

Ethnologue: Languages of Romania

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
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)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
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 Romania 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 33 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Romania. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Autonym. *Users*: Country user population. Population stability comment. Population remarks. Monolingual population. Ethnic population. *Location*: Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Special cases. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Remarks on use of the language. Domains of use. User age range. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in education. Publications and use in media. Revitalization efforts. Language development agencies. *DLS*: Digital support. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: Non-indigenous. General remarks. Religion. Macrolanguage member languages. *Map*: Map page. *Worldwide*: Total population in all countries. Other countries where used.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/methodology/#languagePages> for a full description of these information elements. If the autonym contains the “?” character, this indicates a complex non-Roman character that the PDF-creating software we are using is not able to render. We regret the inconvenience.

The “Language Maps” (page 22) show the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 27) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 31) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by County” (page 36) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Romania and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 38) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 40) 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 41) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 90 unique names are associated with the 33 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 44). 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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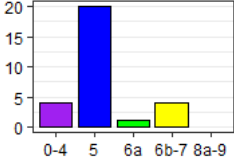
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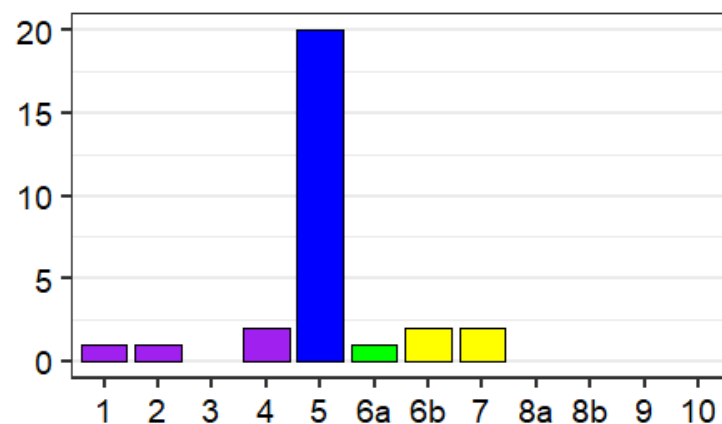
Country Overview

Name of country	Romania
Population	19,186,000 (2020 census)
Principal language	Romanian
Literacy rate	99% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	23,600 audiologically deaf (2021 Autoritatea Națională pentru Protecția Drepturilor Persoanelor cu Dizabilități)
International conventions	CDE (1964), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2006), ECRML (2008), FCPNM (1995), ICCPR (1974), UNCRPD (2011)
General references	Agard 1984, Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Du Nay 1977, Hancock 1979, Hancock 1988
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Romania is 29. All are living languages. Of these, 5 are indigenous and 24 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 4 are institutional, 20 are developing, 1 is vigorous, and 4 are in trouble. Also listed are 3 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p> 

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 Romania 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 31) 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 Romania. 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 Romania 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 Romania 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 27) 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	3.4	3.4%	18,100,000	90.93924	90.93924%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	3.4	6.9%	1,260,000	6.33058	97.26981%
100,000 to 999,999	1	3.4	10.3%	246,000	1.23597	98.50578%
10,000 to 99,999	10	34.5	44.8%	264,900	1.33093	99.83671%
1,000 to 9,999	9	31.0	75.9%	30,350	0.15249	99.98920%
100 to 999	3	10.3	86.2%	2,150	0.01080	100.00000%
Unknown	4	13.8	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	29	100.0		19,903,400	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Romania 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 31) 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 Romania. 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	3.4	3.4%	18,100,000	90.9392	90.9392%	18,100,000	18,100,000
2	1	3.4	6.9%	1,260,000	6.3306	97.2698%	1,260,000	1,260,000
4	2	6.9	13.8%	7,700	0.0387	97.3085%	3,850	3,850
5	20	69.0	82.8%	268,860	1.3508	98.6593%	13,443	12,800
6a	1	3.4	86.2%	Unknown				
6b	2	6.9	93.1%	247,200	1.2420	99.9013%	123,600	123,600
7	2	6.9	100.0%	19,640	0.0987	100.0000%	9,820	9,820
<i>Totals</i>	29	100.0		19,903,400	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 4 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	23	79.3	18,570,300	93.3	807,404	5,845
Sign language	2	6.9	25,800	0.1	12,900	12,900
Turkic	3	10.3	47,300	0.2	15,767	23,650
Uralic	1	3.4	1,260,000	6.3	1,260,000	1,260,000
<i>Totals</i>	29	100.0	19,903,400	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Albanian, Gheg [aln] (Gegnisht, Shqyp). Autonym: Gegnisht. *Location*: Bucharest and Constanta counties; Dolj county: Craiova city. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article affix; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 29 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1869–1990. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 740 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,360 (2011 census). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

Aromanian [rup] (Armani, Macedo Romanian). Autonym: Armani. *Users*: 50,000 in Romania (2018 N. Balamaci). *Location*: Constanta and Tulcea counties; Dobrudja region; major cities like Bucharest. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialects*: Many linguists consider Aromanian to be a dialect of Romanian [ron] (2020 O. Ciobanu). *Lg Use*: Educational structure being set up to teach in Aromanian. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1889–2014. *Writing*: Greek script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Officially related to Romanians rather than classified as a minority. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 210,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece, North Macedonia. Also established in: Bulgaria, Serbia.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users*: 6,520 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,340 (2011 census). *Location*: Arad and Timis counties: Banat region. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, Law No. 282, Ratification, European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Dialect*: Palityan (Bogomil, Palitiani). *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. Christian. *Maps*: 24:1, 25:1. *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, Ukraine.
 Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 2,040 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,020 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Crimean Tatar [crh] (Crimean Turkish, Qırım Türkçesi, Qırım, Qirimtatar). *Users*: 22,000 in Romania (2006 A. Goriainov). *Location*: Constanta county: Dobruja region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Class*: Turkic, Southern. *Dialects*: Northern Crimean (Crimean Nogai, Steppe Crimean), Central Crimean, Southern Crimean. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. *Bible*: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script, official usage since 1997. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 26:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340. Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in: Bulgaria, Turkey, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan.

Croatian [hrv]. Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 5,170 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,410 (2011 census). *Location*: Caras-Severin and Timis counties: dispersed. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, Law No. 282, Ratification, European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones), stress is connected with tone. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 25:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Czech [ces] (Cehă, Čeština, Český jazyk). Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 2,170 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,480 (2011 census). *Location*: Caras-Severin

county: Bigar, Eibenthal, Gernic, Ravensca, and Sumita settlements; Mehedinti county. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(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. *Map*: 25:4. *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, Poland, 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] (Engleză). Autonym: English. *Users*: 6,243,900 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 3,900 in Romania (2021 Joshua Project). L2 users: 6,240,000 (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 Romanian [ron]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all 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.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 2,343,800 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 3,800 in Romania (2021 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 2,340,000 (Beck et al 2018). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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 Romanian [ron]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most 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.

Gagauz [gag] (Gagauz dili, Gagauzi, Gagauzça). Autonym: Gagauz dili, Gagauzça. *Location*: Constanta and Tulcea counties. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish.

Dialects: Bulgar Gagauz, Maritime Gagauz. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used between 1957–1991. Greek script, used until 1957. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 146,690. Indigenous in: Moldova. Also established in: Bulgaria, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Russian Federation.

German, Standard [deu] (Deutsch, Germană). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users:* 618,600 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 26,600 in Romania (2011 census). L2 users: 592,000 (2018 Eurostat). Ethnic population: 36,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Caras-Severin and Satu Mare counties: Transylvania area. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Statutory language of national identity (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *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:* 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. Over 70% of the 500,000 1988 population emigrated to Germany (Johnstone 1993). People known as Saxons. *Maps:* 24:13, 24:13, 25:13. *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] (Greacă). *Users:* 2,560 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,670 (2011 census). *Location:* Bucharest, Constanta, Prahova, Tulcea, and other urban areas. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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. Karakatchan are Greek-speaking Romanian nomadic shepherds. *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, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Hungarian [hun] (Maghiar, Magyar). Autonym: Magyar. *Users:* 1,260,000 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,230,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Alba, Arad, Bacau, Bihor,

Bistrita-Nasaud, Brasov, Cluj, Covasna, Harghita, Maramures, Mures, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu, and Timis counties. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Harghita and Covasna departments (outright majorities); also in Mures, Satu Mare, Bihor and Salaj departments (over 20% total county population) (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Class*: Uralic. *Dialects*: Mezőség, Székely, Csángó. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: Also use Romanian [ron]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in a few primary and secondary schools, in minority language schools in Hungarian-speaking areas. Fully developed. Bible: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Maps*: 24:7, 24:7, 25:7, 25:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh]. *Users*: 1,200 in Romania (2021). Estimated 1,200 deaf signers, based on 0.1% of approximately 1,200,000 ethnic Hungarians in Romania (2011 census). *Location*: Scattered. Transylvania region, especially in counties where a high percentage of the population is Hungarian. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Lg Use*: Mostly strong but shifting to Romanian Sign Language [rms] in some families. Especially associated with the Hungarian specialty deaf school in Cluj-Napoca (Belenyi and Flora 2022). Hungarian deaf tend to use Romanian Sign Language (Limba semnelor române) with mouthing from spoken Hungarian (2015 I. Cuceuan). Home, education, church, deaf clubs. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Romanian Sign Language [rms]. Used as L2 by Romanian Sign Language [rms]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2018. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Deaf Hungarians and Romanians often socialize together. In families with two Hungarian parents, children generally learn Hungarian Sign Language and possibly Romanian Sign Language [rms], whereas when only one parent is Hungarian, it is common for children to learn only Romanian Sign Language (Belenyi and Flora 2022). Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Hungary.

Italian [ita] (Italiană, Italiano). Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 1,412,950 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 2,950 in Romania (2011 census). L2 users: 1,410,000 (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 3,200 (2011 census). *Location*: Timis county: historically in Transylvania region. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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 11 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

Macedonian [mkd] (Macedoneana). *Users*: 770 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,260 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 2,080 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,540 (2011 census). *Location*: Suceava county. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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. Christian. *Map*: 25:8. *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, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romani, Balkan [rmn] (Romani éhib). Autonym: Romani, Romani éhib. *Location*: Scattered. Black Sea region. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan. *Dialects*: Moldovan Ursari (Ursári, Usari), Spoitor. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Many moved to Germany since 1989. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: France, Germany, Italy, Sweden.

Romani, Carpathian [rmc] (Romanes, Romungro). Autonym: Romanes. *Location*: Cluj county;

Mures county: Bahnea, Glodeni, and Targu Mures. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialects*: Galician, Transylvanian. *Lg Use*: Also use Romanian [ron]. *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, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] (Danubian, Gypsy, Roma, Romanese, Tsigene, Vlax Romany). Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 246,000 in Romania (2011 census). 6,000,000 to 11,000,000 Roma worldwide (1987 I. Hancock). Ethnic population: 622,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Caras-Severin and Dolj counties: largest concentrations; scattered elsewhere south and southeast. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. A member of macrolanguage Romany [rom]. *Dialects*: Sedentar Romani, Romanian Kalderash (Coppersmith, Kalderari, Kalderash, Kelderash, Kelderashicko), Ukraine-Moldavia, Eastern Vlax Romani (Bisa), Churari (Churaricko, Sievemakers), Lovari (Lovaricko), Machvano (Machvanmcko), Serbo-Bosnian, Zagundzi, Sedentary Bulgarian, Ghagar, Gabor, Vallachian, Oltenian Ursari. Kalderash and Churari are occupational ethnonyms; Machvano is a geographical one. Other names are ‘Argintari’, silversmith and ‘Lingurari’, spoonmakers. Machvano and Serbian Kalderash have south Slavic superstratum; Lovari influenced by Hungarian [hun]. All 20 or more Vlax dialects are inherently intelligible; differences are mainly lexical and sociolinguistic (I. Hancock). *Lg Use*: Some children are not learning the language. Some young people, all adults. *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. *DLS*: Ascending (0.34). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 25:16, 23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also established in 18 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

Romanian [ron] (Daco-Rumanian, Moldavian, Roumanian, Rumanian). *Users*: 18,100,000 in Romania (2018). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2003, Constitution, Article 13). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialects*: Moldavian, Muntenian (Walachian), Transylvanian, Banat, Bayash, Bessarabian (Basarabean). Little dialect variation. Bayash are Roma whose dialect is based on Banat, but influenced by Balkan Romani [rmn] and Hungarian [hun]. Lexical similarity: 77% with Italian [ita], 75% with French [fra], 74% with Sardinian [src], 73% with Catalan [cat], 72% with Portuguese [por] and Romansh [roh], 71% with Spanish [spa]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [fra] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught

in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *DLS*: Thriving (0.84). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 24:9, 24:9, 25:9, 25:9, 25:9, 26:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Also indigenous in: Moldova, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romanian Sign Language [rms] (LMGR, LSR, Limba semnelor române, Limbajul mimico-gestual romanesc, Limbajul semenelor romanesc). *Users*: 24,600 in Romania (2021 EUD). About 0.12% of total population. Other estimates: at least 20,000 deaf signers (Eberle et al 2015); 93,500 (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2006, Legea nr. 448/2006), in the context of general disability legislation. Recognized language (2020, Decret nr. 213/2020, 2020-03-27), as the mother-tongue of Romanian deaf, from a linguistic/cultural perspective. *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Variation exists between the regions of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia. Further assessment needed. No known relationship to other sign languages (Eberle et al 2015). *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Romanian [ron], with widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written). Some also use Hungarian Sign Language [hsh]. Used as L2 by Hungarian Sign Language [hsh]. *Lg Dev*: Romanian literacy for access to mainstream society and employment is valued. (Eberle et al 2015). TV. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Asociatia Nationala a Surzilor din Romania (ANSR). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Deaf schools. 12 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. Earlier laws used the name ‘Limbajul mimico-gestual românesc’, while many deaf people preferred ‘Limbajul Semenelor Romanesc’. Now, a consensus seems to be developing on calling the language ‘Limba Semnelor Române (LSR)’, and this is the name used in the 2020 decree. Christian. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Moldova.

Romany [rom]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 1,575,660. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Balkan Romani [rmm] (Serbia), Baltic Romani [rml] (Poland), Carpathian Romani [rmc] (Slovakia), Kalo Finnish Romani [rmf] (Finland), Sinte Romani [rmo] (Germany), Vlax Romani [rmy], Welsh Romani [rmw] (United Kingdom). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,575,660.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 150,000 in Romania (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 18,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 23,500 (2011 census). *Location*: Constanta, Suceava, and Tulcea counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(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*: Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 25:10. *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.

Serbian [srp] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 16,800 in Romania (2014 UNSD). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2011 census). *Location*: Arad, Caras-Severin, Mehedinti, and Timis counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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. Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 25:11. *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, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Slovak [slk] (Slovenčina, Slovenský Jazyk). Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 12,800 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 13,700 (2011 census). *Location*: Arad, Bihor, Salaj, and Timis counties. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 27 consonants, 10 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Maps*: 24:12, 24:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Hungary, Slovakia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 470,000 in Romania (2020), L2 users. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense;

comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

Tatar [tat]. *Users*: 17,700 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 20,300 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Uralian. *Type*: SOV; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan.

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz] (Limba săsească, Siweberjesch Sâksesch). Autonym: Lëtzebuergesch. *Users*: 19,000 in Romania (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Bistrita-Nasaud, Brasov, Hunedoara, Mures, and Sibiu counties: scattered. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, West Middle German, Moselle Franconian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question word initial; 3 prefixes, 2 suffixes on a word; rigid word order; passives; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Romanian [ron]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 528,500 (as L1: 442,100; as L2: 86,400). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Belgium (Luxembourgish), France (Luxembourgish), Germany (Luxembourgish), Luxembourg (Luxembourgish).

Turkish [tur] (Osmanli, Türkçe). Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 25,300 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 27,700 (2011 census). *Location*: Constanta and Tulcea counties: Dobruja region, southeast along the Danube. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Dialect*: Danubian. *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. Muslim. *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,

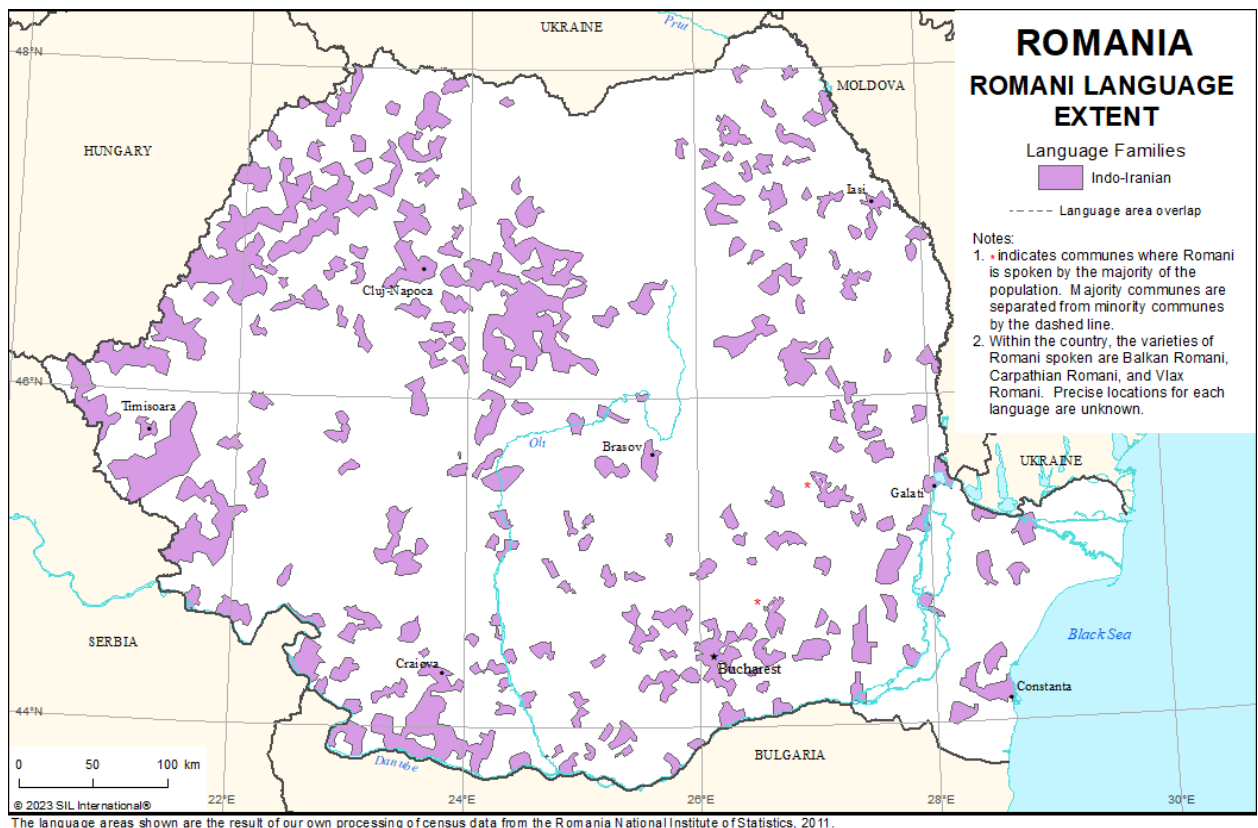
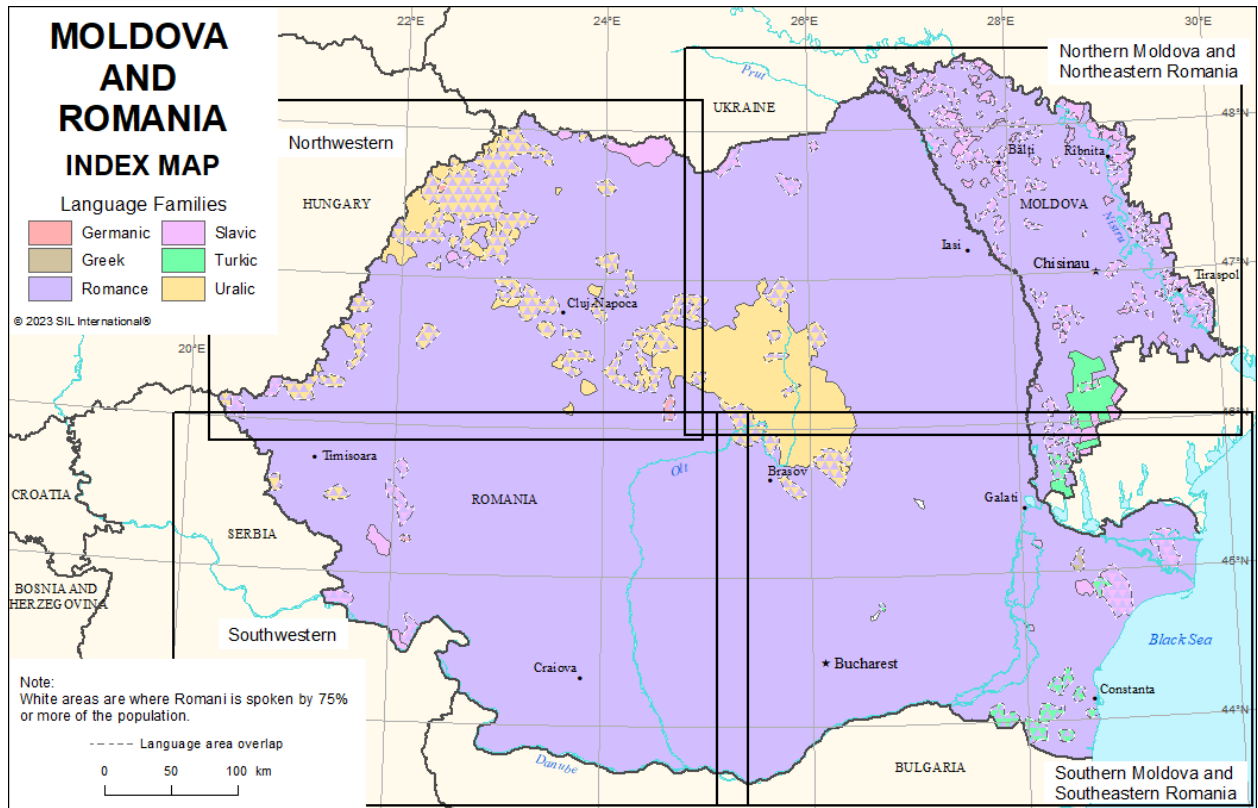
Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland,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

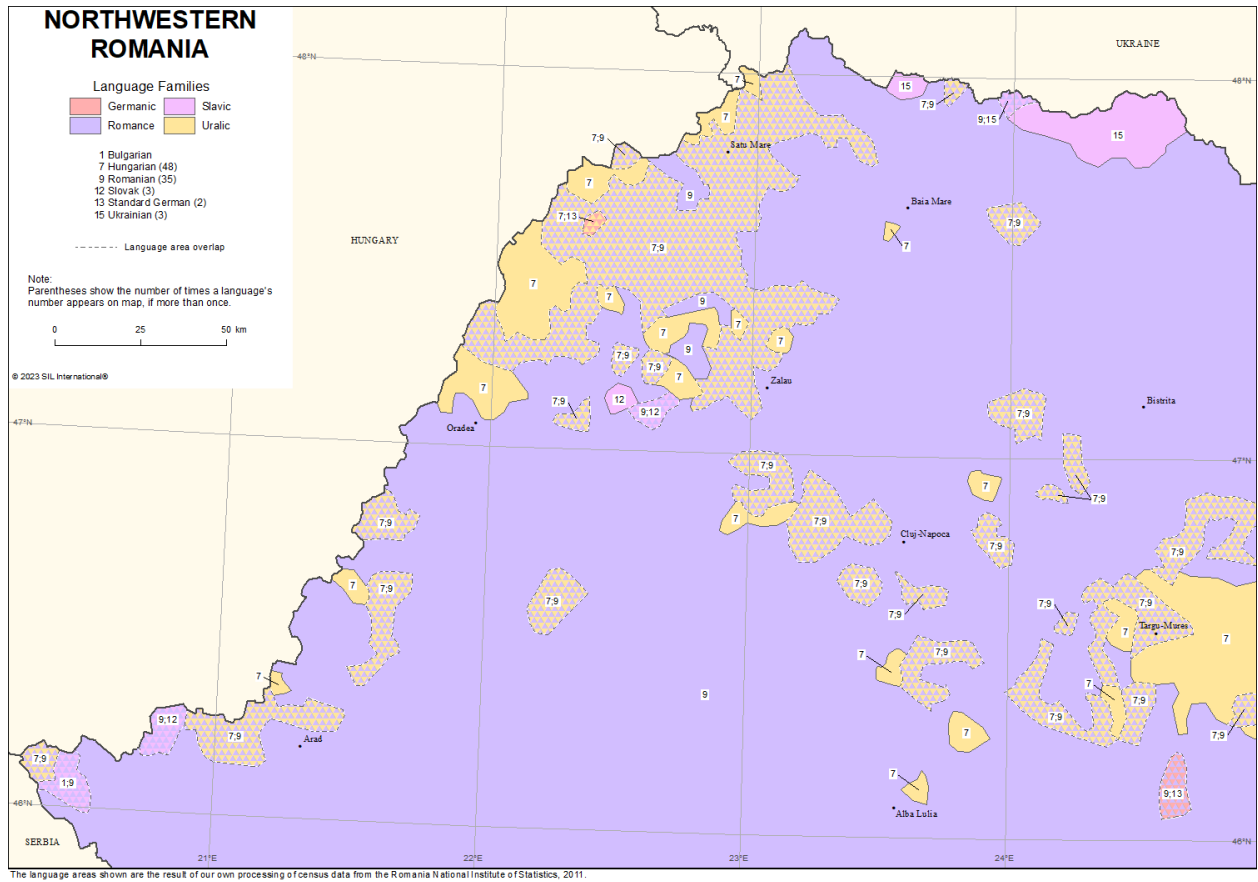
Ukrainian [ukr] (Ukrainean). *Users*: 48,900 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 50,900 (2011 census). *Location*: Arad, Botosani, Caras-Severin, Maramures, Satu Mare, Suceava, and Timis counties; Tulcea county in southeast (Danube delta). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *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*: Taught in a few primary and secondary schools, in minority language schools in Ukrainian-speaking areas. Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Maps*: 24:15, 25:15, 25:15, 25:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

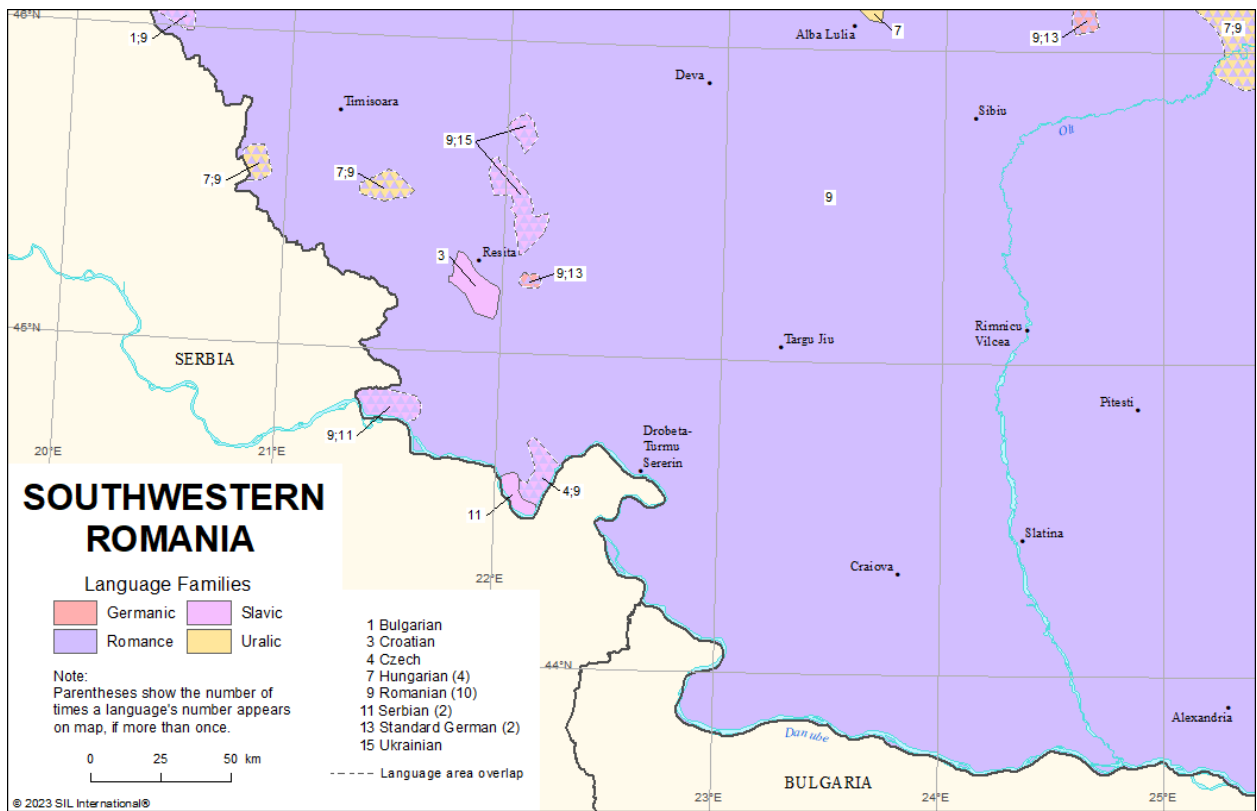
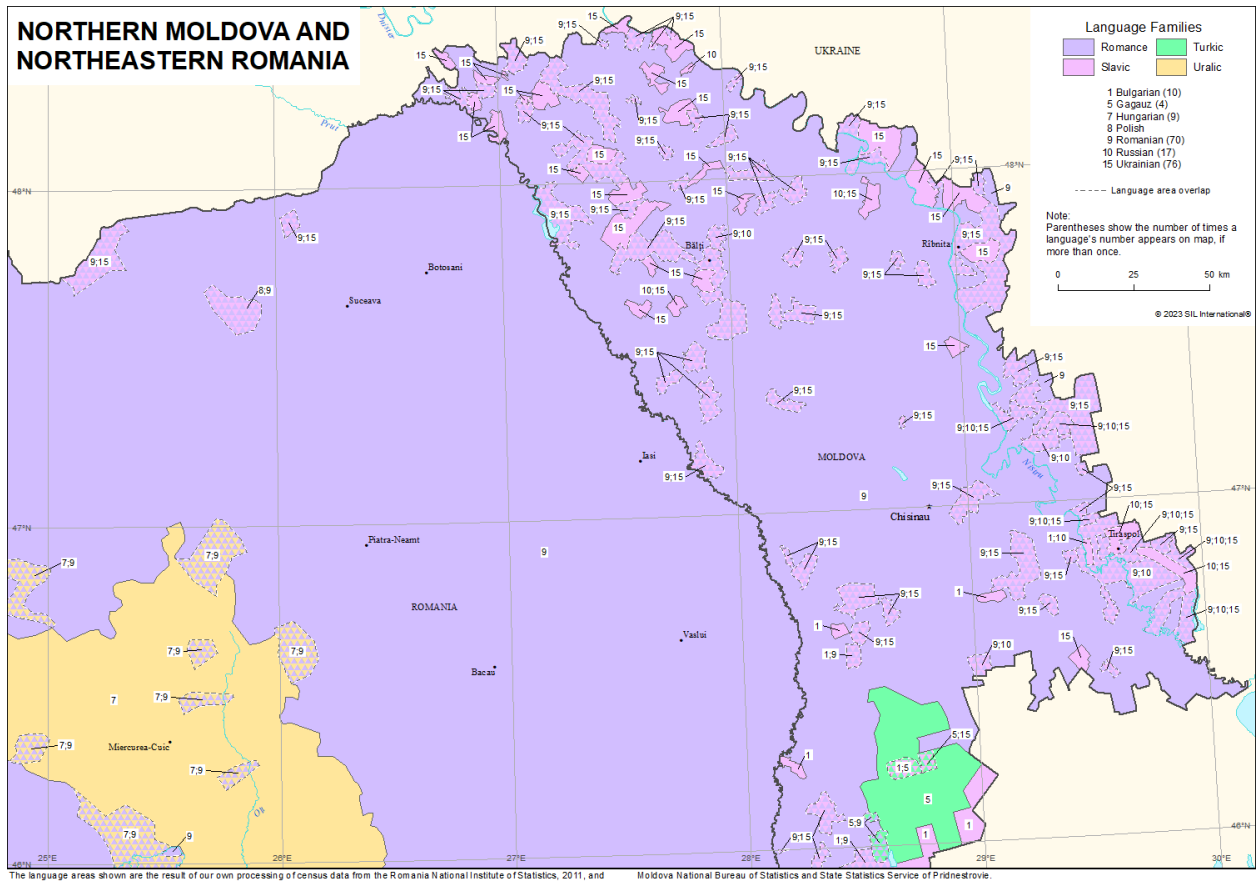
Yiddish, Eastern [ydd]. *Users*: 640 in Romania (2011 census). *Location*: Bucharest county. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, Yiddish. *Dialect*: Southeastern Yiddish (Bessarabian Yiddish). *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*: Shifting to Romanian [ron]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1821–1936. *Writing*: Hebrew script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in 19 other countries and unestablished in 3 more.

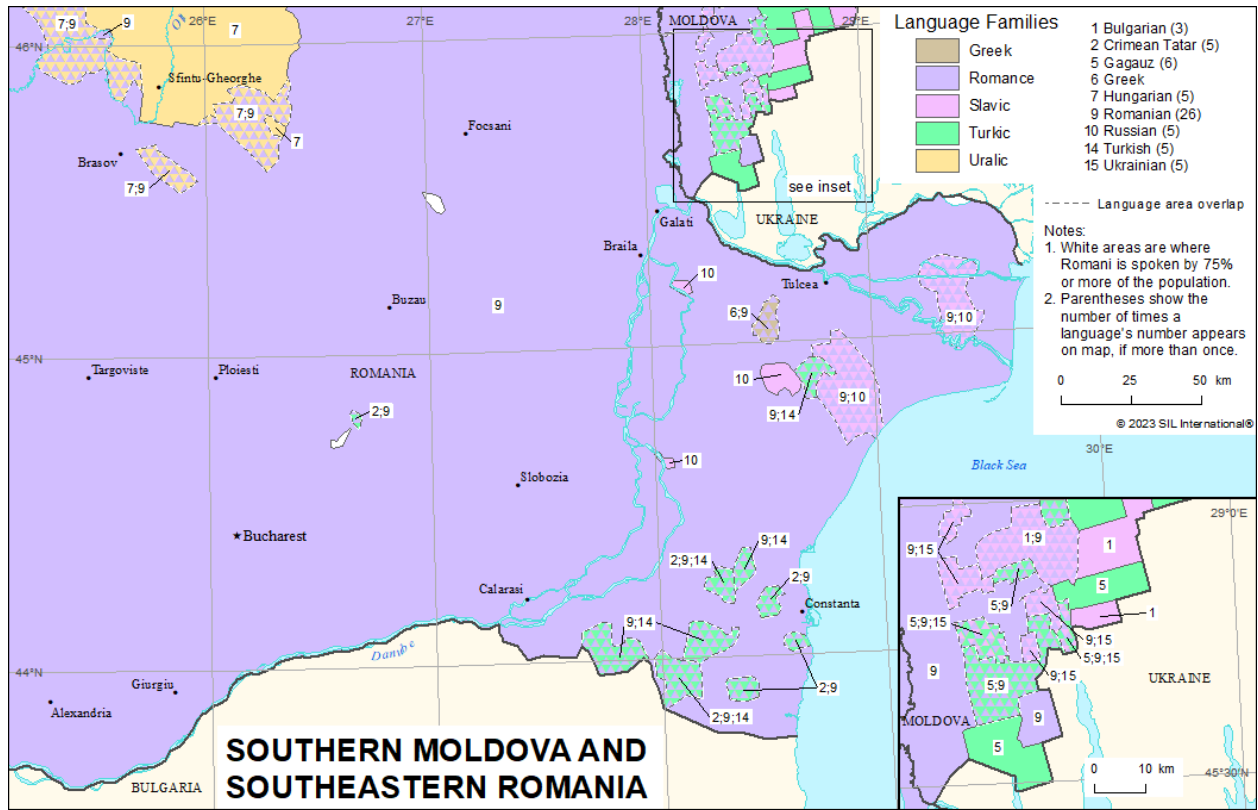
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Northern Moldova and Northeast Romania	25
Southwestern Romania	25
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Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Romania 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

Romanian [[ron](#)] *Users*: 18,100,000 in Romania (2018). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2003, Constitution, Article 13). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users*: 1,260,000 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,230,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Harghita and Covasna departments (outright majorities); also in Mures, Sate Mare, Bihor and Salay departments (over 20% total county population) (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

100,000 to 999,999

Romani, Vlax [[rmy](#)] *Users*: 246,000 in Romania (2011 census). 6,000,000 to 11,000,000 Roma worldwide (1987 I. Hancock). Ethnic population: 622,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Aromanian [[rup](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Romania (2018 N. Balamaci). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 210,000.

Ukrainian [[ukr](#)] *Users*: 48,900 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 50,900 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 26,600 in Romania (2011 census). 618,600 in Romania, all users. L2 users: 592,000 (2018 Eurostat). Ethnic population: 36,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Statutory language of national identity (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users*: 25,300 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 27,700 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Romanian Sign Language [[rms](#)] *Users*: 24,600 in Romania (2021 EUD). About 0.12% of total population. Other estimates: at least 20,000 deaf signers (Eberle et al 2015); 93,500 (2014 IMB). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2006, Legea nr. 448/2006), in the context of general disability legislation. Recognized language (2020, Decret nr. 213/2020, 2020-03-27), as the mother-tongue of Romanian deaf, from a linguistic/cultural perspective.

Crimean Tatar [[crh](#)] *Users*: 22,000 in Romania (2006 A. Goriainov). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340.

Transylvanian Saxon [[ltz](#)] *Users*: 19,000 in Romania (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 528,500 (as L1: 442,100; as L2: 86,400).

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users*: 18,900 (2011 census). 150,000 in Romania (Arefyev 2012), all users. Ethnic population: 23,500 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Tatar [[tat](#)] *Users*: 17,700 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 20,300 (2011 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Serbian [[srp](#)] *Users*: 16,800 in Romania (2014 UNSD). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Slovak [[slk](#)] *Users*: 12,800 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 13,700 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

1,000 to 9,999

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users*: 6,520 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,340 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, Law No. 282, Ratification, European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users*: 5,170 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,410 (2011 census). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, Law No. 282, Ratification, European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries:

6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

English [eng] *Users:* 3,900 in Romania (2021 Joshua Project). 6,243,900 in Romania, all users. L2 users: 6,240,000 (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).

French [fra] *Users:* 3,800 in Romania (2021 J. Leclerc). 2,343,800 in Romania, all users. L2 users: 2,340,000 (Beck et al 2018). *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:* 2,950 in Romania (2011 census). 1,412,950 in Romania, all users. L2 users: 1,410,000 (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 3,200 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 2,560 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,670 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Czech [ces] *Users:* 2,170 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,480 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 2,080 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,540 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 2,040 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,020 (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh] *Users:* 1,200 in Romania (2021). Estimated 1,200 deaf signers, based on 0.1% of approximately 1,200,000 ethnic Hungarians in Romania (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,200.

100 to 999

Macedonian [mkd] *Users:* 770 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,260 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 740 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,360 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd] *Users:* 640 in Romania (2011 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

Unknown

Albanian, Gheg [[aln](#)] *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Gagauz [[gag](#)] *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 146,690.

Romani, Balkan [[rmn](#)] *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

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

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: L2 users: 470,000 in Romania (2020), L2 users. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Romania 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)

Romanian [[ron](#)] *Users*: 18,100,000 in Romania (2018). *Status*: Statutory national language (2003, Constitution, Article 13). *Lg Use*: Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [[fra](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

2 (Provincial)

Hungarian [[hun](#)] *Users*: 1,260,000 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,230,000 (2011 census). *Status*: Statutory provincial language in Harghita and Covasna departments (outright majorities); also in Mures, Sate Mare, Bihor and Salay departments (over 20% total county population) (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Lg Use*: Also use Romanian [[ron](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

4 (Educational)

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 6,243,900 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 3,900 in Romania (2021 Joshua Project). L2 users: 6,240,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Romanian [[ron](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 2,343,800 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 3,800 in Romania (2021 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 2,340,000 (Beck et al 2018). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Romanian [[ron](#)]. *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).

5 (Developing)

Armenian, Western [[hyw](#)] *Users*: 740 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,360 (2011

census). *Status*: Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)).

Writing: Armenian script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Crimean Tatar [[crh](#)] *Users*: 22,000 in Romania (2006 A. Goriainov). *Status*: Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script, official usage since 1997. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340.

Gagauz [[gag](#)] *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used between 1957–1991. Greek script, used until 1957. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 146,690.

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

Romanian Sign Language [[rms](#)] *Users*: 24,600 in Romania (2021 EUD). About 0.12% of total population. Other estimates: at least 20,000 deaf signers (Eberle et al 2015); 93,500 (2014 IMB). *Status*: Recognized language (2006, Legea nr. 448/2006), in the context of general disability legislation. Recognized language (2020, Decret nr. 213/2020, 2020-03-27), as the mother-tongue of Romanian deaf, from a linguistic/cultural perspective. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Romanian [[ron](#)], with widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written). Some also use Hungarian Sign Language [[hsh](#)]. Used as L2 by Hungarian Sign Language [[hsh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary.

5 (Dispersed)

Albanian, Gheg [[aln](#)] *Status*: Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Aromanian [[rup](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Romania (2018 N. Balamaci). *Status*: Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Lg Use*: Educational structure being set up to teach in Aromanian. *Writing*: Greek script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 210,000.

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users*: 6,520 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,340 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2007, Law No. 282, Ratification, European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages). *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).

Croatian [[hrv](#)] *Users*: 5,170 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 5,410 (2011 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2007, Law No. 282, Ratification, European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Czech [[ces](#)] *Users*: 2,170 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,480 (2011 census).

Status: Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(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).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 618,600 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 26,600 in Romania (2011 census). L2 users: 592,000 (2018 Eurostat). Ethnic population: 36,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of national identity (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 2,560 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,670 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 1,412,950 in Romania, all users. L1 users: 2,950 in Romania (2011 census). L2 users: 1,410,000 (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 3,200 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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).

Macedonian [mkd] *Users:* 770 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,260 (2011 census). *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 2,080 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,540 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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).

Russian [rus] *Users:* 150,000 in Romania (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 18,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 23,500 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(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).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 16,800 in Romania (2014 UNSD). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *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).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 12,800 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 13,700 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 25,300 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 27,700 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2007, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 48,900 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 50,900 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *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)

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

6b (Threatened)

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh] *Users:* 1,200 in Romania (2021). Estimated 1,200 deaf signers, based on 0.1% of approximately 1,200,000 ethnic Hungarians in Romania (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Mostly strong but shifting to Romanian Sign Language [rms] in some families. Especially associated with the Hungarian specialty deaf school in Cluj-Napoca (Belenyi and Flora 2022). Hungarian deaf tend to use Romanian Sign Language (Limba semnelor române) with mouthing from spoken Hungarian (2015 I. Cuceuan). Home, education, church, deaf clubs. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Romanian Sign Language [rms]. Used as L2 by Romanian Sign Language [rms]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,200.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users:* 246,000 in Romania (2011 census). 6,000,000 to 11,000,000 Roma worldwide (1987 I. Hancock). Ethnic population: 622,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, Local Public Administration Law No. 215, Article 40(7), others). *Lg Use:* Some children are not learning the language. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

7 (Shifting)

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz] *Users:* 19,000 in Romania (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Romanian [ron]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 528,500 (as L1: 442,100; as L2: 86,400).

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd] *Users:* 640 in Romania (2011 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2005, National Minority Status Law, Article 3(2)). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Romanian [ron].

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

Unestablished

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 2,040 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,020 (2011 census). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 470,000 in Romania (2020), L2 users. *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).

Tatar [[tat](#)] *Users:* 17,700 in Romania (2011 census). Ethnic population: 20,300 (2011 census). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Languages by County

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

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Slovak [slk], 19

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Bacau

Hungarian [hun], 14

Bihor

Hungarian [hun], 14

Slovak [slk], 19

Bistrita-Nasaud

Hungarian [hun], 14

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz], 20

Botosani

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Brasov

Hungarian [hun], 14

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz], 20

Bucharest

Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11

Aromanian [rup], 11

Greek [ell], 14

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 21

Caras-Severin

Croatian [hrv], 12

Czech [ces], 12

German, Standard [deu], 14

Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17

Serbian [srp], 19

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Cluj

Hungarian [hun], 14

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16

Constanta

Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11

Aromanian [rup], 11

Crimean Tatar [crh], 12

Gagauz [gag], 13

Greek [ell], 14

Russian [rus], 18

Turkish [tur], 20

Covasna

Hungarian [hun], 14

Dolj

Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17

Harghita

Hungarian [hun], 14

Hunedoara

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz], 20

Maramures

Hungarian [hun], 14

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Mehedinti

Czech [ces], 12

Serbian [srp], 19

Mures

Hungarian [hun], 14

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz], 20

Prahova

Greek [ell], 14

Salaj

Hungarian [hun], 14

Slovak [slk], 19

Satu Mare

German, Standard [deu], 14

Hungarian [hun], 14

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Sibiu

Hungarian [hun], 14

Transylvanian Saxon [ltz], 20

Suceava

Polish [pol], 16

Russian [rus], 18

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Timis

Bulgarian [bul], 11

Croatian [hrv], 12

Hungarian [hun], 14

Italian [ita], 15

Serbian [srp], 19

Slovak [slk], 19

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Tulcea

Aromanian [rup], 11

Gagauz [gag], 13

Greek [ell], 14

Russian [rus], 18

Turkish [tur], 20

Ukrainian [ukr], 21

Languages by Family

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

Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg

Albanian, Gheg [aln], [11](#)

Indo-European, Armenian

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

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East

Russian [rus], [18](#)

Ukrainian [ukr], [21](#)

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

Bulgarian [bul], [11](#)

Macedonian [mkd], [16](#)

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

Croatian [hrv], [12](#)

Serbian [srp], [19](#)

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

Czech [ces], [12](#)

Slovak [slk], [19](#)

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

Polish [pol], [16](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [13](#)

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

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

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, West Middle German, Moselle Franconian

Luxembourgish [ltz], [20](#)

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

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], [21](#)

Indo-European, Greek, Attic

Greek [ell], [14](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan
Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16

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

Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax
Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern

Aromanian [rup], 11

Romanian [ron], 17

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

Italian [ita], 15

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

French [fra], 13

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Hungarian Sign Language [hsh], 15

Romanian Sign Language [rms], 18

Turkic, Southern

Crimean Tatar [crh], 12

Turkic, Southern, Turkish

Gagauz [gag], 13

Turkish [tur], 20

Uralic

Hungarian [hun], 14

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 33 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/>.

aln	Albanian, Gheg, 11	pol	Polish, 16
bul	Bulgarian, 11	rmc	Romani, Carpathian, 16
ces	Czech, 12	rmn	Romani, Balkan, 16
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 12	rms	Romanian Sign Language, 18
crh	Crimean Tatar, 12	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 17
deu	German, Standard, 14	rom	Romany, 18
ell	Greek, 14	ron	Romanian, 17
eng	English, 13	rup	Aromanian, 11
fra	French, 13	rus	Russian, 18
gag	Gagauz, 13	slk	Slovak, 19
hrv	Croatian, 12	spa	Spanish, 19
hsh	Hungarian Sign Language, 15	srp	Serbian, 19
hun	Hungarian, 14	tat	Tatar, 20
hyw	Armenian, Western, 11	tur	Turkish, 20
ita	Italian, 15	ukr	Ukrainian, 21
ltz	Luxembourgish, 20	ydd	Yiddish, Eastern, 21
mkd	Macedonian, 16		

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.

- Albanian, Gheg** [aln], 11
see Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Armani**, *alt.* Aromanian [rup], 11
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 11
see Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
- Aromanian** [rup], 11
- Banat**, *dial.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Basarabean**, *alt. dial.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Bayash**, *dial.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Bessarabian**, *dial.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Bessarabian Yiddish**, *alt. dial.* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 21
- Bisa**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Bogomil**, *alt. dial.* Bulgarian [bul], 11
- Bulgar Gagauz**, *dial.* Gagauz [gag], 13
- Bulgarian** [bul], 11, 24, 25
- Cehă**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 12
- Central Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Český jazyk**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 12
- Čeština**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 12
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Churari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Churarícko**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Coppersmith**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Crimean Nogai**, *alt. dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Crimean Tatar** [crh], 12, 26
- Crimean Turkish**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Croatian** [hrv], 12, 25
- Csángó**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Czech** [ces], 12, 25
- Daco-Rumanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Danubian**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
dial. Turkish [tur], 20
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Eastern Vlax Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Engleză**, *alt.* English [eng], 13
- English** [eng], 13
- French** [fra], 13
- Gabor**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Gagauz** [gag], 13
- Gagauz dili**, *alt.* Gagauz [gag], 13
- Gagauzça**, *alt.* Gagauz [gag], 13
- Gagauzi**, *alt.* Gagauz [gag], 13
- Galician**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16
- Gegnisht**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- German, Standard** [deu], 14, 24, 25
see German, Standard [deu], 14
- Germană**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14

- Ghagar**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Greacă**, *alt.* Greek [ell], 14
- Greek** [ell], 14
- Gypsy**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Hungarian** [hun], 14, 24, 25, 25
- Hungarian Sign Language** [hsh], 15, 0
- Italian** [ita], 15
- Italiană**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 15
- Italiano**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 15
- Kalderari**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Kalderash**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Kelderash**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Kelderashícko**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Limba română**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Limba săsească**, *alt.* Luxembourgish [ltz], 20
- Limba semnelor române**, *alt.* Romanian Sign Language [rms], 18
- Limbajul mimico-gestual romanesc**, *alt.* Romanian Sign Language [rms], 18
- Limbajul semenelor romanesc**, *alt.* Romanian Sign Language [rms], 18
- LMGR**, *alt.* Romanian Sign Language [rms], 18
- Lovari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Lovarícko**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- LSR**, *alt.* Romanian Sign Language [rms], 18
- Macedo Romanian**, *alt.* Aromanian [rup], 11
- Macedoneana**, *alt.* Macedonian [mkd], 16
- Macedonian** [mkd], 16
- Machvanmcko**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Machvano**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Maghiar**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Magyar**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Maritime Gagauz**, *dial.* Gagauz [gag], 13
- Mezoségi**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Moldavian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 17
dial. Romanian [ron], 17
- Moldovan Ursari**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16
- Muntenian**, *dial.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Northern Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Oltenian Ursari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Osmanli**, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 20
- Palitiani**, *alt. dial.* Bulgarian [bul], 11
- Palityan**, *dial.* Bulgarian [bul], 11
- Polish** [pol], 16, 25
- Qirim**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Qırım Türkçesi**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Qirimtatar**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Roma**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16
- Romanese**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Romani čhib**, *alt.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16
- Romani, Balkan** [rmn], 16
see Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16
- Romani, Carpathian** [rmc], 16
see Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy], 17, 23, 25
see Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Romanian** [ron], 17, 24, 25, 25, 26
- Romanian Kalderash**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Romanian Sign Language** [rms], 18, 0
- Romungro**, *alt.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16
- Roumanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Rumanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Russian** [rus], 18, 25
- Sedentar Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Sedentary Bulgarian**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17

- Serbian** [srp], 19, 25
- Serbo-Bosnian**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Serbo-Croatian**, *alt.* Serbian [srp], 19
- Shqyp**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Sievemakers**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Siweberjesch Sâksesch**, *alt.* Luxembourgish [ltz], 20
- Slovak** [slk], 19, 24
- Slovenčina**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 19
- Slovenský Jazyk**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 19
- Southeastern Yiddish**, *dial.* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 21
- Southern Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Spoitor**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16
- Steppe Crimean**, *alt. dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Székely**, *dial.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Transylvanian**, *dial.* Romani, Carpathian [rmc], 16
dial. Romanian [ron], 17
- Transylvanian Saxon** [ltz], 20
- Tsigene**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Türkçe**, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 20
- Turkish** [tur], 20
- Ukrainean**, *alt.* Ukrainian [ukr], 21
- Ukraine-Moldavia**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Ukrainian** [ukr], 21, 24, 25, 25
- Ursári**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16
- Usari**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 16
- Vallachian**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Vlax Romany**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17
- Walachian**, *alt. dial.* Romanian [ron], 17
- Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd], 21
see Yiddish, Eastern [ydd], 21
- Zagundzi**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 17

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