

# Ethnologue: Languages of Uzbekistan

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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## Contents

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| List of Abbreviations             | 3  |
| How to Use This Digest            | 4  |
| Country Overview                  | 6  |
| Language Status Profile           | 7  |
| Statistical Summaries             | 8  |
| Alphabetical Listing of Languages | 11 |
| Language Map                      | 21 |
| Languages by Population           | 22 |
| Languages by Status               | 25 |
| Languages by Region               | 29 |
| Languages by Family               | 30 |
| Language Code Index               | 31 |
| Language Name Index               | 32 |
| Bibliography                      | 34 |

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## List of Abbreviations

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| A                 | Agent in constituent word order  |
| <i>alt.</i>       | alternate name for   |
| <i>alt. dial.</i> | alternate dialect name for   |
| AOV               | Agent-Object-Verb  |
| C                 | Consonant in canonical syllable patterns   |
| CDE               | Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)                                      |
| <i>Class</i>      | Language classification  |
| CPPDCE            | Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) |
| CSICH             | Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)                     |
| 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  |
| UNDESA            | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs                                   |
| UNESCO            | United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization                          |
| V                 | Vowel in canonical syllable patterns   |
| WFD               | World Federation of the Deaf   |

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Uzbekistan 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 39 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Uzbekistan. 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. *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.

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 22) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 25) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Region” (page 29) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Uzbekistan and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 30) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 31) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 32) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or

alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 50 unique names are associated with the 39 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 34). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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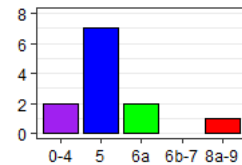
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## Country Overview

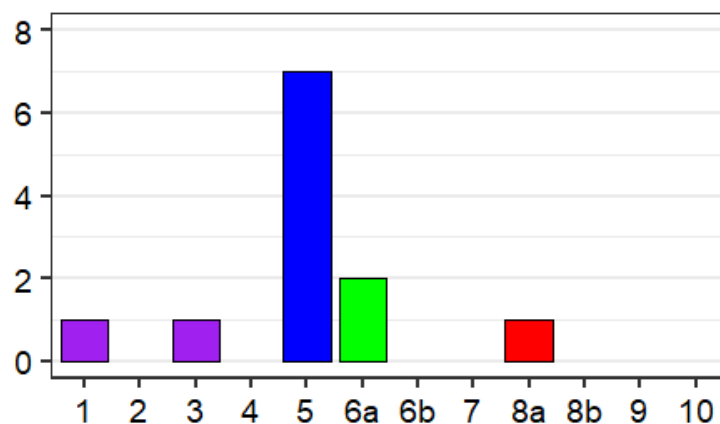
|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Name of country           | Uzbekistan  |
| Other names               | Republic of Uzbekistan  |
| Population                | 34,382,000 (2022 UNDESA)  |
| Principal languages       | Northern Uzbek, Russian   |
| Literacy rate             | 100% (2018 UNESCO)  |
| Deaf population           | 22,060  |
| International conventions | CDE (1997), CPPDCE (2019), CSICH (2008), ICCPR (1995)   |
| General references        | Akiner 1983, Campbell and King 2011, Paper 1978, Sebeok 1963  |
| Language counts           | <p>The number of established languages listed for Uzbekistan is 12. All are living languages. Of these, 5 are indigenous and 7 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 7 are developing, 2 are vigorous, and 1 is dying.</p> <p>Also listed are 26 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p> |



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

## Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Uzbekistan with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 25) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

## Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Uzbekistan. 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 Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 22) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

| Population range         | Living languages |         |            | Number of speakers |           |            |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
|                          | Count            | Percent | Cumulative | Total              | Percent   | Cumulative |
| 10,000,000 to 99,999,999 | 1                | 8.3     | 8.3%       | 24,500,000         | 74.66271  | 74.66271%  |
| 1,000,000 to 9,999,999   | 2                | 16.7    | 25.0%      | 6,170,000          | 18.80281  | 93.46552%  |
| 100,000 to 999,999       | 5                | 41.7    | 66.7%      | 2,052,000          | 6.25338   | 99.71890%  |
| 10,000 to 99,999         | 2                | 16.7    | 83.3%      | 87,700             | 0.26726   | 99.98616%  |
| 1,000 to 9,999           | 1                | 8.3     | 91.7%      | 3,840              | 0.01170   | 99.99787%  |
| 100 to 999               | 1                | 8.3     | 100.0%     | 700                | 0.00213   | 100.00000% |
| <i>Totals</i>            | 12               | 100.0   |            | 32,814,240         | 100.00000 |            |

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan. 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                | 8.3            | 8.3%              | 24,500,000         | 74.6627        | 74.6627%          | 24,500,000  | 24,500,000    |
| 3             | 1                | 8.3            | 16.7%             | 4,720,000          | 14.3840        | 89.0467%          | 4,720,000   | 4,720,000     |
| 5             | 7                | 58.3           | 75.0%             | 3,567,700          | 10.8724        | 99.9191%          | 509,671     | 182,000       |
| 6a            | 2                | 16.7           | 91.7%             | 25,840             | 0.0787         | 99.9979%          | 12,920      | 12,920        |
| 8a            | 1                | 8.3            | 100.0%            | 700                | 0.0021         | 100.0000%         | 700         | 700           |
| <i>Totals</i> | 12               | 100.0          |                   | 32,814,240         | 100.0000       |                   |             |               |

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 5 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

**Table 3:** Distribution of languages by language family

| Language family | Living languages |                | Number of speakers |                |             |               |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
|                 | <i>Count</i>     | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Total</i>       | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Mean</i> | <i>Median</i> |
| Afro-Asiatic    | 1                | 8.3            | 700                | 0.0            | 700         | 700           |
| Indo-European   | 4                | 33.3           | 6,239,540          | 19.0           | 1,559,885   | 757,850       |

| 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> |
| Koreanic        | 1                | 8.3            | 182,000            | 0.6            | 182,000     | 182,000       |
| Sign language   | 1                | 8.3            | 22,000             | 0.1            | 22,000      | 22,000        |
| Turkic          | 5                | 41.7           | 26,370,000         | 80.4           | 5,274,000   | 726,000       |
| <i>Totals</i>   | 12               | 100.0          | 32,814,240         | 100.0          |             |               |

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken** [auz] (Central Asian Arabic, Jugari, Jugari Arabic, Uzbeki Arabic, Uzbekistan Arabic). *Users*: 700 in Uzbekistan (1992 G. Watson). *Location*: Bukhoro, Navoiy, and Qashqadaryo regions; Samarkand region, middle and lower Zerafshan valley, some in Katta-Kurgan town; small villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Bukhara Arabic (Bukharian, Buxara Arabic), Kashkadarya Arabic (Qashqa-Darya Arabic). Reportedly similar to North Mesopotamian Spoken Arabic [ayp]. Sharp dialect differences between Bukhoro and Qashqadaryo regions. Bukhara is strongly influenced by Tajiki [tgk], Kashkadarya by Uzbek [uzn] and other Turkic languages. May be a mixed language. *Lg Use*: Few ethnic group members speak Arabic. No diglossia with Standard Arabic [arb]. Shifted to Northern Uzbek [uzn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Endogamous and do not mix with speakers of other languages. Muslim. *Map*: 21:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,700. Also indigenous in: Iran (Khorasan Arabic).

**Armenian, Western** [hyw]. *Users*: 65,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Toshkent City; Samarqand region. *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*: 59,600 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Turkish [tur]. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Bashkort** [bak]. *Users*: 46,500 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Scattered. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

- Belarusian** [bel]. *Users*: 21,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Scattered. *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, Turkmenistan, United States.
- Bukharic** [bhh] (Bokharian, Bokharic, Bukharan, Bukharin, Judeo-Tajik). *Users*: 3,840 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Bukhoro region: cultural center. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, primary usage. Hebrew script. Latin script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Jewish. *Map*: 21:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 117,840. Indigenous in: Israel. Unestablished in: United States.
- Chechen** [che]. *Users*: 1,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.
- Chuvash** [chv]. *Users*: 13,100 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Samarqand and Toshkent regions. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.
- Crimean Tatar** [crh] (Crimean Turkish, Qırım Türkçesi, Qırım, Qirimtatar). *Users*: 177,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Navoiy and Samarqand regions. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Turkic, Southern. *Dialects*: Northern Crimean (Crimean Nogai, Steppe Crimean), Central Crimean, Southern Crimean. *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. In census counted with the Tatar [tat], but the languages are distinct. Muslim. *Map*: 21:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 581,340. Indigenous in: Ukraine. Also established in: Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan.

**Dargwa** [dar]. *Users*: 2,600 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Khorezm province: north. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Dungan** [dng]. *Users*: 1,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2006–2011. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 145,100. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Mongolia, Russian Federation.

**Erzya** [myv]. *Users*: 16,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Toshkent region. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Georgian** [kat]. *Users*: 6,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Khorezm region: north near Turkmenistan border. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**German, Standard** [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 17,200 in Uzbekistan (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 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.

**Greek** [ell]. *Users*: 5,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Karakalpak** [kaa] (Kara-Kalpak, Karaklobuk, Klobouki, Tchorny). *Users*: 726,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). Ethnic population: 726,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Location*: Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic; Bukhoro, Navoiy, and Khorezm regions along lower Amu river, south Aral Sea area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Karakalpakstan (1995, Official Language Law (amended), 3561-XI, Article 3). *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Dialects*: Northeastern Karakalpak, Southeastern Karakalpak. *Lg Use*: Also use Northern Uzbek [uzn]. Also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Bible*: 2019. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Some literature. Muslim. *Map*: 21:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 871,970. Unestablished in: Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

**Kazakh** [kaz]. *Users*: 824,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). Ethnic population: 825,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Location*: Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic; Bukhoro, Jizzakh, Navoiy, and Sirdaryo regions. *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. *Map*: 21:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia. Also established in: Iran, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan,

Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

**Korean** [kor]. *Users*: 182,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Toshkent City. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *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. 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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

**Kyrgyz** [kir]. *Users*: 282,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Andijon, Farg’ona, and Namangan regions: scattered. *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, Turkmenistan.

**Lak** [lbe]. *Users*: 3,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Lezgi** [lez]. *Users*: 4,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Qoraqalpog’iston Republic: Amundaryo district, Nukus area. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Lezgic, Nuclear Lezgic, East Lezgic. *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Lithuanian** [lit]. Autonym: Lietuviškai, Lietuvių kalba. *Users*: 2,000 in Uzbekistan (2010 J. Leclerc). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Baltic, Eastern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1735–1998. *Writing*: Latin script. Latin script, Fraktur variant, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as

L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Lithuania. Also established in: Poland. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Mari, Meadow** [mhr]. *Users*: 5,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Mari. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986–2007. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 271,700. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan (Eastern Mari).

**Ossetic** [oss]. *Users*: 7,800 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Parya** [paq]. *Users*: 1,000 in Uzbekistan (2008). *Location*: Sukhondaryo region: upper Surkhondarya valley. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Unclassified. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Tajikistan. Also established in: Afghanistan.

**Persian, Iranian** [pes]. *Users*: 33,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Xorazm region; scattered elsewhere. *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, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

**Polish** [pol]. *Users*: 3,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National).

Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Romanian** [ron]. *Users*: 8,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States.

**Russian** [rus] (Rossiya). *Users*: 11,800,000 in Uzbekistan (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 4,720,000 (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 759,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *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 Karakalpak [kaa], Northern Uzbek [uzn]. *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 16 other countries and unestablished in 30 more.

**Russian Sign Language** [rsl]. *Users*: 22,000 in Uzbekistan (2008 WFD). Another estimate: 100,000–200,000, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). *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, Turkmenistan. Unestablished in: Israel.

- Tajik** [tgk] (Tajiki). *Users*: 1,450,000 in Uzbekistan (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 1,580,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Location*: Bukhoro, Farg'ona, Navoiy, Qashqadaryo, Samarqand, and Surkhondaryo regions. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *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; nono-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. *Map*: 21:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,287,420. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Tajikistan. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Germany, Iran, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.
- Tatar** [tat]. *Users*: 702,000 in Uzbekistan (2017). Ethnic population: 479,000 (2017). *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, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.
- Turkish** [tur] (Osmanli, Türkçe). Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 143,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Bukhoro, Jizzakh, Navoiy, Qashqadaryo, Samarqand, and Sirdaryo provinces. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Dialects*: Danubian, Eskisehir, Razgrad, Dinler, Rumelian, Karamanli, Edirne, Gaziantep, Urfa, Meskhetian Turkish (Ahiska). *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*: Meskhetian Turks, Khemshel Armenians, and Kurds in Uzbekistan speak Turkish [tur]. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. *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. Muslim. *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. 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.

**Turkmen** [tuk]. *Users*: 197,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Scattered along Turkmenistan border. *Status*: Unestablished. *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. *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, Turkey. Unestablished in: Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine.

**Udmurt** [udm]. *Users*: 4,140 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic, Permian. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 271,870. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Unestablished in: Kazakhstan, Ukraine.

**Ukrainian** [ukr]. *Users*: 72,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States.

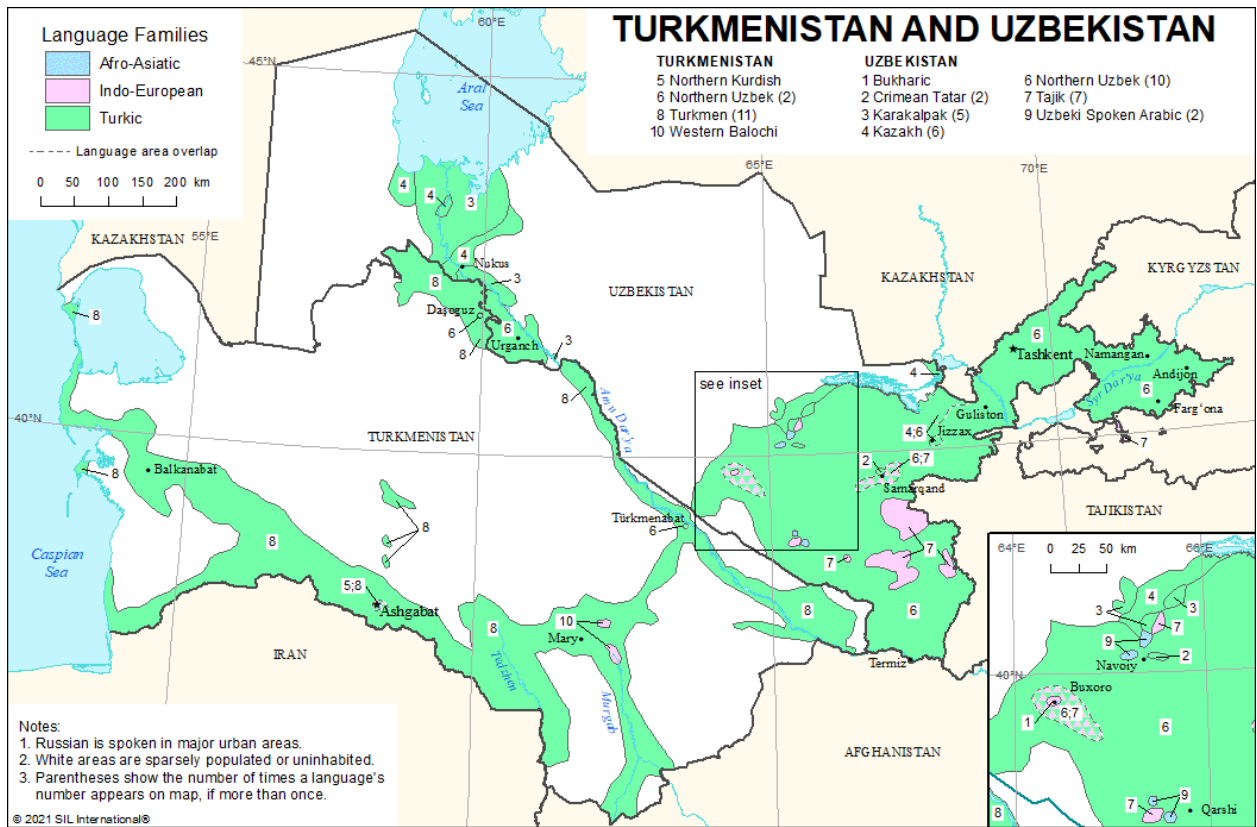
**Uyghur** [uig]. *Users*: 48,500 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Location*: Andijon, Farg'ona, and Namangan regions; cultural centers: Andijon and Toshkent cities; scattered elsewhere. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before 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, Turkmenistan, United States.

**Uzbek** [uzb]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 31,352,430. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Northern Uzbek [uzn], Southern Uzbek [uzs] (Afghanistan). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,352,430.

**Uzbek, Northern** [uzn] (o‘zbek, o‘zbekcha, Özbek). *Users*: 24,500,000 in Uzbekistan (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 27,600,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1995, Official Language Law (amended), 3561-XI, Article 1). *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. A member of macrolanguage Uzbek [uzb]. *Dialects*: Karluk (Qarlug), Kipchak (Kypchak), Oghuz. Distinct from Southern Uzbek [uzs] of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Turkey. Russian [rus] influences in grammar, use of loanwords, and script. Oghuz may be a dialect of Khorasani Turkish [kmz] in Turkey rather than Uzbek. Lexical similarity: 50% with Yakut [sah]; 51% with Tuvan [tyv]; 53% with Chuvash [chv]; 59% with Turkish [tur]; 61% with Khakas [kjh] and Southern Altai [alt]; 63% with Northern Azerbaijani [azj]; 68% with Karachay-Balkar [krc]; 69% with Bashkort [bak]; 70% with Tatar [tat]; 71% with Turkmen [tuk]; 76% with Kazakh [kaz] and Kyrgyz [kir]; 83% with Uyghur [uig]. *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 Use*: Vigorous. Turks of Fergana and Samarkand speak Uzbek. Uzbek-speaking Roma communities in Russian central Asia. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High. Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Vital (0.79). *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. *Other*: About a third urbanized. Much Persian influence in language and culture. Patrilineal. Sart is a pejorative name which had been used by the occupying Russians and by the Kazakhs (Allworth 1990). Muslim. *Map*: 21:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080). Also indigenous in: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan. Also established in: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Canada, Finland, Germany, Russian Federation, South Korea, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Uzbekistan 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

**Uzbek, Northern** [[uzn](#)] *Users:* 24,500,000 in Uzbekistan (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 27,600,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1995, Official Language Law (amended), 3561-XI, Article 1). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080).

### 1,000,000 to 9,999,999

**Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users:* 4,720,000 (2019 World Factbook). 11,800,000 in Uzbekistan (Arefyev 2012), all users. Ethnic population: 759,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Tajik** [[tgk](#)] *Users:* 1,450,000 in Uzbekistan (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 1,580,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,287,420.

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Kazakh** [[kaz](#)] *Users:* 824,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). Ethnic population: 825,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

**Karakalpak** [[kaa](#)] *Users:* 726,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). Ethnic population: 726,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). Statutory language of provincial identity in Karakalpakstan (1995, Official Language Law (amended), 3561-XI, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 871,970.

**Tatar** [[tat](#)] *Users:* 702,000 in Uzbekistan (2017). Ethnic population: 479,000 (2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

**Kyrgyz** [[kir](#)] *Users:* 282,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,154,500.

**Turkmen** [[tuk](#)] *Users:* 197,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,562,260.

**Korean** [kor] *Users:* 182,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Crimean Tatar** [crh] *Users:* 177,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 581,340.

**Turkish** [tur] *Users:* 143,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users:* 72,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

**Armenian, Western** [hyw] *Users:* 65,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Azerbaijani, North** [azj] *Users:* 59,600 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,110,020.

**Uyghur** [uig] *Users:* 48,500 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

**Bashkort** [bak] *Users:* 46,500 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180,940.

**Persian, Iranian** [pes] *Users:* 33,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

**Russian Sign Language** [rsl] *Users:* 22,000 in Uzbekistan (2008 WFD). Another estimate: 100,000–200,000, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 909,000.

**Belarusian** [bel] *Users:* 21,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,766,550 (as L1: 1,376,550; as L2: 2,390,000).

**German, Standard** [deu] *Users:* 17,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Erzya** [myv] *Users:* 16,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 245,780.

**Chuvash** [chv] *Users:* 13,100 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 738,150.

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Romanian** [ron] *Users:* 8,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

- Ossetic** [oss] *Users:* 7,800 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 487,050.
- Georgian** [kat] *Users:* 6,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,878,780 (as L1: 3,724,240; as L2: 154,540).
- Greek** [ell] *Users:* 5,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).
- Mari, Meadow** [mhr] *Users:* 5,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 271,700.
- Udmurt** [udm] *Users:* 4,140 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 271,870.
- Lezgi** [lez] *Users:* 4,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 516,010.
- Bukharic** [bhh] *Users:* 3,840 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 117,840.
- Lak** [lbe] *Users:* 3,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100,000.
- Polish** [pol] *Users:* 3,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).
- Dargwa** [dar] *Users:* 2,600 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 372,510.
- Lithuanian** [lit] *Users:* 2,000 in Uzbekistan (2010 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040).
- Chechen** [che] *Users:* 1,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.
- Dungan** [dng] *Users:* 1,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 145,100.
- Parya** [paq] *Users:* 1,000 in Uzbekistan (2008). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,600.

## 100 to 999

- Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken** [auz] *Users:* 700 in Uzbekistan (1992 G. Watson). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,700.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Uzbekistan 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)

**Uzbek, Northern** [uzn] *Users:* 24,500,000 in Uzbekistan (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 27,600,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* Statutory national language (1995, Official Language Law (amended), 3561-XI, Article 1). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Turks of Fergana and Samarkand speak Uzbek. Uzbek-speaking Roma communities in Russian central Asia. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Russian [rus]. *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. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Russian** [rus] *Users:* 11,800,000 in Uzbekistan (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 4,720,000 (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 759,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* De facto national working language. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Karakalpak [kaa], Northern Uzbek [uzn]. *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).

### 5 (Developing)

**Armenian, Western** [hyw] *Users:* 65,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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:* 177,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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.

**Karakalpak** [kaa] *Users:* 726,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). Ethnic population: 726,000 (2019 World Factbook). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Karakalpakstan (1995, Official Language Law (amended), 3561-XI, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Also use Northern Uzbek [uzn]. Also use Russian [rus]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 871,970.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Kazakh** [kaz] *Users:* 824,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). Ethnic population: 825,000 (2019 World Factbook). *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:* 182,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Tajik** [tgk] *Users:* 1,450,000 in Uzbekistan (2019 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 1,580,000 (2019 World Factbook). *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.

**Turkish** [tur] *Users:* 143,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Lg Use:* Meskhetian Turks, Khemshel Armenians, and Kurds in Uzbekistan speak Turkish [tur]. Also use North Azerbaijani [azj]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Bukharic** [bhh] *Users:* 3,840 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script, primary usage. Hebrew script. Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 117,840.

**Russian Sign Language** [rsl] *Users:* 22,000 in Uzbekistan (2008 WFD). Another estimate: 100,000–200,000, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 909,000.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken** [auz] *Users:* 700 in Uzbekistan (1992 G. Watson). *Lg Use:* Few ethnic group members speak Arabic. No diglossia with Standard Arabic [arb]. Shifted to Northern Uzbek [uzn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,700.

## Unestablished

**Azerbaijani, North** [azj] *Users:* 59,600 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Turkish [tur]. *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:* 46,500 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180,940.

**Belarusian** [bel] *Users:* 21,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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).

**Chechen** [che] *Users:* 1,700 in Uzbekistan (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.

**Chuvash** [chv] *Users:* 13,100 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 738,150.

**Dargwa** [dar] *Users:* 2,600 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 372,510.

**Dungan** [dng] *Users:* 1,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 145,100.

**Erzya** [myv] *Users:* 16,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 245,780.

**Georgian** [kat] *Users:* 6,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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:* 17,200 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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).

**Greek** [ell] *Users:* 5,300 in Uzbekistan (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).

**Kyrgyz** [kir] *Users:* 282,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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:* 3,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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:* 4,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Caucasian Albanian script, no longer in use. Cyrillic script, used since 1938 to present. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 516,010.

**Lithuanian** [lit] *Users:* 2,000 in Uzbekistan (2010 J. Leclerc). *Writing:* Latin script. Latin script, Fraktur variant, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,772,870 (as L1: 2,771,830; as L2: 1,040).

**Mari, Meadow** [mhr] *Users:* 5,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script.

*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 271,700.

**Ossetic** [oss] *Users:* 7,800 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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.

**Parya** [paq] *Users:* 1,000 in Uzbekistan (2008). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,600.

**Persian, Iranian** [pes] *Users:* 33,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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).

**Polish** [pol] *Users:* 3,300 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

**Romanian** [ron] *Users:* 8,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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).

**Tatar** [tat] *Users:* 702,000 in Uzbekistan (2017). Ethnic population: 479,000 (2017). *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] *Users:* 197,000 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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.

**Udmurt** [udm] *Users:* 4,140 in Uzbekistan (2019). *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 271,870.

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users:* 72,700 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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:* 48,500 in Uzbekistan (2019). *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).

## Languages by Region

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

### Andijon

Kyrgyz [kir], 15

### Bukhoro

Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11

Bukharic [bhh], 12

Karakalpak [kaa], 14

Kazakh [kaz], 14

Tajik [tgk], 18

Turkish [tur], 18

### Farg'ona

Kyrgyz [kir], 15

Tajik [tgk], 18

### Jizzakh

Kazakh [kaz], 14

Turkish [tur], 18

### Karakalpakstan Autonomous Republic

Karachay-Balkar [krc], 0

Karakalpak [kaa], 14

Kazakh [kaz], 14

### Khorezm

Dargwa [dar], 13

Georgian [kat], 13

Karakalpak [kaa], 14

### Namangan

Kyrgyz [kir], 15

### Navoiy

Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11

Crimean Tatar [crh], 12

Karakalpak [kaa], 14

Kazakh [kaz], 14

Tajik [tgk], 18

Turkish [tur], 18

### Qashqadaryo

Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11

Tajik [tgk], 18

Turkish [tur], 18

### Samarqand

Armenian, Western [hyw], 11

Crimean Tatar [crh], 12

Tajik [tgk], 18

Turkish [tur], 18

### Sirdaryo

Kazakh [kaz], 14

Turkish [tur], 18

### Surkhondaryo

Parya [paq], 16

Tajik [tgk], 18

### Toshkent

Erzya [myv], 13

### Toshkent City

Armenian, Western [hyw], 11

Korean [kor], 15

## Languages by Family

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

### **Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic**

Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], [11](#)

### **Indo-European, Armenian**

Armenian, Western [hyw], [11](#)

### **Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East**

Russian [rus], [17](#)

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

Bukharic [bhh], [12](#)

Tajik [tgk], [18](#)

### **Koreanic**

Korean [kor], [15](#)

### **Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Russian Sign Language [rsl], [17](#)

### **Turkic, Eastern**

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

### **Turkic, Southern**

Crimean Tatar [crh], [12](#)

### **Turkic, Southern, Turkish**

Turkish [tur], [18](#)

### **Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian**

Karakalpak [kaa], [14](#)

Kazakh [kaz], [14](#)

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 39 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/>.

|            |   |            |   |
|------------|---|------------|---|
| <b>auz</b> | Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken, <a href="#">11</a> | <b>lit</b> | Lithuanian, <a href="#">15</a>            |
| <b>azj</b> | Azerbaijani, North, <a href="#">11</a>    | <b>mhr</b> | Mari, Meadow, <a href="#">16</a>          |
| <b>bak</b> | Bashkort, <a href="#">11</a>              | <b>myv</b> | Erzya, <a href="#">13</a>                 |
| <b>bel</b> | Belarusian, <a href="#">12</a>            | <b>oss</b> | Ossetic, <a href="#">16</a>               |
| <b>bhh</b> | Bukharic, <a href="#">12</a>              | <b>paq</b> | Parya, <a href="#">16</a>                 |
| <b>che</b> | Chechen, <a href="#">12</a>               | <b>pes</b> | Persian, Iranian, <a href="#">16</a>      |
| <b>chv</b> | Chuvash, <a href="#">12</a>               | <b>pol</b> | Polish, <a href="#">16</a>                |
| <b>crh</b> | Crimean Tatar, <a href="#">12</a>         | <b>ron</b> | Romanian, <a href="#">17</a>              |
| <b>dar</b> | Dargwa, <a href="#">13</a>                | <b>rsl</b> | Russian Sign Language, <a href="#">17</a> |
| <b>deu</b> | German, Standard, <a href="#">13</a>      | <b>rus</b> | Russian, <a href="#">17</a>               |
| <b>dng</b> | Dungan, <a href="#">13</a>                | <b>tat</b> | Tatar, <a href="#">18</a>                 |
| <b>ell</b> | Greek, <a href="#">14</a>                 | <b>tgk</b> | Tajik, <a href="#">18</a>                 |
| <b>hyw</b> | Armenian, Western, <a href="#">11</a>     | <b>tuk</b> | Turkmen, <a href="#">19</a>               |
| <b>kaa</b> | Karakalpak, <a href="#">14</a>            | <b>tur</b> | Turkish, <a href="#">18</a>               |
| <b>kat</b> | Georgian, <a href="#">13</a>              | <b>udm</b> | Udmurt, <a href="#">19</a>                |
| <b>kaz</b> | Kazakh, <a href="#">14</a>                | <b>uig</b> | Uyghur, <a href="#">19</a>                |
| <b>kir</b> | Kyrgyz, <a href="#">15</a>                | <b>ukr</b> | Ukrainian, <a href="#">19</a>             |
| <b>kor</b> | Korean, <a href="#">15</a>                | <b>uzb</b> | Uzbek, <a href="#">20</a>                 |
| <b>lbe</b> | Lak, <a href="#">15</a>                   | <b>uzn</b> | Uzbek, Northern, <a href="#">20</a>       |
| <b>lez</b> | Lezgi, <a href="#">15</a>                 |            |   |

## 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.

- Ahiska**, *alt. dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken** [auz], 11, 21  
*see* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 11  
*see* Armenian, Western [hyw], 11
- North Azerbaijani**, *see* Azerbaijani, North [azj], 11
- Bokharian**, *alt.* Bukharic [bhh], 12
- Bokharic**, *alt.* Bukharic [bhh], 12
- Bukhara Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Bukharan**, *alt.* Bukharic [bhh], 12
- Bukharian**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Bukharic** [bhh], 12, 21
- Bukharin**, *alt.* Bukharic [bhh], 12
- Buxara Arabic**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Central Asian Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Central Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Crimean Nogai**, *alt. dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Crimean Tatar** [crh], 12, 21
- Crimean Turkish**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Danubian**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Dinler**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Edirne**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Eskisehir**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Gaziantep**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Standard German**, *see* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Judeo-Tajik**, *alt.* Bukharic [bhh], 12
- Jugari**, *alt.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Jugari Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Karakalpak** [kaa], 14, 21
- Kara-Kalpak**, *alt.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Karaklobuk**, *alt.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Karamanli**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Karluk**, *dial.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Kashkadarya Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Kazakh** [kaz], 14, 21
- Kipchak**, *dial.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Klobouki**, *alt.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Korean** [kor], 15
- Kypchak**, *alt. dial.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Meadow Mari**, *see* Mari, Meadow [mhr], 16
- Meskhethian Turkish**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Northeastern Karakalpak**, *dial.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Northern Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh],

- 12
- Oghuz**, *dial.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Osmanli**, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Özbek**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- o‘zbek**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- o‘zbek tili**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- o‘zbekcha**, *alt.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Iranian Persian**, *see* Persian, Iranian [pes], 16
- Qaraqalpaq tili**, *alt.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Qarlug**, *alt. dial.* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Qashqa-Darya Arabic**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Qirim**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Qırım Türkçesi**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Qirimtatar**, *alt.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Razgrad**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Rossiya**, *alt.* Russian [rus], 17
- Rumelian**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Russian** [rus], 17
- Russian Sign Language** [rsl], 17, 0
- Southeastern Karakalpak**, *dial.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Southern Crimean**, *dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Steppe Crimean**, *alt. dial.* Crimean Tatar [crh], 12
- Tajik** [tgk], 18, 21
- Tajiki**, *alt.* Tajik [tgk], 18
- Tchorny**, *alt.* Karakalpak [kaa], 14
- Türkçe**, *alt.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Turkish** [tur], 18
- Urfa**, *dial.* Turkish [tur], 18
- Uzbek, Northern** [uzn], 20, 21  
*see* Uzbek, Northern [uzn], 20
- Uzbeki Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11
- Uzbekistan Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Uzbeki Spoken [auz], 11

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