

# Ethnologue: Languages of Poland

## 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 or Minority Languages (1992)
EUD	European Union of the Deaf
FCPNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
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 Poland that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 31 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Poland. 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 20) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 23) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Voivodship” (page 27) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Poland and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 28) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 30) 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 31) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 85 unique names are associated with the 31

languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 33). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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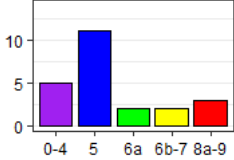
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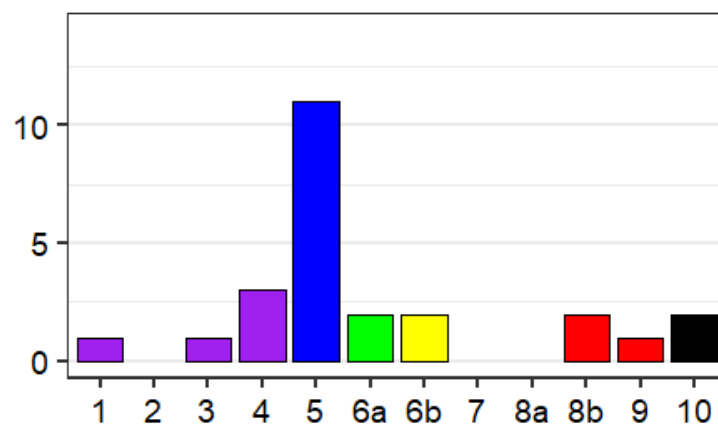
## Country Overview

Name of country	Poland												
Other names	Republic of Poland												
Population	37,740,000 (2022 UNDESA)												
Principal language	Polish												
Literacy rate	100% (2015 World Factbook)												
Deaf population	50,000–2,342,000 (1998)												
International conventions	CDE (1964), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2011), ECRML (2009), FCPNM (2000), ICCPR (1977), UNCRPD (2012), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Schenker and Stankiewicz 1980												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Poland is 25. Of these, 23 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 7 are indigenous and 16 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 11 are developing, 2 are vigorous, 2 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 6 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Poland</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>5</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>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	5	5	11	6a	2	6b-7	2	8a-9	3
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	5												
5	11												
6a	2												
6b-7	2												
8a-9	3												

See the next page for an explanation of the summary categories for language vitality used in the above counts and graph.

## Language Status Profile

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



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

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

## Statistical Summaries

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

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	4.3	4.3%	36,500,000	97.66587	97.66587%
100,000 to 999,999	2	8.7	13.0%	629,000	1.68306	99.34894%
10,000 to 99,999	8	34.8	47.8%	213,500	0.57128	99.92022%
1,000 to 9,999	7	30.4	78.3%	29,760	0.07963	99.99985%
10 to 99	2	8.7	87.0%	57	0.00015	100.00000%
0	1	4.3	91.3%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	2	8.7	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	23	100.0		37,372,317	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Poland by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 23) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Poland. 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				
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median
1	1	4.3	4.3%	36,500,000	97.6659	97.6659%	36,500,000	36,500,000
3	1	4.3	8.7%	1,000	0.0027	97.6685%	1,000	1,000
4	3	13.0	21.7%	83,790	0.2242	97.8928%	27,930	11,300
5	11	47.8	69.6%	140,290	0.3754	98.2681%	12,754	13,600
6a	2	8.7	78.3%	534,000	1.4289	99.6970%	267,000	267,000
6b	2	8.7	87.0%	113,180	0.3028	99.9998%	56,590	56,590
8b	2	8.7	95.7%	57	0.0002	100.0000%	28	28
9	1	4.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	23	100.0		37,372,317	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

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

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

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Constructed language	1	4.3	1,000	0.0	1,000	1,000
Indo-European	21	91.3	37,333,317	99.9	1,777,777	11,300
Sign language	1	4.3	38,000	0.1	38,000	38,000
<i>Totals</i>	23	100.0	37,372,317	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Arabic** [ara]. A macrolanguage. *Users*: 2,380 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,450.

**Armenian, Western** [hyw]. *Users*: 2,210 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Dev*: There are schools in Warsaw and Krakow that teach Armenian language and culture either on a regular or supplementary basis. Taught as subject in a few secondary schools in Warsaw and Krakow. Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

**Belarusian** [bel] (Belarusan, Byelorussian, White Russian). *Users*: 26,700 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Podlaskie voivodship. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Dialect*: Podlachian (Pudłańska mova). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 37 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1973–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000). Indigenous in: Belarus. Also established in: Lithuania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Bulgarian** [bul]. *Users*: 1,700 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; definite article affix; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; comparatives; 35 consonants, 6 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1864–1923. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Turkey. Also established in: Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Czech** [ces] (Čeština, Český jazyk). Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 1,430 in Poland

(2013 UNSD). *Location*: Łódź voivodship: Bełchatów county, Żelów; Lower Silesia voivodship: Kłodzko county; Masovia voivodship: Warsaw; Silesia voivodship: Cieszyn county. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 26 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1380–1980. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

**English** [eng] (Język angielski). Autonym: English. *Users*: 12,511,300 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 11,300 in Poland (2020 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 12,500,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Polish [pol]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

**Esperanto** [epo]. Autonym: Esperanto, Lingvo Internacia. *Users*: 101,000, all users. L1 users: 1,000 (Corsetti et al 2004), increasing. L2 users: 100,000 (2017 S.V. Nielsen). *Location*: Scattered internationally. Most widely represented in Japan, China, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, United States, Brazil, Belgium, and United Kingdom (in order of number of members in the World Esperanto Association). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Constructed language in 1887 by L. L. Zamenhof hoping to bring about world peace. Widely spoken internationally in the 20th century. Used at home, communication, among close friends, literature, and in literary publications. *Class*: Constructed language. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; definite article; case-marking (2 cases); passives; tense; comparative word; 23 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: L1 users learn Esperanto from birth from Esperanto-speaking parents. Home, Esperanto clubs and associations. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Bible*: 1926. Agency: World Esperanto Association. *DLS*: Vital (0.70).

*Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Most widely used constructed language in the world. Developed 1887 by L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish ophthalmologist. For this reason, Poland has been selected as the primary country for Esperanto.

**French** [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users:* 946,890 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 8,890 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 938,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev:* 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.

**German, Standard** [deu] (Deutsch, Niemiec). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users:* 7,263,600 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 63,600 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 7,200,000 (2019). *Location:* Lower Silesia, Opole, and Silesia voivodships. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Articles 2(2), 9). *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 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.

**Italian** [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users:* 7,730 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *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.

**Kashubian** [csb] (Cashubian, Cassubian, Kaszubski). Autonym: Kaszëbsczi jãzëk. *Users:* 107,000 in Poland (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 233,000 (2011). *Location:* Pomerania

voivodship: near Baltic coast, lower Vistula left bank; west of Gdansk bay; narrow strip inland, southwest from Gdynia. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 19). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Dialects*: Kashubian Proper, Slovincian. German [[deu](#)] influences in the language. Transitional dialects between Kashubian Proper, the Slovincian dialect, and Polish [[pol](#)]. *Lg Use*: No remaining speakers of Slovincian. Some young people, all adults. Many child speakers (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995. *DLS*: Ascending (0.44). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Most of ethnic group speak regional variety of Polish [[pol](#)] (1993 T. Salminen). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 117,000 (as L1: 107,000; as L2: 10,000). Unestablished in: Canada.

**Knaanic** [czk] (Canaanitic, Judaeo-Czech, Judeo-Slavic, Leshon Knaan). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Poland. Last speaker died in the Late Middle Ages (1250–1500). *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Writing*: Hebrew script, used between 12th–16th centuries. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Czechia.

**Lithuanian** [lit] (Lietuviškai, Lietuvių kalba, Litewski). Autonym: Lietuviškai, Lietuvių kalba. *Users*: 5,050 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Podlaskie voivodship: scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Baltic, Eastern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1735–1998. *Writing*: Latin script. Latin script, Fraktur variant, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Lithuania. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Polish** [pol] (Polnisch). *Users*: 36,711,000 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 36,500,000 in Poland (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 211,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1997, Constitution, Article 27). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Dialects*: Upper Silesian, Masurian (Mazurian, Mazurski). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *DLS*: Thriving (0.87). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Also indigenous in: Czechia, 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, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Polish Sign Language** [pso] (PJM, Polski Język Migowy). *Users:* 38,000 (2014 IMB). About 0.1% of total population. Another estimate: 50,000 signers (2021 EUD). *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects:* Various regional dialects. *Type:* Negative derivational prefix; one-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Primary schools for deaf children since 1817. Committee for the unification of Polish Sign Language. Interpreters required in court, provided for some college students and in important public events. Used by all. Also use Polish [pol]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Board of the Polish Association of the Deaf (Polskiego Związku Głuchych). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Instruction for parents of deaf children at the Institute for the Deaf in Warsaw. Many sign language classes for hearing people. Polish Association of the Deaf founded 1946. Section for sign linguistics at the University of Warsaw. Association of Polish Sign Language Interpreters. 200 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Christian.

**Prussian** [prg] (Old Prussian). Autonym: Prūsiskai. *Users:* 50, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers. The last L1 speaker died in the early 18th century. L2 users: 50. *Location:* Warmia-Masuria voivodship. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Baltic, Western. *Dialects:* None known. Other extinct Baltic languages are: Selonian, Yotvingian, Semigallian, Curonian. *Lg Dev:* Current reconstruction and revival efforts. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script.

**Romani, Baltic** [rml] (Balt Romani, Balt Slavic Romani, Baltic Slavic Romani, Roma). Autonym: Romani. *Users:* 13,600 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Location:* Łódź, Lubusz, and Warmia-Masuria voivodships. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(4)). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Romany [rom] (Romania). *Dialects:* Xaladytko (Xaladitka, Xaladytka), Polish Romani (Polska Roma). *Lg Use:* Also use Polish [pol]. *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. Bible: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used in Belarus, Russian Federation, and Ukraine. Latin script, used in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Ethnic groups: Polska Folditka, Romá. Christian. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,570. Also established in: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Federation.

**Romani, Carpathian** [rmc] (Romanes, South Polish Romani). Autonym: Romanes. *Location:* Scattered, Lesser Poland, Silesian, and Subcarpathian voivodships: border with Ukraine (historical Galicia); one dialect in south Poland border region with Hungary. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialect:* Bergitka. *Lg Use:* Also use Polish [pol]. *Lg Dev:* Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 171,500. Indigenous in: Czechia. Also established in: Austria, Hungary, Romania,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine.

**Romani, Sinte** [rmo] (Romanes, Sinte, Sinti, Tsigane). Autonym: Romanes. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialect*: Manuche (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. Ethnic group: Sasítka Romá. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Switzerland.

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

**Russian** [rus] (Rosyjski). *Users*: 6,941,900 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 21,900 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 6,920,000 (European Commission 2012). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *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*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. 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 16 other countries and unestablished in 30 more.

**Rusyn** [rue] (Lemko). *Users*: 6,180 in Poland (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 11,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Subcarpathia voivodship: Lemko area, scattered along Slovak border. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(4)). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Dialect*: Lemko. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2009. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Slovakia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,190. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Slovakia, Ukraine. Also

established in: Czechia, Hungary.

**Silesian** [szl] (Slonska Godka, Szlonzokian, ślōnskō gōdka). Autonym: ślůnsko godka. *Users*: 522,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Silesia voivodship: scattered. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Polish [pol]. *DLS*: Vital (0.51). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: There is a debate regarding the official status of Silesian [szl]. Some classify it as a dialect of Polish [pol], while others as a separate language (2020 A. Warzecha).

**Silesian, Lower** [sli] (Schlesisch, Schlesische Sprache, Schläsche Sproache, Silesian German). *Users*: 12,000 in Poland. *Location*: Lower Silesia voivodship: scattered. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Lg Use*: Literature by Gerhard Hauptmann. Also use Polish [pol]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Other*: Different from Upper Silesian, a dialect of Polish [pol]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,900. Also established in: Czechia.

**Spanish** [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 314,640 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 4,640 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 310,000 (2022). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: 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 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

**Sudovian** [xsv] (Jatvingian, Yatvingian, Yotvingian). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Poland. Last speaker died by the 1600s. *Location*: Podlaskie voidvodship: Białystok, Suwałki county. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Baltic, Western. *DLS*: Still. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Belarus, Lithuania.

**Turkish** [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 3,250 in Poland (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia,

Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Ukrainian** [ukr] (Ukraiński). *Users*: 26,400 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Vietnamese** [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 3,970 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *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, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

**Wymysorys** [wym] (Vilamovian, Vilamovician, Wilamowicean). Autonym: Wymysiöeryś. *Users*: 20 (Wicherkiewicz et al 2018). *Location*: Silesia voivodship: Bielsko county, Wilamowice village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Dialects*: None known. Wymysorys appears to derive from 12th century Middle High German, with strong influences from Low German, Dutch, Frisian, Polish, and Old English. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Polish [pol]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script.

**Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd]. *Users:* 37 in Poland (2002 census). *Location:* Major cities. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, Yiddish. *Dialects:* Northeastern Yiddish (Litvish), Mideastern Yiddish (Polish Yiddish). *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine, feminine, neuter); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; 20 consonant, 6 vowels and 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use:* Today's remnant of less than 50 native speakers is a staggering loss from over 3 million speakers in Poland before outbreak of World War II. Elderly only. Shifted to Polish [pol]. *Lg Dev:* Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1821–1936. Yiddish classes are offered at the Galicia Jewish Museum in Krakow, as well as Yiddish concerts and films. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in 19 other countries and unestablished in 3 more.

## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Poland 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

**Polish** [[pol](#)] *Users*: 36,500,000 in Poland (European Commission 2012). 36,711,000 in Poland, all users. L2 users: 211,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1997, Constitution, Article 27). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Silesian** [[szl](#)] *Users*: 522,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Kashubian** [[csb](#)] *Users*: 107,000 in Poland (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 233,000 (2011). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 19). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 117,000 (as L1: 107,000; as L2: 10,000).

### 10,000 to 99,999

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users*: 63,600 in Poland (2013 UNSD). 7,263,600 in Poland, all users. L2 users: 7,200,000 (2019). *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Articles 2(2), 9). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Polish Sign Language** [[psl](#)] *Users*: 38,000 (2014 IMB). About 0.1% of total population. Another estimate: 50,000 signers (2021 EUD). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Belarusian** [[bel](#)] *Users*: 26,700 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

**Ukrainian** [[ukr](#)] *Users*: 26,400 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

**Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 21,900 in Poland (2013 UNSD). 6,941,900 in Poland, all users. L2 users: 6,920,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Romani, Baltic** [[rml](#)] *Users*: 13,600 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(4)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,570.

**Silesian, Lower** [[sli](#)] *Users*: 12,000 in Poland. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,900.

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users*: 11,300 in Poland (2020 J. Leclerc). 12,511,300 in Poland, all users. L2 users: 12,500,000 (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).

## 1,000 to 9,999

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: 8,890 in Poland (2013 UNSD). 946,890 in Poland, all users. L2 users: 938,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**Italian** [[ita](#)] *Users*: 7,730 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

**Rusyn** [[rue](#)] *Users*: 6,180 in Poland (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 11,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(4)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,190.

**Lithuanian** [[lit](#)] *Users*: 5,050 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040).

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

**Spanish** [[spa](#)] *Users*: 4,640 in Poland (2013 UNSD). 314,640 in Poland, all users. L2 users: 310,000 (2022). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

**Vietnamese** [[vie](#)] *Users*: 3,970 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

**Turkish** [[tur](#)] *Users*: 3,250 in Poland (2010 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Arabic** [[ara](#)] *Users*: 2,380 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,450.

**Armenian, Western** [[hyw](#)] *Users*: 2,210 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Bulgarian** [[bul](#)] *Users*: 1,700 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

**Czech** [ces] *Users:* 1,430 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

**Esperanto** [epo] *Users:* 1,000 (Corsetti et al 2004), increasing. 101,000, all users. L2 users: 100,000 (2017 S.V. Nielsen). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

## 10 to 99

**Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd] *Users:* 37 in Poland (2002 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

**Wymysorys** [wym] *Users:* 20 (Wicherkiewicz et al 2018). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

## 0

**Knaanic** [czk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Poland. Last speaker died in the Late Middle Ages (1250–1500). *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

**Prussian** [prg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last L1 speaker died in the early 18th century. 50, all users. L2 users: 50. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Sudovian** [xsv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Poland. Last speaker died by the 1600s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

## Unknown

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

**Romani, Sinte** [rmo] *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Poland 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)

**Polish** [[pol](#)] *Users*: 36,711,000 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 36,500,000 in Poland (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 211,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: Statutory national language (1997, Constitution, Article 27). *Lg Use*: Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *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).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Esperanto** [[epo](#)] *Users*: 101,000, all users. L1 users: 1,000 (Corsetti et al 2004), increasing. L2 users: 100,000 (2017 S.V. Nielsen). *Status*: Constructed language in 1887 by L. L. Zamenhof hoping to bring about world peace. Widely spoken internationally in the 20th century. Used at home, communication, among close friends, literature, and in literary publications. *Lg Use*: L1 users learn Esperanto from birth from Esperanto-speaking parents. Home, Esperanto clubs and associations. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1926. *Writing*: Latin script.

### 4 (Educational)

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users*: 12,511,300 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 11,300 in Poland (2020 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 12,500,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Polish [[pol](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: 946,890 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 8,890 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 938,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users*: 7,263,600 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 63,600 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 7,200,000 (2019). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Articles 2(2), 9). *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).

## 5 (Developing)

**Armenian, Western** [[hyw](#)] *Users*: 2,210 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Writing*: Armenian script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Belarusian** [[bel](#)] *Users*: 26,700 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

**Polish Sign Language** [[psl](#)] *Users*: 38,000 (2014 IMB). About 0.1% of total population. Another estimate: 50,000 signers (2021 EUD). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Primary schools for deaf children since 1817. Committee for the unification of Polish Sign Language. Interpreters required in court, provided for some college students and in important public events. Used by all. Also use Polish [[pol](#)]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar.

**Romani, Baltic** [[rml](#)] *Users*: 13,600 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(4)). *Lg Use*: Also use Polish [[pol](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Belarus, Russian Federation, and Ukraine. Latin script, used in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,570.

**Romani, Carpathian** [[rnc](#)] *Lg Use*: Also use Polish [[pol](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 171,500.

**Romani, Sinte** [[rmo](#)] *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Czech** [[ces](#)] *Users*: 1,430 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

**Lithuanian** [[lit](#)] *Users*: 5,050 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Writing*: Latin script. Latin script, Fraktur variant, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040).

**Romani, Vlax** [[rmy](#)] *Users*: 5,000 in Poland. *Lg Use*: Most also use Polish [[pol](#)]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000.

**Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 6,941,900 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 21,900 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 6,920,000 (European Commission 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2005,

Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *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).

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users*: 26,400 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Silesian** [szl] *Users*: 522,000 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Polish [pol]. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Silesian, Lower** [sli] *Users*: 12,000 in Poland. *Lg Use*: Literature by Gerhard Hauptmann. Also use Polish [pol]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,900.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Kashubian** [csb] *Users*: 107,000 in Poland (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 233,000 (2011). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 19). *Lg Use*: No remaining speakers of Slovincian. Some young people, all adults. Many child speakers (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 117,000 (as L1: 107,000; as L2: 10,000).

**Rusyn** [rue] *Users*: 6,180 in Poland (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 11,000 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(4)). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Slovakia. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,190.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Wymysorys** [wym] *Users*: 20 (Wicherkiewicz et al 2018). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Polish [pol]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd] *Users*: 37 in Poland (2002 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Minorities Act of 2 January, Article 2(2)). *Lg Use*: Today's remnant of less than 50 native speakers is a staggering loss from over 3 million speakers in Poland before outbreak of World War II. Elderly only. Shifted to Polish [pol]. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

## 9 (Dormant)

**Prussian** [prg] *Users*: 50, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers. The last L1 speaker died in the early 18th century. L2 users: 50. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 10 (Extinct)

**Knaanic** [czk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Poland. Last speaker died in the Late Middle Ages (1250–1500). *Writing:* Hebrew script, used between 12th–16th centuries. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

**Sudovian** [xsv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Poland. Last speaker died by the 1600s. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

## Unestablished

**Arabic** [ara] *Users:* 2,380 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,450.

**Bulgarian** [bul] *Users:* 1,700 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

**Italian** [ita] *Users:* 7,730 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *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).

**Spanish** [spa] *Users:* 314,640 in Poland, all users. L1 users: 4,640 in Poland (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 310,000 (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).

**Turkish** [tur] *Users:* 3,250 in Poland (2010 census). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Vietnamese** [vie] *Users:* 3,970 in Poland (2013 UNSD). *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 Voivodship

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

### **Łódź**

Czech [ces], [11](#)

Romani, Baltic [rml], [15](#)

### **Lower Silesia**

Czech [ces], [11](#)

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

Silesian, Lower [sli], [17](#)

### **Lubusz**

Romani, Baltic [rml], [15](#)

### **Masovia**

Czech [ces], [11](#)

### **Opole**

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

### **Podlaskie**

Belarusian [bel], [11](#)

Lithuanian [lit], [14](#)

Sudovian [xsv], [17](#)

### **Pomerania**

Kashubian [csb], [13](#)

### **Silesia**

Czech [ces], [11](#)

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

Silesian [szl], [17](#)

Wymysorys [wym], [18](#)

### **Subcarpathia**

Rusyn [rue], [16](#)

### **Warmia-Masuria**

Prussian [prg], [15](#)

Romani, Baltic [rml], [15](#)

## Languages by Family

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

### **Constructed language**

Esperanto [epo], [12](#)

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

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

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

Lithuanian [lit], [14](#)

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

Prussian [prg], [15](#)

Sudovian [xsv], [17](#)

### **Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East**

Belarusian [bel], [11](#)

Russian [rus], [16](#)

Rusyn [rue], [16](#)

Ukrainian [ukr], [18](#)

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

Czech [ces], [11](#)

Knaanic [czk], [14](#)

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

Kashubian [csb], [13](#)

Polish [pol], [14](#)

Silesian [szl], [17](#)

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

English [eng], [12](#)

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

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

Silesian, Lower [sli], [17](#)

Wymysorys [wym], [18](#)

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

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], [19](#)

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

Romani, Baltic [rml], [15](#)

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

Romani, Sinte [rmo], [16](#)

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

Romani, Vlax [rmy], [16](#)

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

French [fra], [13](#)

**Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Polish Sign Language [pso], [15](#)

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 31 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

<b>ara</b>	Arabic, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>rmc</b>	Romani, Carpathian, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>bel</b>	Belarusian, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>rml</b>	Romani, Baltic, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>bul</b>	Bulgarian, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>rmo</b>	Romani, Sinte, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>ces</b>	Czech, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>rmy</b>	Romani, Vlax, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>csb</b>	Kashubian, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>rue</b>	Rusyn, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>czk</b>	Knaanic, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>rus</b>	Russian, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>deu</b>	German, Standard, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>sli</b>	Silesian, Lower, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>eng</b>	English, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>spa</b>	Spanish, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>epo</b>	Esperanto, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>szl</b>	Silesian, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>tur</b>	Turkish, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>hyw</b>	Armenian, Western, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>ukr</b>	Ukrainian, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>ita</b>	Italian, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>vie</b>	Vietnamese, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>lit</b>	Lithuanian, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>wym</b>	Wymysorys, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>pol</b>	Polish, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>xsv</b>	Sudovian, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>prg</b>	Prussian, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>ydd</b>	Yiddish, Eastern, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>psl</b>	Polish Sign Language, <a href="#">15</a>		

## Language Name Index

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

- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 11  
*see* Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
- Balt Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Balt Slavic Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Baltic Slavic Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Belarusan**, *alt.* Belarusian [bel], 11
- Belarusian** [bel], 11
- Bergitka**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
- Byelorussian**, *alt.* Belarusian [bel], 11
- Canaanitic**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 14
- Cashubian**, *alt.* Kashubian [csb], 13
- Cassubian**, *alt.* Kashubian [csb], 13
- Český jazyk**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 11
- Čeština**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 11
- Czech** [ces], 11
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- English** [eng], 12
- Esperanto** [epo], 12
- French** [fra], 13
- German, Standard** [deu], 13  
*see* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Jatvingian**, *alt.* Sudovian [xsv], 17
- Język angielski**, *alt.* English [eng], 12
- Judaeo-Czech**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 14
- Judeo-Slavic**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 14
- Kashubian** [csb], 13
- Kashubian Proper**, *dial.* Kashubian [csb], 13
- Kaszëbsczi jãzëk**, *alt.* Kashubian [csb], 13
- Kaszubski**, *alt.* Kashubian [csb], 13
- Knaanic** [czk], 14
- Lemko**, *alt.* Rusyn [rue], 16  
*dial.* Rusyn [rue], 16
- Leshon Knaan**, *alt.* Knaanic [czk], 14
- Lietuviškai**, *alt.* Lithuanian [lit], 14
- Lietuvių kalba**, *alt.* Lithuanian [lit], 14
- Lingvo Internacia**, *alt.* Esperanto [epo], 12
- Litewski**, *alt.* Lithuanian [lit], 14
- Lithuanian** [lit], 14
- Litvish**, *alt. dial.* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 19
- Lovari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Manouche**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Manuche**, *dial.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Masurian**, *dial.* Polish [pol], 14
- Mazurian**, *alt. dial.* Polish [pol], 14
- Mazurski**, *alt. dial.* Polish [pol], 14
- Mideastern Yiddish**, *dial.* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 19
- Niemiec**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Northeastern Yiddish**, *dial.* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 19

- Old Prussian**, *alt.* Prussian [prg], 15
- PJM**, *alt.* Polish Sign Language [pso], 15
- Podlachian**, *dial.* Belarusian [bel], 11
- Polish** [pol], 14
- Polish Lovari**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Polish Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Polish Sign Language** [pso], 15, 0
- Polish Yiddish**, *alt. dial.* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 19
- Polnisch**, *alt.* Polish [pol], 14
- Polska Roma**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Polski Język Migowy**, *alt.* Polish Sign Language [pso], 15
- Prūsiskai**, *alt.* Prussian [prg], 15
- Prussian** [prg], 15
- Pudłaśka mova**, *alt. dial.* Belarusian [bel], 11
- Rom**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Roma**, *alt.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15  
*alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Romani, Baltic** [rml], 15  
*see* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Romani, Carpathian** [rmc], 15  
*see* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
- Romani, Sinte** [rmo], 16  
*see* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy], 16  
*see* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Rosyjski**, *alt.* Russian [rus], 16
- Russian** [rus], 16
- Rusyn** [rue], 16
- Schläsche Sproache**, *alt.* Silesian, Lower [sli], 17
- Schlesisch**, *alt.* Silesian, Lower [sli], 17
- Schlesische Sprache**, *alt.* Silesian, Lower [sli], 17
- Silesian** [szl], 17
- Silesian German**, *alt.* Silesian, Lower [sli], 17
- Silesian, Lower** [sli], 17  
*see* Silesian, Lower [sli], 17
- Sinte**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Sinti**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Slonska Godka**, *alt.* Silesian [szl], 17
- ślōnskō gödka**, *alt.* Silesian [szl], 17
- Slovincian**, *dial.* Kashubian [csb], 13
- ślůnsko godka**, *alt.* Silesian [szl], 17
- South Polish Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 15
- Sudovian** [xsv], 17
- Szlonzokian**, *alt.* Silesian [szl], 17
- Tsigane**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Ukrainian** [ukr], 18
- Ukraiński**, *alt.* Ukrainian [ukr], 18
- Upper Silesian**, *dial.* Polish [pol], 14
- Vilamovian**, *alt.* Wymysorys [wym], 18
- Vilamovician**, *alt.* Wymysorys [wym], 18
- White Russian**, *alt.* Belarusian [bel], 11
- Wilamowicean**, *alt.* Wymysorys [wym], 18
- Wymysiöeryś**, *alt.* Wymysorys [wym], 18
- Wymysorys** [wym], 18
- Xaladitka**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Xaladytka**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Xaladytko**, *dial.* Romani, Baltic [rml], 15
- Yatvingian**, *alt.* Sudovian [xsv], 17
- Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd], 19  
*see* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 19
- Yotvingian**, *alt.* Sudovian [xsv], 17

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