

Ethnologue: Languages of Turkey

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)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
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
LWC	language of wider communication
m	meter(s)
NCRP	North Caucasus Regional Partnership
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
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<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
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
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 Turkey 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 60 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Turkey. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 29) 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 30) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 35) 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” (page 42) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Turkey and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 45) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 48) 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 49) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 205 unique names are associated with the 60 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 55). 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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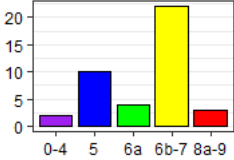
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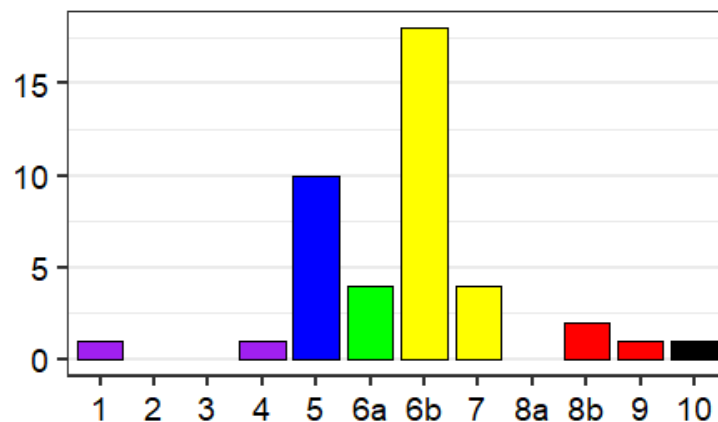
Country Overview

Name of country	Turkey												
Other names	Türkiye, Republic of Türkiye												
Population	84,680,000 (2021 census)												
Principal language	Turkish												
Literacy rate	96% (2017 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	0.37% with 'hearing disability' (2002 Turkish Statistical Institute); 400,000 (1998 Turkish Ministry of Education, Özyürek 2004)												
International conventions	CPPDCE (2017), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (2003), UNCPRD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Andrews 1989, Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Izadi 1992, Sebeok 1963, Sebeok 1970												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Turkey is 42. Of these, 41 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 19 are indigenous and 22 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 10 are developing, 4 are vigorous, 22 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 17 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Categories</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	0-4	2	5	10	6a	4	6b-7	22	8a-9	3
Category	Count												
0-4	2												
5	10												
6a	4												
6b-7	22												
8a-9	3												

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

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Turkey 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 35) 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 Turkey. 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 Turkey 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 Turkey 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 30) 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	2.4	2.4%	77,600,000	80.03602	80.03602%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	4	9.8	12.2%	15,700,000	16.19285	96.22888%
100,000 to 999,999	10	24.4	36.6%	3,216,000	3.31696	99.54583%
10,000 to 99,999	10	24.4	61.0%	408,200	0.42101	99.96685%
1,000 to 9,999	6	14.6	75.6%	32,100	0.03311	99.99995%
10 to 99	1	2.4	78.0%	40	0.00004	100.00000%
1 to 9	1	2.4	80.5%	4	0.00000	100.00000%
0	1	2.4	82.9%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	7	17.1	100.0%			

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Totals	41	100.0		96,956,344	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Turkey 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 35) 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 Turkey. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	2.4	2.4%	77,600,000	80.0360	80.0360%	77,600,000	77,600,000
4	1	2.4	4.9%	Unknown				
5	10	24.4	29.3%	1,059,200	1.0925	81.1285%	105,920	27,850
6a	4	9.8	39.0%	1,008,900	1.0406	82.1690%	252,225	181,000
6b	18	43.9	82.9%	16,815,200	17.3431	99.5121%	934,178	72,900
7	4	9.8	92.7%	473,000	0.4878	100.0000%	118,250	8,000
8b	2	4.9	97.6%	44	0.0000	100.0000%	22	22
9	1	2.4	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
Totals	41	100.0		96,956,344	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>
Abkhaz-Adyghe	4	9.8	1,580,800	1.6	395,200	198,800
Afro-Asiatic	7	17.1	4,952,604	5.1	707,515	64,300
Indo-European	14	34.1	11,154,100	11.5	796,721	70,100
Kartvelian	2	4.9	187,000	0.2	93,500	93,500
Mixed language	1	2.4	Unknown			
Sign language	2	4.9	250,040	0.3	125,020	125,020
Turkic	11	26.8	78,831,800	81.3	7,166,527	69,350
<i>Totals</i>	41	100.0	96,956,344	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

- Abaza** [abq] (Abazin, Ahuwa). *Users*: 13,200 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Adana, Eskisehir, Kayseri, Samsun, and Yozgat provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Abkhaz-Abazin. *Dialects*: Tapanta, Ashkaraua (Ashkar), Bezshagh. *Type*: SOV; highly agglutinative; ergative-absolutive agreement on the verb; 61 consonant and 2 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Kabardian [kbd]. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2019–2021. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,400. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation.
- Abkhaz** [abk] (Abxazo). *Users*: 48,600 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 150,000 (2014 NCRP). *Location*: Eskisehir, Izmir, and Sakarya provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Abkhaz-Abazin. *Dialects*: Bzyb, Abzhui, Samurzakan. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1860s. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1984, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 172,180. Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Georgia. Unestablished in: Germany, Russian Federation, Syria, Ukraine.
- Adyghe** [ady] (Adəgəbzä, Adygey, Cherkes). *Users*: 349,000 in Turkey (2019). 6,410 monolinguals (1965 census). *Location*: Balikesir, Canakkale, Duzce, Eskisehir, Kayseri, and Samsun provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Circassian. *Dialects*: Abazakh, Bzhedug. *Type*: SOV; 57 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. Used as L2 by Ubykh [uby]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1991. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 613,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Syria. Unestablished in: Egypt, Germany, North Macedonia.
- Albanian, Gheg** [aln] (Gegnisht, Shqyp). Autonym: Gegnisht. *Location*: Samsun province. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg. *Dialect*: Samsun Albanian. *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. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Albanian, Tosk [als] (Shqip). Autonym: Shqip. *Users*: 72,900 in Turkey (2019). 1,100 monolinguals (1965 census). *Location*: Bursa, Edirne, Istanbul, Kırklareli, and Tekirdag provinces; scattered in western Turkey. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *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 Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *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. Muslim. *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. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 4,250,000 in Turkey (2021), including 3,000,000 refugees from Syria (World Bank, UNHCR, Anadolu Agency). *Location*: Adana, Hatay, and Mersin provinces. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialect*: Çukurova (Cilician Arabic, Çukurovan Arabic). Estimated 55,000 Alevi Çukurovan Arabic speakers and 247,000–329,000 ethnic Arab Alevis in Mersin and Adana provinces. Çukurovan Arabic used by people over age 35–40 (Procházka-Eisl and Procházka 2018). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Domari [rmt], Mardin Sign Language [dsz]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 29 (as Arabic, North Levantine Spoken). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria. 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, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] (Mesopotamian Gelet Arabic). *Users*: 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Sanliurfa province. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialect*: Syrian Šāwi. *Type*: SVO; 32 consonant phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Iraq, Syria. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp] (Maslawi, Mesopotamian Qeltu Arabic, Moslawi,

Syro-Mesopotamian Vernacular Arabic). *Users*: 574,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Batman, Mardin, Mus, Sanliurfa, Siirt, and Sirnak provinces. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialects*: Mardini Aramaic (Abdul-Massih, Jesrawi, Mardilli, Mardini), Anatolian Group, Euphrates Group. Mardin Arabic mutually intelligible with Moslawi Arabic. Peripheral dialects spoken in Mus, Siirt, and Batman provinces are quite divergent (Jastrow 2015). *Lg Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Do not read Arabic. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,263,460. Also indigenous in: Iraq, Syria. Also established in: Jordan. Unestablished in: Belgium, Germany, Norway, Sweden.

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: 686,000 in Turkey (2015 SIL), all users. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1982, Constitution, Article 3), used in education. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; triliteral roots, few affixes. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some primary and secondary schools in grades 4–8. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 67,300 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 70,000 (1980). *Location*: All in Istanbul, except Hatay province: Samandağ district, Vakıflı Köyü village; Kars province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Dialects*: Hemshin (Hamschen, Hamshen, Hemsince, Homshetsi), Vakıflı. Vakıflı dialect is highly divergent and cannot be fully understood by other Western Armenians. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary and secondary schools, as private education available in some larger cities. Fully developed. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Hemshin are Armenian Muslims, living near the Laz [lzz] language area. Christian, Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia. Also established in 21 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii]. *Users*: 27,600 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Mardin province: Mardin Merkez district; Sirnak province: Silopi district. Both areas near Iraq border. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1852–1919. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Iraq. Also established in: Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Syria. Unestablished in: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Azerbaijani, South [azb] (Azəricə, Azeri). *Users*: 596,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Igdir and Kars provinces. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani. *Dialect*: Kars. *Lg Use*: Also use Turkish [tur], as literary language. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 2013. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iraq and Iran. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Azerbaijan, Iraq, Syria. Unestablished in: Canada, Sweden, United States.

Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx] (Balkan Turkic, Rumelian Turkish). Autonym: Rumeli Türkçesi. *Users*: 460,000 in Turkey (2019). 7,000 Surguch (1965) and 320,000 Yuruk. *Location*: Edirne province (Surguch dialect). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Dialects*: Gajol, Gerlovo Turks, Karamanli, Kyzylbash, Surguch, Tozluk Turks, Yuruk (Konyar, Yoruk). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Gagauz [gag] of Moldova, Bulgaria, and Romania. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 464,000. Also established in: Bulgaria, North Macedonia.

Bosnian [bos]. *Users*: 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *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, Spain, Sweden, United States.

Bulgarian [bul] (Pomak). *Users*: 395,000 in Turkey (2019). 98% Pomak (Leclerc 2014c). *Location*: Edirne and other western provinces: scattered. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Dialect*: Pomak. *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 Use*: Spoken by Muslim Pomaks. Also use Turkish [tur]. *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*: Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia. Also established in: Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kazakhstan, Libya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Chechen [che]. *Users*: 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Scattered: displaced-persons camps throughout the country. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Nakh, Chechen-Ingush. *Type*: Ergative case system; many consonants and vowels; extensive inflectional morphology, many nominal cases, several gender classes; complex sentences by chaining participial clauses; verbs have gender agreement with the direct object or intransitive subject, but no person agreement (Nichols 1995). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,687,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Georgia, Jordan. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Egypt, Germany, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 42,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some 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 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Crimean Tatar [crh] (Crimean Turkish, Qırım Türkçesi, Qırım, Qirimtatar). *Users*: 110,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Ankara province: Polatlı district, Karakuyu, several villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Turkic, Southern. *Dialects*: Northern Crimean (Crimean Nogai, Steppe Crimean), Central Crimean, Southern Crimean. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script, official usage since 1997. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in: Bulgaria, Romania, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan.

Dari [prs]. *Users*: 63,500 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; no articles; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30,291,510 (as L1: 10,277,510; as L2: 20,014,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Afghanistan. Also established in: Iran, Pakistan. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Sweden, United

Kingdom, United States.

Domari [rmt] (Dom, Gypsy, Mitrip, Middle Eastern Romani, Tsigene). *Users*: A few scattered and isolated speaker populations (Herin 2016). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Location*: Scattered in the region between Mersin and Sanliurfa provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Dom. *Dialect*: Karachi (Garachi, Karači, Qarachi). Part of the northern Domari dialect area, along with Lebanon and Syria. Intelligibility limited with speakers of the southern dialect (Herin 2016). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children in Hatay province reportedly speak the language (2018 B. Herin). All also use Turkish [tur] (Herin 2016). Some also use Levantine Arabic [apc], among the older generation of Hatay province (Herin 2016). Some also use Northern Kurdish [kmr] (Marsh 2008). Some also use Southern Zazaki [diq] (Marsh 2008). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: In Diyarbakir and Mardin provinces, Domari is no longer spoken. In its place, a mixed language called Domani has developed which has a morphosyntax based on Kurdish [kmr] and many Domari lexical items (Herin 2016). Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1. Also established in: Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 47,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *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 Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: 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 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 4,300 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some 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 96 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Georgian [kat] (Gruzin). *Users*: 167,000 in Turkey (2019). 4,000 monolinguals (1965 census).

Location: Artvin, Ordu, Sakarya, and other provinces in north and northwest Anatolia. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Kartvelian, Georgian. *Dialect:* Imerxev. *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 Use:* Also use Turkish [tur]. *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:* Muslim. *Map:* 29. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Georgia. Also established in: Azerbaijan, Iran. Unestablished in: Armenia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

German, Standard [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users:* 6,700 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *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 Use:* Used as L2 by Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 22 more.

Greek [ell] (Yunan). *Users:* 4,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location:* Istanbul; some in Izmir province. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *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:* Taught in some primary and secondary schools, as private education available in some larger cities. Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Nearly all Greeks emigrated from Turkey. There were 1,500,000 in Turkey in 1900. *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, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Hértevin [hrt] (Hartevan, Hertevince). *Users*: 4 (2012 A. Ajansi). *Location*: Siirt province: Pervari county, Ekindüzü village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Considerable differences from other Northeastern Aramaic varieties, and not intelligible with any or most of them. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Syriac script. *Other*: Christian.

Kabardian [kbd]. *Users*: 1,170,000 in Turkey (2019 Circassian Association). *Location*: Kayseri province: Uzun Yayla plateau east of Kayseri city; Corum, Duzce, Eskisehir, Kahramanmaraş, and Samsun provinces: scattered. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Circassian. *Dialect*: Besleney. *Lg Use*: Of all Circassian groups, the Kabardians have retained the language the best and there are active measures to increase its vitality and to resist assimilation (2016). Some young people, all adults. In some families, Kabardian is being passed from parents to children and is used at home (2016). Used as L2 by Abaza [abq]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary schools in grades 5–8, as an elective, in the main Kabardian centers of Kayseri and Marash. *Literature*. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *NT*: 1993–2007. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,849,800. Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Jordan, Syria. Unestablished in: Germany, Saudi Arabia, United States.

Karakalpak [kaa]. *Users*: 81,700 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 871,970. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan.

Kazakh [kaz] (Kaisak, Kazakhi, Kazax, Kosach, Qazaq tili, Qazaqşa, Qazaqi). *Users*: 8,500 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Kayseri province; Manisa province: Salihli district; Istanbul. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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. Muslim. *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. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

Kumyk [kum] (Kumuk, Kumuklar, Kumyki). *Users*: 1,600 in Turkey (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Canakkale province: Biga district, Akköprü, Aziziye, Doğancı, and Geyikkırı villages. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Turkic, Western, Ponto-Caspian. *Dialects*: Khasav-Yurt, Buinak, Khaidak. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *NT*: 2007. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, used

since 1937, primary usage. Latin script, used between 1927–1937 with a resurgence of use in 2015. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 402,600. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] (Kermancî, Kirmancî, Kurdish Kurmanji, Kurdiya jorîn, Kurdmancî, Kurdî, Kurmanji Kurdish, Kurmanjî). Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 9,000,000 in Turkey (2019), decreasing. Ethnic population: 11,000,000 (2022). *Location*: Agri, Ankara, Batman, Bingöl, Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Hakkari, Iğdir, Kars, Kirsehir, Konya, Mardin, Mus, Siirt, Sirnak, Tunceli, and Van provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Became widespread in the late 19th century with the nationalist movement demanding the establishment of a Kurdish state. Spoken mainly in eastern and southeastern Turkey. Used in poetry, general literature, education, and political documents. 48 people groups speak Kurdish as primary language. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. A member of macrolanguage Kurdish [kur] (Iraq). *Dialects*: Anatolian Kurmanji, Northwestern Kurmanji (Marashi), Standard Kurmanji (Botani, Boti), Southwestern Kurmanji, Northern Kurmanji (Serhed Kurdish), Southern Kurmanji, Southeastern Kurmanji (Badîni, Hekari, Shemdinani, Shikakî, Şemzînani). Dialect differences but all use the same written form. *Lg Use*: Overall use of Northern Kurdish is beginning to decline in Turkey, even as it is used more as an LWC among immigrant populations. Home, market, political situations. Some of all ages. Many are adults above age 30. Positive attitudes. Most also use Turkish [tur]. Also use Northern Zazaki [kiu]. Also use Southern Zazaki [diq]. Used as L2 by Domari [rmt], Hértevin [hrt], Southern Zazaki [diq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Overall about 83%, but not differentiated by L1 or L2 usage. While overall speakers are decreasing, literates are increasing. Many literary works from 16th and 17th centuries onward. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *DLS*: Vital (0.70). *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*: Yezidis call their language ‘Ezdiki’ and are recognized as a distinct ethnic group in Turkey. Muslim, Yezidi. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria. 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, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Kyrgyz [kir] (Kyrgyz tili, Kyrgyzcha). *Location*: Kars and Van provinces. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995–2004. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China. Cyrillic script, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Refugees from Afghanistan; now Turkish citizens. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,154,500. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China,

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. Also established in: Afghanistan. Unestablished in: Germany, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Ladino [lad] (Dzhudezmo, Haketia, Hakitia, Judeo Spanish, Judeo-Espagnol, Judezmo, Sefardi, Spanyol). *Users*: 8,000 in Turkey (2018). Ethnic population: 13,000 (Leclerc 2014c). *Location*: Mainly Istanbul; Izmir province: scattered. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most speakers are over 50 years old (Salminen 2007). Shifting to Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1829. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Sephardic speakers in the Balkans. Hebrew script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Chief language of Sephardic Jews. The Donme are a Ladino-speaking group in Turkey, adherents of Shabbetai Zevi (Zvi). Jewish. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 51,016. Indigenous in: Israel. Also established in: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece.

Laz [lzz] (Chan, Chanuri, Chanzan, Laze, Zan). Autonym: Lazuri. *Users*: 20,000 in Turkey (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 103,000 (2019). *Location*: Arkab, Artasen, Artvin, Atin, Bolu, Hopa, Kemer, Kocaeli, Rize, Sakarya, Sarp, and Vitse provinces. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Kartvelian, Zan. *Dialects*: Pazar (Atinuri), Hopuri, Çxaluri, Vižur-Arkabuli, Artaşenuri. Officially considered a single language with Mingrelian [xmf], called, Zan, although not mutually inherently intelligible. *Lg Use*: Rapid language shift to Turkish [tur] (Salminen 2007). Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, used in Georgia. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,800. Also indigenous in: Georgia. Unestablished in: Germany.

Lezgi [lez]. *Users*: 1,200 in Turkey (1996). *Location*: Balıkesir province: Balıkesir Markesi district, central village Kirne; Yalova province. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgi, Nuclear Lezgi, East Lezgi. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Caucasian Albanian script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, used since 1938 to present. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 516,010. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Azerbaijan, Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Macedonian [mkd]. *Users*: 35,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article suffix; verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, middle, passive); 26 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on antepenultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1990–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Greece (Slavic), North Macedonia. Also established in: Albania, Romania. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway,

Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, United States.

Mardin Sign Language [dsz] (MarSL). *Users*: 40 (Dikyuva 2012), deaf and hearing members of the Dilsiz family. *Location*: Mardin province: Mardin city, near the Syrian border. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Marginal intelligibility with Turkish Sign Language [tsm]. *Lg Use*: The main factor keeping it in use is the hearing people who have no incentive to learn Turkish Sign Language [tsm]. Family celebrations, such as weddings. Elderly only. Most shifted to Turkish Sign Language [tsm] (Dikyuva 2012). Also use Levantine Arabic [apc], by hearing members of the family. *Lg Dev*: Videos. *DLS*: . *Other*: Most deaf members have moved away from Mardin, have learned Turkish Sign Language [tsm], and associate with the national Turkish Deaf community.

Ossetic [oss]. *Users*: 41,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Ankara and Istanbul urban areas; Antalya and Mugla provinces along Mediterranean coast; Bitlis, Erzurum, and Kars (Sankamis district) provinces east. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Northeastern. *Dialects*: Digor, Tagaur, Kurtat, Allagir, Tual, Iron. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2022. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia since 1844 and in Georgia since 1954. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, used in Georgia until 1954. Latin script, used in Russia during the 1920s–1930s. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian, Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 487,050. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Georgia, Russian Federation. Also established in: Syria. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Pashto, Northern [pbu]. *Users*: 28,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pashto. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Afghanistan, India, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, United States.

Pashto, Southern [pbt]. *Users*: 72,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pashto. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2011–2019. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,871,430 (as L1: 16,391,430; as L2: 3,480,000). Global EGIDS

level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan. Unestablished in: Belgium, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 129,000 in Turkey (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity.

Location: Van province: Edremit and Van district on Lake Van eastern shore. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1845–1995. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Pontic [pnt] (Coastal Pontic, Muslim Pontic, Romayka, Romeyka, Rumca, Rumcika, Rumka, Trabzon, Trapezountiac). *Users*: 5,000 in Turkey (Schreiber 2015). Number of speakers as reported by language community members. *Location*: Trabzon province: Of, Çaykara, Sürmene, Maçka and Tonya counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Dialects*: Romeyka of Of (Ophitic), Romeyka of Sürmene, Romeyka of Tonya. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, rarely used. Greek script, primary usage, used in Greece. Latin script, sporadic use on social media, used in Turkey. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 775,600. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Greece. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation.

Posha [rmi] (Bohçacı, Boshá, Elekçi, Lom, Lomavren, Lomca, Çingan, Çingene). *Location*: Artvin province: Ardanuş, Arhavi, Borcka, Hopa, Şavşat, and Yusufeli and districts Cankiri province: Çankırı city; Erzurum province: Oltu and Olur districts; Rize province: Ardaşen district. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Mixed language, Armenian-Romani. *Lg Use*: Parents want their children to learn and use Turkish [tur]. Often used as a secret language (Üzüm and Demir 2017). Home, community. Adults only. Mixed attitudes. Parents see the language as a negative influence for their children. Their children tend to have a positive attitude toward Poshá (Üzüm and Demir 2017). Shifting to Turkish [tur] (Üzüm and Demir 2017). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50. Indigenous in: Armenia (Lomavren).

Romani, Balkan [rmn] (Romani éhib). Autonym: Romani, Romani éhib. *Users*: 72,900 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Widespread west: Izmir (Sepeçides) and Edirne (Rumelian) provinces. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Balkan. *Dialects*: Sepeçides Romani (Sepeçi), Rumelian Romani. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced.

Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Serbia. Also established in: Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Ukraine. Unestablished in: France, Germany, Italy, Sweden.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 7,500 in Turkey (2019). *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] (Serbo-Croatian). *Users*: 5,000 in Turkey (2019). 2,350 monolinguals (1965 census). Ethnic population: 61,000. *Location*: Canakkale, Edirne, Istanbul, Kirklareli, and Tekirdag provinces. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *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 Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *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. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 16,000 in Turkey, all users. L1 users: 1,000 in Turkey (Instituto Cervantes 2019). L2 users: 15,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script.

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

Syriac [syc] (Ancient Syriac, Classical Syriac, Lishana Atiga, Suryaya, Suryoyo, Syriac Aramaic, Syrian Aramaic, Syro-Aramaic). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. *Location*: Sanliurfa province. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern. *Dialects*: Western Syriac, Eastern Syriac. Syrian churches: Eastern (Nestorian), Syrian Orthodox (Jacobite), and Syrian Catholic (Melkite, Maronite) developed a vast literature based on the Edessa (currently Sanliurfa, southeastern Turkey) variety of the Syrian dialect. Assyrian group (see Assyrian Neo-Aramaic in Iraq and elsewhere) separated denominationally from Chaldean (see Chaldean Neo-Aramaic in Iraq) and Jacobite (see Turoyo in Turkey and Syria) in the Middle Ages. Neo-Eastern Aramaic languages spoken by Christians are often dubbed Neo-Syriac although not directly descended from Syriac. *Lg Use*: Was used in Turkey, Iraq, and Syria. Became extinct in the 10th to 12th centuries. Still used, but rarely, as a secular literary language among followers of the churches listed. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1645–1891. *DLS*: Ascending (0.28). *Writing*: Syriac script. *Other*: Christian.

Tatar [tat]. *Users*: 28,700 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Istanbul. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Western, Uralian. *Type*: SOV; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan.

Turkish [tur] (Anatolian, Istanbul Turkish, Türkisch). Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 83,440,000 in Turkey, all users. L1 users: 77,600,000 in Turkey (European Commission 2006). L2 users: 5,840,000 (2019). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1982, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Dialects*: Danubian, Eskisehir, Razgrad, Dinler, Karamanli, Edirne, Gaziantep, Urfa, Meskhetian Turkish (Ahiska). Danubian is west; other dialects east. High intelligibility with Gagauz [gag]. Lexical similarity: 44% with Yakut [sah]; 45% with Tuvan [tyv]; 47% with [chv]; 50% with Khakas [kjh] and Southern Altai [alt]; 56% with Bashkort [bak]; 58% with Karachay-Balkar [krc]; 59% with Kazakh [kaz], Kyrgyz [kir], Tatat [tat], and Northern Uzbek [uzn]; 60% with Uyghur [uig]; 67% with Turkmen [tuk]; 80% with North Azerbaijani [azj]. *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 Use*: Karamanli are Turkish-speaking Greeks. Some also use English [eng] (European Commission 2006). A few also use Standard

German [[deu](#)] (European Commission 2006). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *DLS*: Thriving (0.93). *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*: Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Also indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece. 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, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Turkish Sign Language [[tsm](#)] (TİD, TID, Türk İşaret Dili). *Users*: 250,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 166,000–333,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2005, Disabilities Act (Act No. 5378)), articles 15 and 30 provide for its use in education and communication, and for interpreting services. Recognized language (2006, The legislation on the identification of procedures and principles concerning the constitution and implementation of the Turkish sign language system, Official Gazette, No. 26139-14/4/2006), provides for a TİD Science and Approval Commission responsible for research and development, regulation of educational materials, and examination of interpreters; regulates sign language interpreters and teachers. *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Dialectal variation between schools, due to sign language not being used in the classroom, but mutually intelligible throughout the country (Özyürek 2004). TİD exists alongside signed Turkish, which combines Turkish [[tur](#)] grammar with signs from TİD. *Type*: Fingerspelling: Two-handed, unrelated to the one used for British Sign Language [[bfi](#)]. (Kubus and Hohenberger 2011). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Turkish [[tur](#)]. Used as L2 by Mardin Sign Language [[dsz](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Agency: Turkish National Federation of the Deaf. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Presence of deaf people using sign languages is documented from Hittite times (2000 to 1200 BCE). During the Ottoman Empire (15th to 18th centuries), deaf and other sign language users, called Dilsiz ‘speechless’, served as royal servants, although there is no evidence that Ottoman Sign Language is related to modern TİD. A one-handed fingerspelling system for Arabic script was used in the 19th and early 20th centuries until the alphabet revolution in 1928 that introduced Latin script for writing Turkish [[tur](#)], at which time a two-handed fingerspelling system for Latin script came into use (Kemaloglu and Kemaloglu 2012). First deaf school in 1902, sign language used in schools until 1953, when schools became oralist. Most deaf children learn TİD from peers outside the classroom. A few recent projects to re-establish sign language in schools (Özyürek 2004). Two distinct rural sign languages have been reported but don’t yet have ISO 639-3 codes: Central Taurus Sign Language (CTSL, 2020 R. Ergin) and Mardin Sign Language in southeastern Turkey.

Turkmen [[tuk](#)] (Trukhmen, Türkmen dili, Türkmençe). *Location*: Tokat province. *Status*: 5*

(Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkmenian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; no articles; case-marking (5 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 23 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; vowel harmony; evidentials. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Afghanistan and Iran. Cyrillic script, used in Turkmenistan, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, official usage in Turkmenistan since 1991. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Refugees from Afghanistan; now Turkish citizens. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,562,260. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Afghanistan, Iran, Turkmenistan. Also established in: Iraq, Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Turoyo [tru] (Suryoyo, Syryoyo, Süryani, Turani, Western Neo-Syriac, Tūr ‘Abdinian Aramaic). Autonym: Surayt. *Users*: 16,600 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 50,000 (1994). *Location*: Mardin and Sirnak provinces. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northwestern. *Dialects*: Midyat, Midin, Kfarze, ‘Iwardo, Anhil, Raite. Turoyo subdialects divided between Town Turoyo (Midyat Turoyo), Village Turoyo, and Mixed (Village-Town) Turoyo. *Lg Use*: Mixed Turoyo, outside Tur ‘Abdin, the language’s original location, is increasingly used mainly by youth throughout the Jacobite diaspora. All also use Turkish [tur], or local lingua francas. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Syriac script. *Other*: Known among scholars almost exclusively as Tûrôyo; Suryoyo is a popular name. Western Syriac refers to the Classical Western Syriac [syc] liturgy and orthography used by Turoyo speakers. Christian. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 103,100. Also indigenous in: Syria. Unestablished in: Belgium, Germany, Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands, United States.

Ubykh [uby] (Oubykh, Pekhi, Ubyx). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker, Tevfik Esenç, died in 1992. *Location*: Istanbul province: Sea of Marmara area, Hacı Osman village. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Ubyx. *Type*: SOV; agglutinative and polysynthetic; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark subject, direct object and indirect object; ergative; past, present and future tenses; 84 consonant and 2 vowel phonemes, more consonants than any other language without clicks. *Lg Use*: A century ago, there were 50,000 speakers in the Caucasus valleys east of the Black Sea. Shifted to Adyghe [ady]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Most migrated to Turkey in 1894.

Urdu [urd]. *Users*: 24,300 in Turkey (2019). *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, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Uyghur [uig] (Uighur, Uigur, Uygur). *Location*: Istanbul and Kayseri provinces. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question words initial; word order distinguishes subjects and indirect objects, topic and comment; 8 noun cases shown by suffixes; verb suffixes mark subject person, number, second person marks plural and 3 levels of respect; passive, reflexive, reciprocal and causative; comparatives; 25 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes; CV, CVC, CVCC syllables; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentials. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. Bible: 1950–2022. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia. Also established in: Afghanistan, India. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Uzbek, Southern [uzs] (O'zbek). *Users*: 27,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Location*: Hatay, Gaziantep, and Sanliurfa provinces. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word final; one prefix in words borrowed from Dari [prs], many suffixes (agglutinative); verbal affixation marks of person and number for subject and object; verb tense and aspect marked by suffixes; nontonal; no vowel harmony (unlike some other, closely-related Turkic languages). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Refugees from Afghanistan. Distinct from Northern Uzbek [uzn] of Uzbekistan and China. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,955,900 (as L1: 3,415,900; as L2: 540,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Afghanistan. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Pakistan.

Zaza [zza]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 1,483,000. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Northern Zazaki [kiu], Southern Zazaki [diq]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,483,000.

Zazaki, Northern [kiu] (Alevica, Alevija, Dımilki, Dersımki, Dersimki, Dimilki, Kirmanjki, Northern Zaza, Shar Ma, Zaza, Zazaca, Zazaja, Zazaki). Autonym: Kırmancki, So-Bê, Zonê Ma. *Users*: 203,000 in Turkey (2019). *Location*: Bingöl province: Karkiova and Kigi districts; Elazığ province: Elazığ merkez and Karakoğan districts; Erzincan province; Erzurum province: Cayirli district; Malatya province; Mus province: Varto district; Sivas province, Divrigi, Imranli, Kangal, and Zara districts; Tunceli province: Hozat, Nazmiye, Ovacik, Pulumur, and Tunceli merkez districts; at least 83 total villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani. A member

of macrolanguage Zaza [zza]. *Dialects*: Tunceli (Dersim), Ovacik, Hozat, Varto. Lexical similarity: 70% with Southern Zazaki [diq]. *Type*: SOV; prepositions and postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives relatives after noun heads; numerals before noun heads; question word replaces content word in content questions; 2 prefixes, 2 suffixes, word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect object; noun affixes indicate case; verb affixes indicate person, number, gender; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; V, VC, VCC, CV, CVC, CVCC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Abroad, they use Northern Zazaki for close relationships. Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. Used as L2 by Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: School-age children to 40 years old, are literate in Turkish [tur]. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Ascending (0.32). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 29. *Worldwide*: Unestablished in: Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Zazaki, Southern [diq] (Dimilî, Southern Zaza, Zaza, Zazaca). Autonym: Dimlî, Zazakî. *Users*: 1,280,000 (2019), decreasing. A few elderly monolinguals. *Location*: Bingöl, Diyarbakir, and Elazig provinces: primarily Bingöl, Cermik, Dicle, Egil, Gerger, Palu, and Hani cities. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani. A member of macrolanguage Zaza [zza]. *Dialects*: Sivereki, Kori, Hazzu (Hazo), Motki (Moti), Dumbuli (Dumbeli), Eastern Zazaki (Central Zazaki). Dialects differ slightly, but mutually intelligible. *Lg Use*: In urban areas children still learn only L1 at home. Home, neighborhood, friends. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes, increasingly. Most also use Turkish [tur]. Some also use Northern Kurdish [kmr]. Used as L2 by Domari [rmt], Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 29.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Turkey 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

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users*: 77,600,000 in Turkey (European Commission 2006). 83,440,000 in Turkey, all users. L2 users: 5,840,000 (2019). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1982, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Kurdish, Northern [[kmr](#)] *Users*: 9,000,000 in Turkey (2019), decreasing. Ethnic population: 11,000,000 (2022). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users*: 4,250,000 in Turkey (2021), including 3,000,000 refugees from Syria (World Bank, UNHCR, Anadolu Agency). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Zazaki, Southern [[diq](#)] *Users*: 1,280,000 (2019), decreasing. A few elderly monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Kabardian [[kbd](#)] *Users*: 1,170,000 in Turkey (2019 Circassian Association). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,849,800.

100,000 to 999,999

Azerbaijani, South [[azb](#)] *Users*: 596,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980).

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [[ayp](#)] *Users*: 574,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,263,460.

Balkan Gagauz Turkish [[bgx](#)] *Users*: 460,000 in Turkey (2019). 7,000 Surguch (1965) and 320,000 Yuruk. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 464,000.

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users*: 395,000 in Turkey (2019). 98% Pomak (Leclerc 2014c). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,745,340 (as L1: 6,541,540; as L2: 1,203,800).

Adyghe [[ady](#)] *Users*: 349,000 in Turkey (2019). 6,410 monolinguals (1965 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 613,700.

Turkish Sign Language [tsm] *Users:* 250,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 166,000–333,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Recognized language (2005, Disabilities Act (Act No. 5378)), articles 15 and 30 provide for its use in education and communication, and for interpreting services. Recognized language (2006, The legislation on the identification of procedures and principles concerning the constitution and implementation of the Turkish sign language system, Official Gazette, No. 26139-14/4/2006), provides for a TİD Science and Approval Commission responsible for research and development, regulation of educational materials, and examination of interpreters; regulates sign language interpreters and teachers.

Zazaki, Northern [kiu] *Users:* 203,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Georgian [kat] *Users:* 167,000 in Turkey (2019). 4,000 monolinguals (1965 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 129,000 in Turkey (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Bosnian [bos] *Users:* 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,618,390 (as L1: 2,608,490; as L2: 9,900).

Chechen [che] *Users:* 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

Crimean Tatar [crh] *Users:* 110,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 581,340.

10,000 to 99,999

Karakalpak [kaa] *Users:* 81,700 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 871,970.

Albanian, Tosk [als] *Users:* 72,900 in Turkey (2019). 1,100 monolinguals (1965 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,924,600 (as L1: 1,918,600; as L2: 6,000).

Romani, Balkan [rmn] *Users:* 72,900 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

Pashto, Southern [pbt] *Users:* 72,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,871,430 (as L1: 16,391,430; as L2: 3,480,000).

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 67,300 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 70,000 (1980).

Status: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Dari [prs] *Users:* 63,500 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,291,510 (as L1: 10,277,510; as L2: 20,014,000).

Abkhaz [abk] *Users:* 48,600 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 150,000 (2014 NCRP). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 172,180.

English [eng] *Users:* 47,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 42,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Ossetic [oss] *Users:* 41,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 487,050.

Macedonian [mkd] *Users:* 35,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Tatar [tat] *Users:* 28,700 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Pashto, Northern [pbu] *Users:* 28,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500).

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii] *Users:* 27,600 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

Uzbek, Southern [uzs] *Users:* 27,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,955,900 (as L1: 3,415,900; as L2: 540,000).

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 24,300 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Laz [lzz] *Users:* 20,000 in Turkey (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 103,000 (2019). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,800.

Turoyo [tru] *Users:* 16,600 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 50,000 (1994). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 103,100.

Abaza [abq] *Users:* 13,200 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,400.

1,000 to 9,999

Kazakh [kaz] *Users:* 8,500 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Ladino [lad] *Users:* 8,000 in Turkey (2018). Ethnic population: 13,000 (Leclerc 2014c). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 51,016.

Russian [rus] *Users:* 7,500 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 6,700 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Pontic [pnt] *Users:* 5,000 in Turkey (Schreiber 2015). Number of speakers as reported by language community members. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 775,600.

Serbian [srp] *Users:* 5,000 in Turkey (2019). 2,350 monolinguals (1965 census). Ethnic population: 61,000. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

French [fra] *Users:* 4,300 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Greek [ell] *Users:* 4,000 in Turkey (2019). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

Kumyk [kum] *Users:* 1,600 in Turkey (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 402,600.

Lezgi [lez] *Users:* 1,200 in Turkey (1996). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 516,010.

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 1,000 in Turkey (Instituto Cervantes 2019). 16,000 in Turkey, all users. L2 users: 15,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

10 to 99

Mardin Sign Language [dsz] *Users:* 40 (Dikyuva 2012), deaf and hearing members of the Dilsiz family. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

1 to 9

Hértevin [hrt] *Users:* 4 (2012 A. Ajansi). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

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Syriac [syc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only).

Ubykh [uby] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker, Tevfik Esenç, died in 1992. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Domari [rmt] *Users:* A few scattered and isolated speaker populations (Herin 2016). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1.

Albanian, Gheg [aln] *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* 686,000 in Turkey (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1982, Constitution, Article 3), used in education. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Kyrgyz [kir] *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,154,500.

Posha [rmi] *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50.

Turkmen [tuk] *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

Uyghur [uig] *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Turkey 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)

Turkish [[tur](#)] *Users:* 83,440,000 in Turkey, all users. L1 users: 77,600,000 in Turkey (European Commission 2006). L2 users: 5,840,000 (2019). *Status:* Statutory national language (1982, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Karamanli are Turkish-speaking Greeks. Some also use English [[eng](#)] (European Commission 2006). A few also use Standard German [[deu](#)] (European Commission 2006). *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. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

4 (Educational)

Arabic, Standard [[arb](#)] *Users:* 686,000 in Turkey (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Recognized language (1982, Constitution, Article 3), used in education. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

5 (Dispersed)

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

Azerbaijani, South [[azb](#)] *Users:* 596,000 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use:* Also use Turkish [[tur](#)], as literary language. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iraq and Iran. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,935,990 (as L1: 14,932,010; as L2: 3,980).

Bulgarian [[bul](#)] *Users:* 395,000 in Turkey (2019). 98% Pomak (Leclerc 2014c). *Lg Use:* Spoken by Muslim Pomaks. Also use Turkish [[tur](#)]. *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).

Greek [[ell](#)] *Users:* 4,000 in Turkey (2019). *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).

Kazakh [[kaz](#)] *Users:* 8,500 in Turkey (2019). *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).

Kyrgyz [kir] *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China. Cyrillic script, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,154,500.

Tatar [tat] *Users*: 28,700 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Turkmen [tuk] *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Afghanistan and Iran. Cyrillic script, used in Turkmenistan, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, official usage in Turkmenistan since 1991. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

Uyghur [uig] *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

Uzbek, Southern [uzs] *Users*: 27,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,955,900 (as L1: 3,415,900; as L2: 540,000).

6a (Vigorous)

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users*: 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp] *Users*: 574,000 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,263,460.

Romani, Balkan [rnm] *Users*: 72,900 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, used in Greece. Latin script, used in Serbia. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 803,740 (as L1: 603,740; as L2: 200,000).

Turkish Sign Language [tsm] *Users*: 250,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 166,000–333,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Disabilities Act (Act No. 5378)), articles 15 and 30 provide for its use in education and communication, and for interpreting services. Recognized language (2006, The legislation on the identification of procedures and principles concerning the constitution and implementation of the Turkish sign language system, Official Gazette, No. 26139-14/4/2006), provides for a TİD Science and Approval Commission responsible for research and development, regulation of educational materials, and examination of interpreters; regulates sign language interpreters and teachers. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Turkish [tur].

Used as L2 by Mardin Sign Language [dsz]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

6b (Threatened)

Abaza [abq] *Users*: 13,200 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Kabardian [kbd]. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,400.

Abkhaz [abk] *Users*: 48,600 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 150,000 (2014 NCRP). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1860s. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1984, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 172,180.

Adyghe [ady] *Users*: 349,000 in Turkey (2019). 6,410 monolinguals (1965 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. Used as L2 by Ubykh [uby]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 613,700.

Albanian, Tosk [als] *Users*: 72,900 in Turkey (2019). 1,100 monolinguals (1965 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *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, Levantine [apc] *Users*: 4,250,000 in Turkey (2021), including 3,000,000 refugees from Syria (World Bank, UNHCR, Anadolu Agency). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Domari [rmt], Mardin Sign Language [dsz]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users*: 67,300 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 70,000 (1980). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Crimean Tatar [crh] *Users*: 110,000 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script, official usage since 1997. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340.

Domari [rmt] *Users*: A few scattered and isolated speaker populations (Herin 2016). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2022 A. Dusséaux). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children in Hatay province reportedly speak the language (2018 B. Herin). All also use Turkish [tur] (Herin 2016). Some also use Levantine Arabic [apc], among the older generation of Hatay province (Herin 2016). Some also use Northern Kurdish [kmr] (Marsh 2008). Some also use Southern Zazaki [diq] (Marsh 2008). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1.

Georgian [kat] *Users*: 167,000 in Turkey (2019). 4,000 monolinguals (1965 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *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).

Kabardian [k^{bd}] *Users*: 1,170,000 in Turkey (2019 Circassian Association). *Lg Use*: Of all Circassian groups, the Kabardians have retained the language the best and there are active measures to increase its vitality and to resist assimilation (2016). Some young people, all adults. In some families, Kabardian is being passed from parents to children and is used at home (2016). Used as L2 by Abaza [abq]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,849,800.

Kumyk [k^{um}] *Users*: 1,600 in Turkey (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, used since 1937, primary usage. Latin script, used between 1927–1937 with a resurgence of use in 2015. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 402,600.

Kurdish, Northern [k^{mr}] *Users*: 9,000,000 in Turkey (2019), decreasing. Ethnic population: 11,000,000 (2022). *Status*: Became widespread in the late 19th century with the nationalist movement demanding the establishment of a Kurdish state. Spoken mainly in eastern and southeastern Turkey. Used in poetry, general literature, education, and political documents. 48 people groups speak Kurdish as primary language. *Lg Use*: Overall use of Northern Kurdish is beginning to decline in Turkey, even as it is used more as an LWC among immigrant populations. Home, market, political situations. Some of all ages. Many are adults above age 30. Positive attitudes. Most also use Turkish [tur]. Also use Northern Zazaki [kiu]. Also use Southern Zazaki [diq]. Used as L2 by Domari [rmt], Hértévin [hrt], Southern Zazaki [diq]. *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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Laz [l^{zz}] *Users*: 20,000 in Turkey (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 103,000 (2019). *Lg Use*: Rapid language shift to Turkish [tur] (Salminen 2007). Also use Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2020. *Writing*: Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, used in Georgia. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,800.

Ossetic [oss] *Users*: 41,000 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used in Russia since 1844 and in Georgia since 1954. Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, used in Georgia until 1954. Latin script, used in Russia during the 1920s–1930s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 487,050.

Serbian [srp] *Users*: 5,000 in Turkey (2019). 2,350 monolinguals (1965 census). Ethnic population: 61,000. *Lg Use*: Also use Turkish [tur]. *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).

Turoyo [tru] *Users*: 16,600 in Turkey (2019). Ethnic population: 50,000 (1994). *Lg Use*: Mixed

Turoyo, outside Tur 'Abdin, the language's original location, is increasingly used mainly by youth throughout the Jacobite diaspora. All also use Turkish [tur], or local lingua francas. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2013. *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Syriac script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 103,100.

Zazaki, Northern [kiu] *Users*: 203,000 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Abroad, they use Northern Zazaki for close relationships. Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Also use Turkish [tur]. Used as L2 by Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

Zazaki, Southern [diq] *Users*: 1,280,000 (2019), decreasing. A few elderly monolinguals. *Lg Use*: In urban areas children still learn only L1 at home. Home, neighborhood, friends. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes, increasingly. Most also use Turkish [tur]. Some also use Northern Kurdish [kmr]. Used as L2 by Domari [rmt], Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

7 (Shifting)

Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx] *Users*: 460,000 in Turkey (2019). 7,000 Surguch (1965) and 320,000 Yuruk. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Turkish [tur]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 464,000.

Ladino [lad] *Users*: 8,000 in Turkey (2018). Ethnic population: 13,000 (Leclerc 2014c). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most speakers are over 50 years old (Salminen 2007). Shifting to Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Sephardic speakers in the Balkans. Hebrew script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 51,016.

Pontic [pnt] *Users*: 5,000 in Turkey (Schreiber 2015). Number of speakers as reported by language community members. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, rarely used. Greek script, primary usage, used in Greece. Latin script, sporadic use on social media, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 775,600.

Posha [rmi] *Lg Use*: Parents want their children to learn and use Turkish [tur]. Often used as a secret language (Üzüm and Demir 2017). Home, community. Adults only. Mixed attitudes. Parents see the language as a negative influence for their children. Their children tend to have a positive attitude toward Poshha (Üzüm and Demir 2017). Shifting to Turkish [tur] (Üzüm and Demir 2017). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Hértevin [hrt] *Users*: 4 (2012 A. Ajansi). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Northern Kurdish [kmr]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Syriac script.

Mardin Sign Language [dsz] *Users*: 40 (Dikyuva 2012), deaf and hearing members of the Dilsiz family. *Lg Use*: The main factor keeping it in use is the hearing people who have no incentive

to learn Turkish Sign Language [tsm]. Family celebrations, such as weddings. Elderly only. Most shifted to Turkish Sign Language [tsm] (Dikyuva 2012). Also use Levantine Arabic [apc], by hearing members of the family. *Lg Dev*: Videos.

9 (Second language only)

Syriac [syc] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use*: Was used in Turkey, Iraq, and Syria. Became extinct in the 10th to 12th centuries. Still used, but rarely, as a secular literary language among followers of the churches listed. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1645–1891. *Writing*: Syriac script.

10 (Extinct)

Ubykh [uby] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker, Tefvik Esenç, died in 1992. *Lg Use*: A century ago, there were 50,000 speakers in the Caucasus valleys east of the Black Sea. Shifted to Adyghe [ady]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Unestablished

Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii] *Users*: 27,600 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Syriac script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 563,630 (as L1: 559,930; as L2: 3,700).

Bosnian [bos] *Users*: 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *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).

Chechen [che] *Users*: 112,000 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 42,000 in Turkey (2019). *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).

Dari [prs] *Users*: 63,500 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30,291,510 (as L1: 10,277,510; as L2: 20,014,000).

English [eng] *Users*: 47,000 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Turkish [tur]. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*:

Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

French [[fra](#)] *Users*: 4,300 in Turkey (2019). *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*: 6,700 in Turkey (2019). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Turkish [[tur](#)]. *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).

Karakalpak [[kaa](#)] *Users*: 81,700 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 871,970.

Lezgi [[lez](#)] *Users*: 1,200 in Turkey (1996). *Writing*: Caucasian Albanian script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, used since 1938 to present. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 516,010.

Macedonian [[mkd](#)] *Users*: 35,000 in Turkey (2019). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1944. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,738,250 (as L1: 1,732,750; as L2: 5,500).

Pashto, Northern [[pbu](#)] *Users*: 28,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500).

Pashto, Southern [[pbt](#)] *Users*: 72,000 in Turkey (2022), as refugees from Afghanistan. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in print. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,871,430 (as L1: 16,391,430; as L2: 3,480,000).

Persian, Iranian [[pes](#)] *Users*: 129,000 in Turkey (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Russian [[rus](#)] *Users*: 7,500 in Turkey (2019). *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).

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 16,000 in Turkey, all users. L1 users: 1,000 in Turkey (Instituto Cervantes 2019). L2 users: 15,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2019). *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).

Urdu [[urd](#)] *Users*: 24,300 in Turkey (2019). *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).

Languages by Province

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

Adana

- Abaza [abq], 11
- Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
- Domari [rmt], 16

Agri

- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Ankara

- Crimean Tatar [crh], 15
- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Ossetic [oss], 21

Antalya

- Ossetic [oss], 21

Artvin

- Georgian [kat], 16
- Laz [lzz], 20
- Posha [rmi], 22

Balikesir

- Adyghe [ady], 11

Batman

- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Bingöl

- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28

Bitlis

- Ossetic [oss], 21

Bursa

- Albanian, Tosk [als], 12

Canakkale

- Adyghe [ady], 11
- Kumyk [kum], 18
- Serbian [srp], 23

Cankiri

- Posha [rmi], 22

Corum

- Kabardian [kbd], 18

Diyarbakir

- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28

Duzce

- Adyghe [ady], 11
- Kabardian [kbd], 18

Edirne

- Albanian, Tosk [als], 12
- Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14
- Bulgarian [bul], 14
- Romani, Balkan [rmn], 22
- Serbian [srp], 23

Elazig

- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28

Erzincan

- Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Erzurum

- Ossetic [oss], 21
- Posha [rmi], 22
- Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Eskisehir

- Abaza [abq], 11
- Abkhaz [abk], 11
- Adyghe [ady], 11
- Kabardian [kbd], 18

Gaziantep

- Domari [rmt], 16
- Uzbek, Southern [uzs], 27

Hakkari

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Hatay

Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
 Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
 Domari [rmt], 16
 Uzbek, Southern [uzs], 27

Igdir

Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
 Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Istanbul

Albanian, Tosk [als], 12
 Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
 Greek [ell], 17
 Kazakh [kaz], 18
 Ladino [lad], 20
 Ossetic [oss], 21
 Serbian [srp], 23
 Tatar [tat], 24
 Ubykh [uby], 26
 Uyghur [uig], 27

Izmir

Abkhaz [abk], 11
 Greek [ell], 17
 Ladino [lad], 20
 Romani, Balkan [rmn], 22

Kahramanmaraş

Kabardian [kbd], 18

Kars

Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
 Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
 Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
 Kyrgyz [kir], 19
 Ossetic [oss], 21

Kayseri

Abaza [abq], 11
 Adyghe [ady], 11
 Kabardian [kbd], 18
 Kazakh [kaz], 18
 Uyghur [uig], 27

Kilis

Domari [rmt], 16

Kirklareli

Albanian, Tosk [als], 12
 Serbian [srp], 23

Kirsehir

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Konya

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Malatya

Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Manisa

Kazakh [kaz], 18

Mardin

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp],
 12
 Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
 Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
 Mardin Sign Language [dsz], 21

Mersin

Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
 Domari [rmt], 16

Mugla

Ossetic [oss], 21

Mus

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp],
 12
 Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
 Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Rize

Laz [lzz], 20
 Posha [rmi], 22

Sakarya

Abkhaz [abk], 11

Samsun

Abaza [abq], 11
 Adyghe [ady], 11
 Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
 Kabardian [kbd], 18

Sanliurfa

- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Domari [rmt], 16
- Syriac [syc], 24
- Uzbek, Southern [uzs], 27

Siirt

- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Hértevin [hrt], 18
- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Sirnak

- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic [aii], 13
- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Turoyo [tru], 26

Sivas

- Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Tekirdag

- Albanian, Tosk [als], 12
- Serbian [srp], 23

Tokat

- Turkmen [tuk], 25

Trabzon

- Pontic [pnt], 22

Tunceli

- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Van

- Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kyrgyz [kir], 19

Yozgat

- Abaza [abq], 11

Languages by Family

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

Abkhaz-Adyghe, Abkhaz-Abazin

Abaza [abq], [11](#)

Abkhaz [abk], [11](#)

Abkhaz-Adyghe, Circassian

Adyghe [ady], [11](#)

Kabardian [kbd], [18](#)

Abkhaz-Adyghe, Ubyx

Ubykh [uby], [26](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern

Syriac [syc], [24](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northeastern

Hértevin [hrt], [18](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, Aramaic, Eastern, Central, Northwestern

Turoyo [tru], [26](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Levantine [apc], [12](#)

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], [12](#)

Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], [12](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [13](#)

Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg

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

Indo-European, Albanian, Tosk

Albanian, Tosk [als], [12](#)

Indo-European, Armenian

Armenian, Western [hyw], [13](#)

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

Bulgarian [bul], [14](#)

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

Serbian [srp], [23](#)

Indo-European, Greek, Attic

Greek [ell], [17](#)

Pontic [pnt], 22

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Dom

Domari [rmt], 16

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

Romani, Balkan [rmn], 22

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Northeastern

Ossetic [oss], 21

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Zaza-Gorani

Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27

Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28

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

Ladino [lad], 20

Kartvelian, Georgian

Georgian [kat], 16

Kartvelian, Zan

Laz [lzz], 20

Mixed language, Armenian-Romani

Lomavren [rmi], 22

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Turkish Sign Language [tsm], 25

Sign language, Shared sign language

Mardin Sign Language [dsz], 21

Turkic, Eastern

Uyghur [uig], 27

Uzbek, Southern [uzs], 27

Turkic, Southern

Crimean Tatar [crh], 15

Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani

Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14

Turkic, Southern, Turkish

Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14

Turkish [tur], 24

Turkic, Southern, Turkmenian

Turkmen [tuk], 25

Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian

Kazakh [kaz], 18

Kyrgyz [kir], [19](#)

Turkic, Western, Ponto-Caspian

Kumyk [kum], [18](#)

Turkic, Western, Uralian

Tatar [tat], [24](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 60 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/>.

abk	Abkhaz, 11	kiu	Zazaki, Northern, 27
abq	Abaza, 11	kmr	Kurdish, Northern, 19
acm	Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken, 12	kum	Kumyk, 18
ady	Adyghe, 11	lad	Ladino, 20
aii	Assyrian Neo-Aramaic, 13	lez	Lezgi, 20
aln	Albanian, Gheg, 11	lzz	Laz, 20
als	Albanian, Tosk, 12	mkd	Macedonian, 20
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 12	oss	Ossetic, 21
arb	Arabic, Standard, 13	pbt	Pashto, Southern, 21
ayp	Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken, 12	pbu	Pashto, Northern, 21
azb	Azerbaijani, South, 14	pes	Persian, Iranian, 22
bgx	Balkan Gagauz Turkish, 14	pnt	Pontic, 22
bos	Bosnian, 14	prs	Dari, 15
bul	Bulgarian, 14	rmi	Lomavren, 22
che	Chechen, 15	rmn	Romani, Balkan, 22
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 15	rmt	Domari, 16
crh	Crimean Tatar, 15	rus	Russian, 23
deu	German, Standard, 17	spa	Spanish, 23
diq	Zazaki, Southern, 28	srp	Serbian, 23
dsz	Mardin Sign Language, 21	syc	Syriac, 24
ell	Greek, 17	tat	Tatar, 24
eng	English, 16	tru	Turoyo, 26
fra	French, 16	tsm	Turkish Sign Language, 25
hrt	Hértevin, 18	tuk	Turkmen, 25
hyw	Armenian, Western, 13	tur	Turkish, 24
kaa	Karakalpak, 18	uby	Ubykh, 26
kat	Georgian, 16	uig	Uyghur, 27
kaz	Kazakh, 18	urd	Urdu, 26
kbd	Kabardian, 18	uzs	Uzbek, Southern, 27
kir	Kyrgyz, 19	zza	Zaza, 27

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.

- Abaza** [abq], 11
- Abazakh**, *dial.* Adyghe [ady], 11
- Abazin**, *alt.* Abaza [abq], 11
- Abdul-Masih**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Abkhaz** [abk], 11
- Abxazo**, *alt.* Abkhaz [abk], 11
- Abzhui**, *dial.* Abkhaz [abk], 11
- Adəgäbzä**, *alt.* Adyghe [ady], 11
- Adygey**, *alt.* Adyghe [ady], 11
- Adyghe** [ady], 11
- Ahiska**, *alt. dial.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Ahuwa**, *alt.* Abaza [abq], 11
- Albanian, Gheg** [aln], 11
see Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Albanian, Tosk** [als], 12
see Albanian, Tosk [als], 12
- Alevica**, *alt.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Alevija**, *alt.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Allagir**, *dial.* Ossetic [oss], 21
- Anatolian**, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Anatolian Group**, *dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Anatolian Kurmanji**, *dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Ancient Syriac**, *alt.* Syriac [syc], 24
- Anhil**, *dial.* Turoyo [tru], 26
- Arabic, Levantine** [apc], 12, 29
see Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
- Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken** [acm], 12, 29
see Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm], 12
- Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken** [ayp], 12, 29
see Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 13
see Arabic, Standard [arb], 13
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 13
see Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Artaşenuri**, *dial.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Ashkar**, *alt. dial.* Abaza [abq], 11
- Ashkaraua**, *dial.* Abaza [abq], 11
- Assyrian Neo-Aramaic** [aii], 29
- Atinuri**, *alt. dial.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Azerbaijani, South** [azb], 14, 29
see Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Azeri**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Azəricə**, *alt.* Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Badîni**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Balkan Gagauz Turkish** [bgx], 14
- Balkan Turkic**, *alt.* Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14

- Besleney**, *dial.* Kabardian [kbd], 18
- Bezshagh**, *dial.* Abaza [abq], 11
- Bohçaci**, *alt.* Lomavren [rmi], 22
- Bosha**, *alt.* Lomavren [rmi], 22
- Botani**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Boti**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Buinak**, *dial.* Kumyk [kum], 18
- Bulgarian** [bul], 14, 29
- Bzhedug**, *dial.* Adyghe [ady], 11
- Bzyb**, *dial.* Abkhaz [abk], 11
- Central Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 15
- Central Zazaki**, *alt. dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Chan**, *alt.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Chanuri**, *alt.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Chanzan**, *alt.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Cherkes**, *alt.* Adyghe [ady], 11
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 15
- Cilician Arabic**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
- Çingan**, *alt.* Lomavren [rmi], 22
- Çingene**, *alt.* Lomavren [rmi], 22
- Classical Syriac**, *alt.* Syriac [syc], 24
- Coastal Pontic**, *alt.* Pontic [pnt], 22
- Crimean Nogai**, *alt. dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 15
- Crimean Tatar** [crh], 15
- Crimean Turkish**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 15
- Çukurova**, *dial.* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
- Çukurovan Arabic**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 12
- Çxaluri**, *dial.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Danubian**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Dersim**, *alt. dial.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Dersimki**, *alt.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27, 27
- Digor**, *dial.* Ossetic [oss], 21
- Dimilî**, *alt.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Dimilki**, *alt.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27, 27
- Dimlî**, *alt.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Dinler**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Dom**, *alt.* Domari [rmt], 16
- Domari** [rmt], 16
- Dumbeli**, *alt. dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Dumbuli**, *dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Dzhudezmo**, *alt.* Ladino [lad], 20
- Eastern Syriac**, *dial.* Syriac [syc], 24
- Eastern Zazaki**, *dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Edirne**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Elekçi**, *alt.* Lomavren [rmi], 22
- Eskisehir**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Euphrates Group**, *dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Gajol**, *dial.* Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14
- Garachi**, *alt. dial.* Domari [rmt], 16
- Gaziantep**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 24
- Gegnisht**, *alt.* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Georgian** [kat], 16, 29
- Gerlovo Turks**, *dial.* Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14
- Standard German**, *see* German, Standard [deu], 17
- Greek** [ell], 17
- Gruzin**, *alt.* Georgian [kat], 16
- Gypsy**, *alt.* Domari [rmt], 16
- Hakertia**, *alt.* Ladino [lad], 20
- Hakitia**, *alt.* Ladino [lad], 20
- Hamschen**, *alt. dial.* Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Hamshen**, *alt. dial.* Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Hartevan**, *alt.* Hértevin [hrt], 18
- Hazo**, *alt. dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28

- Hazzu**, *dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Hekari**, *alt. dial.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Hemshin**, *dial.* Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Hemşince**, *alt. dial.* Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Hértevin** [hrt], 18
- Hertevince**, *alt.* Hértevin [hrt], 18
- Homshetsi**, *alt. dial.* Armenian, Western [hyw], 13
- Hopuri**, *dial.* Laz [lzz], 20
- Hozat**, *dial.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Imerxev**, *dial.* Georgian [kat], 16
- Iron**, *dial.* Ossetic [oss], 21
- Istanbul Turkish**, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 24
- ’Iwardo**, *dial.* Turoyo [tru], 26
- Jesrawi**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, North Mesopotamian Spoken [ayp], 12
- Judeo Spanish**, *alt.* Ladino [lad], 20
- Judeo-Espagnol**, *alt.* Ladino [lad], 20
- Judezmo**, *alt.* Ladino [lad], 20
- Kabardian** [kbd], 18
- Kaisak**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 18
- Karachi**, *dial.* Domari [rmt], 16
- Karači**, *alt. dial.* Domari [rmt], 16
- Karamanli**, *dial.* Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14
dial. Turkish [tur], 24
- Kars**, *dial.* Azerbaijani, South [azb], 14
- Kazakh** [kaz], 18
- Kazakhi**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 18
- Kazax**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 18
- Kermancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kfarze**, *dial.* Turoyo [tru], 26
- Khaidak**, *dial.* Kumyk [kum], 18
- Khasav-Yurt**, *dial.* Kumyk [kum], 18
- Kirmancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kirmancki**, *alt.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Kirmanjki**, *alt.* Zazaki, Northern [kiu], 27
- Konyar**, *alt. dial.* Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14
- Kori**, *dial.* Zazaki, Southern [diq], 28
- Kosach**, *alt.* Kazakh [kaz], 18
- Kumuk**, *alt.* Kumyk [kum], 18
- Kumuklar**, *alt.* Kumyk [kum], 18
- Kumyk** [kum], 18
- Kumyki**, *alt.* Kumyk [kum], 18
- Kurdî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurdî-Kurmancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurdish Kurmanji**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr], 19, 29
see Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurdiya jorîn**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurdmancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurmancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurmanjî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurmanji Kurdish**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 19
- Kurtat**, *dial.* Ossetic [oss], 21
- Kyrgyz** [kir], 19
- Kyrgyz tili**, *alt.* Kyrgyz [kir], 19
- Kyrgyzcha**, *alt.* Kyrgyz [kir], 19
- Kyzylbash**, *dial.* Balkan Gagauz Turkish [bgx], 14
- Ladino** [lad], 20
- Laz** [lzz], 20, 29
- Laze**, *alt.* Laz [lzz], 20
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