

Ethnologue: Languages of Turkmenistan

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023.
Ethnologue: Languages of the World. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas:
SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

For personal use only

Permission to distribute or reuse this work (in whole or in part)
may be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center at
<http://www.copyright.com>.

Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	10
Language Map	20
Languages by Population	21
Languages by Status	25
Languages by Family	29
Language Code Index	30
Language Name Index	31
Bibliography	33

Copyright © 2023 by SIL International

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, redistributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without the prior written permission of SIL International, with the exception of brief excerpts in articles or reviews.

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
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
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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 Turkmenistan 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 10) provides detailed information on the 38 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Turkmenistan. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

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

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 21) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 25) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Family” (page 29) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 30) 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 31) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 36 unique names are associated with the 38 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 33). 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.

The preferred method of submitting corrections and additions is to join our Contributor Program by applying at <http://www.ethnologue.com/contributor-program>. With a contributor account you will be entitled to complimentary access to the website and will be able to use the Contribute tab on the page for a language or country in order to propose corrections and additions. The advantage of giving feedback in this way is that it becomes part of the public record on the website. You will also be automatically notified of the editorial action.

Alternatively, you may submit corrections and additions by e-mail to:

Ethnologue_Editor@sil.org

Or by post to:

Editor, Ethnologue
SIL International
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, TX 75236, U.S.A.

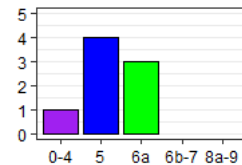
Country Overview

Name of country	Turkmenistan
Other names	Republic of Turkmenistan
Population	6,118,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal language	Turkmen
Literacy rate	100% (2015 World Factbook)
International conventions	CSICH (2011), ICCPR (1997), UNCPRD (2008)
General references	Sebeok 1963

Language counts

The number of established languages listed for Turkmenistan is 9. Of these, 8 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 2 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous.

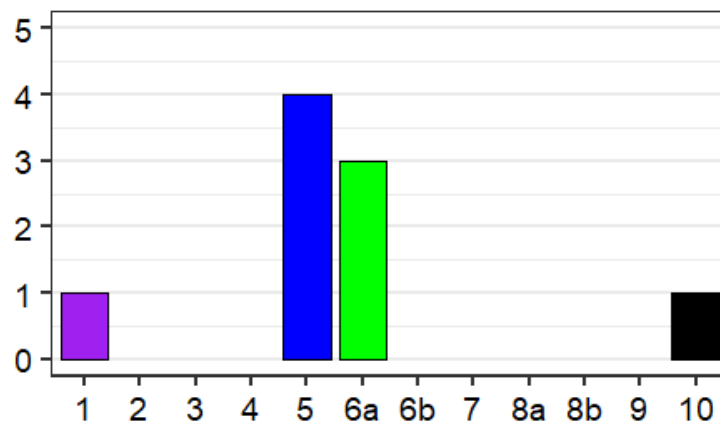
Furthermore, 1 is institutional, 4 are developing, and 3 are vigorous. Also listed are 29 unestablished languages.



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 Turkmenistan 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 10) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 25) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Turkmenistan. 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 Turkmenistan 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 Turkmenistan by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 21) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	12.5	12.5%	4,340,000	71.71183	71.71183%
100,000 to 999,999	3	37.5	50.0%	1,512,000	24.98348	96.69531%
10,000 to 99,999	4	50.0	100.0%	200,000	3.30469	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	8	100.0		6,052,000	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Turkmenistan by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 25) for a

listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Turkmenistan. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	1	12.5	12.5%	4,340,000	71.7118	71.7118%	4,340,000	4,340,000
5	4	50.0	62.5%	1,596,000	26.3714	98.0833%	399,000	394,000
6a	3	37.5	100.0%	116,000	1.9167	100.0000%	38,667	49,000
<i>Totals</i>	8	100.0		6,052,000	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 10) name 3 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	5	62.5	1,151,000	19.0	230,200	84,000
Sign language	1	12.5	18,000	0.3	18,000	18,000
Turkic	2	25.0	4,883,000	80.7	2,441,500	2,441,500
<i>Totals</i>	8	100.0	6,052,000	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Aimaq [aiq]. *Users*: 245,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,891,900. Indigenous in: Afghanistan. Also established in: Iran. Unestablished in: Tajikistan.

Armenian, Western [hyw]. *Users*: 84,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

Azerbaijani, North [azj]. Autonym: Azərbaycan dili, Azərbaycanca. *Users*: 50,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Azerbaijani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 24 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1891–2009. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1920s. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Dagestan. Latin script, official usage in Azerbaijan since 1992. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,110,020. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia. Also established in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Balochi, Western [bgn] (Baloci, Baluchi, Baluci). *Users*: 49,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Mary province: 2 areas, one northeast of capital, the other on Murgap river upstream from Mary city. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Balochi. *Lg Use*: Also use Turkmen [tuk], as a literary language. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1984–2005. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Cyrillic script, used in Turkmenistan. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Distinct from Eastern [bgp] and Southern Balochi [bcc]. Muslim. *Map*: 20:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,283,350. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan. Unestablished in: Tajikistan.

Bashkort [bak]. *Users*: 7,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Uralian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; 27 consonants, 9 vowels; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,180,940. Global EGIDS level: 2

(Provincial). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Belarusian [bel]. *Users*: 5,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject (in past tense); passives; tense and aspect; 37 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1973–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Belarus. Also established in: Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Brahui [brh]. *Users*: 1,200 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, Northern. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; case-marking (10 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; 27 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1998. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Latin script, used in one newspaper. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,865,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Afghanistan, Pakistan. Also established in: Iran.

Chagatai [chg] (Chaghatai, Chaghatay, Jagatai, Tschagataisch). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1600s (Boeschoten and Vandamme 1998). *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant.

Chechen [che]. *Users*: 1,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 2,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6

diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Chuvash [chv]. *Users*: 3,500 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Bolgar. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 738,150. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Latvia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Crimean Tatar [crh]. *Users*: 1,600 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern. *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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in: Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation.

Dargwa [dar] (Dargan Medz). *Users*: 3,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Dargi. *Type*: SOV; short and full adjectives; no articles; 3 genders; case-marking (6 grammatical cases, locative cases); 40 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2002–2013. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 372,510. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Erzya [myv]. *Users*: 3,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Mordvin. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 245,780. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Armenia. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Georgian [kat]. *Users*: 1,800 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kartvelian, Georgian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; 27 consonants, 5 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; long consonant clusters. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1743–2021. *Writing*: Braille script.

Georgian (Mkhedruli and Mtavruli) script, primary usage. Khutsuri (Asomtavruli and Nuskhuri) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Georgia, Turkey. Also established in: Azerbaijan, Iran. Unestablished in: Armenia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

German, Standard [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 1,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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 Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 22 more.

Karakalpak [kaa]. *Users*: 5,600 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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, Turkey.

Kazakh [kaz]. *Users*: 29,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 18 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1820–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Iran, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United States.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 1,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil,

Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] (Khorasani, Khorasani Kurmanji, Kurmancî, Kurmanji). Autonym: Kurdî-Kurmancî, Kurmancî. *Users*: 49,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Ahal province: mainly Ashgabat area. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Kurdish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. Armenian script, used between 1921–1929, used in Armenia. Cyrillic script, used in Armenia, Russia, and Azerbaijan. Latin script, developed in 1932, used in Turkey and Syria. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 20:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Georgia, Lebanon. 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]. *Users*: 1,400 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,154,500. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. Also established in: Afghanistan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Germany, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan.

Lak [lbe]. *Users*: 4,400 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lak. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1996–2007. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1928–1938. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Lezgi [lez]. *Users*: 18,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Ossetic [oss]. *Users*: 3,800 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Northeastern. *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. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 487,050. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Georgia, Russian Federation. Also established in: Syria, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Pashto, Northern [pbu]. *Users*: 9,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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, Turkey, United States.

Pashto, Southern [pbt]. *Users*: 1,500 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users*: 16,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Ashgabat. *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, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Romanian [ron]. *Users*: 3,200 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

Russian [rus]. *Users*: 900,000 in Turkmenistan (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 724,000 (2020). Ethnic population: 241,000 (2020). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Turkmen [tuk]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. No longer consistently used for interethnic communication. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 30 more.

Russian Sign Language [rsl]. *Users*: 18,000 in Turkmenistan (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 12,000–24,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Very high intelligibility with Russian SL in Russia (2020 N. Andrianova). *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling (Cyrillic script). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 909,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Israel.

- Tajik** [tgk]. *Users*: 10,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Ahal province: Ashgabat area; Balkan, Lebap, and Mary provinces. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; causatives; 27 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 1992–1999. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, used since 1940, primary usage. Hebrew script, used by Bukharan Jews in Uzbekistan. Latin script, used between 1928–1940. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,287,420. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Germany, Iran, Russian Federation, Ukraine.
- Tatar** [tat]. *Users*: 81,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Uralian. *Type*: SOV; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan.
- Turkish** [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 53,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.
- Turkmen** [tuk] (Trukhmen, Trukhmeny, Turkmani, Turkmanian, Turkmenian, Turkmenler, Turkomans, Türkmen dili). *Users*: 4,340,000 in Turkmenistan (2020 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 5,100,000 (2020). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national

language (1992, Constitution, Article 13). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkmenian. *Dialects*: Nokhurli, Anauli, Khasarli, Nerezim, Yomud, Teke (Tekke), Goklen, Salyr, Saryq, Esari, Cawdur. Lexical similarity: 49% with Yakut [sah]; 50% with Chuvash [chv]; 51% with Tuvan [tyv]; 56% with Southern Altai [alt]; 59% with Khakas [kjh]; 65% with Karachay-Balkar [krc] and Tatar [tat]; 67% with Turkish [tur]; 68% with Uyghur [uig]; 69% with Bashkort [bak], Kazakh [kaz], and Kyrgyz [kir]; 71% with Northern Uzbek [uzn]; 72% with North Azerbaijani [azj]. *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 Use*: Also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2017. *DLS*: Vital (0.62). *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*: Turkmen in Syria and Iraq displays heavy Turkish [tur] and Arabic influences lexically with some Azeri features. Turkmen in Iran shows many Persian [pes] features. Muslim. *Map*: 20:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,562,260. Also indigenous in: Afghanistan, Iran. Also established in: Iraq, Russian Federation, Turkey. Unestablished in: Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Ukrainian [ukr]. *Users*: 22,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Ashgabat and other urban centers. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Brazil, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

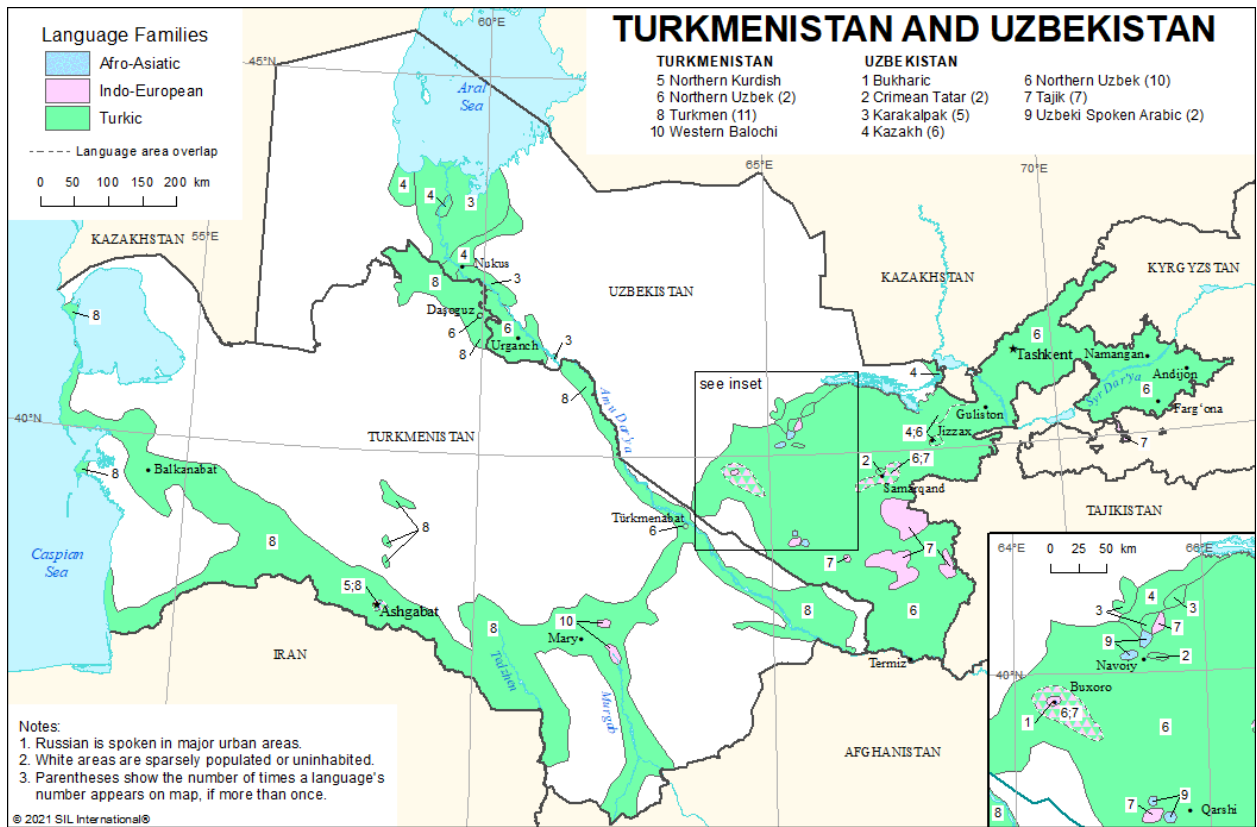
Uyghur [uig]. *Users*: 2,300 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question words initial; word order distinguishes subjects and indirect objects, 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. *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, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United States, Uzbekistan.

Uzbek, Northern [uzn] (o‘zbek, o‘zbek tili, o‘zbekcha). *Users:* 543,000 in Turkmenistan (2020). Ethnic population: 302,000 (2020). *Location:* Dasoguz province: Dashhowuz area; scattered elsewhere. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Turkic, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (5 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 24 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; has lost its historical vowel harmony and its vowel system now resembles that of Tajiki. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, symbolic use in Uzbekistan, sometimes used in China. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Uzbekistan between 1940–1992, continued widespread use in Uzbekistan and China. Latin script, official usage in Uzbekistan since 1992. *Map:* 20:6. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Canada, Finland, Germany, Russian Federation, South Korea, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd]. *Users:* 3,100 in Turkmenistan (2002 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, Yiddish. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine, feminine, neuter); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; 20 consonant, 6 vowels and 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev:* Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1821–1936. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 2 more.

Language Map



Languages by Population

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

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Turkmen [tuk] *Users:* 4,340,000 in Turkmenistan (2020 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 5,100,000 (2020). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 13). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

100,000 to 999,999

Russian [rus] *Users:* 724,000 (2020). 900,000 in Turkmenistan (Arefyev 2012), all users. Ethnic population: 241,000 (2020). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

Uzbek, Northern [uzn] *Users:* 543,000 in Turkmenistan (2020). Ethnic population: 302,000 (2020). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080).

Aimaq [aiq] *Users:* 245,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,891,900.

10,000 to 99,999

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 84,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

Tatar [tat] *Users:* 81,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 53,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Azerbaijani, North [azj] *Users:* 50,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,110,020.

Balochi, Western [bgn] *Users:* 49,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,283,350.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users:* 49,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity.

Status: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,789,810 (as L1: 15,785,010; as L2: 4,800).

Kazakh [kaz] *Users:* 29,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 22,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Lezgi [lez] *Users:* 18,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 516,010.

Russian Sign Language [rsl] *Users:* 18,000 in Turkmenistan (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 12,000–24,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 909,000.

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 16,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Tajik [tgk] *Users:* 10,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,287,420.

1,000 to 9,999

Pashto, Northern [pbu] *Users:* 9,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500).

Bashkort [bak] *Users:* 7,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180,940.

Karakalpak [kaa] *Users:* 5,600 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 871,970.

Belarusian [bel] *Users:* 5,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Lak [lbe] *Users:* 4,400 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100,000.

Erzya [myv] *Users:* 3,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 245,780.

Ossetic [oss] *Users:* 3,800 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 487,050.

- Chuvash** [chv] *Users:* 3,500 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 738,150.
- Romanian** [ron] *Users:* 3,200 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).
- Yiddish, Eastern** [ydd] *Users:* 3,100 in Turkmenistan (2002 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).
- Dargwa** [dar] *Users:* 3,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 372,510.
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users:* 2,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).
- Uyghur** [uig] *Users:* 2,300 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).
- German, Standard** [deu] *Users:* 1,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).
- Georgian** [kat] *Users:* 1,800 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).
- Crimean Tatar** [crh] *Users:* 1,600 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 581,340.
- Pashto, Southern** [pbt] *Users:* 1,500 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,871,430 (as L1: 16,391,430; as L2: 3,480,000).
- Kyrgyz** [kir] *Users:* 1,400 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,154,500.
- Brahui** [brh] *Users:* 1,200 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,865,000.
- Chechen** [che] *Users:* 1,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.
- Korean** [kor] *Users:* 1,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

0

Chagatai [[chg](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1600s (Boeschoten and Vandamme 1998). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Turkmenistan 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)

Turkmen [tuk] *Users:* 4,340,000 in Turkmenistan (2020 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 5,100,000 (2020). *Status:* Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 13). *Lg Use:* Also use Russian [rus]. *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. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

5 (Developing)

Aimaq [aiq] *Users:* 245,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,891,900.

Armenian, Western [hyw] *Users:* 84,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

5 (Dispersed)

Russian [rus] *Users:* 900,000 in Turkmenistan (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 724,000 (2020). Ethnic population: 241,000 (2020). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Turkmen [tuk]. *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).

Uzbek, Northern [uzn] *Users:* 543,000 in Turkmenistan (2020). Ethnic population: 302,000 (2020). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, symbolic use in Uzbekistan, sometimes used in China. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Uzbekistan between 1940–1992, continued widespread use in Uzbekistan and China. Latin script, official usage in Uzbekistan since 1992. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080).

6a (Vigorous)

Balochi, Western [bgn] *Users:* 49,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Also use Turkmen [tuk], as a literary language. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant.

Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Cyrillic script, used in Turkmenistan.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 2,283,350.

Kurdish, Northern [kmr] *Users:* 49,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity.

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).

Russian Sign Language [rsl] *Users:* 18,000 in Turkmenistan (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated

12,000–24,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Lg Use:* Used by all.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 909,000.

10 (Extinct)

Chagatai [chg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1600s

(Boeschoten and Vandamme 1998). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant.

Unestablished

Azerbaijani, North [azj] *Users:* 50,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity.

Writing: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1920s. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Dagestan. Latin script, official usage in Azerbaijan since 1992. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,110,020.

Bashkort [bak] *Users:* 7,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:*

Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180,940.

Belarusian [bel] *Users:* 5,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019a), based on ethnicity. *Writing:*

Arabic script, Naskh variant, developed in the 16th century. Braille script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, official usage. Latin script, official usage 1941–1944, modern occasional usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

Brahui [brh] *Users:* 1,200 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic

script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Latin script, used in one newspaper. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,865,000.

Chechen [che] *Users:* 1,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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:* 2,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity.

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).

Chuvash [[chv](#)] *Users*: 3,500 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 738,150.

Crimean Tatar [[crh](#)] *Users*: 1,600 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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.

Dargwa [[dar](#)] *Users*: 3,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 372,510.

Erzya [[myv](#)] *Users*: 3,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 245,780.

Georgian [[kat](#)] *Users*: 1,800 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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).

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 1,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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*: 5,600 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 871,970.

Kazakh [[kaz](#)] *Users*: 29,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

Korean [[kor](#)] *Users*: 1,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangeul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Kyrgyz [[kir](#)] *Users*: 1,400 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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.

Lak [[lbe](#)] *Users*: 4,400 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1928-1938. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000.

Lezgi [[lez](#)] *Users*: 18,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Caucasian Albanian script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, used since 1938 to present. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 516,010.

Ossetic [oss] *Users:* 3,800 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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.

Pashto, Northern [pbu] *Users:* 9,900 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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:* 1,500 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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:* 16,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), 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).

Romanian [ron] *Users:* 3,200 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

Tajik [tgk] *Users:* 10,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, used since 1940, primary usage. Hebrew script, used by Bukharan Jews in Uzbekistan. Latin script, used between 1928–1940. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,287,420.

Tatar [tat] *Users:* 81,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 53,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Ukrainian [ukr] *Users:* 22,000 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

Uyghur [uig] *Users:* 2,300 in Turkmenistan (Leclerc 2019b), based on ethnicity. *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).

Yiddish, Eastern [ydd] *Users:* 3,100 in Turkmenistan (2002 J. Leclerc). *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 408,547 (as L1: 401,947; as L2: 6,600).

Languages by Family

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

Indo-European, Armenian

Armenian, Western [hyw], [10](#)

Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East

Russian [rus], [16](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Balochi

Balochi, Western [bgn], [10](#)

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

Kurdish, Northern [kmr], [14](#)

Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian

Aimaq [aiq], [10](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Russian Sign Language [rsl], [16](#)

Turkic, Eastern

Chagatai [chg], [11](#)

Uzbek, Northern [uzn], [19](#)

Turkic, Southern, Turkmenian

Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 38 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/>.

aiq	Aimaq, 10	kor	Korean, 13
azj	Azerbaijani, North, 10	lbe	Lak, 14
bak	Bashkort, 10	lez	Lezgi, 14
bel	Belarusian, 11	myv	Erzya, 12
bgn	Balochi, Western, 10	oss	Ossetic, 15
brh	Brahui, 11	pbt	Pashto, Southern, 15
che	Chechen, 11	pbu	Pashto, Northern, 15
chg	Chagatai, 11	pes	Persian, Iranian, 15
chv	Chuvash, 12	ron	Romanian, 16
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 11	rsl	Russian Sign Language, 16
crh	Crimean Tatar, 12	rus	Russian, 16
dar	Dargwa, 12	tat	Tatar, 17
deu	German, Standard, 13	tgk	Tajik, 17
hyw	Armenian, Western, 10	tuk	Turkmen, 17
kaa	Karakalpak, 13	tur	Turkish, 17
kat	Georgian, 12	uig	Uyghur, 18
kaz	Kazakh, 13	ukr	Ukrainian, 18
kir	Kyrgyz, 14	uzn	Uzbek, Northern, 19
kmr	Kurdish, Northern, 14	ydd	Yiddish, Eastern, 19

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.

- Aimaq** [aiq], 10
- Anauli**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 10
see Armenian, Western [hyw], 10
- North Azerbaijani**, *see* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 10
- Balochi, Western** [bgn], 10, 20
see Balochi, Western [bgn], 10
- Baloci**, *alt.* Balochi, Western [bgn], 10
- Baluchi**, *alt.* Balochi, Western [bgn], 10
- Baluci**, *alt.* Balochi, Western [bgn], 10
- Cawdur**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Chagatai** [chg], 11
- Chaghatai**, *alt.* Chagatai [chg], 11
- Chaghatay**, *alt.* Chagatai [chg], 11
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 11
- Esari**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Standard German**, *see* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Goklen**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Jagatai**, *alt.* Chagatai [chg], 11
- Khasarli**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Khorasani**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 14
- Khorasani Kurmanji**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 14
- Kurdish, Northern** [kmr], 14, 20
see Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 14
- Kurmancî**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 14
- Kurmanji**, *alt.* Kurdish, Northern [kmr], 14
- Nerezim**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Nokhurli**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- o‘zbek**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 19
- o‘zbek tili**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 19
- o‘zbekcha**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 19
- Northern Pashto**, *see* Pashto, Northern [pbu], 15
- Southern Pashto**, *see* Pashto, Southern [pbt], 15
- Iranian Persian**, *see* Persian, Iranian [pes], 15
- Russian** [rus], 16
- Russian Sign Language** [rsl], 16, 0
- Salyr**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Saryq**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Teke**, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Tekke**, *alt. dial.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Trukhmen**, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Trukhmeny**, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Tschagataisch**, *alt.* Chagatai [chg], 11
- Turkmani**, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Turkmanian**, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], 17
- Turkmen** [tuk], 17, 20

Türkmen dili, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Türkmençe, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Turkmenian, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Turkmenler, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Turkomans, *alt.* Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Uzbek, Northern [uzn], [19](#), [20](#)

see Uzbek, Northern [uzn], [19](#)

Eastern Yiddish, *see* Yiddish, Eastern [ydd],
[19](#)

Yomud, *dial.* Turkmen [tuk], [17](#)

Bibliography

- Arefyev, A. L. 2012. *Русский язык на рубеже XX-XXI веков [The Russian Language at the Turn of the 21st Century]*. Moscow: Center of Social Forecasting and Marketing.
https://www.civisbook.ru/files/File/russkij_yazyk.pdf. Accessed 7 February 2017.
- Boeschoten, H., and M. Vandamme. 1998. Chaghatay. In L. Johanson and É. Á. Csató (eds.), *The Turkic languages*, pp. 166–178. New York: Routledge.
- Leclerc, J. 2019a. Thaïlande. *L'aménagement linguistique dans le monde*. Quebec City: CEFAN, Université Laval. <http://www.axl.cefan.ulaval.ca/asiе/thaïlande.htm>.
- Leclerc, J. 2019b. Turkménistan. *L'aménagement linguistique dans le monde*. Quebec City: CEFAN, Université Laval. <http://www.axl.cefan.ulaval.ca/asiе/turkmenistan-1General.htm>.
- Lewis, M. P. and G. F. Simons. 2010. Assessing endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 55(2):103–120. http://www.lingv.ro/RRL_2_2010_art01Lewis.pdf. Accessed 11 January 2011.
- Sebeok, T. A. (ed.). 1963. *Soviet and East European linguistics*. Current Trends in Linguistics 1. The Hague: Mouton.