

Ethnologue: Languages of Spain

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)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Spain 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 67 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Spain. 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. *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 33) 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 34) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 40) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Province and Autonomous Community” (page 49) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Spain and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 50) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 52) 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 53) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 100 unique names are associated with the 67 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 57). 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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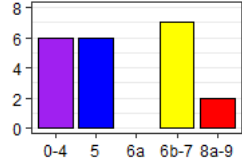
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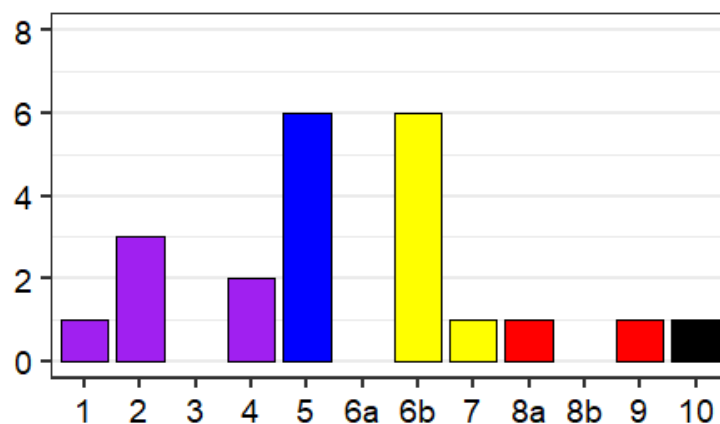
Country Overview

Name of country	Spain												
Other names	Kingdom of Spain												
Population	47,385,000 (2021 census)												
Comments	Under the 1978 constitution all Spanish provinces organized themselves into 19 autonomous communities, including the northwest African cities of Ceuta and Melilla, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands. Only those communities have the constitutional authority to designate official regional languages alongside Spanish.												
Principal language	Spanish												
Literacy rate	98% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	120,000–1,064,000												
International conventions	CDE (1969), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2006), ECRML (2001), FCPNM (1995), ICCPR (1977), ILOCITP (2007), UNCRPD (2007), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Agard 1984, Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Stephens 1976												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Spain is 22. Of these, 21 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 15 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 6 are institutional, 6 are developing, 7 are in trouble, and 2 are dying. Also listed are 45 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data for Spain</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	6	5	6	6a	7	6b-7	7	8a-9	2
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	6												
5	6												
6a	7												
6b-7	7												
8a-9	2												

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 Spain 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 40) 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 Spain. 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 Spain 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 Spain 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 34) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	4.8	4.8%	42,000,000	81.80705	81.80705%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	9.5	14.3%	6,030,000	11.74515	93.55220%
100,000 to 999,999	9	42.9	57.1%	3,172,000	6.17838	99.73058%
10,000 to 99,999	3	14.3	71.4%	112,000	0.21815	99.94873%
1,000 to 9,999	4	19.0	90.5%	25,820	0.05029	99.99903%
100 to 999	1	4.8	95.2%	500	0.00097	100.00000%
0	1	4.8	100.0%		0.00000	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	21	100.0		51,340,320	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Spain 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 40) 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 Spain. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	1	4.8	4.8%	42,000,000	81.8070	81.8070%	42,000,000	42,000,000
2	3	14.3	19.0%	6,661,000	12.9742	94.7813%	2,220,333	2,320,000
4	2	9.5	28.6%	654,000	1.2739	96.0551%	327,000	327,000
5	6	28.6	57.1%	1,484,600	2.8917	98.9468%	247,433	156,500
6b	6	28.6	85.7%	340,220	0.6627	99.6095%	56,703	10,215
7	1	4.8	90.5%	200,000	0.3896	99.9990%	200,000	200,000
8a	1	4.8	95.2%	500	0.0010	100.0000%	500	500
9	1	4.8	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	21	100.0		51,340,320	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 7 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>
Afro-Asiatic	1	4.8	870,000	1.7	870,000	870,000
Indo-European	12	57.1	49,491,820	96.4	4,124,318	225,500
Language isolate	1	4.8	631,000	1.2	631,000	631,000
Mixed language	2	9.5	40,500	0.1	20,250	20,250
Sign language	3	14.3	78,000	0.2	26,000	12,000
Sino-Tibetan	1	4.8	229,000	0.4	229,000	229,000
Unclassified	1	4.8		0.0		
<i>Totals</i>	21	100.0	51,340,320	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Albanian, Tosk [als]. Autonym: Shqip. *Users*: 4,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk. *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*: Fully developed. *NT*: 1827–2007. *Writing*: Elbasan script, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq]. *Users*: 64,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *NT*: 1965. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria. Also established in: Egypt. Unestablished in: Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sudan, Tunisia, United States.

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz]. *Users*: 4,140 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *NT*: 1932. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Egypt. Also established in: United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 9,630 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary]. *Users*: 870,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality.

Location: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialects*: Jebli, Rabat-Casablanca Arabic, Tangier. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; articles and numerals before noun heads; question word initial; prefixes 3. suffixes 4; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject, object-obligatory; CCVCC; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932–2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Morocco, Western Sahara. Also established in: Egypt. Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Italy, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb]. *Users*: 2,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality.

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

Aragonese [arg] (Altoaragonés, Aragoieraz, Aragonais, Aragonès, Fabla, Fabla Aragonesa, High Aragonese, Navarroaragonés, Patués). Autonym: Aragonés. *Users*: 25,600 (Reyes et al 2017), all users. L1 users: 8,430 (Reyes et al 2017). No monolinguals (2017). Ethnic population: 1,550,000 (2019 census). *Location*: Aragon autonomous community: Huesca and Zaragoza provinces; Pyrenean (north border), Navarra (west border); north of Montsó (east). Ansó, Berdún, Chaca, Chasa, and Echo towns (Western Aragonese dialect); Bielsa, Biescas, Broto, L’Ainsa, Panticosa, Torla, and Yebra (Central Aragonese dialect); Benás (Benasque, Benasc, Patués), Bisagorri, Campo, Estadilla, Graus, Perarruga, and Plan (Eastern Aragonese dialect); Agüero, Alquezra, Almudébar, Angüés, Ayerbe, Balbastro, Bolea, Labata, Lierta, Nabal, Nozito, Pertusa, Rasal, and Uesca (Southern Aragonese). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Pyrenean-Mozarabic, Pyrenean. *Dialects*: Western Aragonese (Ansotano, Cheso), Central Aragonese (Belsetán, Bergotés, Panticuto, Tensino), Eastern Aragonese (Benasqués, Chistabín, Fovano, Grausino, Ribagorzano), Southern Aragonese (Ayerbense, Semontanés). Different from Spanish local variety (also called Aragonese influenced by High Aragonese). Eastern Aragonese transitional to Catalan [cat]. Reportedly, similarities to Catalan and Occitan [oci]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults, few children (Salminen 2007). Most also use Spanish [spa] (Reyes et al 2017). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Nearly 100%. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Vital (0.60). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Aragonese Speakers’ League (Ligallo de Fablans de l’Aragonés) in Zaragoza; Council of the Aragonese Language (Consello d’a Fabla Aragonesa)

in Uesca. 6 organizations or more of L1 speakers working in the language. Written language based on Central and Eastern Aragonese. Christian. *Map*: 33.

Aranés [oci] (Aranais, Aranese, Aranés Occitán, Gascon Aranese, “Gascón” *pej.*). Autonym: Lenga d’oc, Lengo d’o. *Users*: 7,060 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 2,790 in Spain (Generalitat Cataluña 2019). L2 users: 4,270 (Generalitat Cataluña 2019). Ethnic population: 3,680 (Generalitat Cataluña 2019). *Location*: Catalonia autonomous region: Aran valley, northwest corner of Lleida province, Garona river headwaters, Pyrenees mountains. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia (2010, Occitan Act, Autonomous Community of Catalonia Parliament, 22 September), Official in Autonomous Community of Catalonia (four provinces), and language of identity in part of Lleida province. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Oc. *Dialects*: Baish Aranés, Mijaranés Aranés, Naut Aranés. *Lg Use*: All domains, including school and government. Some of all ages. 75% of speech community speak it, 87% of youth read it, 90% of youth are passive users (understand it). Also use Catalan [cat]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Catalan [cat]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 51%. Literacy rate in L2: Nearly 100% in Spanish [spa], 50% in Catalan [cat]. The Center of Linguistic Normalization is dedicated to promotion of its use. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Influenced by Catalan [cat] and Spanish [spa] more than French [fra]. Official language within the valley. Spelling standardized. *Map*: 33 (as Gascon, Aranese). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270). Also indigenous in: France (Occitan), Italy (Occitan). Also established in: Monaco (Occitan).

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 12,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *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). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 21 other countries and unestablished in 13 more.

Asturian [ast] (Astur-Leonese, Asturian-Leonese, Asturiano, Asturleonese). Autonym: Asturianu, Bable. *Users*: 699,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 251,000 in Spain (Academia Asturiana 2017). L2 users: 448,000 (Academia Asturiana 2017). Ethnic population: 966,000 (2021 census). *Location*: Asturias, Castille and Leon autonomous communities. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Asturo-Leonese. *Dialects*: Leonese (Lleones), Western Asturian, Central Asturian (Bable), Eastern Asturian, Montañes, Pasiegan (Pasiego, Pasiegu). As different from Spanish [spa] as Galician [glg] or Catalan [cat]; more different than Murcian and Andalusian dialects. About 80% intelligibility with Spanish (1989 R. Hall) enough to cause disruption of communicative ability (1992 T. Erickson). The Vaqueiros ethnic group speaks Western Asturian. Functional intelligibility among the 3 dialects. Reportedly similar to Mirandés [mwl] in Portugal. Leonese may be a separate language. Central Asturian is considered the model, and has the most speakers. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children learn the language in Asturias; in other regions speakers are mostly elderly

(Salminen 2007). Also use Spanish [*spa*]. *Lg Dev*: Leonese associations promote their language variety. Taught in most primary and secondary schools in early grades and as subject thereafter. By 2018, 55% of primary and 20% of secondary students were opting to study Asturian.. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: About 43% immigrated into the region from the south since the 1950s, and have not absorbed Asturian culture or language. There is literature, both popular and literary, since the 17th century; poetry, traditional ballads, and chivalric novels of oral tradition. The Academy of the Asturian Language formed in 1981 to revive the academy of the 18th century. Western Asturian may need orthography adaptation. Montañés is a Spanish dialect with Asturian influence. *Map*: 33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 709,000 (as L1: 261,000; as L2: 448,000). Also indigenous in: Portugal.

Basque [*eus*] (Euska, Euskara, Euskerie, Vasco, “Vascuense” *pej.*). Autonym: Euskera. *Users*: 987,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 631,000 in Spain (Gobierno Vasco 2016). L2 users: 356,000 (2017). Ethnic population: 2,620,000 (2021 census). 25% born outside Basque territory, 40% in territory born to Basque parents. 4,400,000 in Spain have Basque surname; 19% live in Basque country. *Location*: País Vasco autonomous community: Alava, Bizkaia, and Gipuzkoa provinces; Navarra province. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Basque Country Autonomous Community (1979, Basque Country Autonomous Community Act 3, 1979, Article 6.1), Official in four Spain provinces: Guipuzcoa, Alava, Vizcaya, Navarra. *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Middle Basque (Gipuzkera, Gipuzkoan, Guipuzcoan, Guipuzcoano), South High Navarrese (Alto Navarro Meridional, Hegoaldeko goi nafarrera, High Navarrese, Upper Navarran), Western Basque (Biscayan, Mendebaldeko euskalkia, Vizcaino), Eastern Navarrese (Ekialdeko nafarrera, Roncalese), Alavan (Arabar euskalkia). Some inherent intelligibility among regional varieties except Souletin. Regional varieties sometimes preferred for oral use, but strong desire for Batua unified standard. The Alavan, Eastern Navarrese and South High Navarrese dialects are all extinct (2015 B. Garaio). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word initial; verb affix gender agreement obligatory; prefix marks causative; comparative shown lexically; case-marking (12 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense; 24 consonants, 5 vowels, 6 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [*spa*]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in most primary and secondary schools. Government survey co-published by governments of 4 Spain provinces and 3 France provinces in Basque territory says 94.4% of students studied Basque in 2017. Fully developed. Bible: 1865–1998. *DLS*: Vital (0.82). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Euskadi’ is name of Basque region, not the language. Christian. *Map*: 33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000). Also indigenous in: France. Also established in: Philippines, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Mexico.

Belarusian [*bel*]. *Users*: 5,660 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 37

consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1973–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Belarus. Also established in: Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 19,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–2016. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, India. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Bosnian [bos]. *Users*: 1,190 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; pitch stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2013–2021. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro. Also established in: Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United States.

Bulgarian [bul]. *Users*: 117,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); vestiges of dual number; definite article affix; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; comparatives; 35 consonants, 6 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1864–1923. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 19th century, experimental usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1

(National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Turkey. Also established in: Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Caló [rmq] (Caló Romani, Gitano, Hispanoromani, Iberian Romani, Romanó). Autonym: Caló. *Users*: 40,000 in Spain. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Mixed language, Iberian-Romani. *Dialects*: Spanish Caló, Portuguese Calão (Calão, Lusitano-Romani), Catalanian Caló, Brazilian Calão. A Roma language very different from other Romani languages. A cryptological variety of Spanish [spa] (1995 I. Hancock). Regional dialects have Iberian base of Caló, where boundary between Spanish and Portuguese [por] is not distinct. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *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 portions: 1837–1872. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Movement to revive inflected Spanish Romani; book printed in it (Hancock 1990b). Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000. Also established in: Brazil, Colombia, France, Portugal.

Catalan [cat] (Catalan-Valencian-Balear, Catalanian, Catalán, Valencian). Autonym: Català. *Users*: 8,810,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 3,710,000 in Spain (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 5,100,000 (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 11,800,000 (2021 census). *Location*: Aragon, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, and Valencia autonomous communities; Murcia autonomous community: Carche region. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (1979, Autonomy Act, No. 4, Article 3(2,5)). Statutory provincial language in Valencia Autonomous Community (1982, Autonomy Act, No. 9, Article 7), called Valencian in local laws. Statutory provincial language in Aragon Autonomous Community (1982, Autonomy Act, No. 8, Article 7), called LAPAO (Eastern Aragonese) in local laws. Statutory provincial language in Balearic Islands (1983, Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands, No. 2, Article 3(3)). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, East Iberian. *Dialects*: Catalan-Rousillonese (Northern Catalan), Valencian (Valenciano, Valencià), Balearic (Balear, Eivissenc, Insular Catalan, Mallorqui, Menorqui, Menorquin), Central Catalan, Northwestern Catalan (Aiguavivan, Eastern Aragonese, Lleidatà, Pallarese, Ribagorçan). Standardized variety is a literary composite of several dialects and written form is most similar to Barcelona speech. Pallarese and Ribagorçan dialects less similar to standard Catalan. Benasquese and Aiguavivan people live in isolated valleys and have distinct phonology from their neighbors. Tortosin may be more similar to Valencian. Central Catalan has 90% to 95% inherent intelligibility for speakers of Valencian (1989 R. Hall, Jr.). Lexical similarity: 87% with Italian [ita], 85% with Portuguese [por] and Spanish [spa], 76% with Ladin [lld] and Romansh [roh], 75% with Sardinian [src], 73% with Romanian [ron]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; most attributive adjectives come after noun, numbers and possessives before the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number;

passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use French [*fra*]. Also use Italian [*ita*]. Also use Logudorese Sardinian [*src*]. Also use Occitan [*oci*]. Also use Spanish [*spa*]. Used as L2 by Aranés [*oci*], Catalan Sign Language [*csc*]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 96%. High literacy in Catalan (60%) is recent. Pallarese and Ribigorçan speakers have less education, less contact with the standard, and live in high valleys of the Pyrenees. Some Valencian desire separate literature. Taught in primary and secondary schools in Catalan-speaking areas. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1478–1993. Agency: Institut d'Estudis Catalans (Institute of Catalan Studies), Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua (Royal Academy of the Valencian Language). *DLS*: Thriving (0.84). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Andorra, France. Also established in: Italy. Unestablished in: Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Germany, Mexico, United States, Venezuela.

Catalan Sign Language [*csc*] (CSL, Catalonian Sign Language, LSC, Lengua de Señas Catalana, Lengua de Signos Catalana, Llengua de Signes Catalana, Llenguatge de signes). *Users*: 25,000 (Jarque et al 2019), all users. Estimate for deaf and hearing cited from 2010 Federació de Persones Sordes de Catalunya. L1 users: 12,000 (Jarque et al 2019). Estimate cited from 2010 Federació de Persones Sordes de Catalunya. Total deaf sign signers for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). *Location*: Scattered in Catalonia. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (2006, Basic Law No. 6 of 19 July). Provincially recognized language in Balearic Islands Autonomous Community (1985, Autonomy Act, No. 2, 1985, Article 3(2)). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (2010, Law 17/2010, Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya 5647, 10-6-2010). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Spanish Sign Language [*ssp*] and Valencian Sign Language [*vsv*]. About 70%–80% intelligibility by users of Spanish Sign Language (2014 S. Parkhurst). *Type*: Fingerspelling: One-handed, similar to French Sign Language [*fsl*]. *Lg Use*: Deaf schools, plus many deaf children integrated in hearing schools, with widespread oralist emphasis. Many young adults arrive at deaf associations not knowing how to sign. Deaf who have travelled tend to understand the other sign languages in Spain but use their own. (2017 S. Parkhurst). Some young people, all adults. Some young people, more widespread among deaf adults. Some also use Catalan [*cat*]. Some also use Spanish [*spa*]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2008–2021. Agencies: Direcció General de Política Lingüística (DGPL); Federació de Persones Sordes de Catalunya (FESOCA). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Many sign language classes for hearing people. Materials for learning as L2. Few parents actually learn to sign. (2014 S. Parkhurst). Christian.

Chinese, Mandarin [*cmn*]. *Users*: 229,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. 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 16 other countries and unestablished in 61 more.

Croatian [hrv]. Autonym: Hrvatski. *Users*: 2,840 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 5 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones), stress is connected with tone. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1831–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Croatia, Montenegro. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Sweden, United States.

Czech [ces]. Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 6,950 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 26 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1380–1980. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Danish [dan]. Autonym: Dansk. *Users*: 8,860 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, North, East Scandinavian, Danish-Swedish, Danish-Riksmal, Danish. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (common/neuter); indefinite and definite affix; passives (middle, active, passive); tense; comparatives; 19 consonant and 27 vowel phonemes; pitch accent; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1550–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,612,110 (as L1: 5,608,410; as L2: 3,700). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Denmark, Germany. Also established in: Faroe Islands, Greenland, Sweden. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Dutch [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users*: 64,600 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type*: SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final; gender (common/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (middle, active, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1526–2004. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Belgium, Netherlands. Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Suriname, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

English [eng] (Inglés). Autonym: English. *Users*: 10,825,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 425,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. L2 users: 10,400,000 (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 Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Erromintxela [emx] (Basque Caló, Basque Romani, Caló Vasco, Errominchela). Autonym: Erromintxela. *Users*: 500 in Spain (2009 J. McLaughlin). *Location*: Scattered in País Vasco autonomous community. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Mixed language, Basque-Romani. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000. Indigenous in: France.

Estonian, Standard [ekk]. Autonym: Eesti Keel. *Users*: 2,720 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Finnic. *Type*: SVO; 14 cases: affixes indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark person, number of subject, and agreement (obligatory); genitives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes given and new information; active and passive voice; 4 moods in both voices: indicative, imperative, conditional, oblique; 2 infinitives for all verbs; 4 tenses in both voices and all moods: present, past, perfect, pluperfect; 3 degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, superlative; stress on first syllable; possible secondary stress on third syllable; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1739–1995. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,149,010 (as L1: 1,148,690; as L2: 320).

Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Estonia. Also established in: Australia, Finland. Unestablished in: Canada, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Extremaduran [ext] (Barranquian, Cahtúo, Cahtúö, Extremeño). Autonym: Barranquênhu, Ehtremeñu. *Users*: 200,000 in Spain. 500,000 able to use it, including some monolinguals (1994 T. Erickson). Most use northern dialect. Ethnic population: 1,020,000 (2021 census). *Location*: Castille and Leon autonomous community: southwest Salamanca province; Extremadura autonomous community: northwest Caceres province. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects*: Northern Extremaduran (Artu Ehtremeñu), Central Extremaduran (Meyu Ehtremeñu), Southern Extremaduran (Bahu Ehtremeñu). Related to the eastern dialect of Asturian [ast]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: All domains. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90%. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: 2 orthographies, one Castilian-like, developed early 20th century by the famous poet José María Gabriel y Galán; the other more recent and more phonetic. *Map*: 33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 201,500. Also established in: Portugal (Barranquian).

Fala [fax] (A Fala de Xálima, A Fala do Xãlima, Galaico-Extremaduran). Autonym: Fala, Nosa Fala. *Users*: 8,600 (2018 census). 3,600 live in the language area (2018 census); 5,000 outside, many of whom return each summer (2016 J. Pearson). *Location*: Extremadura autonomous community: Cáceres province, Sierra de Gata region, As Ellas, San Martín de Trebellu, and Valverdi du Fresnu towns, in Val de Xálima (Val du riu Ellas), an isolated valley on the Portugal border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Dialects*: Valvideiru (Chapurreáu), Mañegu, Lagarteiru. Not easily intelligible with surrounding language varieties. Intelligible to speakers of Galician [glg]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except church, and contacts with outsiders. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Nearly 100%. Literature. Periodicals. Grammar. NT: 2015. Agency: Asociación Cultural a Nosa Fala. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Fala speakers do not identify with Galicians and do not want the Fala orthography to be like Galician. *Map*: 33.

Finnish [fin]. Autonym: Suomi. *Users*: 11,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Finnic. *Type*: SVO; mostly postpositions, some prepositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (11 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 17 consonants, 16 vowels, 16 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1642–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Finland, Russian Federation. Also established in: Aland Islands, Estonia, Sweden. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

- French** [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 2,253,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 253,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. L2 users: 2,000,000 (2019). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Aranés [oci], Catalan [cat], Spanish [spa]. *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.
- Galician** [glg] (Galego). Autonym: Galego. *Users*: 2,320,000 in Spain (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 2,570,000 (2021 census). *Location*: Castille and Leon autonomous community: western Leon and Zamora provinces; western Asturias and Galicia autonomous communities. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Galicia Autonomous Community (1981, Autonomy Statute, Act 1 of 6 April, Article 5). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Dialects*: Galician is reportedly between Portuguese [por] and Spanish [spa], but is more similar to Portuguese, which has about 85% intelligibility (1989 R. Hall). Many dialects. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Academy of the Galician Language. Decades of development as literary language, including poetry and essays for all levels of education. Taught in primary and secondary schools in Galician-speaking areas. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989–1992. *DLS*: Vital (0.79). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Growing sense of ethnic identity. *Map*: 33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,127,900. Also indigenous in: Portugal. Also established in: Argentina. Unestablished in: Uruguay.
- Georgian** [kat]. *Users*: 20,400 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kartvelian, Georgian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; 27 consonants, 5 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; long consonant clusters. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1743–2021. *Writing*: Braille script. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Georgia, Turkey. Also established in: Azerbaijan, Iran. Unestablished in: Armenia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.
- German, Standard** [deu] (Alemán, Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 639,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 116,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. L2 users: 523,000 (2019 Eurostat). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German,

German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg 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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 5,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Guanche [gnc]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 17th century (2011 M. Kossmann). *Location*: Canary Islands. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still.

Hungarian [hun]. Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 10,600 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Icelandic [isl]. Autonym: íslenska. *Users*: 1,430 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, North, West Scandinavian. *Type*:

SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article suffix; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, passive, middle); comparatives; 20 consonants, 8 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1584–1981. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 329,150 (as L1: 328,740; as L2: 410). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iceland. Unestablished in: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, United States.

Indonesian [ind]. Autonym: Bahasa Indonesia. *Users*: 1,970 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial, but quantifiers before noun; 3 noun classifiers; no articles; aspect; 19 consonants, 6 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; 2 social registers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1974–2000. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Indonesia. Also established in: East Timor. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong, China–Taiwan, Germany, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Sweden, United States.

Italian [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 256,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Catalan [cat]. *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.

Japanese [jpn]. *Users*: 6,160 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Japonic. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper noun precedes noun head; adverb precedes verb; sentence final question particle; no articles; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants, 5 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; pitch-accentuation pattern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Japan. Also established in: Australia, China–Taiwan, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Guam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

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

Kazakh [kaz]. *Users*: 2,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 18 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1820–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Iran, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 4,160 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr]. Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 1,320 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Georgia, Lebanon, Turkmenistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland,

Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Latvian, Standard [lvs]. Autonym: Latviešu valoda, Latviski. *Users*: 5,040 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Baltic, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 26 consonants, 11 vowels, 10 diphthongs; tonal (3 tones: even, falling, broken); stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1689–1995. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,005,550 (as L1: 1,554,520; as L2: 451,030). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Latvia. Unestablished in: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Lithuanian [lit]. Autonym: Lietuviškai, Lietuvių kalba. *Users*: 15,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Baltic, Eastern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1735–1998. *Writing*: Latin script. Latin script, Fraktur variant, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Lithuania. Also established in: Poland. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Mercheros [quq]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: 150,000 (Armstrong 2003). Speaker populations unknown; the speech form is a sociolect jargon acquired as an adult L2 for identity purposes, also adopted by prisoners. *Location*: Scattered, throughout the north of Spain, also many reported in Torrente and Valencia. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Blended language of urban ex-nomadic groups, used as acquired L2 for identity. All shifted to Spanish [spa]. The Merchero speech form is actually the L2, acquired as adults for identity purposes (Rugrand and Valero 2021). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Contains elements of Caló [rmq] and Germania argot. Used to be tinsmiths. Not Roma.

Nepali [npi]. *Users*: 5,480 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, Eastern Pahari. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 11 noun classes or genders; no articles; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 5 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (4 cases); verbal affixation marks person, number and gender of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 29 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1914–2004. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bhutan, India, Nepal. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway,

Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Polish [pol]. *Users*: 51,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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, Serbia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Portuguese [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 197,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Location*: Castille and Leon autonomous community, Extremadura autonomous community. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Portugal. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 39 more.

Punjabi, Western [pnb]. *Users*: 29,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi, Western Panjabi. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 15 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. NT: 1819–1931. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage, also called Shahmukhi. Khojki script. Lahnda (Landa) script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 66,715,480. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Libya, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Romani, Vlax [rmy]. Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 1,000 in Spain (2000). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialect*: Kalderash. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *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 18 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 657,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*:

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

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 78,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished.

Class: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 29 more.

Serbian [srp]. *Users*: 3,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished.

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

Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Slovak [slk]. Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 5,760 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *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. *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, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Slovene [slv]. Autonym: Slovenski jezik, Slovenščina. *Users*: 1,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); dual number; no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (in some dialects); free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1584–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia. Also established in: Croatia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Serbia, United Kingdom, United States.

Spanish [spa] (Castilian). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 46,590,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 42,000,000 in Spain (2022). L2 users: 4,590,000 (2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1978, Constitution, Article 3(1)), recognized statutory language in all autonomous cities and communities under various local laws. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects*: Andalusian (Andalusí, Andaluz, Andalusí), Aragonese, Murcian, Navarrese, Castilian (Castellano), Canary Islands Spanish (Isleño), Silbo Gomero, Latin American Spanish. Lexical similarity: 89% with Portuguese [por], 85% with Catalan [cat], 82% with Italian [ita], 76% with Sardinian [src], 75% with French [fra], 74% with Ladin [lld] and Romansh [roh], 71% with Romanian [ron]. *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 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 all tertiary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1553–2012. *DLS*: Thriving (0.96). *Writing*: Braille script.

Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* The Aragonese dialect of Spanish is different from Aragonese language [arg]. Christian. *Map:* 33. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Also indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Spanish Sign Language [ssp] (LSE, Lengua de Señas Española, Lengua de Signos Española, Mímica). *Users:* 60,000 (2019). Deaf sign language users, total for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). Based on these numbers and proportions of total population in various regions in Spain, estimated 45,000–75,000 for LSE. *Location:* Scattered, except in Catalonia and Valencia autonomous communities. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2007, Law 27/2007, Official language of deaf community). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects:* None known. Significant regional variation but with only minor difficulties in intercommunication. About 70–80% intelligibility by users of Catalan Sign Language [csc] and 80% intelligibility by users of Valencian Sign Language [vsv]. There may have been some early influence from French Sign Language [fsl]. (2014 S. Parkhurst). Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type:* One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use:* Deaf schools, plus many deaf children integrated in hearing schools, with widespread oralist emphasis. Many young adults arrive at deaf associations not knowing how to sign. Deaf who have travelled tend to understand the other sign languages in Spain but use their own. (2017 S. Parkhurst). Some young people, all adults. Some young people, more widespread among deaf adults. Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2007–2021. Agency: National Confederation of Deaf People (CNSE). *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Other:* Many sign language classes for hearing people. Materials for learning as L2. Few parents actually learn to sign. (2014 S. Parkhurst). Christian.

Swedish [swe]. Autonym: Svenska. *Users:* 19,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, North, East Scandinavian, Danish-Swedish, Swedish. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (common, neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (active, middle, passive); comparatives; 19 consonant and 17 vowel phonemes; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1541–1999. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1917. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Aland Islands, Finland, Sweden. Also established in: Denmark. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Tagalog [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users:* 37,200 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Type:* Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage.

Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Thai [tha]. *Users*: 2,220 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished.

Class: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; comparatives; 20 consonants, 18 vowels, 14 diphthongs, 3 triphthongs; tonal (5 phonemic tones: 3 level, 2 contour). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1883–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Turkish [tur]. *Autonym*: Türkçe. *Users*: 4,760 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality.

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

Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 111,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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, Serbia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

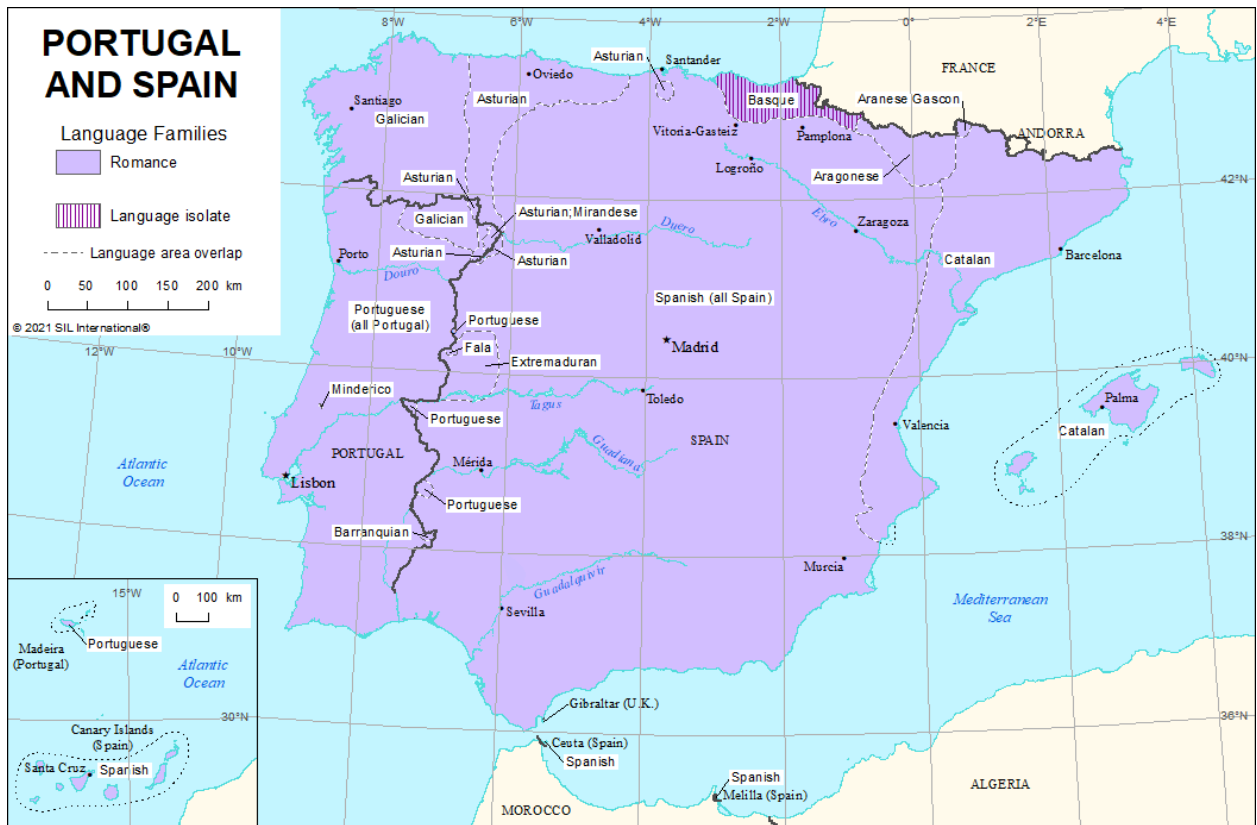
Urdu [urd]. *Users*: 64,300 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postposition; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; direct and oblique cases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 35 consonants, 21 vowels; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1843–1998. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bihari), Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Nepal, South Africa. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Valencian Sign Language [vsv] (LSCV, LSPV, LSV, Lengua de Signos Valenciana, Llengua de Signes Valenciana, Llengua de Signes en la Comunitat Valenciana, Llengua de signes del País Valencià). *Users*: 6,000 (2014). Deaf sign language users, total for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). Based on these numbers and proportions of total population in various regions in Spain, estimated 6,000–10,000 for LSV. *Location*: Scattered in Valencia. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Valencia (2006, Law 1-2006, Autonomy Statute of Valencia, Article 13(4)). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Catalan Sign Language [csc] and Spanish Sign Language [ssp]. Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Deaf schools, plus many deaf children integrated in hearing schools, with widespread oralist emphasis. Many young adults arrive at deaf associations not knowing how to sign. Deaf who have travelled tend to understand the other sign languages in Spain but use their own (2017 S. Parkhurst). Some young people, all adults. Some young people, more widespread among deaf adults. Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Federación de Personas Sordas de la Comunidad Valenciana (FESORD). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Many sign language classes for hearing people. Materials for learning as L2. Few parents actually learn to sign. (2014 S. Parkhurst). Christian.

Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 2,350 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles;

passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Spain 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

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 42,000,000 in Spain (2022). 46,590,000 in Spain, all users. L2 users: 4,590,000 (2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1978, Constitution, Article 3(1)), recognized statutory language in all autonomous cities and communities under various local laws. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Catalan [[cat](#)] *Users:* 3,710,000 in Spain (European Commission 2012). 8,810,000 in Spain, all users. L2 users: 5,100,000 (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 11,800,000 (2021 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (1979, Autonomy Act, No. 4, Article 3(2,5)). Statutory provincial language in Valencia Autonomous Community (1982, Autonomy Act, No. 9, Article 7), called Valencian in local laws. Statutory provincial language in Aragon Autonomous Community (1982, Autonomy Act, No. 8, Article 7), called LAPAO (Eastern Aragonese) in local laws. Statutory provincial language in Balearic Islands (1983, Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands, No. 2, Article 3(3)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Galician [[glg](#)] *Users:* 2,320,000 in Spain (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 2,570,000 (2021 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Galicia Autonomous Community (1981, Autonomy Statute, Act 1 of 6 April, Article 5). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,127,900.

100,000 to 999,999

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [[ary](#)] *Users:* 870,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

Romanian [[ron](#)] *Users:* 657,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Basque [[eus](#)] *Users:* 631,000 in Spain (Gobierno Vasco 2016). 987,000 in Spain, all users. L2

users: 356,000 (2017). Ethnic population: 2,620,000 (2021 census). 25% born outside Basque territory, 40% in territory born to Basque parents. 4,400,000 in Spain have Basque surname; 19% live in Basque country. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Basque Country Autonomous Community (1979, Basque Country Autonomous Community Act 3, 1979, Article 6.1), Official in four Spain provinces: Guipuzcoa, Alava, Vizcaya, Navarra. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000).

English [eng] *Users*: 425,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. 10,825,000 in Spain, all users. L2 users: 10,400,000 (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).

Italian [ita] *Users*: 256,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

French [fra] *Users*: 253,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. 2,253,000 in Spain, all users. L2 users: 2,000,000 (2019). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Asturian [ast] *Users*: 251,000 in Spain (Academia Asturiana 2017). 699,000 in Spain, all users. L2 users: 448,000 (Academia Asturiana 2017). Ethnic population: 966,000 (2021 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 709,000 (as L1: 261,000; as L2: 448,000).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 229,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Extremaduran [ext] *Users*: 200,000 in Spain. 500,000 able to use it, including some monolinguals (1994 T. Erickson). Most use northern dialect. Ethnic population: 1,020,000 (2021 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 201,500.

Portuguese [por] *Users*: 197,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Bulgarian [bul] *Users*: 117,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

German, Standard [deu] *Users*: 116,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. 639,000 in Spain, all users. L2 users: 523,000 (2019 Eurostat). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users*: 111,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Russian [rus] *Users:* 78,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users:* 64,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality.

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

Dutch [nld] *Users:* 64,600 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 64,300 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Spanish Sign Language [ssp] *Users:* 60,000 (2019). Deaf sign language users, total for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). Based on these numbers and proportions of total population in various regions in Spain, estimated 45,000–75,000 for LSE. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2007, Law 27/2007, Official language of deaf community).

Polish [pol] *Users:* 51,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

Caló [rmq] *Users:* 40,000 in Spain. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460,000.

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 37,200 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

Punjabi, Western [pnb] *Users:* 29,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 66,715,480.

Georgian [kat] *Users:* 20,400 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

Swedish [swe] *Users:* 19,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400).

Bengali [ben] *Users:* 19,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Lithuanian [lit] *Users:* 15,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040).

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 12,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

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

Catalan Sign Language [csc] *Users:* 12,000 (Jarque et al 2019). Estimate cited from 2010 Federació de Persones Sordes de Catalunya. Total deaf sign signers for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). 25,000 (Jarque et al 2019), all users. Estimate for deaf and hearing cited from 2010 Federació de Persones Sordes de Catalunya. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (2006, Basic Law No. 6 of 19 July). Provincially recognized language in Balearic Islands Autonomous Community (1985, Autonomy Act, No. 2, 1985, Article 3(2)). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (2010, Law 17/2010, Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya 5647, 10-6-2010).

Finnish [fin] *Users:* 11,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700).

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 10,600 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

1,000 to 9,999

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 9,630 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Danish [dan] *Users:* 8,860 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,612,110 (as L1: 5,608,410; as L2: 3,700).

Fala [fax] *Users:* 8,600 (2018 census). 3,600 live in the language area (2018 census); 5,000 outside, many of whom return each summer (2016 J. Pearson). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Aragonese [arg] *Users:* 8,430 (Reyes et al 2017). 25,600 (Reyes et al 2017), all users. No monolinguals (2017). Ethnic population: 1,550,000 (2019 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Czech [ces] *Users:* 6,950 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Japanese [jpn] *Users:* 6,160 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

Valencian Sign Language [vsv] *Users:* 6,000 (2014). Deaf sign language users, total for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). Based on these numbers and proportions of total population in various regions in Spain, estimated 6,000–10,000 for LSV. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Valencia (2006, Law 1-2006, Autonomy Statute of Valencia, Article 13(4)).

Slovak [slk] *Users:* 5,760 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

Belarusian [bel] *Users:* 5,660 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Nepali [npi] *Users:* 5,480 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 5,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Latvian, Standard [lvs] *Users:* 5,040 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,005,550 (as L1: 1,554,520; as L2: 451,030).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 4,760 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 4,160 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users:* 4,140 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

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

Albanian, Tosk [als] *Users:* 4,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 3,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Kabuverdianu [kea] *Users:* 3,100 in Spain (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status:*

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

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb] *Users:* 2,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:*

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

Kazakh [kaz] *Users:* 2,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Croatian [hrv] *Users:* 2,840 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 6,758,610 (as L1: 5,474,510; as L2: 1,284,100).

Aranés [oci] *Users:* 2,790 in Spain (Generalitat Catalu na 2019). 7,060 in Spain, all users. L2

users: 4,270 (Generalitat Catalu na 2019). Ethnic population: 3,680 (Generalitat Catalu na 2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia (2010, Occitan Act, Autonomous Community of Catalonia Parliament, 22 September), Official in Autonomous Community of Catalonia (four provinces), and language of identity in part of Lleida province. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270).

- Estonian, Standard** [ekk] *Users:* 2,720 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,149,010 (as L1: 1,148,690; as L2: 320).
- Vietnamese** [vie] *Users:* 2,350 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).
- Thai** [tha] *Users:* 2,220 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).
- Indonesian** [ind] *Users:* 1,970 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).
- Slovene** [slv] *Users:* 1,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).
- Icelandic** [isl] *Users:* 1,430 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 329,150 (as L1: 328,740; as L2: 410).
- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr] *Users:* 1,320 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).
- Bosnian** [bos] *Users:* 1,190 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).
- Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 1,000 in Spain (2000). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

100 to 999

- Erromintxela** [emx] *Users:* 500 in Spain (2009 J. McLaughlin). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

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- Guanche** [gnc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 17th century (2011 M. Kossmann). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).
- Mercheros** [quq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: 150,000 (Armstrong 2003). Speaker populations unknown; the speech form is a sociolect jargon acquired as an adult L2 for identity purposes, also adopted by prisoners. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Spain 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)

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 46,590,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 42,000,000 in Spain (2022). L2 users: 4,590,000 (2022). *Status*: Statutory national language (1978, Constitution, Article 3(1)), recognized statutory language in all autonomous cities and communities under various local laws. *Lg Use*: Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). Some also use French [[fra](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *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).

2 (Provincial)

Basque [[eus](#)] *Users*: 987,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 631,000 in Spain (Gobierno Vasco 2016). L2 users: 356,000 (2017). Ethnic population: 2,620,000 (2021 census). 25% born outside Basque territory, 40% in territory born to Basque parents. 4,400,000 in Spain have Basque surname; 19% live in Basque country. *Status*: Statutory provincial language in Basque Country Autonomous Community (1979, Basque Country Autonomous Community Act 3, 1979, Article 6.1), Official in four Spain provinces: Guipuzcoa, Alava, Vizcaya, Navarra. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1865–1998. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000).

Catalan [[cat](#)] *Users*: 8,810,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 3,710,000 in Spain (European Commission 2012). L2 users: 5,100,000 (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 11,800,000 (2021 census). *Status*: Statutory provincial language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (1979, Autonomy Act, No. 4, Article 3(2,5)). Statutory provincial language in Valencia Autonomous Community (1982, Autonomy Act, No. 9, Article 7), called Valencian in local laws. Statutory provincial language in Aragon Autonomous Community (1982, Autonomy Act, No. 8, Article 7), called LAPAO (Eastern Aragonese) in local laws. Statutory provincial language in Balearic Islands (1983, Statute of Autonomy of the Balearic Islands, No. 2, Article 3(3)). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Italian [[ita](#)]. Also use Logudorese Sardinian [[src](#)]. Also use Occitan [[oci](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Aranés [[oci](#)], Catalan Sign Language [[csc](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1478–1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,298,670 (as L1: 4,197,110; as L2: 5,101,560).

Galician [[glg](#)] *Users*: 2,320,000 in Spain (European Commission 2012). Ethnic population: 2,570,000 (2021 census). *Status*: Statutory provincial language in Galicia Autonomous Community (1981, Autonomy Statute, Act 1 of 6 April, Article 5). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989–1992. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,127,900.

4 (Educational)

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 229,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 10,825,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 425,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. L2 users: 10,400,000 (European Commission 2012). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Spanish [[spa](#)]. *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).

5 (Developing)

Caló [[rmq](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in Spain. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1837–1872. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000.

Fala [[fax](#)] *Users*: 8,600 (2018 census). 3,600 live in the language area (2018 census); 5,000 outside, many of whom return each summer (2016 J. Pearson). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except church, and contacts with outsiders. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Grammar. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [[ary](#)] *Users*: 870,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 2,253,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 253,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. L2 users: 2,000,000 (2019). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Aranés [[oci](#)], Catalan [[cat](#)], Spanish [[spa](#)]. *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*: 639,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 116,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. L2 users: 523,000 (2019 Eurostat). *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).

Portuguese [por] *Users*: 197,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

6b (Threatened)

Aragonese [arg] *Users*: 25,600 (Reyes et al 2017), all users. L1 users: 8,430 (Reyes et al 2017). No monolinguals (2017). Ethnic population: 1,550,000 (2019 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults, few children (Salminen 2007). Most also use Spanish [spa] (Reyes et al 2017). *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script.

Aranés [oci] *Users*: 7,060 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 2,790 in Spain (Generalitat Catalu na 2019). L2 users: 4,270 (Generalitat Catalu na 2019). Ethnic population: 3,680 (Generalitat Catalu na 2019). *Status*: Provincially recognized language in Catalonia (2010, Occitan Act, Autonomous Community of Catalonia Parliament, 22 September), Official in Autonomous Community of Catalonia (four provinces), and language of identity in part of Lleida province. *Lg Use*: All domains, including school and government. Some of all ages. 75% of speech community speak it, 87% of youth read it, 90% of youth are passive users (understand it). Also use Catalan [cat]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Catalan [cat]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,111,560 (as L1: 1,107,290; as L2: 4,270).

Asturian [ast] *Users*: 699,000 in Spain, all users. L1 users: 251,000 in Spain (Academia Asturiana 2017). L2 users: 448,000 (Academia Asturiana 2017). Ethnic population: 966,000 (2021 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children learn the language in Asturias; in other regions speakers are mostly elderly (Salminen 2007). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 709,000 (as L1: 261,000; as L2: 448,000).

Catalan Sign Language [csc] *Users*: 25,000 (Jarque et al 2019), all users. Estimate for deaf and hearing cited from 2010 Federaci  de Persones Sordes de Catalunya. L1 users: 12,000 (Jarque et al 2019). Estimate cited from 2010 Federaci  de Persones Sordes de Catalunya. Total deaf sign signers for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). *Status*: Provincially recognized language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (2006, Basic Law No. 6 of 19 July). Provincially recognized language in Balearic Islands Autonomous Community (1985, Autonomy Act, No. 2, 1985, Article 3(2)). Provincially recognized language in Catalonia Autonomous Community (2010, Law 17/2010, Diari Oficial de la Generalitat de Catalunya 5647, 10-6-2010). *Lg Use*: Deaf schools, plus many deaf children integrated in hearing schools, with widespread oralist emphasis. Many young adults arrive at deaf associations not knowing how to sign. Deaf who

have travelled tend to understand the other sign languages in Spain but use their own. (2017 S. Parkhurst). Some young people, all adults. Some young people, more widespread among deaf adults. Some also use Catalan [cat]. Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2008–2021.

Spanish Sign Language [ssp] *Users*: 60,000 (2019). Deaf sign language users, total for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). Based on these numbers and proportions of total population in various regions in Spain, estimated 45,000–75,000 for LSE. *Status*: Recognized language (2007, Law 27/2007, Official language of deaf community). *Lg Use*: Deaf schools, plus many deaf children integrated in hearing schools, with widespread oralist emphasis. Many young adults arrive at deaf associations not knowing how to sign. Deaf who have travelled tend to understand the other sign languages in Spain but use their own. (2017 S. Parkhurst). Some young people, all adults. Some young people, more widespread among deaf adults. Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2007–2021.

Valencian Sign Language [vsv] *Users*: 6,000 (2014). Deaf sign language users, total for all three sign languages in Spain: 60,000–80,000 (2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadística), 100,000 (2019 EUD). Based on these numbers and proportions of total population in various regions in Spain, estimated 6,000–10,000 for LSV. *Status*: Provincially recognized language in Valencia (2006, Law 1-2006, Autonomy Statute of Valencia, Article 13(4)). *Lg Use*: Deaf schools, plus many deaf children integrated in hearing schools, with widespread oralist emphasis. Many young adults arrive at deaf associations not knowing how to sign. Deaf who have travelled tend to understand the other sign languages in Spain but use their own (2017 S. Parkhurst). Some young people, all adults. Some young people, more widespread among deaf adults. Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar.

7 (Shifting)

Extremaduran [ext] *Users*: 200,000 in Spain. 500,000 able to use it, including some monolinguals (1994 T. Erickson). Most use northern dialect. Ethnic population: 1,020,000 (2021 census). *Lg Use*: All domains. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 201,500.

8a (Moribund)

Erromintxela [emx] *Users*: 500 in Spain (2009 J. McLaughlin). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000.

9 (Dormant)

Mercheros [quq] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: 150,000 (Armstrong 2003). Speaker populations unknown; the speech form is a sociolect jargon acquired as an adult L2 for identity purposes, also adopted by prisoners. *Lg Use*: Blended language of urban ex-

nomadic groups, used as acquired L2 for identity. All shifted to Spanish [spa]. The Merchero speech form is actually the L2, acquired as adults for identity purposes (Rugrand and Valero 2021).

10 (Extinct)

Guanche [gnc] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 17th century (2011 M. Kossmann). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

Unestablished

Albanian, Tosk [als] *Users*: 4,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Elbasan script, no longer in use. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users*: 64,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz] *Users*: 4,140 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users*: 9,630 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb] *Users*: 2,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, informal use on social media (Akin 2014). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,709,890.

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users*: 12,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Belarusian [bel] *Users*: 5,660 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Bengali [ben] *Users*: 19,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Bosnian [bos] *Users*: 1,190 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Bulgarian [bul] *Users:* 117,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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:* 2,840 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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:* 6,950 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Danish [dan] *Users:* 8,860 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,612,110 (as L1: 5,608,410; as L2: 3,700).

Dutch [nld] *Users:* 64,600 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

Estonian, Standard [ekk] *Users:* 2,720 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,149,010 (as L1: 1,148,690; as L2: 320).

Finnish [fin] *Users:* 11,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700).

Georgian [kat] *Users:* 20,400 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 5,100 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 10,600 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Icelandic [isl] *Users:* 1,430 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 329,150 (as L1: 328,740; as L2: 410).

Indonesian [ind] *Users:* 1,970 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

Italian [ita] *Users:* 256,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by

Catalan [cat]. *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).

Japanese [jpn] *Users*: 6,160 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

Kabuverdianu [kea] *Users*: 3,100 in Spain (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use*: Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

Kazakh [kaz] *Users*: 2,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Korean [kor] *Users*: 4,160 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users*: 1,320 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Latvian, Standard [lvs] *Users*: 5,040 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,005,550 (as L1: 1,554,520; as L2: 451,030).

Lithuanian [lit] *Users*: 15,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Latin script. Latin script, Fraktur variant, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040).

Nepali [npi] *Users*: 5,480 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Polish [pol] *Users*: 51,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Punjabi, Western [pnb] *Users*: 29,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage, also called Shahmukhi. Khojki script. Lahnda (Landa) script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 66,715,480.

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users*: 1,000 in Spain (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 657,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Russian [rus] *Users:* 78,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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:* 3,800 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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:* 5,760 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Slovene [slv] *Users:* 1,700 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,263,350 (as L1: 2,075,890; as L2: 187,460).

Swedish [swe] *Users:* 19,900 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1917. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 37,200 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

Thai [tha] *Users:* 2,220 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 4,760 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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:* 111,000 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *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).

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 64,300 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 2,350 in Spain (2020 census), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille

script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Languages by Province and Autonomous Community

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

Aragon

Aragonese [arg], 12

Catalan [cat], 16

Asturias

Asturian [ast], 13

Galician [glg], 21

Balearic Islands

Catalan [cat], 16

Canary Islands

Guanche [gnc], 22

Castille and Leon

Asturian [ast], 13

Extremaduran [ext], 20

Galician [glg], 21

Portuguese [por], 26

Catalonia

Aranés [oci], 13

Catalan [cat], 16

Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17

Extremadura

Extremaduran [ext], 20

Fala [fax], 20

Portuguese [por], 26

Galicia

Galician [glg], 21

Murcia

Catalan [cat], 16

Navarra

Basque [eus], 14

País Vasco

Basque [eus], 14

Erromintxela [emx], 19

Valencia

Catalan [cat], 16

Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31

Languages by Family

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

Afro-Asiatic, Berber

Guanche [gnc], [22](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], [12](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [19](#)

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

German, Standard [deu], [21](#)

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

French [fra], [21](#)

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

Catalan [cat], [16](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, Occitan

Occitan [oci], [13](#)

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

Asturian [ast], [13](#)

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

Extremaduran [ext], [20](#)

Spanish [spa], [28](#)

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

Fala [fax], [20](#)

Galician [glg], [21](#)

Portuguese [por], [26](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Pyrenean-Mozarabic, Pyrenean Aragonese

Aragonese [arg], [12](#)

Language isolate

Basque [eus], 14

Mixed language, Basque-Romani

Erromintxela [emx], 19

Mixed language, Iberian-Romani

Caló [rmq], 16

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17

Spanish Sign Language [ssp], 29

Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31

Sino-Tibetan, Chinese

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 17

Unclassified

Mercheros [quq], 25

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 67 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/>.

aeb	Arabic, Tunisian Spoken, 12	ita	Italian, 23
als	Albanian, Tosk, 11	jpn	Japanese, 23
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	kat	Georgian, 21
arg	Aragonese, 12	kaz	Kazakh, 24
arq	Arabic, Algerian Spoken, 11	kea	Kabuverdianu, 24
ary	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken, 12	kmr	Kurdish, Northern, 24
arz	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, 11	kor	Korean, 24
ast	Asturian, 13	lit	Lithuanian, 25
bel	Belarusian, 14	lvs	Latvian, Standard, 25
ben	Bengali, 15	nld	Dutch, 19
bos	Bosnian, 15	npi	Nepali, 25
bul	Bulgarian, 15	oci	Occitan, 13
cat	Catalan, 16	pnb	Punjabi, Western, 26
ces	Czech, 18	pol	Polish, 26
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 17	por	Portuguese, 26
csc	Catalan Sign Language, 17	quq	Mercheros, 25
dan	Danish, 18	rmq	Caló, 16
deu	German, Standard, 21	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 26
ekk	Estonian, Standard, 19	ron	Romanian, 27
ell	Greek, 22	rus	Russian, 27
emx	Erromintxela, 19	slk	Slovak, 28
eng	English, 19	slv	Slovene, 28
eus	Basque, 14	spa	Spanish, 28
ext	Extremaduran, 20	srp	Serbian, 27
fax	Fala, 20	ssp	Spanish Sign Language, 29
fin	Finnish, 20	swe	Swedish, 29
fra	French, 21	tgl	Tagalog, 29
glg	Galician, 21	tha	Thai, 30
gnc	Guanche, 22	tur	Turkish, 30
hrv	Croatian, 18	ukr	Ukrainian, 30
hun	Hungarian, 22	urd	Urdu, 31
hyw	Armenian, Western, 13	vie	Vietnamese, 31
ind	Indonesian, 23	vsv	Valencian Sign Language, 31
isl	Icelandic, 22		

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.

- A Fala de Xálima**, *alt.* Fala [fax], 20
A Fala do Xálima, *alt.* Fala [fax], 20
Aiguavivan, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
Alavan, *dial.* Basque [eus], 14
Tosk Albanian, *see* Albanian, Tosk [als], 11
Alemán, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 21
Alto Navarro Meridional, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
Altoaragonés, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Andalú, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
Andalusí, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
Andalusian, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
Andaluz, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
Ansotano, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Arabar euskalkia, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
Algerian Spoken Arabic, *see* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 11
Egyptian Spoken Arabic, *see* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 11
Levantine Arabic, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
see Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
Tunisian Spoken Arabic, *see* Arabic, Tunisian Spoken [aeb], 12
Aragoieraz, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Aragonais, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Aragonés, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Aragonès, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Aragonese [arg], 12, 33
dial. Spanish [spa], 28
Aranais, *alt.* Occitan [oci], 13
Aranés [oci], 13, 33
Aranés Occitán, *alt.* Occitan [oci], 13
Aranese, *alt.* Occitan [oci], 13
Western Armenian, *see* Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
Artu Ehtremeñu, *alt. dial.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
Asturian [ast], 13, 33
Asturian-Leonese, *alt.* Asturian [ast], 13
Asturiano, *alt.* Asturian [ast], 13
Asturianu, *alt.* Asturian [ast], 13
Asturleonese, *alt.* Asturian [ast], 13
Astur-Leonese, *alt.* Asturian [ast], 13
Ayerbense, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
Bable, *alt. dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
alt. Asturian [ast], 13
Bahu Ehtremeñu, *alt. dial.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
Baish Aranés, *dial.* Occitan [oci], 13
Balear, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16

- Balearic**, *dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Barranquênhu**, *alt.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Barranquian**, *alt.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Basque** [eus], 14, 33
- Basque Caló**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 19
- Basque Romani**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 19
- Belsetán**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Benasqués**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Bergotés**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Biscayan**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Brazilian Calão**, *dial.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Cahtúo**, *alt.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Cahtüö**, *alt.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Calão**, *alt. dial.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Caló** [rmq], 16
- Caló Romani**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Caló Vasco**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 19
- Canary Islands Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
- Castellano**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
alt. Spanish [spa], 28
- Castilian**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 28
dial. Spanish [spa], 28
- Català**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Catalan** [cat], 16, 33
- Catalán**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Catalan Sign Language** [csc], 17, 0
- Catalan-Rousillonese**, *dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Catalan-Valencian-Balear**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Catalonian**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Catalonian Caló**, *dial.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Catalonian Sign Language**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- Central Aragonese**, *dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Central Asturian**, *dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Central Catalan**, *dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Central Extremaduran**, *dial.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Chapurreáu**, *alt. dial.* Fala [fax], 20
- Cheso**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn], 17
see Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 17
- Chistabín**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- CSL**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 21
- Eastern Aragonese**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
dial. Aragonese [arg], 12
- Eastern Asturian**, *dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Eastern Navarrese**, *dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Ehtremeñu**, *alt.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Eivissenc**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Ekialdeko nafarrera**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- English** [eng], 19
- Errominchela**, *alt.* Erromintxela [emx], 19
- Erromintxela** [emx], 19
- Español**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 28
- Standard Estonian**, *see* Estonian, Standard [ekk], 19
- Euska**, *alt.* Basque [eus], 14
- Euskara**, *alt.* Basque [eus], 14
- Euskera**, *alt.* Basque [eus], 14
- Euskerie**, *alt.* Basque [eus], 14
- Extremaduran** [ext], 20, 33
- Extremeño**, *alt.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Fabla**, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Fabla Aragonesa**, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Fala** [fax], 20, 33
- Fovano**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- French** [fra], 21
- Galaico-Extremaduran**, *alt.* Fala [fax], 20
- Galego**, *alt.* Galician [glg], 21
- Galician** [glg], 21, 33

- Gallego**, *alt.* Galician [glg], 21
- Gascón**, *pej. alt.* Occitan [oci], 13
- Gascon Aranese**, *alt.* Occitan [oci], 13
- German, Standard** [deu], 21
see German, Standard [deu], 21
- Gipuzkera**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Gipuzkoan**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Gitano**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Grausino**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Guanche** [gnc], 22
- Guipuzcoan**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Guipuzcoano**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Hegoaldeko goi nafarrera**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- High Aragonese**, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- High Navarrese**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Hispanoromani**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Iberian Romani**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Inglés**, *alt.* English [eng], 19
- Insular Catalan**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Isleño**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
- Jebli**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
- Kalderash**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 26
- Northern Kurdish**, *see* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 24
- Lagarteiru**, *dial.* Fala [fax], 20
- Latin American Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
- Standard Latvian**, *see* Latvian, Standard [lvs], 25
- Llengua de Señas Catalana**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- Llengua de Señas Española**, *alt.* Spanish Sign Language [ssp], 29
- Llengua de Signos Catalana**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- Llengua de Signos Española**, *alt.* Spanish Sign Language [ssp], 29
- Llengua de Signos Valenciana**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- Leonese**, *dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Lleidotà**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Llengua de Signes Catalana**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- Llengua de signes del País Valencià**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- Llengua de Signes en la Comunitat Valenciana**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- Llengua de Signes Valenciana**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- Llenguatge de signes**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- Lleones**, *alt. dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- LSC**, *alt.* Catalan Sign Language [csc], 17
- LSCV**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- LSE**, *alt.* Spanish Sign Language [ssp], 29
- LSPV**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- LSV**, *alt.* Valencian Sign Language [vsv], 31
- Lusitano-Romani**, *alt. dial.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Mallorqui**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Mañegu**, *dial.* Fala [fax], 20
- Mendebaldeko euskalkia**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Menorqui**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Menorquin**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Mercheros** [quq], 25
- Meyu Ehtremeñu**, *alt. dial.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Middle Basque**, *dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Mijaranés Aranés**, *dial.* Occitan [oci], 13
- Mímica**, *alt.* Spanish Sign Language [ssp], 29
- Montañas**, *dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Murcian**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
- Naut Aranés**, *dial.* Occitan [oci], 13
- Navarrese**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 28

- Navarroaragonés**, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Northern Catalan**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Northern Extremaduran**, *dial.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Northwestern Catalan**, *dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Nosa Fala**, *alt.* Fala [fax], 20
- Pallarese**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Panticuto**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Pasiegan**, *dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Pasiego**, *alt. dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Pasiegu**, *alt. dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Patués**, *alt.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Portuguese** [por], 26, 33
- Portuguese Calão**, *dial.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Western Punjabi**, *see* Punjabi, Western [pnb], 26
- Quinqui**, *pej. alt.* Mercheros [quq], 25
- Rabat-Casablanca Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
- Ribagorçan**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Ribagorzano**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Vlax Romani**, *see* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 26
- Romanó**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Roncalese**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Semontanés**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Silbo Gomero**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 28
- South High Navarrese**, *dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Southern Aragonese**, *dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Southern Extremaduran**, *dial.* Extremaduran [ext], 20
- Spanish** [spa], 28, 33
- Spanish Caló**, *dial.* Caló [rmq], 16
- Spanish Sign Language** [ssp], 29, 0
- Tangier**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 12
- Tensino**, *alt. dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Upper Navarran**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Valencià**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Valencian**, *alt.* Catalan [cat], 16
dial. Catalan [cat], 16
- Valencian Sign Language** [vsv], 31, 0
- Valenciano**, *alt. dial.* Catalan [cat], 16
- Valvideiru**, *dial.* Fala [fax], 20
- Vasco**, *alt.* Basque [eus], 14
- Vascuense**, *pej. alt.* Basque [eus], 14
- Vizcaino**, *alt. dial.* Basque [eus], 14
- Western Aragonese**, *dial.* Aragonese [arg], 12
- Western Asturian**, *dial.* Asturian [ast], 13
- Western Basque**, *dial.* Basque [eus], 14

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