tur</b>	Turkish, <a href="#">27</a>
<b>kea</b>	Kabuverdianu, <a href="#">19</a>	<b>ukr</b>	Ukrainian, <a href="#">27</a>
<b>kmr</b>	Kurdish, Northern, <a href="#">19</a>	<b>vec</b>	Venetian, <a href="#">27</a>
<b>lij</b>	Ligurian, <a href="#">20</a>	<b>wae</b>	Walser, <a href="#">28</a>
<b>lld</b>	Ladin, <a href="#">19</a>	<b>yud</b>	Arabic, Judeo-Tripolitanian, <a href="#">11</a>
<b>lmo</b>	Lombard, <a href="#">20</a>		

## 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.

- Abruzzese**, *dial.* Italian [ita], 18
- Albanian, Arbëreshë** [aae], 11  
*see* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Algherese**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 13
- Algherese Catalan**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 13
- Alghero**, *dial.* Catalan [cat], 13
- Alpine Lombard**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Alto Piemontese**, *alt. dial.* Piedmontese [pms], 21
- Ampezzano**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Algerian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 11
- Egyptian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 11
- Judeo-Tripolitanian Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Judeo-Tripolitanian [yud], 11
- Moroccan Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
- Tunisian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb], 12
- Arbëreshë**, *alt.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Arbërisht**, *alt.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Arbërishtja**, *alt.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Arborensese**, *dial.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Arli**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 22
- Arpitan** [frp], 12
- arpitano**, *alt.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Aspromonte**, *dial.* Greek [ell], 16
- Atesino**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Badiotto**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Barbaricino**, *dial.* Sardinian, Logudorese [src], 24
- Basilicatan**, *alt. dial.* Napoletano-Calabrese [nap], 21
- Basso Piemontese**, *alt. dial.* Piedmontese [pms], 21
- Bavarian** [bar], 12
- Bavarian Austrian**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 12
- Bayerisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 12
- Belumat**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Bergamasco**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Bisiacco**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Boarisch**, *alt.* Bavarian [bar], 12
- Bolognese**, *dial.* Emilian [egl], 15
- Buranelo**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Bustocco**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Cadorino**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Cagliari**, *dial.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Cagliari**, *alt. dial.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Cagliaritan**, *alt. dial.* Sardinian, Campidanese

- [sro], 24
- Calabrian Albanian**, *dial.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Calabro-Sicilian**, *alt.* Sicilian [scn], 25
- Campidanese**, *alt.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Campidese**, *alt.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Campo Marino Albanian**, *dial.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Caorloto**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Carnic Friulian**, *dial.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Català**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 13
- Catalan** [cat], 13
- Central Bavarian**, *dial.* Bavarian [bar], 12
- Central Campidanese**, *dial.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Central Friulian**, *dial.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Central Marchigiano**, *dial.* Italian [ita], 18
- Central Metafonetica**, *dial.* Sicilian [scn], 25
- Central Mountain Albanian**, *dial.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Central Sardinian**, *alt.* Sardinian, Logudorese [src], 24
- Central-Western Agrigentino**, *alt. dial.* Sicilian [scn], 25
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 13
- Cicolano-Reatino-Aquilano**, *dial.* Italian [ita], 18
- Cigliàje**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Cimbrian** [cim], 14
- Ciosoto**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Cisalpine**, *dial.* Occitan [oci], 21
- Cividale**, *dial.* Slovene [slv], 26
- Corse**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Corsi**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Corsican** [cos], 14
- Còrso**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Corsu**, *alt.* Corsican [cos], 14
- Croato molisano**, *alt.* Slavomolisano [svm], 25
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 16
- Dolomite**, *alt.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Eastern Friulian**, *dial.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Eastern Lombard**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Eastern Nonmetafonetica**, *dial.* Sicilian [scn], 25
- Emigliân**, *alt.* Emilian [egl], 15
- Emilian** [egl], 15
- English** [eng], 15
- Ennebergisch**, *alt. dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Erli**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 22
- Faetar**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Faeto**, *alt. dial.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Fassano**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Ferrarese**, *dial.* Emilian [egl], 15
- Fierozzo**, *dial.* Mócheno [mhn], 21
- Florutz**, *alt. dial.* Mócheno [mhn], 21
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 15
- Francese**, *alt.* French [fra], 15
- Francoprovençal**, *alt.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Franco-Provençal**, *alt.* Arpitan [frp], 12
- Frassilongo**, *dial.* Mócheno [mhn], 21
- French** [fra], 15
- Friulan**, *alt.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Frioulian**, *alt.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Friulano**, *alt.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Friulian** [fur], 15
- Furlan**, *alt.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Gadertalisch**, *alt. dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Gallurese**, *alt.* Sardinian, Gallurese [sdn], 24
- Gardenese**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Genoan**, *alt. dial.* Ligurian [lij], 20
- Genoese**, *dial.* Ligurian [lij], 20

- Genovese**, *alt. dial.* Ligurian [lij], 20
- Gereut**, *alt. dial.* Mócheno [mhn], 21
- German, Standard** [deu], 16  
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- Gestuno**, *alt.* International Sign [ils], 17
- giudeo-italiano**, *alt.* Judeo-Italian [itk], 19
- Gjegje**, *alt.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Greco**, *alt.* Greek [ell], 16
- Greek** [ell], 16
- Griko**, *alt. dial.* Greek [ell], 16
- Grödnerisch**, *alt. dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Grüdno**, *alt. dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- High Piedmontese**, *dial.* Piedmontese [pms], 21
- Inglese**, *alt.* English [eng], 15
- International gestures**, *alt.* International Sign [ils], 17
- International Sign** [ils], 17
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- IS**, *alt.* International Sign [ils], 17
- Isole Eolie**, *dial.* Sicilian [scn], 25
- Istrian**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Italian** [ita], 18
- Italian Kalderash**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 23
- Italian Sign Language** [ise], 18, 0
- Italian Xoraxane**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 23
- Italiano**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 18
- Italkian**, *alt.* Judeo-Italian [itk], 19
- Judaico-Romanesco**, *alt.* Judeo-Italian [itk], 19
- Judeo-Italian** [itk], 19
- Judeo-Venetian**, *alt.* Judeo-Italian [itk], 19
- Kalderash**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 23
- Katoitaliótika**, *alt. dial.* Greek [ell], 16
- Northern Kurdish**, *see* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- La'az**, *alt.* Judeo-Italian [itk], 19
- Ladin** [lld], 19
- Latin Anaunico**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Latin Fiamazzo**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Laziale**, *dial.* Italian [ita], 18
- Legnanese**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Ligure**, *alt.* Ligurian [lij], 20
- Ligurian** [lij], 20
- Lingua dei Segni Italiana**, *alt.* Italian Sign Language [ise], 18
- Lingua Italiana Dei Segni**, *alt.* Italian Sign Language [ise], 18
- LIS**, *alt.* Italian Sign Language [ise], 18
- LISt**, *alt. dial.* Italian Sign Language [ise], 18
- Liventin**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Livinallese**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Logudorese**, *alt.* Sardinian, Logudorese [src], 24
- Lombard** [lmo], 20
- Lombardo**, *alt.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Lovari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 23
- Low Piedmontese**, *dial.* Piedmontese [pms], 21
- Lucanian**, *alt. dial.* Neapolitano-Calabrese [nap], 21
- Lumbaart**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Lusernese Cimbrian**, *dial.* Cimbrian [cim], 14
- Manouche**, *dial.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 22
- Maranese**, *dial.* Venetian [vec], 27
- Marebbano**, *dial.* Ladin [lld], 19
- Marilenghe**, *alt.* Friulian [fur], 15
- Meridionale**, *dial.* Sardinian, Campidanese [sro], 24
- Messinese**, *dial.* Sicilian [scn], 25
- Milanese**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 20
- Mócheno** [mhn], 21
- Modenese**, *dial.* Emilian [egl], 15

- Molisano**, *dial.* Italian [ita], 18
- Molise Albanian**, *dial.* Albanian, Arbëreshë [aae], 11
- Molise Croatian**, *alt.* Slavomolisano [svm], 25
- Molise Slavic**, *alt.* Slavomolisano [svm], 25
- Na-našu**, *alt.* Slavomolisano [svm], 25
- Napoletano**, *dial.* Neapolitano-Calabrese [nap], 21
- Napoletano-Calabrese** [nap], 21
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