

Ethnologue: Languages of Netherlands

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| A | Agent in constituent word order |
| <i>alt.</i> | alternate name for |
| <i>alt. dial.</i> | alternate dialect name for |
| AOV | Agent-Object-Verb |
| C | Consonant in canonical syllable patterns |
| CDE | Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) |
| <i>Class</i> | Language classification |
| CPPDCE | Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) |
| CSICH | Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) |
| <i>dial.</i> | primary dialect name for |
| ECRML | European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages |
| ECRML | European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992) |
| EUD | European Union of the Deaf |
| FCPNM | Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998) |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) |
| ILOCITP | ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989) |
| 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 |
| SOV | Subject-Object-Verb |
| SVO | Subject-Verb-Object |
| <i>Type</i> | Typological information |
| UNCRPD | United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) |
| UNDRIP | United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) |
| 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 Netherlands 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 10) provides detailed information on the 57 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Netherlands. 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. *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 26) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 30) 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 Province” (page 36) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Netherlands and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 37) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 38) 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 39) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 63 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 42). 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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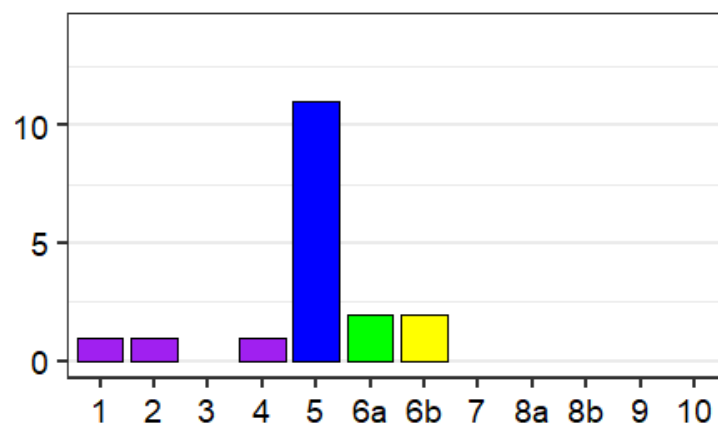
Country Overview

| Name of country | Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|-------|-----|---|---|----|----|---|------|---|------|---|
| Other names | Kingdom of the Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | 17,401,000 (2022 World Factbook) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Principal language | Dutch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | 99% (Roser and Ortiz-Ospina 2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deaf population | 28,000–932,000 (1998) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International conventions | CDE (1966), CPPDCE (2009), CSICH (2012), ECRML (1996), FCPNM (2005), ICCPR (1978), ILOCITP (1998), UNCRPD (2016), UNDRIP (2007) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General references | Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Kooij 1987, Stephens 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Language counts | <p>The number of established languages listed for Netherlands is 18. All are living languages. Of these, 13 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 3 are institutional, 11 are developing, 2 are vigorous, and 2 are in trouble. Also listed are 39 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Netherlands</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Vitality Category | Count | 0-4 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 6a | 2 | 6b-7 | 2 | 8a-9 | 0 |
| Vitality Category | Count | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6a | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6b-7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8a-9 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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 Netherlands 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 10) 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 30) 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 10) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Netherlands. 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 Netherlands 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 Netherlands by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 26) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

| Population range | Living languages | | | Number of speakers | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Count | Percent | Cumulative | Total | Percent | Cumulative |
| 10,000,000 to 99,999,999 | 1 | 5.6 | 5.6% | 16,000,000 | 81.59810 | 81.59810% |
| 100,000 to 999,999 | 10 | 55.6 | 61.1% | 3,389,000 | 17.28350 | 98.88160% |
| 10,000 to 99,999 | 5 | 27.8 | 88.9% | 213,000 | 1.08627 | 99.96787% |
| 1,000 to 9,999 | 2 | 11.1 | 100.0% | 6,300 | 0.03213 | 100.00000% |
| <i>Totals</i> | 18 | 100.0 | | 19,608,300 | 100.00000 | |

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Netherlands 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 30) 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 Netherlands. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

| EGIDS | Living languages | | | Number of speakers | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | <i>Count</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Cumulative</i> | <i>Mean</i> | <i>Median</i> |
| 1 | 1 | 5.6 | 5.6% | 16,000,000 | 81.5981 | 81.5981% | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| 2 | 1 | 5.6 | 11.1% | 873,000 | 4.4522 | 86.0503% | 873,000 | 873,000 |
| 4 | 1 | 5.6 | 16.7% | 77,800 | 0.3968 | 86.4471% | 77,800 | 77,800 |
| 5 | 11 | 61.1 | 77.8% | 1,903,500 | 9.7076 | 96.1547% | 173,045 | 73,300 |
| 6a | 2 | 11.1 | 88.9% | 522,000 | 2.6621 | 98.8168% | 261,000 | 261,000 |
| 6b | 2 | 11.1 | 100.0% | 232,000 | 1.1832 | 100.0000% | 116,000 | 116,000 |
| <i>Totals</i> | 18 | 100.0 | | 19,608,300 | 100.0000 | | | |

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) 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

| Language family | Living languages | | Number of speakers | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | <i>Count</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Mean</i> | <i>Median</i> |
| Indo-European | 17 | 94.4 | 19,593,300 | 99.9 | 1,152,547 | 175,000 |
| Sign language | 1 | 5.6 | 15,000 | 0.1 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| <i>Totals</i> | 18 | 100.0 | 19,608,300 | 100.0 | | |

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Achterhoeks [act] (Aachterhoeks, Achterhoek, Winterwiek). Autonym: Achterhooks. *Users*: 211,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Location*: Gelderland province. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon [nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Afrikaans [afr]. Autonym: Afrikaans. *Users*: 14,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type*: SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final; definite and indefinite articles; passives; tense; 20 consonants, 16 vowels, 9 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1933–2000. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1953. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,674,200 (as L1: 7,359,600; as L2: 10,314,600). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Botswana, South Africa. Also established in: Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Akan [aka]. Autonym: Akan. *Users*: 18,700 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Akan. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 phonemic tones); vowel harmony (ATR). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1871–1964. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Ghana. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq]. *Users*: 90,300 in Netherlands (2019). *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, Italy, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, United States.

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz]. *Users*: 16,600 in Netherlands (2019). *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, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 3,400 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm]. *Users*: 41,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: SVO; 32 consonant phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Iraq, Syria. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary]. *Users*: 481,000 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 361,000 in Netherlands (2019). L2 users: 120,000. *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, Italy, Libya, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb]. *Users*: 86,100 in Netherlands (2019). *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, Italy, Libya, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 6,000 in Netherlands (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, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld]. *Users*: 1,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing*: Syriac script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 193,730 (as L1: 191,230; as L2: 2,500). Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Iraq. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, United States.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 78,900 in Netherlands (2019). *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.

Chinese, Wu [wuu]. *Users*: 3,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1908–1914. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1981. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since mid/late 19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,421,190 (as L1: 83,353,940; as L2: 67,250). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong,

Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, United States.

Drents [drt] (Dreins, Dreints, Drente, Drenthe). Autonym: Drèents. *Users*: 255,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Location*: Drenthe province: near German border; Overijssel province: Steenwijkerland municipality. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Dialects*: North Drente (Noord-Drents), South Drente (Zuid-Drents). *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1981. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, standardized in 1983. *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon [nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Dutch [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users*: 16,000,000 in Netherlands (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Dialect*: Northern North Hollandish (Hollands, Westfries). Belgian variety of Dutch, not to be confused with West Flemish (Vlaams) [vls], only slightly different from that of the Netherlands. *Type*: SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final; gender (common/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (middle, active, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use*: Most speakers of other languages are also fluent in Dutch. Most also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Most also use Standard German [deu] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in most tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1526–2004. *DLS*: Thriving (0.93). *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500). Also indigenous in: Belgium. Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Suriname, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

English [eng] (Engels). Autonym: English. *Users*: 15,577,800 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 77,800 in Netherlands (2019). L2 users: 15,500,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools. Taught in some tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 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]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 3,408,100 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 28,100 in Netherlands (2022). L2 users: 3,380,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

Frisian [fry] (Fries, Westlauwers Fries). Autonym: Frysk. *Users*: 873,000 in Netherlands (2019), decreasing. *Location*: Friesland province; Groningen province: De Marne municipality. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Friesland Province (1996, Ratification Act, ECRML, No. 136). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Frisian. *Dialects*: Súdhoeksk, Wâldfrysk, Klaiifrysk. Linguistically between Dutch [nld] and English [eng]. Lexical similarity: 71% with Standard German [deu], 61% with English [eng], 74% with East Frisian Low Saxon [frs]. *Lg Use*: Over 70% of those in Friesland still speak Frisian. Positive attitudes. Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Taught in some primary and secondary schools, alongside Dutch [nld], in Friesland. Taught as subject in secondary schools. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1943–1978. *DLS*: Vital (0.60). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 875,840 (as L1: 875,100; as L2: 740). Unestablished in: Canada.

German, Standard [deu] (Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 12,373,300 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 73,300 in Netherlands (2017 Eurostat), based on nationality. L2 users: 12,300,000 (2019). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Dutch [nld], Limburgish [lim]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 5,200 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number;

passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg 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, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Gronings [gos] (Groningen, Grunnings, Grönnegs). Autonym: Grunnings. *Users*: 262,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Location*: Drenthe and Groningen provinces: Bellingwedde, Delfzijl, and Oldambt municipalities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Dialects*: West Gronings (West Gronings), Groningen-East Frisian (Gronings-Oostfries), Veenkoloniaals (Veen Colony), Westerwolds (Westerwold). *Lg Use*: L1 of many rural people. Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1987. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon [nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Guinea-Bissau Creole [pov]. Autonym: Kiriol. *Users*: 13,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,892,300 (as L1: 344,300; as L2: 1,548,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Guinea-Bissau. Also established in: Portugal, Senegal (Casamance Creole). Unestablished in: Gambia.

Hindustani, Sarnami [hns]. Autonym: Sarnaanie Hiendoestaaanie. *Users*: 119,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1997–2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 304,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Suriname. Also established in: Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago. Unestablished in: French Guiana.

Hungarian [hun]. Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 12,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Hungary,

Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia.
 Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Indonesian [ind]. Autonym: Bahasa Indonesia. *Users*: 137,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial, but quantifiers before noun; 3 noun classifiers; no articles; aspect; 19 consonants, 6 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; 2 social registers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1974–2000. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Indonesia. Also established in: East Timor. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong, China–Taiwan, Germany, Kuwait, New Zealand, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United States.

Italian [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 17,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 34 more.

Javanese [jav]. Autonym: Jawa. *Users*: 42,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 3 articles; 21 consonants and 8 vowels; word accent not distinctive; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1854–1994. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 68,278,400. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Indonesia. Also established in: Malaysia, Singapore.

Kabuverdianu [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 20,800 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Most also use Dutch [nld]. *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, Italy, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 8,600 in Netherlands (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr]. Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 74,700 in Netherlands (2019). *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, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Limburgish [lim] (Limberger, Limburgan, Limburgian, Limburgic, Limburgs, Limburgs Plat). Autonym: Lèmburgs. *Users*: 700,000 in Netherlands (2001). *Location*: Limburg province: Heerlen, Maastricht, Roermond, Venlo. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Limburg Province (1996, Ratification Act, ECRML, No. 136), effective 1997. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon–Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Dialects*: A Rhenisch-Maas group of dialects, often combined with Cleves dialects (Kleverländisch) as Rheinmaasländisch. Limburgish straddles the border between, Low Franconian and Middle Franconian varieties. More-or-less mutually intelligible with Ripuarian dialects, but show fewer, High German shifts (2001 R. Hahn). *Lg Use*: Spoken by 50%–90% of the population in Limburg Province. All domains, songs. Used by all. Also use Dutch [nld]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 99%–100%. Dictionary. Grammar. *Bible* portions: 2001. *DLS*: Ascending (0.34). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,300,000. Also indigenous in: Belgium. Also established in: Germany.

Macedonian [mkd]. *Users*: 13,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article suffix; verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, middle,

passive); 26 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on antepenultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1990–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece (Slavic), North Macedonia. Also established in: Albania, Romania. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Malay, Ambonese [abs]. Autonym: Malayu Ambong. *Users*: 50,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Malay based. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1877–2022. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,650,900 (as L1: 250,900; as L2: 1,400,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Indonesia.

Papiamentu [pap] (Papiments). Autonym: Papiamentu. *Users*: 133,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Iberian based. *Type*: Maximum number of prefixes, 2; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects; affixes indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject, object, other noun phrase—not obligatory; passives; causatives; comparatives; CVC. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 369,100 (as L1: 349,100; as L2: 20,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Aruba (Papiamentu), Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao. Also established in: Sint Maarten.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 31,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1845–1995. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 32,200 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel,

Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Portuguese [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 16,600 in Netherlands (2019). *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.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] (Romanes, Sinte, Sinti). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 1,300 in Netherlands (2010 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialect*: Manouche. *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, Italy, Kazakhstan, Poland, Switzerland.

Romani, Vlax [rmy]. Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 1,000 in Netherlands. 500 Kalderash, 500 Lovari. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialects*: Kalderash, Lovari. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 18 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 5,200 in Netherlands (2019). *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.

Sallands [sdz] (Sallan, Salland). *Users*: 347,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Location*: Overijssels province: Sallands. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon [nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Serbian [srp]. *Users*: 2,230 in Netherlands (2015 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, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Sign Language of the Netherlands [dse] (Dutch Sign Language, NGT, Nederlandse Gebarentaal, SLN). *Users*: 20,500 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 15,000 in Netherlands (2019 EUD). Population estimates vary widely, in part because they count different things: 15,000 deaf sign language users (2019 EUD), about 0.1% of total population; 10,000–13,000 deaf or severely hard of hearing (Dovenschap brochure); 10,500 deaf and 5,500 hearing sign language users (Crasborn 2001); 45,000 deaf, 495,000 hard of hearing (2005 National Hearing Foundation); 86,500 deaf (2014 IMB). L2 users: 5,500 (1997 Commissie Nederlandse Gebarentaal). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Groningen, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Brabant, Standard. In addition to the standardized variety, five dialects developed around the original five deaf schools (Stoop 2014), and there is a seventh associated with the unique home for deaf elderly people. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Deaf schools. Deaf associations. Used by all. Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Although word identification skills of deaf children were comparable to hearing peers, overall reading comprehension averaged at the first grade level in a sample of approximately 500 deaf students ages 6–20 (Wauters 2005). TV. Theater. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Deaf Association of the Netherlands. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: 499 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Organizations for SLN teachers and interpreters. A sign center (Nederlands Gebarentaal) develops NGT teaching materials and studies NGT lexicography. Research on NGT done at University of Amsterdam and Radboud University. Although NGT recommended for official recognition by a special committee, the Dutch government has not recognized the language (Schermer 2012). Taught as

L2 (e.g. parents of deaf children). Teachers at deaf schools and interpreters have official college-level training. Secular, Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,800 (as L1: 17,300; as L2: 5,500). Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Suriname.

Somali [som]. Autonym: Af-Soomaali, Afka Soomaaliga. *Users*: 15,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Location*: Major cities. *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, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 710,800 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 18,800 in Netherlands (2022). L2 users: 692,000 (2022). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Sranan Tongo [srn]. Autonym: Sranan Tongo. *Users*: 361,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, English based, Atlantic, Suriname. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1997–2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 669,600 (as L1: 519,600; as L2: 150,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Suriname. Unestablished in: Caribbean Netherlands, French Guiana.

Stellingwerfs [stl] (Stellingwerf). Autonym: Stellingwarfs. *Users*: 5,000 (2016 J. Feenstra), decreasing. *Location*: Friesland province: Stellingwerven region, Oosterwolde and Wolvega centers. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon

[nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Tagalog [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 11,400 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Type*: Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1905. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Tamil [tam]. *Users*: 20,800 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (rational, non-rational); no articles; case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (affective, effective); tense; no comparatives; 18 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1727–2002. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Sri Lanka. Also established in: Fiji, Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Tarifit [rif]. *Users*: 159,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Morocco. Also established in: Algeria, France.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 400,000 in Netherlands (2019). *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, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Turoyo [tru]. Autonym: Surayt. *Users*: 4,000 in Netherlands (1994). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northwestern. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2013. *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Syriac script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 103,100. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Syria, Turkey. Unestablished in: Belgium, Germany, Iraq, Lebanon, United States.

Twents [twɔ] (Twente). Autonym: Twents. *Users*: 334,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Location*: Overijssels province. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon [nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Veluws [vel] (Veluwe). *Users*: 175,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Location*: Gelderland province. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Dialects*: East Veluws, North Veluws. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Identified by the government as variant of Low Saxon [nds] (1996). *Map*: 25.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 8,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

West Flemish [vls] (Vlaams, West Vlaams, West-Vlams). Autonym: West-Vlams. *Users*: 132,000 in Netherlands (2016). *Location*: Zeeland province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type*: SOV. *Lg*

Use: For some, L1 only. Home, community. Some of all ages. Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 99% in Dutch [nld]. Bible portions: 1980–2003. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Sometimes refer to Dutch as Vlaams. Dutch is language of trade, tourism, school. Difficult to understand nearby Brabant dialect of Dutch, perhaps due to Scheldt River being natural barrier. Christian. *Map:* 25. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,232,000. Also indigenous in: Belgium, France.

Zeeuws [zea] (Zeaws, Zeelandic). Autonym: Zeêuws. *Users:* 100,000 (2022 K. Stroo). *Location:* South Holland and Zeeland provinces. Rhine-Scheldt Delta islands have their own dialects. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Dialects:* Goerees, Flakkees, Schouws, Duvelands, Fluplands, Bevelands, Walchers, Axels, Kezands. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Home. Some of all ages. All also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 99% in Dutch [nld]. Bible portions: 1980–2003. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 25.

Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Netherlands 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

Dutch [nld] *Users:* 16,000,000 in Netherlands (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

100,000 to 999,999

Frisian [fry] *Users:* 873,000 in Netherlands (2019), decreasing. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Friesland Province (1996, Ratification Act, ECRML, No. 136). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 875,840 (as L1: 875,100; as L2: 740).

Limburgish [lim] *Users:* 700,000 in Netherlands (2001). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Limburg Province (1996, Ratification Act, ECRML, No. 136), effective 1997. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,300,000.

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 400,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary] *Users:* 361,000 in Netherlands (2019). 481,000 in Netherlands, all users. L2 users: 120,000. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

Sranan Tongo [srn] *Users:* 361,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 669,600 (as L1: 519,600; as L2: 150,000).

Sallands [sdz] *Users:* 347,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Twents [twd] *Users:* 334,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Gronings [gos] *Users:* 262,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Drents [drt] *Users:* 255,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Achterhoeks [act] *Users:* 211,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Veluws [vel] *Users:* 175,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tarifit [rif] *Users:* 159,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

Indonesian [ind] *Users:* 137,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

Papiamentu [pap] *Users:* 133,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 369,100 (as L1: 349,100; as L2: 20,000).

West Flemish [vls] *Users:* 132,000 in Netherlands (2016). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,232,000.

Hindustani, Sarnami [hns] *Users:* 119,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 304,800.

Zeeuws [zea] *Users:* 100,000 (2022 K. Stroo). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

10,000 to 99,999

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users:* 90,300 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb] *Users:* 86,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,709,890.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 78,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

English [eng] *Users:* 77,800 in Netherlands (2019). 15,577,800 in Netherlands, all users. L2 users: 15,500,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users:* 74,700 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 73,300 in Netherlands (2017 Eurostat), based on nationality. 12,373,300 in Netherlands, all users. L2 users: 12,300,000 (2019). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Malay, Ambonese [abs] *Users:* 50,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,650,900 (as L1: 250,900; as L2: 1,400,000).

Javanese [jav] *Users:* 42,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 41,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Polish [pol] *Users:* 32,200 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 31,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

French [fra] *Users:* 28,100 in Netherlands (2022). 3,408,100 in Netherlands, all users. L2 users: 3,380,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Kabuverdianu [kea] *Users:* 20,800 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* 20,800 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 18,800 in Netherlands (2022). 710,800 in Netherlands, all users. L2 users: 692,000 (2022). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Akan [aka] *Users:* 18,700 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 17,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users:* 16,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Portuguese [por] *Users:* 16,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Somali [som] *Users:* 15,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

Sign Language of the Netherlands [dse] *Users:* 15,000 in Netherlands (2019 EUD). Population estimates vary widely, in part because they count different things: 15,000 deaf sign language users (2019 EUD), about 0.1% of total population; 10,000–13,000 deaf or severely hard of hearing (Dovenschap brochure); 10,500 deaf and 5,500 hearing sign language users (Crasborn 2001); 45,000 deaf, 495,000 hard of hearing (2005 National Hearing Foundation); 86,500 deaf (2014 IMB). 20,500 in Netherlands, all users. L2 users: 5,500 (1997 Commissie Nederlandse Gebarentaal). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,800 (as L1: 17,300; as L2: 5,500).

Afrikaans [afr] *Users:* 14,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,674,200 (as L1: 7,359,600; as L2: 10,314,600).

Guinea-Bissau Creole [pov] *Users:* 13,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,892,300 (as L1: 344,300; as L2: 1,548,000).

Macedonian [mkd] *Users:* 13,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 12,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 11,400 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

1,000 to 9,999

Korean [[kor](#)] *Users:* 8,600 in Netherlands (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Vietnamese [[vie](#)] *Users:* 8,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Bengali [[ben](#)] *Users:* 6,000 in Netherlands (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).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users:* 5,200 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users:* 5,200 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Stellingwerfs [[stl](#)] *Users:* 5,000 (2016 J. Feenstra), decreasing. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Turoyo [[tru](#)] *Users:* 4,000 in Netherlands (1994). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 103,100.

Chinese, Wu [[wu](#)] *Users:* 3,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,421,190 (as L1: 83,353,940; as L2: 67,250).

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users:* 3,400 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Serbian [[srp](#)] *Users:* 2,230 in Netherlands (2015 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Romani, Sinte [[rmo](#)] *Users:* 1,300 in Netherlands (2010 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [[cld](#)] *Users:* 1,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 193,730 (as L1: 191,230; as L2: 2,500).

Romani, Vlax [[rmy](#)] *Users:* 1,000 in Netherlands. 500 Kalderash, 500 Lovari. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Netherlands 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)

Dutch [[nld](#)] *Users*: 16,000,000 in Netherlands (European Commission 2012). *Status*: De facto national language. *Lg Use*: Most speakers of other languages are also fluent in Dutch. Most also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). Most also use Standard German [[deu](#)] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [[fra](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1526–2004. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

2 (Provincial)

Frisian [[fry](#)] *Users*: 873,000 in Netherlands (2019), decreasing. *Status*: Statutory provincial language in Friesland Province (1996, Ratification Act, ECRML, No. 136). *Lg Use*: Over 70% of those in Friesland still speak Frisian. Positive attitudes. Also use Dutch [[nld](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1943–1978. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 875,840 (as L1: 875,100; as L2: 740).

4 (Educational)

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 15,577,800 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 77,800 in Netherlands (2019). L2 users: 15,500,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Dutch [[nld](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

5 (Developing)

Achterhoeks [[act](#)] *Users*: 211,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [[nld](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script.

Drents [[drt](#)] *Users*: 255,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [[nld](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1981. *Writing*: Latin script, standardized in 1983.

Gronings [[gos](#)] *Users*: 262,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Lg Use*: L1 of many rural people.

Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1987. *Writing*: Latin script.

Limburgish [lim] *Users*: 700,000 in Netherlands (2001). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in Limburg Province (1996, Ratification Act, ECRML, No. 136), effective 1997. *Lg Use*: Spoken by 50%–90% of the population in Limburg Province. All domains, songs. Used by all. Also use Dutch [nld]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,300,000.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users*: 1,300 in Netherlands (2010 J. Leclerc). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Sign Language of the Netherlands [dse] *Users*: 20,500 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 15,000 in Netherlands (2019 EUD). Population estimates vary widely, in part because they count different things: 15,000 deaf sign language users (2019 EUD), about 0.1% of total population; 10,000–13,000 deaf or severely hard of hearing (Dovenschap brochure); 10,500 deaf and 5,500 hearing sign language users (Crasborn 2001); 45,000 deaf, 495,000 hard of hearing (2005 National Hearing Foundation); 86,500 deaf (2014 IMB). L2 users: 5,500 (1997 Commissie Nederlandse Gebarentaal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Deaf schools. Deaf associations. Used by all. Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Dictionary. Grammar. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,800 (as L1: 17,300; as L2: 5,500).

Stellingwerfs [stl] *Users*: 5,000 (2016 J. Feenstra), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Twents [twd] *Users*: 334,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

French [fra] *Users*: 3,408,100 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 28,100 in Netherlands (2022). L2 users: 3,380,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Dutch [nld]. *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*: 12,373,300 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 73,300 in Netherlands (2017 Eurostat), based on nationality. L2 users: 12,300,000 (2019). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Dutch [nld], Limburgish [lim]. *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).

Spanish [spa] *Users*: 710,800 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 18,800 in Netherlands (2022). L2 users: 692,000 (2022). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

6a (Vigorous)

Sallands [sdz] *Users*: 347,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev*:

Dictionary.

Veluws [vel] *Users:* 175,000 (Herweijer and Jans 2009). *Lg Use:* Also use Dutch [nld].

6b (Threatened)

West Flemish [vls] *Users:* 132,000 in Netherlands (2016). *Lg Use:* For some, L1 only. Home, community. Some of all ages. Also use Dutch [nld]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,232,000.

Zeeuws [zea] *Users:* 100,000 (2022 K. Stroo). *Lg Use:* Home. Some of all ages. All also use Dutch [nld]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1980–2003. *Writing:* Latin script.

Unestablished

Afrikaans [afr] *Users:* 14,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1953. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,674,200 (as L1: 7,359,600; as L2: 10,314,600).

Akan [aka] *Users:* 18,700 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users:* 90,300 in Netherlands (2019). *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:* 16,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 3,400 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 41,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary] *Users:* 481,000 in Netherlands, all users. L1 users: 361,000 in Netherlands (2019). L2 users: 120,000. *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:* 86,100 in Netherlands (2019). *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:* 6,000 in Netherlands (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).

Chaldean Neo-Aramaic [cld] *Users:* 1,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Syriac script.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 193,730 (as L1: 191,230; as L2: 2,500).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 78,900 in Netherlands (2019). *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).

Chinese, Wu [wuu] *Users:* 3,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1981. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since mid/late 19th century.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 83,421,190 (as L1: 83,353,940; as L2: 67,250).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 5,200 in Netherlands (2019). *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).

Guinea-Bissau Creole [pov] *Users:* 13,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Latin script.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,892,300 (as L1: 344,300; as L2: 1,548,000).

Hindustani, Sarnami [hns] *Users:* 119,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Latin script.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 304,800.

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 12,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

Indonesian [ind] *Users:* 137,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 17,600 in Netherlands (2019). *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).

Javanese [jav] *Users:* 42,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400.

Kabuverdianu [kea] *Users:* 20,800 in Netherlands (2019). *Lg Use:* Most also use Dutch [nld].

Writing: Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 8,600 in Netherlands (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr] *Users:* 74,700 in Netherlands (2019). *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).
- Macedonian** [mkd] *Users:* 13,500 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).
- Malay, Ambonese** [abs] *Users:* 50,900 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,650,900 (as L1: 250,900; as L2: 1,400,000).
- Papiamentu** [pap] *Users:* 133,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 369,100 (as L1: 349,100; as L2: 20,000).
- Persian, Iranian** [pes] *Users:* 31,100 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).
- Polish** [pol] *Users:* 32,200 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).
- Portuguese** [por] *Users:* 16,600 in Netherlands (2019). *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, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 1,000 in Netherlands. 500 Kalderash, 500 Lovari. *Lg Use:* Also use Dutch [nld]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.
- Russian** [rus] *Users:* 5,200 in Netherlands (2019). *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:* 2,230 in Netherlands (2015 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:* 15,600 in Netherlands (2019). *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).
- Sranan Tongo** [srm] *Users:* 361,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 669,600 (as L1: 519,600; as L2: 150,000).
- Tagalog** [tgl] *Users:* 11,400 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* 20,800 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Tarifit [rif] *Users:* 159,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 400,000 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Turoyo [tru] *Users:* 4,000 in Netherlands (1994). *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Syriac script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 103,100.

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 8,600 in Netherlands (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Languages by Province

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

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- Drents [drt], 13
- Gronings [gos], 15

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- Frisian [fry], 14
- Stellingwerfs [stl], 21

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- Gronings [gos], 15

Limburg

- Limburgish [lim], 17

Overijssel

- Drents [drt], 13
- Sallands [sdz], 20
- Twents [twd], 23

South Holland

- Zeeuws [zea], 24

Zeeland

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Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Netherlands. 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, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [13](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, Frisian

Frisian [fry], [14](#)

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

German, Standard [deu], [14](#)

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

Dutch [nld], [13](#)

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

Romani, Sinte [rmo], [19](#)

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

French [fra], [14](#)

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

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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/>.

| | | | |
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| act | Achterhoeks, 10 | nld | Dutch, 13 |
| aeb | Arabic, Tunisian Spoken, 11 | pap | Papiamentu, 18 |
| afr | Afrikaans, 10 | pes | Persian, Iranian, 18 |
| aka | Akan, 10 | pol | Polish, 18 |
| apc | Arabic, Levantine, 11 | por | Portuguese, 19 |
| arq | Arabic, Algerian Spoken, 10 | pov | Guinea-Bissau Creole, 15 |
| ary | Arabic, Moroccan Spoken, 11 | rif | Tarifit, 22 |
| arz | Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, 10 | rmo | Romani, Sinte, 19 |
| ben | Bengali, 12 | rmy | Romani, Vlax, 19 |
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| eng | English, 13 | stl | Stellingwerfs, 21 |
| fra | French, 14 | tam | Tamil, 22 |
| fry | Frisian, 14 | tgl | Tagalog, 22 |
| gos | Gronings, 15 | tru | Turoyo, 23 |
| hns | Hindustani, Sarnami, 15 | tur | Turkish, 22 |
| hun | Hungarian, 15 | twd | Twents, 23 |
| ind | Indonesian, 16 | vel | Veluws, 23 |
| ita | Italian, 16 | vie | Vietnamese, 23 |
| jav | Javanese, 16 | vls | West Flemish, 23 |
| kea | Kabuverdianu, 16 | wuu | Chinese, Wu, 12 |
| kmr | Kurdish, Northern, 17 | zea | Zeeuws, 24 |
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Language Name Index

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

- Achterhoeks**, *alt.* Achterhoeks [act], 10
- Achterhoek**, *alt.* Achterhoeks [act], 10
- Achterhoeks** [act], 10, 25
- Achterhooks**, *alt.* Achterhoeks [act], 10
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- Algerian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 10
- Egyptian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 10
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 11
- Moroccan Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Tunisian Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb], 11
- Axels**, *dial.* Zeeuws [zea], 24
- Bevelands**, *dial.* Zeeuws [zea], 24
- Brabant**, *dial.* Sign Language of the Netherlands [dse], 20
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- Wu Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Wu [wuu], 12
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Drèents**, *alt.* Drents [drt], 13
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- Grönnegs**, *alt.* Gronings [gos], 15
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- Kalderash**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 19
- Kezands**, *dial.* Zeeuws [zea], 24
- Klaaifrysk**, *dial.* Frisian [fry], 14
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- Limburgish** [lim], 17, 25
- Limburgs**, *alt.* Limburgish [lim], 17
- Limburgs Plat**, *alt.* Limburgish [lim], 17
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