

Ethnologue: Languages of Serbia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Map	20
Languages by Population	21
Languages by Status	24
Languages by District	28
Languages by Family	29
Language Code Index	31
Language Name Index	32
Bibliography	34

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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
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
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)
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 Serbia 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 29 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Serbia. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 20) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 21) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 24) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by District” (page 28) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Serbia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 29) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 31) 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 32) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 64 unique names are associated with the 29 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 34). 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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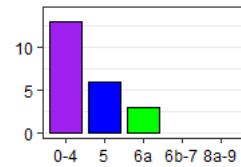
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Country Overview

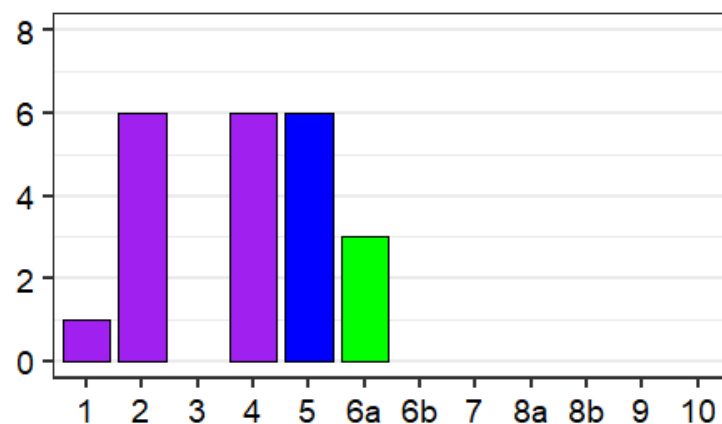
Name of country	Serbia
Other names	Republic of Serbia
Population	8,698,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal language	Serbian
Literacy rate	99% (2016 UNESCO)
Deaf population	60,000 (Van Cleve 1986)
International conventions	CDE (2001), CPPDCE (2009), CSICH (2010), ECRML (2006), FCPNM (2001), ICCPR (2001), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Stephens 1976
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Serbia is 22. All are living languages. Of these, 9 are indigenous and 13 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 13 are institutional, 6 are developing, and 3 are vigorous. Also listed are 6 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 Serbia with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 24) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Serbia. 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 Serbia 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 Serbia by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 21) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	9.1	9.1%	9,600,000	91.46699	91.46699%
100,000 to 999,999	3	13.6	22.7%	516,000	4.91635	96.38334%
10,000 to 99,999	11	50.0	72.7%	367,500	3.50147	99.88481%
1,000 to 9,999	4	18.2	90.9%	12,090	0.11519	100.00000%
Unknown	2	9.1	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	22	100.0		10,495,590	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Serbia by their status in

terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 24) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Serbia. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	4.5	4.5%	7,760,000	73.9358	73.9358%	7,760,000	7,760,000
2	6	27.3	31.8%	2,194,400	20.9078	94.8436%	365,733	39,450
4	6	27.3	59.1%	192,870	1.8376	96.6813%	32,145	4,200
5	6	27.3	86.4%	221,320	2.1087	98.7900%	36,887	31,400
6a	3	13.6	100.0%	127,000	1.2100	100.0000%	42,333	63,500
<i>Totals</i>	22	100.0		10,495,590	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 5 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			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Indo-European	18	81.8	10,123,790	96.5	562,433	30,550
Mixed language	1	4.5	95,000	0.9	95,000	95,000
Sign language	1	4.5	10,000	0.1	10,000	10,000
Turkic	1	4.5	23,800	0.2	23,800	23,800

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>
Uralic	1	4.5	243,000	2.3	243,000	243,000
<i>Totals</i>	22	100.0	10,495,590	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Albanian, Gheg [aln] (Geg, Gegnisht, Shqip, Shqyp). Autonym: Gegnisht. *Users*: 1,840,000 in Serbia (2021), including 1,830,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 1,800,000 (2021 World Factbook). *Location*: Jablanica, Kosovo, Kosovsko-Mitrovica, Kosovsko-Pomoravlje, Pčinja, Peć, Prizren, Raška, Toplica, and Zlatibor districts. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bjanovac, 2 other municipalities (2009, Constitution, Article 10(2)). De facto provincial language in Kosovo. *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg. *Dialects*: Northwest Gheg, Northeast 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 Use*: Vigorous. Restrictions on Albanian at Kosovo's university since 1990. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1869–1990. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 20:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia. Also established in: Romania, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 22,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Aromanian [rup] (Armani, Macedo Romania). Autonym: Armani. *Users*: 32,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Location*: Bor, Braničevo, Pomoravlje, and Zaječar districts. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Dialects*: Many linguists consider Aromanian to be a dialect of Romanian [ron] (2020 O. Ciobanu). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1889–2014. *Writing*: Greek script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Maps*: 20:9, 20:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 210,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece, North Macedonia. Also

established in: Bulgaria, Romania.

Bosnian [bos] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 172,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD), including 33,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Location*: Raška district: Novi Pazar and Tutin municipalities; Peć and Prizren districts, Zlatibor district: Priboj, Prijepolje, and Sjenica municipalities. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bujanovac, Medveda, Presevo (1991, Official Language Use Law No. 45, Article 3). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Dialects*: Ijekavian, Ikavian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; pitch stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. *Dictionary*. *Bible*: 2013–2021. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Influences from Turkish [tur] and Arabic [arb]. *Map*: 20:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro. Also established in: Croatia, North Macedonia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users*: 13,300 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Pčinja district: Bosiljgrad; Pirot district: Dimitrovgrad. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Novi Pazar, Sjenica, Tutin (1991, Official Language Use Law No. 45, Article 3). *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*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1864–1923. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Map*: 20:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece, 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, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 14,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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.

Croatian [hrv] (Hrvatski, Serbo-Croatian). Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 19,200 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: North Backa district: Bela Crkva municipality. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *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*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 20:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Czech [ces] (Češki, Čeština, Český jazyk). Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 45,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Location*: South Banat district: Bela Crkva municipality, Češko Selo village. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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*: 20:8. *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, Romania, Slovakia, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 4,200 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in 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: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 276,000 in Serbia (2018), L2 users. *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 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] (Nemački). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 2,190 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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.

Hungarian [hun] (Mađarski, Magyar). Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 243,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Central Banat, North Backa, North Banat, South Backa, and West Backa districts; Vojvodina area. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Class*: Uralic. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 20:3. *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, Romania, 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.

Italian [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 2,600 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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.

Macedonian [mkd]. *Users*: 12,700 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article suffix; verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, middle, passive); 26 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on antepenultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1990–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece (Slavic), North Macedonia. Also established in: Albania, Romania. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Montenegrin [cnr]. *Users*: 2,520 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Raška and Zlatibor districts. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 20:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 266,520. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Montenegro. Unestablished in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Luxembourg, Slovenia.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 29,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Romani, Balkan [rmn] (Roma, “Balkan Gypsy” *pej.*). Autonym: Romani, Romani čhib. *Users*: 101,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). 100,000 Arlija. *Location*: Kosovo: scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan. A member of macrolanguage Romany [rom] (Romania). *Dialects*: Arli (Arlije, Kosovan Arli), Prizren (Kosovan Romani), Tinnars Romani, Bugurdži Romani

(Arabadži, Kovački, Rabadži), Pazardžik Kalajdži. Arlija dialect (252,000–367,000 total) understood by Greek Romani and Dzambazi. *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. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Other*: Ethnic group: Jerlídes (North Macedonia, southern Serbia). Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000). Also established in: Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: France, Germany, Italy, Sweden.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] (Romanes, Sasítka Romá, Sinte, Sinti). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 39,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Location*: Belgrade City, Jablanica, Nišava, Pčinja, and Pirot districts; scattered in Kosovo. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Dialects*: Abbruzzesi, Slovenian-Croatian Romani, Serbian Romani. Mutual intelligibility between Croatian Romani, Slovenian Romani, and Serbian Romani. Possibly quite distinct from German [deu] varieties. Sinte is characterized by German influence. Not intelligible of Vlax Romani [rmy]. *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*: Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] (Rom). Autonym: Romani. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialects*: Lovari, Kalderash (Serbian Kalderash), Gurbet (Dzambazi, Gurbetsky). *Lg Use*: Also use Serbian [srp]. *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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 10 more.

Romanian [ron] (Daco-Rumanian, Română, Rumanian). *Users*: 29,100 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: South Backa district: Timoc valley. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic

variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 20:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel. 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.

Romano-Serbian [rsb] (Tent Gypsy). *Users*: 95,000 (Leclerc 2020c). *Location*: Srem district. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Mixed language, Serbian-Romani. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Serbian [srp] with influences from Romani. *DLS*: Still.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 1,400,000 in Serbia (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 3,180 (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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.

Ruthenian [rsk] (Pannonian Rusyn, Rusnak, Rusnatski). *Users*: 11,300 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: North Backa district: Bačka Topola municipality; South Backa district: Novi Sad, Vrbas municipality, Kucura; Srem district: Šid municipality, Bikič Do; West Backa district: Kula municipality, Ruski Krstur. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Newspapers. Radio. TV. *DLS*: . *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Map*: 20:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,770. Also indigenous in: Croatia.

Serbian [srp] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 7,760,000 in Serbia (2019), including 31,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2006, Constitution, Article 10(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. A member of macrolanguage Serbo-Croatian [hbs]. *Dialects*: Shtokavski (Stokavian), Torlakian, Prizren-Timok. *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*: Taught in most primary and secondary schools; taught as subject in other schools where a

minority language is the language of instruction. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *DLS*: Thriving (0.84). *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Torlakian spoken in south and east. Influence from Bulgarian [bul]. Some linguists consider it transitional between Shtokavski and Macedonian [mkd]. Christian. *Maps*: 20:2, 20:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800). Also indigenous in: Montenegro, North Macedonia. Also established in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Serbian Sign Language [ysl] (SZJ, Srpski Znakovni Jezik, YSL, Yugoslav Sign Language, Yugoslavian Sign Language). *Users*: 10,000 in Serbia (2014 EUD). Estimated deaf signers, approximately 0.05% of total population. Other estimates: 30,000 signers (2014 European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters); 30,000 deaf and 90,000 hard of hearing (2013 Association of the Deaf and Hard Hearing); 47,500 (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2015, Law on the Use of Sign Language). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialect*: Kosovar Sign Language (KosSL). Degree of variation with other former Yugoslavian countries is unknown, but reportedly minor. Fingerspelling alphabets vary considerably throughout the Balkans (one- vs. two-handed, Latin vs. Cyrillic, 2020 B. van der Louw). *Type*: Fingerspelling alphabet based on French Sign Language [fsl]. *Lg Use*: Deaf associations. Deaf camps. Used by all. Some also use Serbian [srp]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Association of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing for Serbia and Montenegro. *Other*: Origin from deaf schools in Austria and Hungary. Since the breakup of Yugoslavia, each area has tended to distinguish its variety from the others, with its own name. The ISO 639-3 standard has not yet been adjusted to reflect these changes, treating all sign languages in the former Yugoslavia (with the exception of Croatian Sign Language [csq]) as dialects of Yugoslavian Sign Language [ysl]. Regional variants, but adequate comprehension. Efforts to standardize since 1979. Serbian Telecom employees learning Serbian Sign Language as an L2. Interpreters furnished in court. About 100 sign language interpreters (2014 European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters). 40 working sign language interpreters (2014 EUD). Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,000. Also indigenous in: Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnian Sign Language), Montenegro (Montenegrin Sign Language), North Macedonia (Macedonian Sign Language), Slovenia (Slovenian Sign Language).

Serbo-Croatian [hbs]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 18,541,396. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Bosnian [bos] (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Croatian [hrv] (Croatia), Montenegrin [cnr] (Montenegro), Serbian [srp]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,541,396.

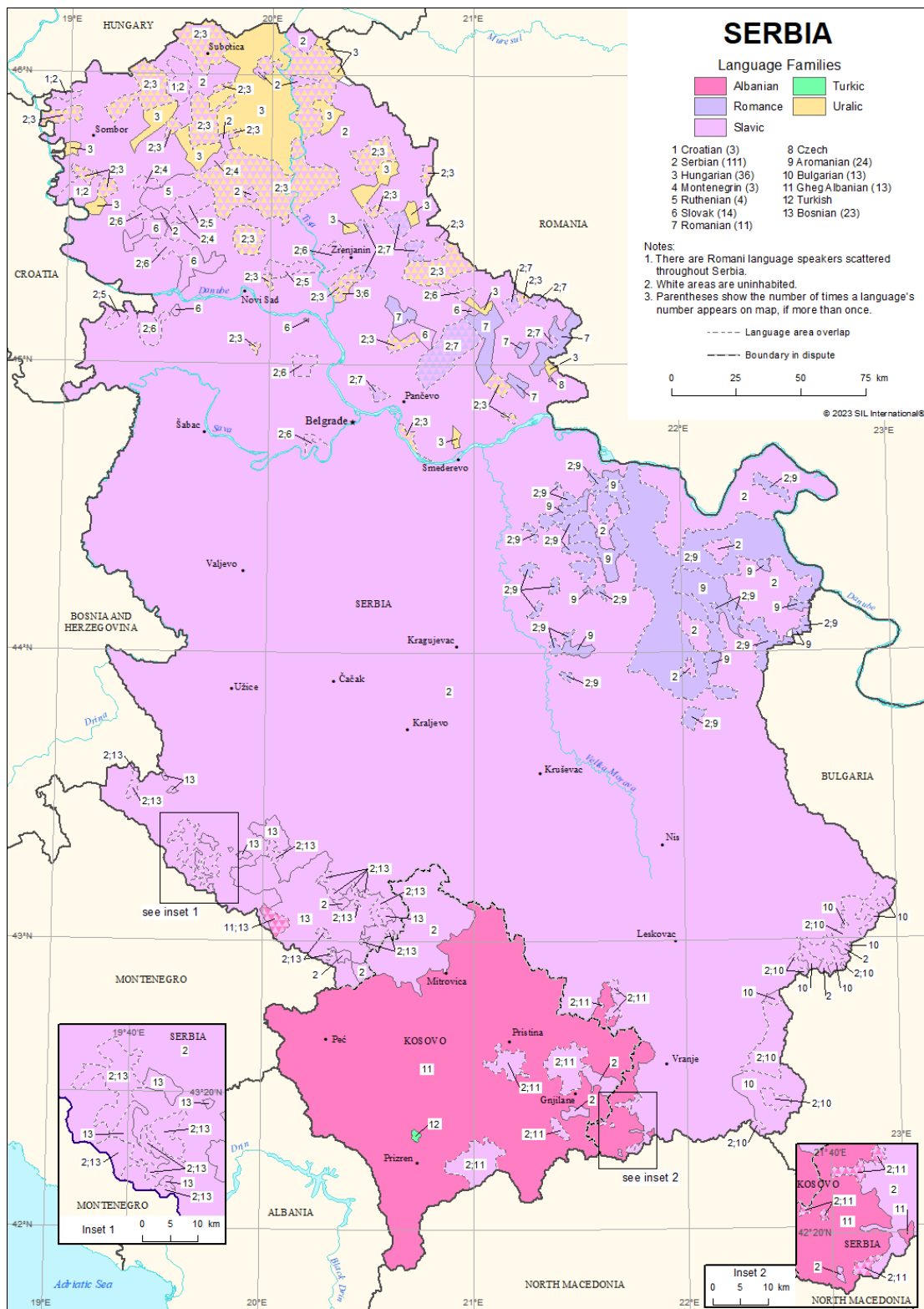
Slovak [slk] (Slovenčina, Slovenský Jazyk). Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 49,800 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Location*: South Backa district: Vojvodine. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009,

Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *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*: Taught in primary schools, in minority-language schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1832–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 20:6. *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, Romania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 23,800 in Serbia (2021), including 21,300 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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. *Map*: 20:12. *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, 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]. *Users*: 8,100 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Serbia 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.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 7,760,000 in Serbia (2019), including 31,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2006, Constitution, Article 10(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Albanian, Gheg [aln] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Serbia (2021), including 1,830,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 1,800,000 (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bjanovac, 2 other municipalities (2009, Constitution, Article 10(2)). De facto provincial language in Kosovo. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

100,000 to 999,999

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 243,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

Bosnian [bos] *Users:* 172,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD), including 33,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bujanovac, Medveda, Presevo (1991, Official Language Use Law No. 45, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

Romani, Balkan [rmn] *Users:* 101,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). 100,000 Arlija. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Romano-Serbian [rsb] *Users:* 95,000 (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 49,800 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Czech [ces] *Users:* 45,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users:* 39,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Aromanian [rup] *Users:* 32,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:*

Total users in all countries: 210,000.

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 29,100 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 29,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 23,800 in Serbia (2021), including 21,300 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 22,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Croatian [hrv] *Users:* 19,200 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 14,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 13,300 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Novi Pazar, Sjenica, Tutin (1991, Official Language Use Law No. 45, Article 3).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

Macedonian [mkd] *Users:* 12,700 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:*

Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Ruthenian [rsk] *Users:* 11,300 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,770.

Serbian Sign Language [ysl] *Users:* 10,000 in Serbia (2014 EUD). Estimated deaf signers, approximately 0.05% of total population. Other estimates: 30,000 signers (2014 European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters); 30,000 deaf and 90,000 hard of hearing (2013 Association of the Deaf and Hard Hearing); 47,500 (2014 IMB). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2015, Law on the Use of Sign Language). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,000.

1,000 to 9,999

Ukrainian [[ukr](#)] *Users:* 8,100 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 4,200 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users:* 3,180 (2013 UNSD). 1,400,000 in Serbia (Arefyev 2012), all users. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users:* 2,600 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

Montenegrin [[cnr](#)] *Users:* 2,520 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 266,520.

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users:* 2,190 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Unknown

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* L2 users: 276,000 in Serbia (2018), L2 users. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Romani, Vlax [[rmy](#)] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Serbia 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)

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 7,760,000 in Serbia (2019), including 31,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* Statutory national language (2006, Constitution, Article 10(1)). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *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).

2 (Provincial)

Albanian, Gheg [aln] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Serbia (2021), including 1,830,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 1,800,000 (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Bjanovac, 2 other municipalities (2009, Constitution, Article 10(2)). De facto provincial language in Kosovo. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Restrictions on Albanian at Kosovo's university since 1990. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 13,300 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Novi Pazar, Sjenica, Tutin (1991, Official Language Use Law No. 45, Article 3). *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:* 19,200 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *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).

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 243,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *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).

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 29,100 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *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).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 49,800 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *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).

4 (Educational)

Bosnian [bos] *Users:* 172,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD), including 33,000 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Bujanovac, Medveda, Presevo (1991, Official Language Use Law No. 45, Article 3). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

English [eng] *Users:* 4,200 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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:* 276,000 in Serbia (2018), L2 users. *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:* 2,190 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *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).

Russian [rus] *Users:* 1,400,000 in Serbia (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 3,180 (2013 UNSD). *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).

Ruthenian [rsk] *Users:* 11,300 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Autonomous Province Vojvodina (2009, Autonomous Province Vojvodina Statute, Article 26). *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. TV. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,770.

5 (Developing)

Romani, Balkan [rmm] *Users:* 101,000 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). 100,000 Arlija. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *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).

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users:* 39,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Serbian Sign Language [ysl] *Users:* 10,000 in Serbia (2014 EUD). Estimated deaf signers, approximately 0.05% of total population. Other estimates: 30,000 signers (2014 European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters); 30,000 deaf and 90,000 hard of hearing (2013 Association of the Deaf and Hard Hearing); 47,500 (2014 IMB). *Status:* Recognized language (2015, Law on the Use of Sign Language). *Lg Use:* Deaf associations. Deaf camps. Used by all. Some also use Serbian [srp]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Czech [ces] *Users:* 45,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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).

Montenegrin [cnr] *Users:* 2,520 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 266,520.

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 23,800 in Serbia (2021), including 21,300 in Kosovo (2021 World Factbook). *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).

6a (Vigorous)

Aromanian [rup] *Users:* 32,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Writing:* Greek script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 210,000.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Lg Use:* Also use Serbian [srp]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Romano-Serbian [rsb] *Users:* 95,000 (Leclerc 2020c).

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 22,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 14,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 2,600 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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:* 12,700 in Serbia (2013 UNSD). *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:* 29,000 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *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).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 8,100 in Serbia (Leclerc 2020c). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Languages by District

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

Belgrade City

- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Slovene [slv], 0

Bor

- Aromanian [rup], 11

Braničevo

- Aromanian [rup], 11

Central Banat

- Hungarian [hun], 14

Jablanica

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16

Kosovo

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11

Kosovsko-Mitrovica

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11

Kosovsko-Pomoravlje

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11

Nišava

- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16

North Backa

- Croatian [hrv], 13
- Hungarian [hun], 14
- Ruthenian [rsk], 17

North Banat

- Hungarian [hun], 14

Pčinja

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Bulgarian [bul], 12
- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16

Peć

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Bosnian [bos], 12

Pirot

- Bulgarian [bul], 12
- Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16

Pomoravlje

- Aromanian [rup], 11

Prizren

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Bosnian [bos], 12

Raška

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Bosnian [bos], 12
- Montenegrin [cnr], 15

South Backa

- Hungarian [hun], 14
- Romanian [ron], 16
- Ruthenian [rsk], 17
- Slovak [slk], 18

South Banat

- Czech [ces], 13

Srem

- Romano-Serbian [rsb], 17
- Ruthenian [rsk], 17

Toplica

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11

West Backa

- Hungarian [hun], 14
- Ruthenian [rsk], 17

Zaječar

- Aromanian [rup], 11

Zlatibor

- Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Bosnian [bos], 12
- Montenegrin [cnr], 15

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Serbia. 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, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East

Russian [rus], [17](#)

Ruthenian [rsk], [17](#)

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

Bulgarian [bul], [12](#)

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

Bosnian [bos], [12](#)

Croatian [hrv], [13](#)

Montenegrin [cnr], [15](#)

Serbian [srp], [17](#)

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

Czech [ces], [13](#)

Slovak [slk], [18](#)

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, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan

Romani, Balkan [rmn], [15](#)

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

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

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

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

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern

Aromanian [rup], [11](#)

Romanian [ron], [16](#)

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

French [fra], 14

Mixed language, Serbian-Romani

Romano-Serbian [rsb], 17

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18

Turkic, Southern, Turkish

Turkish [tur], 19

Uralic

Hungarian [hun], 14

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 29 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, 15
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	rmn	Romani, Balkan, 15
bos	Bosnian, 12	rmo	Romani, Sinte, 16
bul	Bulgarian, 12	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 16
ces	Czech, 13	ron	Romanian, 16
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 12	rsb	Romano-Serbian, 17
cnr	Montenegrin, 15	rsk	Ruthenian, 17
deu	German, Standard, 14	rup	Aromanian, 11
eng	English, 13	rus	Russian, 17
fra	French, 14	slk	Slovak, 18
hbs	Serbo-Croatian, 18	srp	Serbian, 17
hrv	Croatian, 13	tur	Turkish, 19
hun	Hungarian, 14	ukr	Ukrainian, 19
ita	Italian, 14	ysl	Slovenian Sign Language, 18
mkd	Macedonian, 15		

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.

- Abbruzzesi**, *dial.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Albanian, Gheg** [aln], 11, 20
see Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Arabadži**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Arli**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Arlije**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Armani**, *alt.* Aromanian [rup], 11
- Aromanian** [rup], 11, 20
- Balkan Gypsy**, *pej. alt.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Bosnian** [bos], 12, 20
- Bugurdži Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Bulgarian** [bul], 12, 20
- Češki**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 13
- Český jazyk**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 13
- Čeština**, *alt.* Czech [ces], 13
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Croatian** [hrv], 13, 20
- Czech** [ces], 13, 20
- Daco-Rumanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Dzambazi**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- English** [eng], 13
- French** [fra], 14
- Geg**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Gegnisht**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- German, Standard** [deu], 14
see German, Standard [deu], 14
- Gurbet**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Gurbetsky**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Hrvatski**, *alt.* Croatian [hrv], 13
- Hungarian** [hun], 14, 20
- Ijekavian**, *dial.* Bosnian [bos], 12
- Ikavian**, *dial.* Bosnian [bos], 12
- Kalderash**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Kosovan Arli**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Kosovan Romani**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Kosovar Sign Language**, *dial.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18
- KosSL**, *alt. dial.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18
- Kovački**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Lovari**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Macedo Romania**, *alt.* Aromanian [rup], 11
- Mađarski**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Magyar**, *alt.* Hungarian [hun], 14
- Montenegrin** [cnr], 15, 20

- Nemački**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Northeast Gheg**, *dial.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Northwest Gheg**, *dial.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Pannonian Rusyn**, *alt.* Ruthenian [rsk], 17
- Pazardžik Kalajdži**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Prizren**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Prizren-Timok**, *dial.* Serbian [srp], 17
- Rabadži**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Rom**, *alt.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Roma**, *alt.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Română**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Romani**, *alt.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Romani čhib**, *alt.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Romani, Balkan** [rmn], 15
see Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Romani, Sinte** [rmo], 16
see Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy], 16
see Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Romanian** [ron], 16, 20
- Romano-Serbian** [rsb], 17
- Rumanian**, *alt.* Romanian [ron], 16
- Rusnak**, *alt.* Ruthenian [rsk], 17
- Rusnatski**, *alt.* Ruthenian [rsk], 17
- Russian** [rus], 17
- Ruthenian** [rsk], 17, 20
- Sasítka Romá**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Serbian** [srp], 17, 20
- Serbian Kalderash**, *alt. dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 16
- Serbian Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Serbian Sign Language** [ysl], 18, 0
- Serbo-Croatian**, *alt.* Bosnian [bos], 12
alt. Croatian [hrv], 13
alt. Serbian [srp], 17
- Shqip**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Shqyp**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Shtokavski**, *dial.* Serbian [srp], 17
- Sinte**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Sinti**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Slovak** [slk], 18, 20
- Slovenčina**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 18
- Slovenian-Croatian Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Slovenský Jazyk**, *alt.* Slovak [slk], 18
- Srpski Znakovni Jezik**, *alt.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18
- Stokavian**, *alt. dial.* Serbian [srp], 17
- SZJ**, *alt.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18
- Tent Gypsy**, *alt.* Romano-Serbian [rsb], 17
- Tinners Romani**, *dial.* Romani, Balkan [rmn], 15
- Torlakian**, *dial.* Serbian [srp], 17
- Turkish** [tur], 19, 20
- YSL**, *alt.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18
- Yugoslav Sign Language**, *alt.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18
- Yugoslavian Sign Language**, *alt.* Slovenian Sign Language [ysl], 18

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