

# 1. European languages

## 1.1. Information on European languages

Based on *Britannica World Data* (1991), *The International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (1992), *Perepis' SSSR* 1989, and other sources.

A = abbreviation

L = location

S = number of speakers

N = other names

R = remarks

G = references to grammars

Afro-Asiatic

Semitic

### 1. Assyrian

A: Asr

L: Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan

S: 167,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Aisor; Eastern Syriac, Neo-Syrian; Nestorian; Northeastern Aramaic

### 2. Maltese

A: Mlt

L: Malta

S: more than 400,000 (reported in 1991)

N: Malti

G: Aquilina, Joseph. 1959. *The Structure of Maltese*. Repr. 1973. Malta: Royal University.

French, Edward 1978. *Contemporary journalistic Maltese: an analytical and comparative study*. (Studies in Semitic languages and linguistics VIII) Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Schabert, Peter. 1976. *Laut- und Formenlehre des Maltesischen anhand zweier Mundarten*. Erlangen: Palm & Enke.

Sutcliffe, Edmund F. 1936. *A grammar of the Maltese language with chrestomathy and vocabulary*. London: Oxford University Press.

Altaic

Mongolian

### 3. Kalmyk

A: Klm

L: Kalmykia (Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation, on the steppes between the Don and the Volga rivers)

S: 156,400 (reported in 1989)

N: Kalmytz, Kalmuk, Kalmuck, Kalmack, Qalmaq; Oirat-Kalmyk, Kalmyk-Oirat; Western Mongolian

G: Badmaev, B.B. 1966. *Grammatika kalmyckogo jazyka. Morfologija*. Ėlista: Kalmyckoe knižnoe izdatel'stvo.

Pjurbeev, G.C. 1977. *Grammatika kalmyckogo jazyka: sintaksis prostogo predloženiija*. Ėlista: Kalmyckoe knižnoe izdatel'stvo.

Benzing, Johannes. 1985. *Kalmückische Grammatik zum Nachschlagen*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Turkic

### 4. Azerbaijani

A: Azb

L: Azerbaijan (former USSR), West and East Azerbaijan (provinces in Iran), Iraq, Turkey, Syria and Afghanistan

S: 6,614,260 (reported in 1989) in the former USSR, 9,590,000 (reported in 1991) in Iran, and more than 1,000 in the other countries

N: Azeri, Azerbaydzhan

G: Amirpur-Ahrandjani, Manutscher 1971. *Der aserbeidschanische Dialekt von Schahpur. Phonologie und Morphologie*. (Islamkundliche Untersuchungen, Bd.11) Freiburg: Klaus Schwarz.

Fraenkel, Gerd 1962. *A generative grammar of Azerbaijani*. Ph.D. Diss., Indiana University.

Simpson, C.G. 1957. *The Turkish language of Soviet Azerbaijan*. London.

Širaliev, M. Š. & Sevortjan, E.V. (eds.) 1971. *Grammatika azerbajdžanskogo jazyka*. Baku: Izdatel'stvo "Elm".

XXX (ed.) 1971. *Grammatika azerbajdzanskogo jazyka*. Baku.

### 5. Bashkir

A: Bsh

L: Bashkir Autonomous Republic (Bashkortoston) in the Russian Federation (from the Volga River to beyond the Ural Mountains)

S: 1,047,720 (reported in 1989)

N: Basqort

G: Dmitriev, N.K. 1948. *Grammatika baškirskogo jazyka*. Moskva.

Poppe, Nicholas. 1964. *Bashkir manual*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

Juldasev, A.A. (ed.) 1981. *Grammatika sovremennogo baskirskogo literaturnogo jazyka*. Moskva: Nauka

## 6. Chuvash

A: Chu

L: Chuvash Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation (near the Volga River)

S: 1,408,220 (reported in 1989)

N: Bulgar

G: Andreev, N.A. & Egorov, V.G. & Pavlov, I.P. 1957. *Materialy po grammatike sovremennogo Čuvaškogo jazyka. I. Morfologija*. Čeboksary, Chuvash ASSR: Čuvaškij naučno-issledovatel'skij institut jazyka.

Krueger, John Richard. 1961. *Chuvash Manual*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

## 7. Crimean Tatar

A: CrTtr

L: formerly spoken in the Crimean Peninsula, from where most speakers were deported to Uzbekistan in 1944; also spoken in Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey

S: 251,540 (reported in 1989) in the former USSR and more than 25,000 in the other countries

N: Crimean Turkish

## 8. Gagauz

A: Ggz

L: Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria and Rumania

S: 173,000 in the former USSR (reported in 1989), and more than 12,000 (reported in 1979) in the other countries

N: Gagauzi

G: Pokrovskaja, L.A. 1964. *Grammatika gagauzskogo jazyka: fonetika i morfologija*. Moskva.

Pokrovskaja, L.A. 1978. *Sintaksis gagauzskogo jazyka v sravnitel'nom otnosenii*. Moskva.

## 9. Karachai-Balkar

A: Krch

L: Karachay-Cherkes Autonomous Oblast' and Kabardian-Balkar Autonomous Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 230,000 (reported in 1989)

N: Karachay-Balkar, Karachai, Karachayla, Karachaylar, Karachayla

G: Aliev, U.B. 1972. *Sintaksis karacaevsko-balkarskogo jazyka*. Moskva.

Bajramkulov, U. 1930. *Grammatika karačaevskogo jazyka*. Kislovodsk, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR.

## 10. Karaim

A: Krm

L: Crimea, southwestern Ukraine, Lithuania  
S: 500 (reported in 1989)

G: Prik, O. Ja. 1976. *Očerki grammatiki karaimskogo jazyka. Krymskij dialekt*. Maxačkala: Dagučpedgiz.

Musaev, K.M. 1964. *Grammatika karaimskogo jazyka: fonetika i morfologija*. Moskva.

## 11. Kumyk

A: Kmk  
L: Daghestan, Turkey  
S: 274,600 (reported in 1989)  
N: Kumuk

G: Dmitriev, N.K. 1940. *Grammatika kumyjskogo jazyka*. Moskva-Leningrad.

## 12. Nogai

A: Nog  
L: northern Daghestan and the Cherkes Autonomous Oblast' (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 67,600 (reported in 1989)  
N: Noghai, Nogay, Noghay

G: Baskakov, N.A. (ed.) 1973. *Grammatika nogajskogo jazyka*. Cerkessk: Karacaevo-cerkesskoe otdelenie stavropol'skogo kniznogo izdatel'stva.

## 13. Tatar

A: Ttr  
L: Tatarstan and adjacent areas (within the Russian Federation), Turkey, Afghanistan, China, Finland  
S: 5,532,100 (reported in 1989) in the former USSR and more than 7,000 in the other countries

G: Poppe, Nicholas. 1963. *Tatar manual*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

Kurbatov, X.R. et al. (eds) 1969-71. *Sovremennyj tatarskij literaturnyj jazyk*. 2 vols. Moskva.

## 14. Turkish

A: Trk  
L: Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Yugoslavia, Rumania, the Ukraine, Russia  
S: 50,000,000 (reported in 1987)  
N: Turki, Osmanli, Ottoman Turkish

Caucasian

Nakh-Daghestanian

Daghestanian

## 15. Agul

A: Agl

L: Agul'skij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 17,700 (reported in 1989)

N: Aghul, Aghulshuy, Aguly

G: Magometov, Aleksandr A. 1970. *Agul'skij jazyk*. Tbilisi: Mecniereba.

## 16. Akhvakh

A: Axv

L: Axvaxskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 5,000 (reported in 1975)

N: Axvax

G: Magomedbekova, Z.M. 1967. *Axvaxskij jazyk*. Tbilisi.

## 17. Andi

A: And

L: Botlixskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 8,000 to 9,000 (reported in 1975)

N: Andii; Qwannab

G: Cercvadze, I. 1965. *Andiuri ena*. Tbilisi.

## 18. Archi

A: Arc

L: Čarodin'skij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 859 (reported in 1975)

N: Archin

G: Kibrik, Aleksandr E. et al. 1977. *Opyt strukturnogo opisanija arčinskogo jazyka*. 4 vols. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo MGU.

## 19. Avar

A: Avr

L: southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation) and southern part of Azerbaijan

S: 583,900 (reported in 1989)

N: Dagestani

G: Charachidzé, *Grammaire de la langue avare*. Paris.

Bokarev, Aleksandr A. 1949. *Sintaksis avarskogo jazyka*. Moskva-Leningrad.

## 20. Bagvalal

A: Bgl  
L: Cumadinskij and Axvaxskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 5,500 (reported in 1962)  
N: Bagulal, Bagval, Bagvalin, Barbalin; Kvanadin, Kvanada

G: Gudava, T. 1967. *Bagvaluri ena*. Tbilisi.

## 21. Bezhta

A: Bzht  
L: Cuntinskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 2,500 (reported in 1975), including speakers of Hunzib  
N: Bazhita, Bazheta, Bexita, Bechitin; Kapucha, Kupuca, Kapuchin

G: Madieva, G.I. 1965. *Grammatičeskij očerk beztinskogo jazyka*. Maxačkala.

## 22. Botlikh

A: Btl  
L: Botlixskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 3,500 (reported in 1962), where the number includes Ghodoberi  
N: Botlix

G: Gudava, T. 1963. *Botlixuri ena*. Tbilisi.

## 23. Budukh

A: Bdx  
L: northern Azarbaijan  
S: 2,000 (reported in 1977)  
N: Budux, Budug, Bukukhi, Budugi

## 24. Chamalal

A: Chml  
L: Cumadinskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 5,500 (reported in 1962)  
N: Camalal, Chamalin

G: Bokarev, Aleksandr A. 1949. *Očerk grammatiki čamalinskogo jazyka*. Moskva-Leningrad.

## 25. Dargwa

A: Drgw  
L: southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 355,800 (reported in 1989)  
N: Dargin, Dargva; Xjurkilinskij  
R: several mutually unintelligible dialects

G: Abdullaev, S.N. 1954. *Grammatika darginskogo jazyka: fonetika i morfologija*. Maxačkala.

Abdullaev, Z.G. 1971. *Očerki po sintaksisu darginskogo jazyka*. Moskva.

Magometov, A.A. 1963. *Kubačinskij jazyk*. Tbilisi.

## 26. Godoberi

A: Gdb

L: Botlikskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: ?2,500. Population figures count Ghodoberi together with Botlikh

N: Ghodoberi, Godoberin

G: Saidova, P.A. 1973. *Godoberinskij jazyk*. Maxačkala.

## 27. Hinukh

A: Hnx

L: Southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 200 (reported in 1962)

N: Hinukh, Ginukh, Ginukh

G: Lomtadze, E.A. 1963. *Ginukhskij dialekt didojskogo jazyka*. Tbilisi.

## 28. Hunzib

A: Hnz

L: Cuntinskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: ?1000. Population figures count Hunzib together with Bezhta

N: Gunzib; Xunzal, Khunzaly, Khunzal; Enzeb

## 29. Karata

A: Krt

L: Axvaxskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 6,000 (reported in 1962)

N: Karatai; Karain; Kirdi

G: Magomedbekova, Z.M. 1971. *Karatinskij jazyk*. Tbilisi.

## 30. Khinalug

A: Xnl

L: northern Azerbaijan

S: 1,500

N: Khinalugh, Khinalugi, Xinalug

G: Deseriev, Ju.D. 1959. *Grammatika xinalugskogo jazyka*. Moskva.

Kibrik, Aleksandr E. et al. 1972. *Fragmenty grammatiki xinalugskogo jazyka*. Moskva.

### 31. Khvarshi

A: Xvr

L: Cumadinskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 1,800 (reported in 1962)

N: Khvarshin, Khvarsh, Xvarshi

### 32. Kryz

A: Krz

L: Northern Azerbaijan

S: 6,000 (reported in 1975)

N: Kryts, Kryzy; Katsy; Dzek, Dzhhek, Dzheki

### 33. Lak

A: Lak

L: southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 110,470 (reported in 1989)

N: Laki; Kazikumukhtsy

G: Žirkov, L.I. 1955. *Lakskij jazyk: fonetika i morfologija*. Moskva.

### 34. Lezgian

A: Lzg

L: southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation) and northern Azerbaijan

S: 426,640 (reported in 1989)

N: Lezgi, Lezghi, Lezgin; Kiurintsy

G: Uslar, Petr K. 1896. *Etnografija Kavkaza*. VI. Kjurinskij jazyk. Tiflis.

Gadziev, Magomed M. 1954-63. *Sintaksis lezginского jazyka*. Vol. 1. 1954. Vol. 2. 1963. Maxačkala.

Haspelmath, Martin. 1993. *A Lezgian grammar*. (Mouton Grammar Library, 9.) Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

### 35. Rutul

A: Rtl

L: Rutul'skij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)

S: 19, 330 (reported in 1989)

N: Rutal; Mykhanidy, Mukhad; Chal

G: Ibragimov, Garun X. 1978. *Rutul'skij jazyk*. Moskva: Nauka.

### 36. Tabasaran

A: Tbsc

L: Tabasaranskij and Xivskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian



Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 93, 550 (reported in 1989)  
N: Tabassaran; Ghumghum

G: Magometov, Aleksandr A. 1965. *Tabasaranskij jazyk*. Tbilisi.

Xanmagomedov, 1971. *Očerki po sintaksisu tabasaranskogo jazyka*. Maxačkala.

### 37. Tindi

A: Tnd  
L: Cumadinskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 5,000 (reported in 1962)  
N: Tindal, Tindin

### 38. Tsakhur

A: Tsx  
L: Rutul'skij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation), as well as Zakatal'skij and Caxskij rajon in the northern part of Azerbaijan  
S: 19,000 (reported in 1989)  
N: Tsaxur, Caxur

G: Ibragimov, Garun X. 1990. *Caxurskij jazyk*. Moskva: Nauka.

### 39. Tsez

A: Did  
L: Cuntinskij rajon in the southern part of the Daghestanian Republic (in the Russian Federation)  
S: 7,000 (reported in 1962)  
N: Tsuntin; Dido, Didoi (this is the Georgian name of Tsez)

### 40. Udi

A: Udi  
L: northwestern Azerbaijan and eastern Georgia  
S: 6, 830 (reported in 1989)  
N: Udin, Uti

G: Schulze, Wolfgang. 1982. *Die Sprache der Uden in Nord-Azerbajdzan*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

Nakh

### 41. Chechen

A: Che  
L: Chechnia-Ingushetia (autonomous republic within the Russian Federation), Kazakhstan, Georgia, Jordan

S: 938, 770 (reported in 1989 for the former USSR)  
N: Cecen

G: Jakovlev, Nikolaj F. 1940. *Sintaksis čečenskogo jazyka*. Moskva & Leningrad.

Deseriev, Ju. D. 1960. *Sovremennyj čečenskij literaturnyj jazyk, 1: fonetika*. Groznyj.

#### 42. Ingush

A: Ingu  
L: Chechnia-Ingushetia (autonomous republic within the Russian Federation)  
S: 230, 290 (reported in 1989)  
N: Ingus

G: Mal'sagov, Z.K. 1963. *Grammatika ingusskogo jazyka*. 2nd edn. Groznyj.

#### 43. Tsova-Tush

A: Bts  
L: Axmetskij rajon in Georgia  
S: 2,500 to 3,000 (reported in 1975)  
N: Tush; Bats, Batsbi, Batsi (this is the self-designation of Tsova-Tush speakers; however, they prefer to be called Tsova-Tush by outsiders)

G: Dešeriev, Ju. D. 1953. *Bachijskij jazyk*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR.

Abkhaz-Adyghean

#### 44. Abaza

A: Abz  
L: Karachay-Cherkes Autonomous Oblast' and the Daghestanian Republic in the western part of the northern Caucasus (in the former USSR), as well as in Turkey  
S: 31,400 (reported in 1989) in the former USSR and 5,000 to 30,000 in Turkey  
N: Abazin, Tapanta, Ashuwa, Bezshagh (?)

G: Genko, A.N. 1955. *Abazinskij jazyk*. Moskva.

#### 45. Abkhaz

A: Abx  
L: Abkhazia (Autonomous Republic in Georgia) and Turkey  
S: 98,400 (reported in 1989) in Abkhazia and 4,000 in Turkey  
N: Abxaz, Abkhazian

G: Aristava, S.K. et al. 1968. *Grammatika abxazskogo jazyka*. Suxum: Alasara.

Hewitt, George B. 1979. *Abkhaz*. Croom Helm Descriptive Grammars.

Spruit, A. 1986. *Abkhaz studies*. Dissertation, University of Leiden.

#### 46. Adyghe

A: Adg

L: Adyghe Autonomous Oblast' and the Cherkes Autonomous Republic in the Caucasus (in the former USSR), Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Israel

S: 118, 200 (reported in 1989) in the former USSR, and 155,000 in other countries

N: Adyge, Adygey, Adigei, Adygei, Adyghian, Adygh; Circassian, Lower Circassian, West Circassian; Kiakh, Kjax.

R: Adyghe and Kabardian are sometimes regarded as varieties of a single language, Circassian or Adygh

G: Jakovlev, Nikolaj F. & Asxamaf, D. 1940. *Grammatika adygejskogo literaturnogo jazyka*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR

Rogava, G.V. & Keraseva, Z.I. 1966. *Grammatika adygejskogo jazyka*. Majkop.

Smeets, Rieks. *Studies in West Circassian phonology and morphology*. Leiden.

#### 47. Kabardian

A: Kbr

L: Karachay-Cherkes Autonomous Oblast' and the Kabardo-Balkar Autonomous Republic in the western part of the northern Caucasus (in the former USSR), as well as in Saudi Arabia, Turkey and USA.

S: 379,840 for Kabardian and 47,320 for Cherkes (reported in 1989) in the former USSR

N: Kabard; Kabardo-Cherkes; Upper Circassian, East Circassian; Beslenei

G: Bagov, P.M. et al. 1970. *Grammatika kabardino-čerkeskogo literaturnogo jazyka*. C. 1. Fonetika i morfologija. 1970. Moskva: Nauka.

Jakovlev, Nikolaj F. 1948. *Grammatika literaturnogo kabardino-čerkeskogo jazyka*. Moskva: Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR.

Kuipers, Aert H. 1960. *Phoneme and morpheme in Kabardian (Eastern Adyghe)*. (Janua Linguarum, series minor, 8) The Hague: Mouton & Co.

Rogava, G.V. et al. 1957. *Grammatika kabardino-čerkeskogo literaturnogo jazyka*. Tbilisi: Institut jazykoznanija AN Gruzinskoj SSR.

XXX (ed.) 1957. *Grammatika kabardino-čerkeskogo literaturnogo jazyka*. Moskva.

#### 48. Ubykh

A: Ubx

L: Formerly spoken in the valleys of the Caucasus east of the Black Sea

S: 1 speaker 82 years old (reported in 1984)

N: Ubyx, Oubykh; Pekhi

Kartvelian

#### 49. Georgian

A: Grg  
L: Georgia  
S: 3,500,000

G: Aronson, Howard J. 1982. *Georgian - A reading grammar*. Columbus, Ohio: Slavica.

Fährnich, H. 19???. *Kurze Grammatik der georgischen Sprache*. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie.

Rudenko, B.T. 1972. *Grammatika gruzinskogo jazyka*. (Janua Linguarum, series anastatica, 7.) The Hague: Mouton & Co.

Tschenkéli, Kita. 1958. *Einführung in die georgische Sprache*. Bd. 1-2. Zürich: Amirani.

Vogt, Hans. 1971. *Grammaire de la langue géorgienne*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

## 50. Laz

A: Laz  
L: southern shore of the Black Sea  
S: 50,000  
N: Chan

G: Anderson, Ralph D. 1963. *A grammar of Laz*. Ph.D. Diss., University of Texas.

## 51. Megrelian

A: Mngr  
L: Georgia  
S: 360,000  
N: Mingrelian

## 52. Svan

A: Svn  
L: northwestern Georgia  
S: 43,000

Indo-European

Albanic

## 53. Albanian

A: Alb  
L: Albania, Kosovo, southern Italy, Greece, Ukraine  
S: 5, 298 000 (reported in 1991)

G: Buchholz, Oda & Fiedler, Wilfried. 1987. *Albanische Grammatik*. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie.

Camaj, Martin 1969. *Lehrbuch der albanischen Sprache*. Wiesbaden: Harrasowitz.

Gurakuqi, Karl. 1967. *Grammatica albanese dell'uso moderno*. Palermo.

Mann, Stuart E. 1944. *A short Albanian grammar*. London: D. Nutt.

Newmark, Leonard. 1982. *Standard Albanian: a reference grammar for students*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Pekmezi, Gjergj 1908. *Grammatik der albanischen Sprache, Laut- und Formenlehre*. Vienna.

Armenian

#### **54. (Modern) Armenian**

A: Arm

L: Armenia, eastern Turkey, Middle East

S: 6,000,000

R: two written standards, East Armenian and West Armenian

G: Abeghian, A. 1936. *Neuarmenische Grammatik*. Berlin-Leipzig.

Fairbanks, Gordon H. 1958. *Spoken East Armenian*. New York: American Council of Learned Societies.

Gulian, Kevork H. 1957. *Elementary modern Armenian grammar*. New York, NY: Frederick Ungar.

Kogian, S.L. 1949. *Armenian grammar (West dialect)*. Vienna: Mekhitarist Press.

#### **55. Classical Armenian**

A: ClArm

L: Armenia, eastern Asia Minor

N: Grabar

Balto-Slavic

Baltic

#### **56. Latvian**

A: Ltv

L: Latvia, Russia, Lithuania, Estonia, Belorussia, the Ukraine

S: around 1,550,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Lettish

G: Endzelin, J. 1922. *Lettische Grammatik*. Riga. (Heidelberg, 1923)

Fennel, Trevor Garth & Gelson, Henry. 1980. *A Grammar of modern Latvian*. Vol. 1-3.

The Hague: Mouton.

Lazdi\_a, T.B. 1966. *Latvian*. London: English Universities Press.

## 57. Lithuanian

A: Lith

L: Lithuania

S: around 3,560,000 (reported in 1989)

G: Ambrazas, V. et al. 1985. *Grammatika litovskogo jazyka*. Vilnius: Mokslas.

Dambriunas, L. & Klimas, A. & Schmalstieg, William R. 1972. *Introduction to modern Lithuanian*. Rev. edn. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Schmalstieg, William R. 1988. *A Lithuanian historical syntax*. Columbus, OH: Slavica.

Senn, Alfred. 1966. *Handbuch der litauischen Sprache*. Vol. 1. Grammatik.

## 58. Old Prussian

A: OPrs

L: East Prussia, attested in religious texts from the 15th and 16th centuries

S: became extinct in the 17th century

G: Endzelin, J. 1944. *Altpreußische Grammatik*. Riga.

Schmalstieg, William R. 1974. *An Old Prussian grammar*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University.

Slavic

## 59. Belorussian

A: Bylr

L: Belorussia, Poland

S: 7,116,750 (reported in 1989) in Belorussia and 190,000 (reported in 1991) in Poland

N: Byelorussian; White Russian; White Ruthenian

G: Biryła, M.V. (ed.) 1985-86. *Belaruskaja hramatyka*: u 2 c. 1. fanalohija, arfaepija, marfalohija, slovautvarenne, nacisk. 1985. 2. Sintaksis. 1986. Minsk: Navuka i Texnika.

Lomtev, Timafei P. 1956. *Grammatika belorusskogo jazyka*. Moskva: Učpedgiz.

## 60. Bulgarian

A: Blg

L: Bulgaria, Moldavia, Rumania, Greece, Turkey

S: 9,000,000 (reported in 1986)

G: Beaulieux, Léon. 1950. *Grammaire de la langue bulgare*. 2nde éd., revue et corr. Paris: Institut d'études slaves.

Maslov, Jurij S. 1956. *Očerk bolgarskoj grammatiki*. Moscow: Isdatel'stvo Literatury na inostrannyx Jazykax.

Scatton, Ernest A. 1984. *A reference grammar of Modern Bulgarian*. Columbus, OH: Slavica.

### **61. Czech**

A: Cz

L: Czechia, Slovakia, the Ukraine, Poland, Austria

S: 11,700,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Bohemian

### **62. Kashubian**

A: Ksh

L: Poland (on the left bank of the lower Vistula River, on the coast west of Gdansk, and southwest from Gdynia)

S: 200,000 (reported in 1977)

N: Cassubian

R: often considered a dialect of Polish

G: Lorentz, Friedrich. 1925. *Geschichte der pomoranischen (kaschubischen) Sprache*. Berlin & Leipzig: de Gruyter.

Perkowski, Jan Louis. 1969. *A Kashubian idiolect in the United States*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

### **63. Macedonian**

A: Mcd

L: Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Canada

S: 2,000,000 (reported in 1986)

G: Lunt, Horace G. 1952. *A grammar of the Macedonian literary language*. Skopje.

Bojic, Vera & Oschlies, Wolf. 1986. *Lehrbuch der makedonischen Sprache*. 2. Aufl. München: Sagner.

### **64. Polabian**

A: Polb

L: along the river Elbe (Germany)

S: became extinct around 1800

### **65. Polish**

A: Pol

L: Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Belorussian, USA

S: 40,500,000 (reported in 1986)

### **66. Russian**

A: Rus  
L: Russia and adjacent areas  
S: around 155,000,000 first-language speakers (reported in 1979) and 115,000,000 second-language speakers

### **67. Serbo-Croatian**

A: SCr  
L: Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Hungary, Austria, Turkey, USA, Canada, Australia  
S: 19,000,000 (reported in 1981)  
N: Serbo-Croat (preferred in British English), Croato-Serbian  
R: There are two written standard varieties, a western variety written in the Roman alphabet ("Croatian") and an eastern variety written in the Cyrillic alphabet ("Serbian")

### **68. Slovak**

A: Slva  
L: Slovakia and adjacent areas, USA, Canada, the Ukraine  
S: 5,360,000 (reported in 1985)

### **69. Slovene**

A: Slve  
L: Slovenia, Italy, Austria, Hungary  
S: 2,220,000 (reported in 1985)  
N: Slovenian

G: Lencek, Rado L. 1982. *The structure and history of the Slovene language*. Columbus, Ohio: Slavica Publ.

Svane, Gunnar O. 1958. *Grammatik der slowenischen Schriftsprache*. Copenhagen: Rosenkilde & Bagger.

### **70. Sorbian, Lower**

A: LSrb  
L: eastern Germany  
S: ?  
N: Sorabe; Lower Lusatian, Saxon Lusatian; Dolna Luzica; Windisch, Wendish

### **71. Sorbian, Upper**

A: USrb  
L: eastern Germany  
S: 74,000 (reported in 1976)  
N: Sorabe; Upper Lusatian; Windisch, Wendish

G: Fasske, Helmut. 1981. *Grammatik der obersorbischen Schriftsprache der Gegenwart*. Bautzen: Domowina Verlag.

### **72. Ukrainian**



A: Ukr  
L: the Ukraine and adjacent areas, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Rumania  
S: 45,000,000 (reported in 1986)  
N: formerly called Little Russian

G: Luckyj, G. & Rudnyc'kyj, Jaroslav B. 1958. *A modern Ukrainian grammar*. Winnipeg.

Medushevsky, A.P. & Zyatkovska, R. 1963. *Ukrainian grammar*. Kiev: Radjans'ka Škola.

Rusanovskij, V.M. (ed.) 1986. *Ukrainskaja grammatika*. Kiev: Naukova Dumka.

Shevelov, George Y. 1963. *The syntax of Modern Literary Ukrainian: The simple sentence*. (Slavistic Printings and Reprintings). The Hague: Mouton.

### 73. Old Church Slavonic

A: OCS  
L: the written standard is based on the dialect of Thessalonike, but Old Church Slavonic was used as a sacred language throughout the Slavic-speaking world  
S: attested in numerous religious texts from the 9th century onwards  
N: Old Bulgarian

G: Aitzetmueller, Rudolf. 1978. *Altbulgarische Grammatik also Einführung in die slavische Sprachwissenschaft*. Freiburg i. Br.: Weiher.

Lunt, Horace G. 1955. *Old Church Slavonic grammar*. 's-Gravenhage: Mouton.

Schmalstieg, William R. 1983. *Introduction to Old Church Slavic*. 2nd ed. Columbus, ohio: Slavica Publ.

Vaillant, A. *Le vieux slave*.

## Celtic

### 74. Breton

A: Brt  
L: Brittany (France)  
S: 570.000 (reported in 1991)  
N: Brezhoneg

G: Guillevic, A. 1942. *Grammaire bretonne du dialecte de Vannes*. 4thed. Vannes: Librairie Lafolye & J. de Lamarzelle.

Hardie, D.W.F. 1948. *A handbook of Modern Breton (Armorican)*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.

Hemon, Roparz 1966. *Grammaire bretonne*. 5th ed. La Baule: Al Liamm.

La Gléau, René. 1973. *Syntaxe du Breton moderne 1710-1972*. LaBaule: Éditions La Baule.

McKenna, Malachi. 1988. *A Handbook of modern spoken Breton*. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Press, Ian. 1986. *A Grammar of modern Breton*. [Mouton Grammar Library] Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Trêpous, Pierre. n.d. (ca. 1970). *Grammaire bretonne*. Rennes: Imp. Simon. Galician

## 75. Cornish

A: Crn

L: extinct since before 1800 as a first language. Formerly spoken in Cornwall, southwest England.

R: currently being revived for cultural purposes

G: Ellis, P. Berresford. 1974. *The Cornish language and its literature*. London [etc.]: Routledge & Paul.

## 76. Irish

A: Ir

L: Ireland, Northern Ireland (UK)

S: 170.000 (reported in 1991 for Ireland)

N: (Irish) Gaelic; Erse

G: Bammesberger, Alfred. 1982- *A Handbook of Irish*. Vol. 1-3. Heidelberg: Winter.

Christian Brothers, The. 1962. *New Irish Grammar*. Dublin: Fallons.

McCloskey, Michael James. 1978. *A fragment of a grammar of Modern Irish*. (Texas linguistic forum, 12). Austin, TX: University of Texas.

O'Nolan, Gerald. 1934. *The new era grammar of Modern Irish*. Dublin: Educational Company of Ireland.

## 77. Manx

A: Mnx

L: extinct as a first language during the 20th century. Formerly spoken on the Isle of Manx, UK.

R: a second language for 200 to 300 people; used for some public functions

G: Broderick, George. 1984. *A Handbook of late spoken Manx*. Vol. 1-2. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Kneen, J.J. 1931. *A grammar of the Manx language*. London: Oxford University Press (Reprint 1973, Douglas: The Manx Gaelic Society).

## 78. Scottish Gaelic

A: ScGl

L: Scotland (UK), Canada

S: 80.000 (reported in 1991) in the UK and 5.000 (reported in 1971) in Canada

N: Scots Gaelic, Gaelic

G: Calder, George. 1923. *A Gaelic Grammar*. Glasgow. Repr. 1972. Glasgow: Gairm Publ.

Dorian, Nancy C. 1978. *East Sutherland Gaelic: the dialect of the Brora, Golspie, and Embo fishing communities*. Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

## 79. Welsh

A: Wls

L: Wales (UK) and Canada

S: 550.000 (reported in 1991) in the UK and 3.160 (reported in 1971) in Canada

N: Cymraeg, Cymric

G: Jones, John Morris. 1955. *A Welsh Grammar*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Jones, Morris & Allan R. Thomas. 1977. *The Welsh language: studies in its syntax and semantics*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.

Williams, Stephen J. 1980. *A Welsh grammar*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.

Germanic

## 80. Danish

A: Dan

L: Denmark, Greenland, northern Germany

S: 5,280,000 (reported in 1980)

## 81. Dutch

A: Dut

L: the Netherlands, Belgium, Surinam

S: more than 21,000,000 (reported in 1991)

N: Nederlands; Hollands; Flemish, Vlaams, Flamand

## 82. English

A: Eng

L: British Isles, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa

S: more than 403,000,000 first language speakers and around 397,000,000 second-language speakers (estimated in 1984)

## 83. Faroese

A: Far

L: the Faroe Islands, Denmark

S: 47,000 (reported in 1978)

G: Krenn, Ernst. 1940. *Färöische Sprachlehre*. Heidelberg: Winter.

Lockwood, W.B. 1964. *An introduction to Modern Faroese*. Copenhagen: Munksgård.

## 84. Frisian

A: Frs

L: northern Netherlands, northwestern Germany

S: 751,000 (reported in 1976)

N: Frysk or Fries for Western Frisian

R: subdivided into Eastern, Northern and Western Frisian

G: Anglade, J. 1966. *Petit manuel de frison moderne de l'ouest*. Groningen: Wolters.

Sipma, P. 1913. *Phonology and grammar of Modern West Frisian*. London: Oxford University Press (Publications of the Philological Society).

Tiersma, Pieter M. 1985. *Frisian reference grammar*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

## 85. German

A: Grm

L: Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Liechtenstein

S: more than 120,000,000 (reported in 1981)

R: many dialects are not mutually comprehensible. Especially the Low German dialect group may be regarded as a separate language

## 86. Gothic

A: Goth

L: southern Europe

S: Attested in a bible translation of the 4th century. Continued to be spoken in the Crimea, but is now extinct

G: Braune, W. <sup>16</sup>1961. *Gotische Grammatik*. Neu bearbeitet von E.A. Ebbinghaus. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.

Krause, Wolfgang. 1968. *Handbuch des Gotischen*. 3. Aufl. München: Beck.

Wright, J. 1910. *Grammar of the Gothic language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

## 87. Icelandic

A: Ice

L: Iceland

S: 250,000 (reported in 1980)

G: Kress, Bruno. 1982. *Isländische Grammatik*. München: Hueber.

Einarsson, Stefan. 1967. *Icelandic: grammar, texts, glossary*. Baltimore, MD: The John Hopkins Press.

## 88. Luxembourgish

A: Lux

L: Luxembourg, Belgium

S: 336,000 or more speakers (reported in 1976)

N: Luxemburgian, Luxembourgish, Letzburgisch, Lëtzeburesch

### **89. Norwegian**

A: Nor

L: Norway

S: 5,000,000 (reported in 1986)

R: two varieties - Bokmål (Riksmål, Dano-Norwegian) and Nynorsk (Landsmål, New Norse)

### **90. Swedish**

A: Swd

L: Sweden, Finland, USA, Canada

S: 10,000,000 (reported in 1986)

### **91. Yiddish**

A: Yid

L: eastern Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Belorussia, Germany, Israel, Canada, USA

S: 2,080,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Judeo-German

G: Birnbaum, Solomon Asher. 1979. *Yiddish. A survey and a grammar*. Manchester University Press.

Katz, Dovid. 1987. *Grammar of the Yiddish language*. London: Duckworth.

Greek

### **92. Classical Greek**

A: ClGrk

L: Greece, eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea

N: Ancient Greek

### **93. Modern Greek**

A: Grk

L: Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Turkey, Albania, Egypt, the Ukraine and adjacent areas

S: around 11,500,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Romaic; Neo-Hellenic

### **94. Pontic**

A: Pon

L: Greece (near Athens) and, probably, Turkey

S: ?

R: sometimes considered a dialect of Modern Greek

### **95. Tsakonian**

A: Tsk  
L: eastern coast of the Peloponnesos, Greece  
S: 10,000 (reported in 1981)  
R: sometimes considered a dialect of Modern Greek

Indo-Iranian

Indic

## 96. Romany

A: Rmny  
L: all over Europe and the Near East  
S: more than 2,500,000 (reported in 1986); the exact number of speakers is difficult to estimate  
N: Gypsy, Romani  
R: several varieties of Romany, some of which are not mutually intelligible

G: Ventcel', Tat'jana V. 1988. *Die Zigeunersprache (nordrussischer Dialekt)*. 2. Aufl. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie. (Translation of: Ventcel', T.V. 1964. *Cyganskij jazyk (severorususkij dialekt)*. Moskva.)

Iranian

## 97. Kirmanji

A: Krmn  
L: Turkey, Syria, Iran, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lebanon  
S: 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 (estimated in 1987)  
N: Kurmanji, Kermanji; Northern Kurdish  
R: often considered a dialect of (Northern) Kurdish

G: Bakaev, Čerkes Xudoevič. 1973. *Jazyk Kurdov SSSR*. Moskva: Nauka.

Bedir-Khan, Celadet & Roger Lescot. 1970. *Grammaire kurde (dialecte kurmandji)*. Paris: Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient.

Bedir-Khan, Kamuran Ali. 1953. *Langue kurde*. Paris.

Bedir, Paul. 1926. *Grammaire kurde*. Paris: Librairie Orientale P. Geuthner.

Blau, Jean 1975. *Le kurde de Amadiya et de Djabal Sindjar: Analyse linguistique, textes folkloriques, glossaires*. (Travaux de l'Institut d'Etudes iraniennes de l'Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle). Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck.

Fossum, Ludwig O. 1919. *A practical Kurdish grammar*. Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Publishing House.

Mackenzie, David N. 1961-2. *Kurdish dialect studies* (London Oriental Series, 9 & 10). 2 Vols. London: Oxford University Press.

Soane, Ely B. 1913. *Grammar of the Kurmanji or Kurdish language*. London: Luzac &

Co.

### 98. Ossetic

A: Oss

L: Ossetia (northern Caucasus, Russian Federation) and Georgia

S: 520,100 (reported in 1989)

N: Ossete

G: Abaev, Vasilij Ivanovic. 1964. *A grammatical sketch of Ossetic*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

Isaev, M.I. 1966. *Digorskij dialekt osetinskogo jazyka*. Moskva.

### 99. Talysh

A: TIs

L: southern Azerbaijan and the adjacent areas in Iran

S: 165,000 to 195,000 (estimated in 1982)

N: Talishi, Talesh

### 100. Tati

A: Tti

L: Azerbaijan, Daghestan

S: ? 22,040 (reported in 1989)

N: Tat; represented by two main varieties - Jewish Tati (Judoe-Tat, Judeo-Tatic, Hebrew Tat, Jewish Tat, Dzuhuric), and Mussulman Tati (Mussulman Tat, Muslim Tat)

R: the so-called Tat dialects in North-western Iran represent, probably, a different language

G: Grjunberg, A.L. 1963. *Jazyk severoazerbajdzanskix tatov*. Leningrad.

Italic

Romance

### 101. Aragonese

A: Arag

L: Aragon (Spain)

S: ?

R: sometimes considered a dialect of Spanish

### 102. Asturian

A: Astu

L: Asturia

S: ?

R: sometimes considered a dialect of Spanish

### 103. Catalan

A: Ctl  
L: northeastern Spain, France, Andorra, Italy, USA  
S: 8,840,000 (reported in 1976)  
N: Catalanian  
R: an official regional language in Spain

G: Badia Margarit, Antonio M. 1962. *Gramatica catalana*. T. 1.2. Madrid: Gredos.

Fabra, Pompeu. 1964. *Grammaire catalane*. Paris: Les Belles Lettres.

Gili, Joan 1967. *Introductory Catalan grammar*. Oxford: The Dolphin Book Co.

### 104. Corsican

A: Cors  
L: Corsica (France)  
S: ?  
R: often considered a dialect of Italian

### 105. Dalmatian

A: Dlm  
L: extinct since the late 19th century; formerly spoken on the coast of Yugoslavia  
N: Ragusan

### 106. Franco-Provençal

A: FPrv  
L: southeastern France, northeastern Italy  
S: ?  
R: Franco-Provençal is a term invented by linguists for a number of transitional dialects that are neither French nor Italian

### 107. French

A: Fr  
L: France, Wallonia, Switzerland, Quebec, Louisiana, Haiti, French Guiana  
S: 109,000,000 (reported in 1987)

### 108. Friulian

A: Frln  
L: northeast Italy and adjacent areas of the former Yugoslavia  
S: 600,000 (reported in 1986)  
N: Friulan, Frioulan, Priulian

### 109. Galician

A: Glc  
L: northwestern Spain (Galicia Province) and Portugal  
S: 3,170,000



G: Carballo Calero, Ricardo. 1966. *Gramática elemental del Gallego Común*. 2nd ed. Vigo: Galaxia.

### 110. Italian

A: It

L: Italy, Ticino

S: 55,000,000

R: many unintelligible dialects, held together by a common written standard based on the Tuscan dialect

### 111. Ladin

A: Ldn

L: northern Italy (South Tyrol and the Dolomites)

S: 30,000 to 35,000 (reported in 1976)

N: Dolomite, Dolomitic; Ladino

R: distinct from Ladino, or Judeo-Spanish in Israel and Turkey

### 112. Occitan

A: Prv

L: southeastern France, Italy, Monaco

S: 10,200,000 (reported in 1976)

N: the older name was Provençal

R: Occitan has increasing status as a literary language, but no variety is accepted as standard

G: Bec, Pierre. 1967. *La langue occitane*. (Que sais-je? No. 1059). 2nd ed. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Camproux, Charles 1958. *Étude syntaxique des parlers gévaudanais*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

Compan, André. 1965. *La langue niçoise*. Nice: Éditions Tiranty.

Durand, Bruno. 1941. *Grammaire provençale*. 3rd ed. Aix-en-Provence: Labre.

Kelly, Reine Cardailac. 1973. *A descriptive analysis of Gascon*. (Janua linguarum, series practica, 138). The Hague: Mouton & Co.

Salvat, Joseph. 1973. *Grammaire occitane: des parlers languedociens*. 3rd ed. Toulouse: Privat.

Teulat, Roger. 1976. *Mémento grammatical de l'occitan référentiel*. Sauvagnas: Cap e cap ed. occitanas.

Xavier de Fourvières, Rodolphe Rieux. 1966. *Grammaire provençale suivie d'un guide de conversation*. Avignon: Aubanel.

### 113. Portuguese

A: Prt

L: Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, East Timor

S: 154,000,000 (reported in 1987)

#### 114. Romansh

A: Rmns

L: Graubünden Canton (Switzerland, on the border with Austria and Italy)

S: 65,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Romansch, Romanche, Rumantsch, Rhaetian, Rhaeto-Romance (this latter term is sometimes applied to the group consisting of Romansh, Ladin, and Friulian)

R: includes varieties called Engadin and Surselvan. One of the national languages of Switzerland

G: Gartner, Theodor. 1973. *Raetoromanische Grammatik*. Repr. 1973. Walluf bei Wiesbaden: Sändig.

Gregor, Douglas Bartlett. 1982. *Romontsch*. Cambridge: Oleander Press.

#### 115. Rumanian

A: Rum

L: Romania, Moldavia, the former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania

S: 23,000,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Daco-Rumanian, Romanian

R: the divergent dialects Istro-Rumanian (Istria), Megleno-Rumanian (northern Greece), and especially Arumanian (southern Balkan) are sometimes considered separate languages. The variety of Moldavia /Moldova had a distinct written form based on the Cyrillic alphabet until 1989 and was considered a separate language in the Soviet Union.

#### 116. Sardinian

A: Srd

L: Sardinia (Italy)

S: more than 1,500,000 (reported in 1977)

R: exist in several varieties - Sardinian Campidanese (South Sardinian), Sardinian Gallurese (Northeastern Sardinian), Sardinian Logudorese (Central Sardinian, Sard, or Sardarese), and Sardinian Sassarese (Northwestern Sardinian). Central Sardinian is the second official language used in Sardinia.

G: Wagner, Max Leopold. 1951. *La lingua sarda*. Storia, spirito e forma. Berna: Francke.

#### 117. Spanish

A: Spn

L: Spain, the Canary Islands, Gibraltar, South America, Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean, USA, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea, Canada, Australia, France, Morocco

S: around 266,000,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Castilian

R: the standard language is based on the Castilian dialect

## 118. Latin

A: Ltn

L: originally the Latium area of Italy (around Rome), later the Roman empire

R: Latin was long used as a written language throughout most of Europe and exerted heavy influence on many European languages

other Italic

## 119. Oscan

A: Osc

L: most of southern Italy until 1st century BC

S: was still in use at Pompeii until AD 79

## 120. Umbrian

A: Umb

L: Iguvium (Gubbio) (tabulae iguviniae, the chief document of Umbrian)

S: attested from 350 to 50 BC

Uralic

Finno-Ugrian

## 121. Estonian

A: Est

L: Estonia, Latvia, Russian Federation

S: 980,000 (reported in 1989) in the former USSR, and around 100,000 in the other countries

G: Harms, Robert T. 1962. *Estonian grammar*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

Tauli, Valter. 1973. *Standard Estonian grammar*. Vol. 1-2. Uppsala.

## 122. Finnish

A: Fin

L: Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Norway

S: 5,540,000 (reported in 1987)

## 123. Hungarian

A: Hng

L: Hungary, Rumania and adjacent areas

S: 14,400,000 (reported in 1986)

N: Magyar

## 124. Ingrian

A: Ingr  
L: to the west of St. Petersburg, and in Sweden  
S: 302 (reported in 1989) in the Russian Federation, and from 60 to 80 in Sweden  
N: Izhor  
R: sometimes regarded as a dialect of Karelian

### 125. Karelian

A: Krl  
L: Karelian Autonomous Republic and the adjacent areas within the Russian Federation, as well as Finland  
S: 52, 540 (reported in 1989) in the Russian Federation, and 40,000 (reported in 1979) in Finland  
R: distinct from the southeastern dialects of Finnish which are sometimes called 'Karelian'; the Ludic (Ljudikovskij) dialect is occasionally considered a separate language

G: Raun, Alo 1964. *Karelian survey* (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic languages, project no. 9). Cleveland: OH: Bell & Howell. 77pp.

### 126. Komi-Permyak

A: KomP  
L: Komi-Permyak National Okrug (within the Russian Federation), west of the central Ural Mountains  
S: 106,530 (reported in 1989)  
N: Permyak  
R: a variety of Komi-Zyryan, but has status as a separate literary language

G: Batalova, R.M. et al. 1962. *Komi-permjackij jazyk*. Kudymkar.

### 127. Komi-Zyryan

A: Kom  
L: Komi Autonomous Republic (within the Russian Federation), near the Arctic Ocean  
S: 242,500 (reported in 1989)  
N: Komi; Zyryan

G: Austerlitz, Robert 1964. *Permian (Votyak-Zyrien) manual*. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic languages, project no. 64). Cleveland: OH: Bell & Howell.

Lytkin, V.I. (ed.) 1955-64. *Sovremennyj komi jazyk*. 2 vols. Syktyvkar.

### 128. Livonian

A: Lvn  
L: Latvia, the Kurland (Courland) peninsula  
S: 99 (reported in 1989)  
N: Liv

G: Sjögren, Johann Andreas. 1861. *Livische Grammatik*. St.Petersburg.

Kettunen, L. 1938. Grammatische Einleitung. In: L. Kettunen, *Livisches Wörterbuch*. Helsinki.

### 129. Mari

A: Mar

L: Mari and Bashkir Autonomous Republics within the Russian Federation, on the left bank of the Volga river

S: 773,800 (reported in 1989)

N: Cheremis

R: two written standards, High Mari and Low Mari

G: Gruzov, L.P. 1960. *Sovremennyj marijskij jazyk: fonetika*. Joškar-Ola.

Timofeeva, V.T. 1961. *Sovremennyj marijskij jazyk: sintaksis složnogo predloženia*. Joškar-Ola.

XXX (ed.) 1961. *Sovremennyj marijskij jazyk: morfologija*. Joškar-Ola.

### 130. Mordvin

A: Mrd

L: Mordvin Autonomous Republic (within the Russian Federation, western Volga region).

S: 773,820 (reported in 1989)

N: Mordva

R: two written standards, Erzya(-Mordvin), or Mordvin-Erzya, and Moksha(-Mordvin), or Mordvin-Moksha.

G: Koljadenkov, M.N. 1959. *Struktura prostogo predloženia v mordovskix jazykax*. Saransk.

Paasonen, Heikki 1909. *Mordwinische Chrestomathie mit Glossar und grammatikalischem Abriss*. Helsinki: Finnisch-Ugrische Gesellschaft.

Raun, Alo 1964. *Mordvin manual*. (Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic languages, project no. 39). Cleveland: OH: Bell & Howell.

Zavodova, R.A. & Koljadenkov, M.N. (eds.) 1964. *Grammatika mordovskix (moksanskogo i erzjanskogo) jazykov*.

### 131. Udmurt

A: Udm

L: Udmurtia (Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation) and adjacent areas

S: 520,100 (reported in 1989)

N: Votyak

G: Perevoscikov, P.N. (ed.) 1962. *Grammatika sovremennogo udmurtskogo jazyka*. Izevsk.

Vaxruseva, V.M. et al. (eds) 1974. *Grammatika sovremennogo udmurtskogo jazyka*.

Sintaksis sloznogo predlozenija. Izevsk: Udmurtija.

XXX (ed.) 1970. *Grammatika sovremennogo udmurtskogo jazyka*. Sintaksis prostogo predloženija. Izevsk.

### 132. Vepsian

A: Vps

L: northwestern Russia, in the triangle formed by the lakes Ladoga, Onega, and Beloe Ozero

S: 6,350 (reported in 1989)

N: Veps

G: Zajceva, M.I. 1981. *Grammatika vepsskogo jazyka*. Leningrad: Nauka.

### 133. Votian

A: Vtc

L: northwestern Russia, between Saint Petersburg and Estonia

S: 28 (reported in 1979)

N: Votic, Vote

G: Ariste, Paul. 1968. *A grammar of the Votic language*. Bloomington: Indiana University.

### 134. Sami

A: Sam

L: northern Scandinavia, northern Russia

S: 20,000

N: Lapp, Lappish, Saami

R: several Sami languages have to be distinguished, at least Northern Sami, Southern Sami, and Eastern Sami

(perhaps up to 11)

G: Collinder, Björn 1949. *The Lappish dialect of Jukkasjarvi: A morphological survey*. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksell.

Kert, G.M. 1971. *Saamskij jazyk (kil'dinskij dialekt)*. Leningrad.

Samoyedic

### 135. Nenets

A: Nnts

L: across a vast area stretching from the White Sea in European Russia to the delta of the Yenisei river in Asia

S: 26,730 (reported in 1989)

N: Yurak, Yurak Samoyed

G: Décsy, Gyula. 1966. *Yurak Chrestomathy* (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 50).

Bloomington, IN: Indiana University.

Kuprijanova, Z.N. et al. 1957. *Neneckij jazyk*. Leningrad: Gosudarstvennoe Učebno-Pedagogičeskoe Izdatel'stvo Ministerstva Prosveščeniya RSFSR.

Basque

### 136. Basque

A: Bsq

L: Basque country (northeastern Spain and southwestern France (département Pyrénées-Atlantiques))

S: 990,000 (reported in 1991)

G: Arotçarena, Abbé. 1951. *Grammaire basque (dialectes navarro-labourdins)*. Tours: Maison Mame.

Gavel, Henri 1929. *Grammaire basque. Tome 1: Phonétique, Parties du discours autres que le verbe*. Bayonne: Imprimerie du "Courier".

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Etruscan

### 137. Etruscan

A: Etr

L: attested over a large area of central and northern Italy

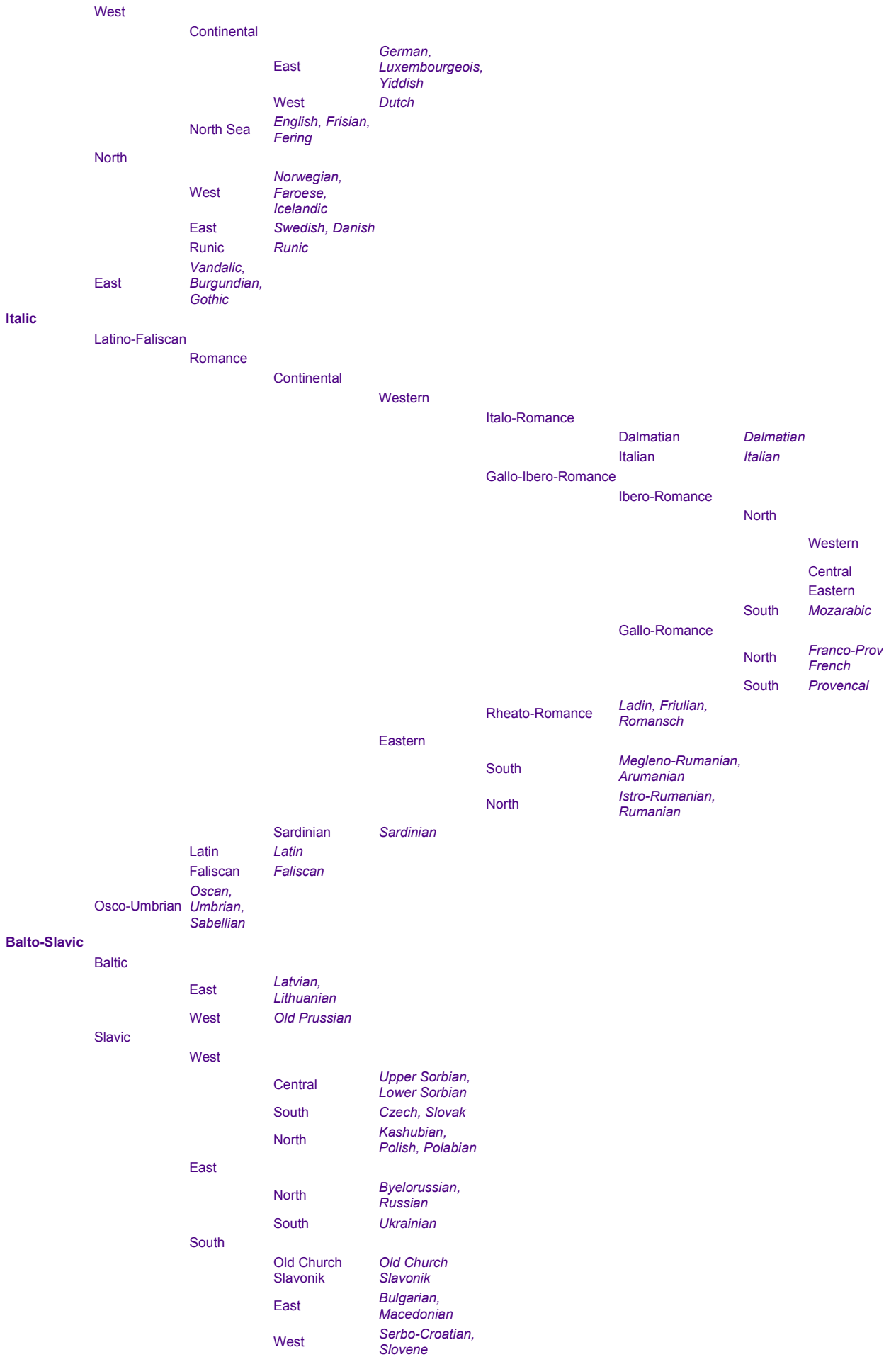
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[Back to index](#)

## 1.2. Genetic affiliation







West

Continental

East

*German, Luxembourggeois, Yiddish*

*Dutch*

North Sea

*English, Frisian, Fering*

North

West

*Norwegian, Faroese, Icelandic*

East

*Swedish, Danish*

Runic

*Runic*

East

*Vandalic, Burgundian, Gothic*

**Italic**

Latino-Faliscan

Romance

Continental

Western

Italo-Romance

Dalmatian

*Dalmatian*

Italian

*Italian*

Gallo-Ibero-Romance

Ibero-Romance

North

Western

Central

Eastern

*Mozarabic*

Gallo-Romance

North

*Franco-Prov*

*French*

South

*Provençal*

Rheato-Romance

*Ladin, Friulian, Romansch*

Eastern

South

*Megleno-Rumanian, Arumanian*

North

*Istro-Rumanian, Rumanian*

Sardinian

*Sardinian*

Latin

*Latin*

Faliscan

*Faliscan*

Ousco-Umbrian

*Oscan, Umbrian, Sabellian*

**Balto-Slavic**

Baltic

East

*Latvian, Lithuanian*

West

*Old Prussian*

Slavic

West

Central

*Upper Sorbian, Lower Sorbian*

South

*Czech, Slovak*

North

*Kashubian, Polish, Polabian*

East

North

*Byelorussian, Russian*

South

*Ukrainian*

South

Old Church Slavonic

*Old Church Slavonic*

East

*Bulgarian, Macedonian*

West

*Serbo-Croatian, Slovene*

	<b>Greek</b>		<i>Tsakonian, Classical Greek, Greek</i>			
	<b>Indo-Iranian</b>					
		Iranian				
			Western			
				Northwest		
					Talysh	<i>Talysh</i>
					Kurdish	<i>Kirmanji</i>
				Tati	<i>Tati</i>	
			West Scythian	Ossetic		
			<i>Romany</i>			
	<b>Armenian</b>	Romany				
		<i>Classical Armenian, Armenian</i>				
	<b>Albanian</b>	<i>Albanian</i>				
	<b>Celtic</b>					
		Insular				
			Goidelic		<i>Manx, Scottish Gaelic, Irish</i>	
			Brythonic		<i>Cornish, Breton, Welsh</i>	
		Continental	<i>Gaulish</i>			
<b>Uralic</b>						
	<b>Finno-Ugrian</b>					
		Finnic				
			North Finnic			
					<i>Finnish, Vepsian, Votic, Olonets, Ingrian, Livonian, Estonian, Karelian, Ludic</i>	
				Baltic Finnic	<i>Eastern Sami, Northern Sami, Southern Sami</i>	
				Samic		
			Permic	<i>Komi, Udmurt</i>		
			Volgaic	<i>Mari, Mordvin</i>		
		Ugric				
			<i>Hungarian</i>			
			Ob-Ugric	<i>Mansi</i>		
	<b>North</b>	<i>Nenets</i>				
<b>Basque</b>	<i>Basque</i>					
<b>Etruscan</b>	<i>Etruscan</i>					
<a href="#">Back to index</a>						

## 1.3. Abbreviations of languages

[Back to index](#)

Abx	Abkhaz
Abz	Abaza
Adg	Adyghe
Agl	Agul
Alb	Albanian
And	Andi
Arag	Aragonese
Arc	Archi
Arm	Armenian
Asr	Assyrian
Astu	Asturian
Avr	Avar
Axv	Akhvakh
Azb	Azerbaijani
Bdx	Budukh
Bgl	Bagvalal
Blg	Bulgarian
Brt	Breton
Bsh	Bashkir
Bsq	Basque
Btl	Botlikh
Bts	Tsova-Tush
Bylr	Belorussian
Bzht	Bezhta
Che	Chechen
Chml	Chamalal
Chu	Chuvash
CIArm	Classical Armenian
CIGrk	Classical Greek
Cors	Corsican
Crn	Cornish
CrTtr	Crimean Tatar
Ctl	Catalan
Cz	Czech
Dan	Danish

Did	Tsez
Dlm	Dalmatian
Drgw	Dargwa
Dut	Dutch
Eng	English
Est	Estonian
Etr	Etruscan
Far	Faroese
Fin	Finnish
FPrv	Franco-Provençal
Fr	French
Frln	Friulian
Frs	Frisian
Gdb	Godoberi
Ggz	Gagauz
Glc	Galician
Goth	Gothic
Grg	Georgian
Grk	Greek
Grm	German
Hng	Hungarian
Hnx	Hinukh
Hnz	Hunzib
Ice	Icelandic
Ingr	Ingrian
Ingu	Ingush
Ir	Irish
It	Italian
Kbr	Kabardian
Klm	Kalmyk
Kmk	Kumyk
KomP	Komi-Permyak
Kom	Komi-Zyryan
Krch	Karachai-Balkar
Krl	Karelian
Krm	Karaim
Krmn	Kirmanji
Krt	Karata
Krz	Kryz
Ksh	Kashubian
Lak	Lak

Lat	Latin
Laz	Laz
Lith	Lithuanian
Liv	Livonian
LSrb	Lower Sorbian
Ltv	Latvian
Lux	Luxembourgeois
Lzg	Lezgian
Mar	Mari
Mcd	Macedonian
Mlt	Maltese
Mngr	Megrelian
Mnx	Manx
Mrd	Mordvin
Nnts	Nenets
Nog	Nogai
Nor	Norwegian
OCS	Old Church Slavonic
OPrs	Old Prussian
Osc	Oscan
Oss	Ossetic
Pol	Polish
Polb	Polabian
Pon	Pontic
Prt	Portuguese
Prv	Occitan
Rmns	Romansh
Rmny	Romany
Rtl	Rutul
Rum	Rumanian
Rus	Russian
ScGl	Scottish Gaelic
SCr	Serbo-Croatian
Slva	Slovak
Slve	Slovene
Spn	Spanish
Srd	Sardinian
Svn	Svan
Swd	Swedish
Tbsc	Tabasaran
Tls	Talysh

Tnd	Tindi
Trk	Turkish
Tsk	Tsakonian
Tsx	Tsakhur
Tti	Tati
Ttr	Tatar
Ubx	Ubykh
Udi	Udi
Udm	Udmurt
Ukr	Ukrainian
Umb	Umbrian
USrb	Upper Sorbian
Vps	Veps
Vtc	Votian
Wls	Welsh
Xnl	Khinalug
Xvr	Khvarshi
Yid	Yiddish

## 1.4. Language index

Language names as standardized in Eurotyp are put in boldface. Numbers refer to [section 1.1](#).

<b>Abaza</b>	44
Abazin	44
Abazintsy	44
Abkhaz	45
<b>Abkhaz</b>	45
Abkhazian	45
Abxaz	45
Adigei	46
Adyge	46
Adygei	46
Adygey	46
Adygh	46
<b>Adyghe</b>	46
Adyghian	46
Aghul	15
Aghulshuy	15
<b>Agul</b>	15
Aguly	15
Aisor	1
<b>Akhvakh</b>	16
<b>Albanian</b>	53
Ancient Greek	93
<b>Andi</b>	17
Andii	17
<b>Archi</b>	18
Archin	18
<b>Armenian</b>	54
Ashuwa	44
<b>Assyrian</b>	1
<b>Avar</b>	19
Axvax	16
<b>Azerbaijani</b>	4
Azerbaydzhan	4
Azeri	4

Bagulal	20
Bagval	20
<b>Bagvalal</b>	20
Bagvalin	20
Barbalin	20
<b>Bashkir</b>	5
Basqort	5
<b>Basque</b>	136
Bats	43
Batsbi	43
Batsi	43
Bazheta	21
Bazhita	21
Bechitin	21
<b>Belorussian</b>	59
Beslenei	47
Bexita	21
<b>Bezhta</b>	21
Bezshagh (?)	44
Bohemian	61
Bokmål	88
<b>Botlikh</b>	22
Botlix	22
<b>Breton</b>	74
Brezhoneg	74
Budug	23
Budugi	23
<b>Budukh</b>	23
Budux	23
Bukukhi	23
Bulgar	6
<b>Bulgarian</b>	60
Bulgarian, Old	73
Byelorussian	59
Camalal	24
Cassubian	62
Castilian	117
<b>Catalan</b>	103
Catalonian	103
Caxur	38
Cecen	41



Chal	35
<b>Chamalal</b>	24
Chamalin	24
Chan	50
<b>Chechen</b>	41
Cheremis	129
<b>Church Slavonic, Old</b>	73
<b>Chuvash</b>	6
Circassian	46
<b>Classical Armenian</b>	55
<b>Classical Greek</b>	92
<b>Cornish</b>	75
<b>Crimean Tatar</b>	7
Crimean Turkish	7
Croato-Serbian	67
Cymraeg	79
Cymric	79
<b>Czech</b>	61
Daco-Rumanian	117
Dagestani	19
<b>Dalmatian</b>	105
<b>Danish</b>	80
Dano-Norwegian	89
Dargin	25
Dargva	25
<b>Dargwa</b>	25
Dido	39
Didoi	39
Dolna Luzica	70
<b>Dutch</b>	81
Dzek	32
Dzhek	32
Dzheki	32
East Circassian	47
Eastern Syriac	1
Engadin	116
<b>English</b>	82
Enzeb	28
Erse	76
Erzya(-Mordva)	131
<b>Estonian</b>	121

<b>Etruscan</b>	137
<b>Faroese</b>	83
<b>Finnish</b>	122
Flamand	81
Flemish	81
<b>Franco-Provençal</b>	106
<b>French</b>	107
Fries	84
Frioulan	108
<b>Frisian</b>	84
Friulan	108
<b>Friulian</b>	108
Frysk	84
Gaelic	76, 78
<b>Gagauz</b>	8
Gagauzi	8
Galician	109
Georgian	49
German	85
Ghodoberi	26
Ghumghum	36
Ginukh	27
Ginux	27
<b>Godoberi</b>	26
Godoberin	26
<b>Gothic</b>	86
Grabar	55
<b>Greek</b>	93
Gunzib	28
Gypsy	96
<b>Hinukh</b>	27
Hinux	27
Hollands	81
<b>Hungarian</b>	123
Hunzib	28
<b>Icelandic</b>	87
<b>Ingrian</b>	124
Ingus	42
<b>Ingush</b>	42
<b>Irish</b>	76
(Irish) Gaelic	76

<b>Italian</b>	110
Izhor	124
Judeo-German	92
Kabard	47
<b>Kabardian</b>	47
Kabardo-Cherkes	47
Kalmack	3
Kalmuck	3
Kalmuk	3
<b>Kalmyk</b>	3
Kalmyk-Oirat	3
Kalmytz	3
Kapucha	21
Kapuchin	21
Karachai	9
<b>Karachai-Balkar</b>	9
Karachay-Balkar	9
<b>Karaim</b>	10
Karain	29
<b>Karata</b>	29
Karatai	29
<b>Karelian</b>	125
<b>Kashubian</b>	62
Katsy	32
Kazikumukhtsy	33
Kermanji	97
<b>Khinalug</b>	30
Khinalugh	30
Khinalugi	30
Khiurkilinskii	25
Khunzal	28
Khunzaly	28
Khvarsh	31
<b>Khvarshi</b>	31
Khvarshin	31
Kiakh	46
Kirdi	29
<b>Kirmanji</b>	98
Kiurinsty	34
Kjax	46
Komi	127

<b>Komi-Permyak</b>	126
<b>Komi-Zyryan</b>	127
Kryts	32
<b>Kryz</b>	32
Kryzy	32
Kumuk	11
<b>Kumyk</b>	11
Kupuca	21
Kurdish	97
Kurmanji	97
Kvanada	20
Kvanadin	20
<b>Ladin</b>	111
<b>Lak</b>	33
Laki	33
Landsmål	88
Lapp	134
Lappish	134
<b>Latin</b>	118
<b>Latvian</b>	56
<b>Laz</b>	50
Lettish	56
Letzburgisch	88
Lëtzeburgesch	88
Lezghi	34
Lezgi	34
<b>Lezgian</b>	34
Lezgin	34
Lithuanian	57
Little Russian	72
Liv	128
<b>Livonian</b>	128
<b>Lower Lusatian</b>	70
Lower Circassian	46
<b>Lower Sorbian</b>	70
Lud(ic)	125
Lusatian	70, 71
<b>Luxembourgeois</b>	88
Luxembourgish	88
Luxemburgian	88
<b>Macedonian</b>	63

Magyar	123
<b>Maltese</b>	2
Malti	2
<b>Manx</b>	77
<b>Mari</b>	129
Meglenitic	112
Megleno-Rumanian	112
<b>Megrelian</b>	51
Mingrelian	51
Moksha(-Mordva)	130
<b>Mordva</b>	130
Mordvin	130
Mordvin-Erzya	130
Mordvin-Moksha	130
Mozarabic	113
Mukhad	35
Mykhanidy	35
Nederlands	81
<b>Nenets</b>	135
Neo-Hellenic	94
Neo-Syrian	1
Nestorian	1
New Norse	88
<b>Nogai</b>	12
Nogay	12
Noghai	12
Noghay	12
Northeastern Aramaic <sup>1</sup>	
Northern Kurdish	97
<b>Norwegian</b>	89
Nynorsk	89
<b>Occitan</b>	112
Oirat-Kalmyk	3
Old Prussian	58
<b>Old Church Slavonic</b>	73
<b>Oscan</b>	119
Osmanli	14
Ossete	98
<b>Ossetic</b>	98
Ottoman Turkish	14
Oubykh	48

Pekhi	48
Permyak	126
<b>Polish</b>	65
<b>Pontic</b>	94
<b>Portuguese</b>	113
Priulian	108
Provençal	112
Qalmaq	3
Qwannab	17
Ragusan	105
Rhaetian	114
Rhaeto-Romance	114
Riksmål	88
Romaic	94
Romanche	114
Romani	96
Romanian	115
Romansch	114
<b>Romansh</b>	114
<b>Romany</b>	96
<b>Rumanian</b>	115
Rumantsch	114
<b>Russian</b>	66
Rutal	35
Ruthenian	66
<b>Rutul</b>	35
<b>Sami</b>	134
Sard	116
Sardarese	116
<b>Sardinian</b>	116
Saxon Lusatian	70
Scots Gaelic	78
<b>Scottish Gaelic</b>	78
Serbo-Croat	67
<b>Serbo-Croatian</b>	67
<b>Slovak</b>	68
<b>Slovene</b>	69
Slovenian	69
Sorabe	71
Sorabe	70
<b>Spanish</b>	117

Surselvan	114
<b>Svan</b>	52
<b>Swedish</b>	90
<b>Tabasaran</b>	36
Tabassaran	36
Talesh	99
Talishi	99
<b>Talysh</b>	99
Tapanta	44
Tat	100
<b>Tatar</b>	13
<b>Tati</b>	100
Tindal	37
<b>Tindi</b>	37
Tindin	37
<b>Tsakhur</b>	38
<b>Tsakonian</b>	95
Tsaxur	38
<b>Tsez</b>	39
<b>Tsova-Tush</b>	43
Tsuntin	39
Turki	14
<b>Turkish</b>	14
Tush	43
<b>Ubykh</b>	48
Ubyx	48
<b>Udi</b>	40
Udin	40
<b>Udmurt</b>	131
<b>Ukrainian</b>	72
<b>Umbrian</b>	120
<b>Upper Sorbian</b>	71
Upper Circassian	47
Uti	40
Veps	132
<b>Vepsian</b>	132
Vlaams	81
Vote	133
<b>Votian</b>	133
Votic	133
Votyak	131

<b>Welsh</b>	79
Wendish	70
Wendish	71
West Circassian	46
Western Mongolian	3
White Russian	59
White Ruthenian	59
Windisch	70
Windisch	71
Xinalug	30
Xunzal	28
Xvarshi	31
<b>Yiddish</b>	91
<b>Yurak Samoyed</b>	135
Yurak	135
Zyryan	127

[Back to index](#)