

Ethnologue: Languages of Switzerland

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<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
FPCNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1998)
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
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
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Switzerland 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 30 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Switzerland. 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 21) 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 22) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 25) 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

Canton” (page 29) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Switzerland and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 30) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 31) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 32) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 63 unique names are associated with the 30 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 35). 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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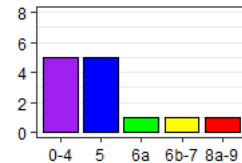
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Country Overview

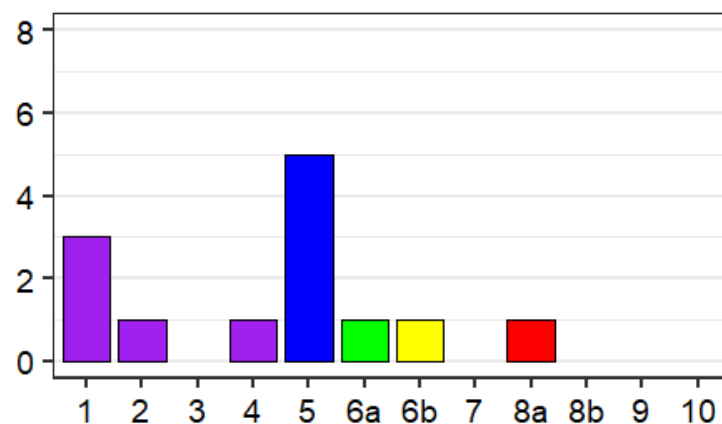
Name of country	Switzerland
Other names	Swiss Confederation
Population	8,716,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal languages	French, Italian, Standard German
Literacy rate	99% (Roser and Ortiz-Ospina 2018)
Deaf population	10,000 (2014 EUD), but other estimates vary widely. Estimated 7,500 deaf signers in all cantons (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010)
International conventions	CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2008), ECRML (1997), FCPNM (1998), ICCPR (1992), UNCRPD (2014), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Comrie 1987, Moulton 1988, Stephens 1976
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Switzerland is 13. All are living languages. Of these, 10 are indigenous and 3 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 5 are developing, 1 is vigorous, 1 is in trouble, and 1 is dying. Also listed are 17 unestablished languages.</p>



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

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Switzerland 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 25) 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 Switzerland. 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 Switzerland 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 Switzerland 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 22) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	15.4	15.4%	7,110,000	79.47242	79.47242%
100,000 to 999,999	4	30.8	46.2%	1,751,000	19.57190	99.04432%
10,000 to 99,999	3	23.1	69.2%	71,000	0.79361	99.83793%
1,000 to 9,999	3	23.1	92.3%	14,200	0.15872	99.99665%
100 to 999	1	7.7	100.0%	300	0.00335	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	13	100.0		8,946,500	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Switzerland 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 25) 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 Switzerland. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	3	23.1	23.1%	2,875,000	32.1355	32.1355%	958,333	673,000
2	1	7.7	30.8%	40,000	0.4471	32.5826%	40,000	40,000
4	1	7.7	38.5%	483,000	5.3988	37.9813%	483,000	483,000
5	5	38.5	76.9%	5,228,500	58.4418	96.4232%	1,045,700	5,500
6a	1	7.7	84.6%	303,000	3.3868	99.8100%	303,000	303,000
6b	1	7.7	92.3%	10,000	0.1118	99.9218%	10,000	10,000
8a	1	7.7	100.0%	7,000	0.0782	100.0000%	7,000	7,000
Totals	13	100.0		8,946,500	100.0000			

Summary by language family

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

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	10	76.9	8,939,000	99.9	893,900	297,500
Sign language	3	23.1	7,500	0.1	2,500	1,700
<i>Totals</i>	13	100.0	8,946,500	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Albanian, Gheg [aln]. Autonym: Gegnisht. *Users*: 171,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article affix; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 29 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1869–1990. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Romania, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 32,500 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Arpitan [frp] (Patois, Romand). Autonym: Arpitan. *Users*: 7,000 in Switzerland (1998). *Location*: Bern canton: Bernese Jura; Fribourg canton: de la Broye, de la Glane, de la Sarine, de la Veveyse, and la Gruyere; Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Vaud cantons; Valais canton: d’Entremont, d’Herens, de Sierre de Monthey, Saint-Maurice, districts. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Savoyard, Neuchâtelois, Valaisan, Vaudois. Every canton has its own dialect, with no standardization. Difficult intelligibility among dialects, especially Fribourg. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Valais Canton: young and old in Evolène commune; communes of Hérémence, Vex, Saint-Martin, Savièse, Nendaz, Cermignon, Fully, Arbaz, Ayent, Vissole, other smaller villages in central Valais; Sion and Sierre; spoken by those 50 and older, understood by those 35 to 50. Shifted to French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1830. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: France, Italy.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 2,000 in Switzerland (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished.

Class: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1832–2016. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, India. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Czech [ces]. Autonym: Český jazyk, Čeština. *Users*: 11,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Danish [dan]. Autonym: Dansk. *Users*: 5,220 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Dutch [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users*: 22,200 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

English [eng] (Anglais, Englaïsa, Englisch, Inglese). Autonym: English. *Users*: 4,733,000 in Switzerland, all users. L1 users: 483,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). L2 users: 4,250,000 (2018). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Finnish [fin]. Autonym: Suomi. *Users*: 3,930 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

French [fra] (Francese, Französisch, Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 5,890,000 in Switzerland, all users. L1 users: 1,910,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). L2 users: 3,980,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Fribourg, Geneva, Jura, Neuchâtel, and Vaud cantons. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with Italian [ita] and Standard German [deu] on the federal level. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Dialect*: Franc-Comtois (Fribourgeois, Jurassien). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools in French-speaking

areas; taught as subject from grade 4 elsewhere. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Also indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco. Also established in 96 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

German, Standard [deu] (Allemand, Deutsch, Tedesco, Tudestg). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 292,000 in Switzerland (2013 census). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with Italian [ita] and French [fra] on the federal level. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools in Swiss German [gsw] and Romansch [roh] speaking areas; taught as subject from grade 4 elsewhere. 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). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

German, Swiss [gsw] (Alemannic, Alemannic, Alemannisch, Schweizerdeutsch, Schwiizertüütsch, Schwizerdütsch, Schwizertitsch, Schwizertitsch Mundart, Schwytzertuetsch, Schwyzerdütsch, Schwyzerdütschi Sprooch, Upper Alemannic). Autonym: Schwiizerdütsch. *Users*: 5,200,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Dialects*: Bern (Bärndütsch), Zurich, Lucerne, Basel, Obwald, Appenzell, Saint Gallen, Graubünden-Grisons (Valserisch), Wallis, Alsatian (Alsacien, Elsaessisch). Most Swiss varieties are High Alemannisch and Highest Alemannisch (several in central Switzerland). Each canton has a separate variety. Only a few of 20–70 varieties are listed as dialects. Reportedly most similar to Swabian [swg] in south central Germany. Not inherently intelligible with Standard German [deu]. *Lg Use*: Varieties have strong social function in maintaining borders of regions, cantons, and villages. They also distinguish between German, Swiss, and Austrian nationalities. 93% of German speakers in Switzerland speak a variety of Swiss German; 66% only use Swiss German and no High German in the home (1990 census). 72% of Switzerland speaks Schwyzerdütsch daily (1990 census). Some in schools and churches. Also use Standard German [deu], the language of instruction in school. Used as L2 by Kabuverdianu [kea]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–1997. *DLS*: Ascending (0.35). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680). Also indigenous in: Austria (Alemannic), France (Alsatian), Germany (Alemannic), Liechtenstein (Alemannic). Also established in: United States. Unestablished in: Canada.

Greek [ell]. *Users*: 8,420 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Hungarian [hun]. Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 14,600 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Italian [ita] (Italiano, Italienisch). Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 673,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). *Location*: Graubünden and Ticino cantons. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with French [fra] and Standard German [deu] on the federal level. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools in Italian [ita] and Lombard (Ticino) [lmo] speaking areas. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Also indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

Kabuverdianu [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 2,100 in Switzerland (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Swiss German [gsw]. *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, Spain, Sweden.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr]. Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 35,100 in Switzerland (2000). *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, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Lombard [lmo]. Autonym: Lombard. *Users*: 303,000 in Switzerland (1995). *Location*: Graubünden canton: Bernina, Maloggia, and Moesa districts, south of Saint Moritz; Ticino canton. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Dialect*: Ticinese (Tessinian, Ticinees, Ticines, Ticino). *Lg Use*: Used more extensively in Switzerland than Italy. Ticinese is the form used in the home. Also use Italian [ita]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1859–1860. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,903,000. Also indigenous in: Italy.

Portuguese [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 210,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 38 more.

Romani, Sinte [rmo] (Romanes, Sinte, Sinti). Autonym: Romanes. *Users*: 21,000 in Switzerland (Johnstone 1993). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Northern. *Type*: Prepositions; noun head final; gender (animate, inanimate); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); comparatives; 25 consonants, 6 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Printed or

pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 204,200. Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Poland.

Romansh [roh] (Rhaeto-Romance, Rheto-Romance, Romanche, Romansch). Autonym: Rumantsch. *Users*: 40,000 (2012 census). 1 canton. *Location*: Graubünden canton: Hinterrhein, Inn, Maloja, and Surselva districts. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Grisons Canton (2004, Grisons Cantonal Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Rhaetian. *Dialects*: Vallader (Lower Engadine), Puter (Upper Engadine), Sursilvan (Surselva, Vorderrhein), Sutsilvan (Hinterrhein), Surmiran (Albula). Friulian [fur], Ladin [lld], and Romansh [roh] are separate languages (1978 R. Hall). Lexical similarity: 78% with Italian [ita] and French [fra]; 76% with Catalan [cat]; 74% with Spanish [spa], Sardinian [sdn], and Portuguese [por]; 72% with Romanian [ron]. *Lg Use*: Many children learn the language but most become more fluent in German (Salminen 2007). Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools in Romansh speaking area (Graubünden canton). Newspapers. Bible: 1679–1953. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Official written language in common use now, called Rumantsch Grischun. *Map*: 21.

Serbian [srp]. *Users*: 205,000 in Switzerland (2014 World Factbook). *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, Spain, Sweden, United States, Zambia.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 216,600 in Switzerland, all users. L1 users: 200,000 in Switzerland (2021). L2 users: 16,600 (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible:

1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

Swedish [swe]. Autonym: Svenska. *Users*: 9,230 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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: Åland Islands, Finland, Sweden. Also established in: Denmark. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr] (LSF, LSF-SR, Langage Gestuelle, Langue des signes française, Langue des signes suisse romande). *Users*: 1,700 (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Estimated, less than 0.1% of total population of francophone Switzerland. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2014 EUD). *Location*: Scattered. Fribourg canton: Delémont, Morges, Oron, and Zion; Geneva and Vaud cantons; Neuchâtel canton: La Chaux-de-Fonds. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Regional lexical variation tied to specific schools: Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Fribourg and Sion (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Similar to French Sign Language [fsl] (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Local Swiss signs and imported French signs. Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: Taught in deaf schools. Deaf associations. Used by all. Positive attitudes, which are increasing. Also use American Sign Language [ase], and other signed and written languages in Switzerland and surrounding countries. Also use French [fra] (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Also use International Sign [ils]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools. Bilingual education with French [fra] in Geneva, Fribourg, and Lausanne (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Agencies: Swiss Federation of the Deaf (SGB-FSS); Regionalkomitee Romandie. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: French Sign Language [fsl] is used some in the French areas. Taught as L2. 13,000 hearing signers (all three sign languages) in Switzerland, estimate based on participants in sign language classes (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). 32 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Christian.

Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg] (DSGS, Deutschschweizer Gebärdensprache, Deutschschweizerische Gebärdensprache, Natürliche Gebärde). *Users*: 5,500 in Switzerland (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Approximately 0.1% of total population in German-speaking areas. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2014 EUD). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None

known. Regional variation tied to specific schools: Basel, Bern, Lucerne, St. Gallen, Zurich (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Similar to sign language used in the southern parts of Germany. Borrowing from Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr]. (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: First deaf school 1777 in Zurich. Strong oralist tradition in schools in German area; some classes taught in sign language. Deaf associations. Status of signing is improving. Used by all. Also use American Sign Language [ase]. Also use International Sign [ils]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. Agencies: Swiss Federation of the Deaf (SGB-FSS); Regionalkomitee Deutschschweiz und Liechtenstein. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Deaf children from the German cantons and the Romansh areas are taught to read standard German [deu]; not the unwritten Swiss-German [gsw] or Romansh [roh] that their parents speak. Some regional lexical variations in German areas tied to specific schools. Status of signing is improving. Strong oralist tradition in schools in German area. Taught as L2. 13,000 hearing signers (all three sign languages) in Switzerland, estimate based on participants in sign language classes. (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). 63 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,540. Also established in: Liechtenstein.

Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf] (LIS, LIS-SI, Lingua dei Segni Italiana, Lingua dei segni della Svizzera italiana). *Users*: 300 (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Estimated, less than 0.1% of total population in Italian areas. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2021 EUD). *Location*: Scattered. Graubünden and Ticino cantons. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Two main varieties: Lugano, Bellinzona (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Similar to Italian Sign Language [ise], especially to variants from Lombardy (2016 G. Harms). Variety used around Bellinzona influenced by sign languages of immigrants from the former Yugoslavia, Lithuania and Poland. (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). *Type*: Fingerspelling: One-handed, similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Lg Use*: Deaf school has closed (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Deaf association. Status of signing is increasing. Used by all. Also use American Sign Language [ase], and other signed and written languages in Switzerland and surrounding countries (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Agencies: Swiss Federation of the Deaf (SGB-FSS); Regionalkomitee Italienische Schweiz. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Taught as L2. 13,000 hearing signers (all three sign languages) in Switzerland, estimate based on participants in sign language classes (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). 8 working sign language interpreters (2019 EUD). Christian.

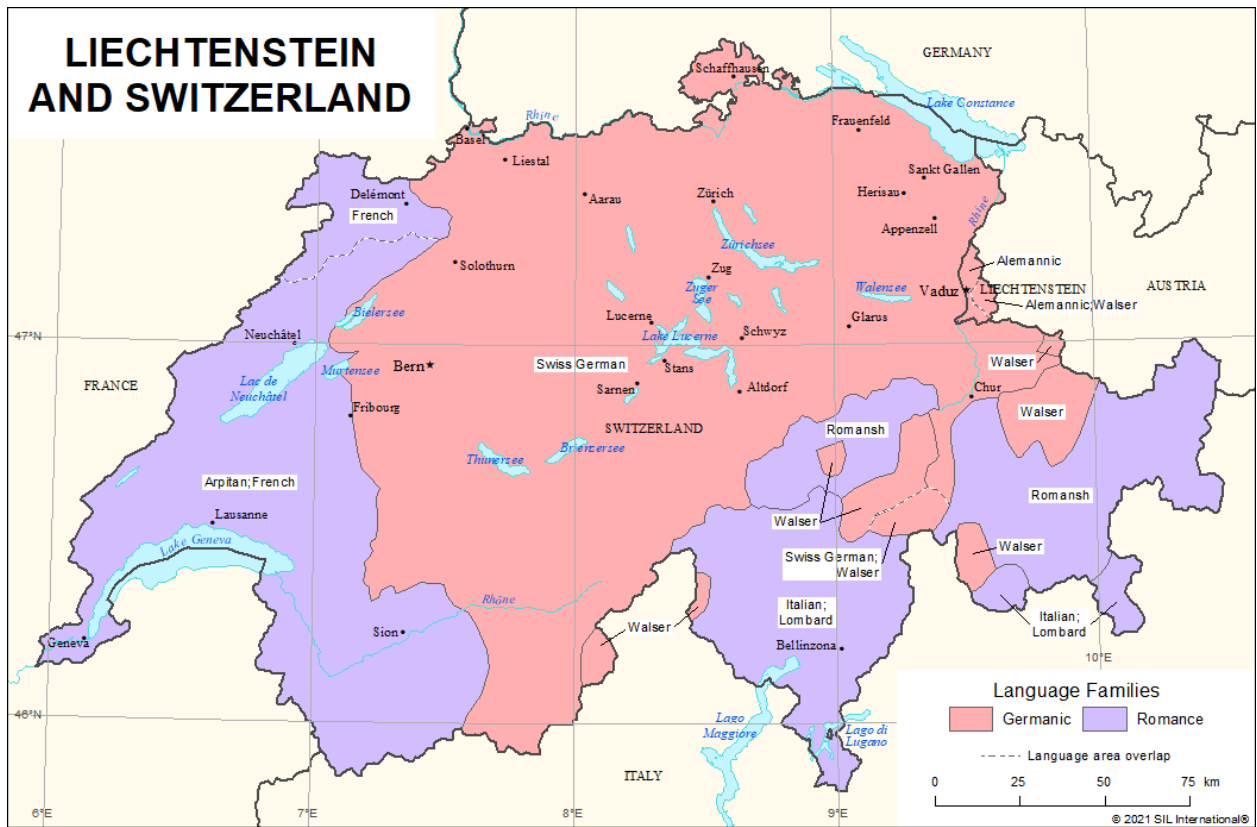
Tibetan [bod]. *Users*: 1,430 in Switzerland (2000). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; definite and indefinite articles; ergativity; comparatives; 28 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; tonal (4 tones); 2 levels of honorifics. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1948. *Writing*: Marchen script. Phags-pa script. Tibetan script, Uchen and Umed styles. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China (Central Tibetan), India. Also established in: Nepal. Unestablished in: Australia (Central Tibetan), Canada (Central Tibetan), China–Taiwan, United States.

Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 75,500 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Walsler [wae] (Walscher). *Users*: 10,000 in Switzerland (2004). Ethnic population: 21,900 (1980 C. Buchli). *Location*: Graubünden canton: Albula, Hinterrhein, Plessur, Prattigau-Davos, and Surselva districts; Ticino canton: Bosco-Gurin; Valais canton: Simplon; 26 communities. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to but different from Swiss German [gsw] spoken in Wallis Canton in Switzerland. Different from Cimbrian [cim], Mocheno [mhn], or Bavarian [bar]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,700. Also indigenous in: Austria, Italy, Liechtenstein.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Switzerland are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

German, Swiss [[gsw](#)] *Users:* 5,200,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680).

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* 1,910,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). 5,890,000 in Switzerland, all users. L2 users: 3,980,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with Italian [[ita](#)] and Standard German [[deu](#)] on the federal level. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

100,000 to 999,999

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users:* 673,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with French [[fra](#)] and Standard German [[deu](#)] on the federal level. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 483,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). 4,733,000 in Switzerland, all users. L2 users: 4,250,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Lombard [[lmo](#)] *Users:* 303,000 in Switzerland (1995). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,903,000.

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users:* 292,000 in Switzerland (2013 census). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with Italian [[ita](#)] and French [[fra](#)] on the federal level. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Portuguese [[por](#)] *Users:* 210,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Serbian [[srp](#)] *Users:* 205,000 in Switzerland (2014 World Factbook). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in Switzerland (2021). 216,600 in Switzerland, all users. L2 users: 16,600 (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Albanian, Gheg [aln] *Users:* 171,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished.
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

10,000 to 99,999

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 75,500 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:*
Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Romansh [roh] *Users:* 40,000 (2012 census). 1 canton. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory
provincial language in Grisons Canton (2004, Grisons Cantonal Constitution, Article 3(1)).

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users:* 35,100 in Switzerland (2000). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:*
Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 32,500 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished.
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Dutch [nld] *Users:* 22,200 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total
users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users:* 21,000 in Switzerland (Johnstone 1993). *Status:* 5* (Developing).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Hungarian [hun] *Users:* 14,600 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:*
Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

Czech [ces] *Users:* 11,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total
users in all countries: 12,257,160 (as L1: 9,568,660; as L2: 2,688,500).

Walser [wae] *Users:* 10,000 in Switzerland (2004). Ethnic population: 21,900 (1980 C. Buchli).
Status: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,700.

1,000 to 9,999

Swedish [swe] *Users:* 9,230 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:*
Total users in all countries: 13,069,330 (as L1: 9,911,930; as L2: 3,157,400).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 8,420 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total
users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Arpitan [frp] *Users:* 7,000 in Switzerland (1998). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users
in all countries: 157,000.

Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg] *Users:* 5,500 in Switzerland (Boyes Braem and Rathmann
2010). Approximately 0.1% of total population in German-speaking areas. 10,000 deaf signers
in all of Switzerland (2014 EUD). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002,
Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Worldwide:* Total users in all
countries: 5,540.

Danish [dan] *Users:* 5,220 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 5,612,110 (as L1: 5,608,410; as L2: 3,700).

Finnish [[fin](#)] *Users*: 3,930 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,609,760 (as L1: 4,952,060; as L2: 657,700).

Kabuverdianu [[kea](#)] *Users*: 2,100 in Switzerland (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).

Bengali [[ben](#)] *Users*: 2,000 in Switzerland (2018), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Swiss-French Sign Language [[ssr](#)] *Users*: 1,700 (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Estimated, less than 0.1% of total population of francophone Switzerland. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2014 EUD). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People).

Tibetan [[bod](#)] *Users*: 1,430 in Switzerland (2000). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850).

100 to 999

Swiss-Italian Sign Language [[slf](#)] *Users*: 300 (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Estimated, less than 0.1% of total population in Italian areas. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2021 EUD). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Switzerland 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)

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* 5,890,000 in Switzerland, all users. L1 users: 1,910,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). L2 users: 3,980,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with Italian [[ita](#)] and Standard German [[deu](#)] on the federal level. *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:* 292,000 in Switzerland (2013 census). *Status:* Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with Italian [[ita](#)] and French [[fra](#)] on the federal level. *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).

Italian [[ita](#)] *Users:* 673,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). *Status:* Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 70(1)), co-equal with French [[fra](#)] and Standard German [[deu](#)] on the federal level. *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).

2 (Provincial)

Romansh [[roh](#)] *Users:* 40,000 (2012 census). 1 canton. *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Grisons Canton (2004, Grisons Cantonal Constitution, Article 3(1)). *Lg Use:* Many children learn the language but most become more fluent in German (Salminen 2007). Also use Standard German [[deu](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Bible: 1679–1953. *Writing:* Latin script.

4 (Educational)

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 4,733,000 in Switzerland, all users. L1 users: 483,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). L2 users: 4,250,000 (2018). *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)

German, Swiss [gsw] *Users:* 5,200,000 in Switzerland (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Varieties have strong social function in maintaining borders of regions, cantons, and villages. They also distinguish between German, Swiss, and Austrian nationalities. 93% of German speakers in Switzerland speak a variety of Swiss German; 66% only use Swiss German and no High German in the home (1990 census). 72% of Switzerland speaks Schwyzerdütsch daily (1990 census). Some in schools and churches. Also use Standard German [deu], the language of instruction in school. Used as L2 by Kabuverdianu [kea]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–1997. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,461,600 (as L1: 6,459,920; as L2: 1,680).

Romani, Sinte [rmo] *Users:* 21,000 in Switzerland (Johnstone 1993). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 204,200.

Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr] *Users:* 1,700 (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Estimated, less than 0.1% of total population of francophone Switzerland. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2014 EUD). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Lg Use:* Taught in deaf schools. Deaf associations. Used by all. Positive attitudes, which are increasing. Also use American Sign Language [ase], and other signed and written languages in Switzerland and surrounding countries. Also use French [fra] (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Also use International Sign [ils]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary.

Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg] *Users:* 5,500 in Switzerland (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Approximately 0.1% of total population in German-speaking areas. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2014 EUD). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Lg Use:* First deaf school 1777 in Zurich. Strong oralist tradition in schools in German area; some classes taught in sign language. Deaf associations. Status of signing is improving. Used by all. Also use American Sign Language [ase]. Also use International Sign [ils]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Theater. Videos. Dictionary. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,540.

Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf] *Users:* 300 (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Estimated, less than 0.1% of total population in Italian areas. 10,000 deaf signers in all of Switzerland (2021 EUD). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Federal Parliament, Law on Equality for Disabled People). *Lg Use:* Deaf school has closed (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). Deaf association. Status of signing is increasing. Used by all. Also use American Sign Language [ase], and other signed and written languages in Switzerland and surrounding countries (Boyes Braem and Rathmann 2010). *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos. Dictionary.

6a (Vigorous)

Lombard [lmo] *Users:* 303,000 in Switzerland (1995). *Lg Use:* Used more extensively in Switzerland than Italy. Ticinese is the form used in the home. Also use Italian [ita]. *Writing:*

Latin script, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,903,000.

6b (Threatened)

Walser [[wae](#)] *Users*: 10,000 in Switzerland (2004). Ethnic population: 21,900 (1980 C. Buchli).
Lg Dev: NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,700.

8a (Moribund)

Arpitan [[frp](#)] *Users*: 7,000 in Switzerland (1998). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Valais Canton: young and old in Evolène commune; communes of Hérémente, Vex, Saint-Martin, Savièse, Nendaz, Cermignon, Fully, Arbaz, Ayent, Vissole, other smaller villages in central Valais; Sion and Sierre; spoken by those 50 and older, understood by those 35 to 50. Shifted to French [[fra](#)].
Writing: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 157,000.

Unestablished

Albanian, Gheg [[aln](#)] *Users*: 171,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 32,500 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Bengali [[ben](#)] *Users*: 2,000 in Switzerland (2018), based on nationality. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Czech [[ces](#)] *Users*: 11,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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*: 5,220 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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*: 22,200 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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).

Finnish [[fin](#)] *Users*: 3,930 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users*: 8,420 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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:* 14,600 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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).
- Kabuverdianu** [kea] *Users:* 2,100 in Switzerland (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Swiss German [gsw]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).
- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr] *Users:* 35,100 in Switzerland (2000). *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).
- Portuguese** [por] *Users:* 210,000 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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).
- Serbian** [srp] *Users:* 205,000 in Switzerland (2014 World Factbook). *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).
- Spanish** [spa] *Users:* 216,600 in Switzerland, all users. L1 users: 200,000 in Switzerland (2021). L2 users: 16,600 (2021). *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).
- Swedish** [swe] *Users:* 9,230 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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).
- Tibetan** [bod] *Users:* 1,430 in Switzerland (2000). *Writing:* Marchen script. Phags-pa script. Tibetan script, Uchen and Umed styles. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850).
- Turkish** [tur] *Users:* 75,500 in Switzerland (2012 UNSD). *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).

Languages by Canton

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

Bern

Arpitan [frp], 11

Fribourg

Arpitan [frp], 11

French [fra], 13

Geneva

Arpitan [frp], 11

French [fra], 13

Graubünden

Italian [ita], 15

Lombard [lmo], 16

Romansh [roh], 17

Walser [wae], 20

Jura

French [fra], 13

Neuchâtel

Arpitan [frp], 11

French [fra], 13

Ticino

Italian [ita], 15

Lombard [lmo], 16

Walser [wae], 20

Valais

Arpitan [frp], 11

Walser [wae], 20

Vaud

Arpitan [frp], 11

French [fra], 13

Languages by Family

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

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [13](#)

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

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

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Upper German, Alemannic

German, Swiss [gsw], [14](#)

Walser [wae], [20](#)

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

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

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

Italian [ita], [15](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian

Lombard [lmo], [16](#)

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

French [fra], [13](#)

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

Arpitan [frp], [11](#)

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

Romansh [roh], [17](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr], [18](#)

Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg], [18](#)

Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf], [19](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 30 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

aln	Albanian, Gheg, 11	kea	Kabuverdianu, 15
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	kmr	Kurdish, Northern, 16
ben	Bengali, 12	lmo	Lombard, 16
bod	Tibetan, Central, 19	nld	Dutch, 12
ces	Czech, 12	por	Portuguese, 16
dan	Danish, 12	rmo	Romani, Sinte, 16
deu	German, Standard, 14	roh	Romansh, 17
ell	Greek, 14	sgg	Swiss-German Sign Language, 18
eng	English, 13	slf	Swiss-Italian Sign Language, 19
fin	Finnish, 13	spa	Spanish, 17
fra	French, 13	srp	Serbian, 17
frp	Arpitan, 11	ssr	Swiss-French Sign Language, 18
gsw	German, Swiss, 14	swe	Swedish, 18
hun	Hungarian, 15	tur	Turkish, 20
ita	Italian, 15	wae	Walser, 20

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.

- Gheg Albanian**, *see* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Albula**, *alt. dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Alemanic**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Alemannic**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Alemannisch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Allemand**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Alsacien**, *alt. dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Alsatian**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Anglais**, *alt.* English [eng], 13
- Appenzell**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Arpitan** [frp], 11, 21
- Bärndütsch**, *alt. dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Basel**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Bern**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Deutschschweizer Gebärdensprache**, *alt.* Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg], 18
- Deutschschweizerische Gebärdensprache**, *alt.* Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg], 18
- DSGS**, *alt.* Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg], 18
- Elsaessisch**, *alt. dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Englaisa**, *alt.* English [eng], 13
- Englisch**, *alt.* English [eng], 13
- English** [eng], 13
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 13
- Franc-Comtois**, *dial.* French [fra], 13
- Francese**, *alt.* French [fra], 13
- Französisch**, *alt.* French [fra], 13
- French** [fra], 13, 21
- Fribourgeois**, *alt. dial.* French [fra], 13
- German, Standard** [deu], 14
see German, Standard [deu], 14
- German, Swiss** [gsw], 14, 21
see German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Graubuenden-Grisons**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Hinterrhein**, *alt. dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Inglese**, *alt.* English [eng], 13
- Italian** [ita], 15, 21
- Italiano**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 15
- Italianisch**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 15
- Jurassien**, *alt. dial.* French [fra], 13
- Northern Kurdish**, *see* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 16
- Langage Gestuelle**, *alt.* Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr], 18
- Langue des signes française**, *alt.* Swiss-

- French Sign Language [ssr], 18
- Langue des signes suisse romande**, *alt.* Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr], 18
- Lingua dei segni della Svizzera italiana**, *alt.* Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf], 19
- Lingua dei Segni Italiana**, *alt.* Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf], 19
- LIS**, *alt.* Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf], 19
- LIS-SI**, *alt.* Swiss-Italian Sign Language [slf], 19
- Lombard** [lmo], 16, 21
- Lower Engadine**, *alt. dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- LSF**, *alt.* Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr], 18
- LSF-SR**, *alt.* Swiss-French Sign Language [ssr], 18
- Lucerne**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Natürliche Gebärde**, *alt.* Swiss-German Sign Language [sgg], 18
- Neuchâtelois**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 11
- Obwald**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Patois**, *alt.* Arpitan [frp], 11
- Puter**, *dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Rhaeto-Romance**, *alt.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Rheto-Romance**, *alt.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Romanche**, *alt.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Romand**, *alt.* Arpitan [frp], 11
- Romanes**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Romani, Sinte** [rmo], 16
see Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Romansch**, *alt.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Romansh** [roh], 17, 21
- Rumantsch**, *alt.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Saint Gallen**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Savoyard**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 11
- Schweizerdeutsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwiizerdütsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwiizertüütsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwizerdütsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwizertitsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwizertitsch Mundart**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwytzertuetsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwyzerdütsch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Schwyzerdütschi Sprooch**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Sinte**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Sinti**, *alt.* Romani, Sinte [rmo], 16
- Surmiran**, *dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Surselva**, *alt. dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Sursilvan**, *dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Sutsilvan**, *dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Swiss-French Sign Language** [ssr], 18, 0
- Swiss-German Sign Language** [sgg], 18, 0
- Swiss-Italian Sign Language** [slf], 19, 0
- Tedesco**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Tessinian**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 16
- Ticinees**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 16
- Ticines**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 16
- Ticinese**, *dial.* Lombard [lmo], 16
- Ticino**, *alt. dial.* Lombard [lmo], 16
- Tudestg**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 14
- Upper Alemannic**, *alt.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Upper Engadine**, *alt. dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Valaisan**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 11
- Vallader**, *dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Valserisch**, *alt. dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14
- Vaudois**, *dial.* Arpitan [frp], 11
- Vorderrhein**, *alt. dial.* Romansh [roh], 17
- Wallis**, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], 14

Walscher, *alt.* Walser [wae], [20](#)

Walser [wae], [20](#), [21](#)

Zurich, *dial.* German, Swiss [gsw], [14](#)

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