MODERN LANGUAGES COMPARED

Documenting Language Learning Difficulty

Modern Languages Compared

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this book is to provide the reader with a general information book about the languages found currently on Planet Earth.   The information presented is factual and comes from the most reliable sources which are documented in the bibliography. This book came about because in doing university research on languages I did not find a single book that contained the information that this book has. Compiling language information is very time consuming and very difficult to verify even if one finds a native speaker. If I asked how many idioms, tenses, voices, moods, inflections, and exceptions were in your language most native speakers even teachers and even many university professors do not know. second purpose of this book is to help solve a terrible problem that has cost thousands of lives and continues to bring suffering to thousands. This problem is language misunderstanding-non-understanding, and the mistrust, hate and violence caused by it.

If you think it doesn't happen here remember the people that are killed all over this country because they failed to stop when told to freeze or to put their hands up instead of in their pockets. Or are harmed because they do not follow directions that are in a language they don't know.   Or they were riding in an airplane that crashed as a result of a pilot not understanding directions. Also those that die because their doctor, nurse or care giver does not fully understand English. In many US cities 7-30% of the people do not understand English.

The primary purpose of this book is to provide factual information. To leave out the above factual information would be a disservice to mankind and to the thousands that have died.   This book is dedicated to those who have died due to language related misunderstandings.

What are the current world languages?
The following statistics taken from the World Almanac show the
TOTAL SPEAKERS IN THE WORLD FLUENT IN, millions,
(and percent of world)
MANDARIN (China) 930 16.6%
HINDUSTANI (INDIA, PAKISTAN) 498 8.9%
ENGLISH (USA, Canada, UK)   463 8.2%
HINDI (India) 400 7.1%
SPANISH (Spain, Mexico, Central America) 371 6.6%
RUSSIAN (USSR) 291 5.2%
ARABIC (Middle East) 214 3.8%
BENGALI (India) 192 3.4%
PORTUGUESE (Brazil) 179 3.2%
MAYLAY (Indonesia) 152 2.7%
JAPANESE (Japan) 126 2.3%
FRENCH (France) 124 2.2%
GERMAN (Germany) 120 2.1%
URDU (Pakistan, India) 98 1.7%
PUNJABI (Pakistan, India) 92 1.6%
KOREAN (Korea) 74 1.3%
TELUGU (S.E.India) 72 1.3%
MARATHI (Maharashtra, India) 68 1.2%
TAMIL (India, Sri Lanka) 68 1.2%
WU (Shanghai, China) 65 1.2%
CANTONESE (China, Hong-Kong) 65 1.1%
ITALIAN (Italy) 63 1.1%
JAVANESE (Java, Indonesia) 63 1.1%
VIETNAMISE (Vietnam) 63 1.1%
TURKISH (Turkey) 58 1.0%
The following have less than 1%
(Malaysia) 50_
À_THAI (Thailand) 49
SWAHILI (Kenya, Tanz, Zaire, Uganda) 47

Languages below are under 1 % of world population

UKRAINIAN (Ukraine) 46
À_POLISH (Poland) 44
KANNADA (S India) 42
TAGALOG (Philip.) 43
GUJARALI (India, Pak) 40
HAUSA (Nigeria) 37
MALAYALAM (Kerala) 35
PERSIAN (Iran, Africa) 34
HAKKA (SE China) 34
ORIYA (India) 31

BURMESE (Burma) 31
ROMANIAN (Roman.) 26
SUDANESE (Sudan) 26
ASSAMESE (Assam) 23
PASHTU (Pakistan) 21
FLEMISH (Nedrld) 21
SERBO-CROATIAN (Yugoslavia) 20
YORUBA (Benin) 19
AMHARIC (Ethiopia) 19
SINDHI (Pakistan) 18
IGBO (Nigeria) 17
ZHUANG (S China) 15
AZERBAIJANI (Azer) 15
HUNGARIAN Hungary 14
NEPALI (Nepal) 16
UZBEK (Uzbek) 14
CEBUANO (Philip.) 13
FULA (Cameroon) 13
SINHALESE (SriLanka) 13
CZECH (Czechoslovakia) 12
MALAGASY (Madagascar) 12
GREEK (Greece) 12
Kurdish (s-w Caspian Sea) 11
AFRIKAANS S Africa 10
MADURESE (Madura) 10
OROMO (Ethiopia) 10
BYELORUSSIAN (SSR) 10
BULGARIAN (Bulgaria) 9
CATALAN (Andorra) 9
MALINKE-BAMBARA 9
SWEDISH (Sweden) 9
KAZAKH (Kazakh) 8
QUECHUA (Peru) 8
SHONA (Zimbabwe) 8
RUANDA (Rwanda) 8
TARTAR (Tartar) 8
KHMER (Thailand) 8
UIGHUR (Xnjiang) 8
XHOSA (s Africa) 8
ZULU(Natal, Lesoth) 8
SOMALI (Somalia) 7
ILOCANO (Luzon) 7
LINGALA (Zaire) 7
ŒAkan (or Twi-Fante) Ghana 7
Luba-Lulua (Kasai, Zaire) 7
Yi (S and SW China) 7

Wolof (Senegal) 7
Panay-Hiligaynon (Philippines) 7
Ilocano (NW Luzon, Philippines) 7
EFIK (Nigeria) 6
Somali (Somalia, Eth, Ken,
Djibouti) 6
Minangkabau (Sumatra, Indonesia) 6
Mongolian (Mongolia, China) 6
Rundi (Burundi) 6
Efik (SE Nigeria; W. Cam.) 6
Finnish (Finland; Sweden) 6
Miao (S China; SE Asia) 6
Norwegian (Norway) 5
Nyanja (Malawi; Zambia; N
Zimbabwe) 5
Nyamwezi-Sukuma (Tanzania) 5
Kikuyu (or Gekoyo) (Kenya) 5
Baluchi (Baluchistan, Pakistan) 5
Armenian (USSR) 5
Albanian (Albania; Yugoslavia) 5
Santali (E India; Nepal) 5
Slovak (Czechoslovakia) 5
Danish (Denmark) 5
Sylhetti (Bangladesh) 5
Tibetan (China; N India; Nepal) 5
Tajiki (Tajik Uzbek SSR) 5
Galician (Galicia, Spain) 4
ProvenÀ'_Àal (S France) 4
Georgian (USSR) 4
Mbundu (Benguela, Angola) 4
Bugis (Indonesia, Malaysia) 4
Bikol (SE Luzon, Philippines) 4
More (Burkina Faso) 4
Tswana (Botswana; So. Africa) 4
Tigrinya (Tigre, Ethiopia) 4
Luri (SW Iran; Iraq) 4
Guarani (Paraguay) 4
Konkani (SW India) 4
Kituba (Bandundu, Zaire) 4
Hebrew (Israel) 4
Kashmiri (India, Pakistan) 4
Sotho (Africa; Lesotho) 4
Kyrgyz (Kyrgysttan, Laos) 4
Luo (Kenya; Nyanza, Tanzania) 4
Kanuri (Nigeria, Niger, Chad,) 4
Makua (Tanzania, Mozambq) 4

Lao (Laos) 4
Batak Toda (Indonesia) 4
Sango (C.Africa Repb.) 4
Mbundu (Luanda, Angola) 3
Lithuanian (Lithuania) 3
Ewe (SE Ghana; S Togo) 3
Samar-Leyte (Philippines) 3
Ganda (S Uganda) 3
Achinese (Sumatra, Indonesia) 3
Tamazight (Morocco, Algeria) 3
Sotho, Northern (So. Africa) 3
Futa-Jalon (Guinea, Sra Leone) 3
Kabyle (W Kabylia, N Algeria) 3
Kamba (E Kenya) 3
Balinese (Indonesia) 3
Thonga (Mozambique, Africa) 3
Shilha (W Algeria; S Morocco) 3
Turkmen (Iran, Afghanistan.) 3
Kongo (Zaire; Congo, Angola) 3
Shan (Shan, E Burma) 3
Bhili (India) 3
Gusii (Nyanza, Kenya) 2
Karo-Dairi (Sumatra, Indonesia) 2
Hadiyya (Arusi, Ethiopia) 2
Temne (Sierra Leone) 2
Nung (Vietnam; China) 2
Aymara (Bolivia; Peru) 2
Gondi (India) 2
Brahui (Pakistan; Afghan.; Iran) 2
Tumbuka (Malawi, Zambia) 2
Buyi (S Guizhou, S China) 2
Beti (Cameroon, Gabon) 2
Bemba (Zambia) 2
Slovene (Slovenia,Yugova.) 2
Wolaytta (SW Ethiopia) 2
Baule (Ivoire Coast) 2
Tulu (S India) 2
Chuvash (Chuvash ASSR) 2
Fulakunda (Senegambia,
_<_<___ Guinea Bissau) 2
Tho (N Vietnam, China) 2
Gilaki (Gilan, NW Iran) 2
Tiv (SE Nigeria; Cameroon) 2
Esperanto 2
Dong (Guizhou, Hunan,
 Guangxi, China) 2

Dyerma (SW Niger) 2
Tonga (Zambia, Zimbabwe) 2
Ijaw (Nigeria) 2
Mende (Sierra Leone) 2
Romany (Europe; Amer.) 2
Pampangan (Philippines) 2
Lwena (E Angola; W Zambia) 2
Makassar (Sulawesi, Indonesia) 2
Mien (China, Laos, Thailand) 2
Latvian (Latvian SSR) 2
Macedonian (Yugoslavia) 2
Sasak (Lombok, Indonesia) 2
Ngulu (Zambezia, Malawi) 2
Kurukh (India) 2
Sgaw (SW Burma) 2
Sidamo (Sidamo, S Ethiopia) 2
Kirghiz (Kirghiz SSR, USSR) 2
Mazandarani (N Iran) 2
Pangasinan (Philippines) 2
Chiga (Ankole, Uganda) 1
Chagga (Tanzania) 1
Nupe (Nigeria) 1
Zande (Zaire; SW Sudan) 1
Meithei (NE India; Bangladesh) 1
Yao (Malawi, Tanzania) 1
Nkole (Uganda) 1
Bashkir (Bashkir ASSR) 1
Meru (Tanzania) 1
Mordvin (Mord. SSR) 1
Beja (Kassala, Sudan; Ethiopia) 1
Fon (SC Benin; S Togo) 1
Tudza (N Vietnam; S China) 1
Haya (Kagera, NW Tanzania) 1
Hani (S China) 1
Lampung (Sumatra, Indonesia) 1
Luba-Shaba (Shaba, Zaire) 1
Swati (Swaziland; So. Africa) 1
Ho (India) 1
Khmer, Northern (Thailand) 1
Soga (Busoga, Uganda) 1
Songye (Zaire) 1
Iban (Indonesia; Malaysia) 1
Soninke (Mali) 1
Tausug (Philippines; Malaysia) 1
Lubu (E Sumatra, Indonesia) 1
Edo (Bendel, S Nigeria) 1

Rejang (SW Sumatra, Indonesia) 1
Dogri (India) 1
Dimli (EC Turkey) 1
Malay, Pattani (Thailand) 1
Estonian (Estonian SSR) 1
Luhya (W Kenya) 1
Gogo (Riff Valley; Tanzania) 1
Magindanaon (S Philippines) 1
Riff (N Morocco) 1
Kenuzi-Dongola (Egypt; Sudan) 1

The above figures are from The World Almanac article "Principal Languages of the World" compiled by Sidney S. Culbert University of Washington

THE WORLD HAS A HUGE HINDRANCE TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING known as the language barrier.

<u>Most people in the US are not aware of this problem because they can go hundreds of miles in any direction using English.</u>

Once you leave the US, Canada, the United Kingdom or tourist traps you will discover that 92% of the world's people do not speak English. In fact the percentage that speak English is declining. The US Census bureau reports that a growing number of Americans speak a foreign language at home with more and more city residents having trouble under-standing English. In New York 41% ages 5 and up speak a foreign language in their homes and half indicated that they did not speak English very well. In Miami 3/4 speak a language other than English at home and 67% indicated they do not speak English well. Near Dearborn Michigan are 300,000 Arabic speakers many of which are not fluent in English.50% of Paterson NJ, 40% Santa Fe NM, 40% Hartford Conn, 30% in Providence RI, 30% LA students, 26% in Boston etc. 1 in 7 people in the USA speak a language other than English at home. (A 35% increase since 1980) In California this ratio is 1 in 3. 20% of those do not speak English. (S.F. Chronicle 5-83) Nearly 18 million people in the US speak Spanish. Other languages in descending order are: French, German Italian, Chinese, Tagalog, Polish, Korean, Vietnamese and Portuguese. (S.F.Chronicle May[a]1993) Millions of immigrants from foreign lands keep pouring in.
  The future of English may be in question as the birth rate of non English speakers is much higher than that of English speakers.

Some countries have tremendous language problems. Haiti's leaders insist that French be the only language used in the countries schools even though nearly 100% of the people speak Creole. Students do not understand what is being taught. Senegal, Kenya, Nigeria are countries where citizens often do not understand each other because of language differences.

In many parts of the world languages change within rather short distances. In Africa there are over 700 languages, in India over 800, in Europe dozens, in Asia and the Pacific hundreds more. With travel and business by non Americans increasing and with the dollar on the decline, English is less in demand. If you have to communicate with people in several countries you will discover that just knowing English does not suffice. For example the biggest country in South America, Brazil, speaks Portuguese.

 Unlike the US people in most other countries learn more than one language.

Only a small percentage of American students even try to learn another language and two thirds of them find it too difficult and quit.
	 Less than 1% go on to become fluent in another language. Half the states do not require foreign language study and 20% of schools do not even offer any. (San Francisco
Chronicle 5-91) Under 8% of college students are now taking foreign languages courses.

	An old joke goes "People that speak three languages are called trilingual, people that speak two are called IntlVocabingual. What are those that speak only one language called?"
		The answer is "Americans"

	Japan has thousands of sales reps here who speak fluent English but we have very few reps who speak fluent Japanese. (Richardson) Which country is selling more products to the other?

If you learned French, Spanish and English you could understand less than 18% of the world's people.

If you learned 9 languages English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Polish, Swedish, Italian and Portuguese you could still understand only about 30% of the people on earth.

However learning any of these national languages is difficult-so difficult in fact that most People don't and won't do it. Many try and many give up. Even Einstein who spent the last 20 years of his life in the USA clung to his native German. It takes 4-10 years to become fluent in a language with the single exception of Esperanto in which 1 year = 4 years of study. (Thorndike)

THE CURRENT SITUATION

There are tremendous language barriers in the world at the present time. U.S. citizens are for the most part unaware of this terrible situation because they can travel hundreds of miles in any direction and get by quite well with English. But go out of the United States and the situation is vastly different. There are about 3000-5000 languages in current use in the world today. (McFarian, 1990, p. 144) Well over 200 are major languages with millions of speakers. (Culbert, 1993, p. 606)   Each of those is mutually not understandable. Because languages are so different speakers from different countries and sometimes even within countries frequently cannot understand each other. <u>There is a need for a common easy to learn language for all mankind</u>. **Each human being needs to be able to understand other human beings**. There are times when ones life depends on it. For example there have been and will continue to be many lives lost due to pilots not understanding important communications. In several countries pilots do not know English and are discouraged from learning it because of political and religious considerations. A person who walked into a strangers house and did not stop when told to "freeze" was shot. He did not know what "freeze" meant as he was a Japanese exchange student.

Police in our cities and soldiers in many foreign lands most recently Somilia must make split second decisions. Put yourself in his place. You catch sight of a person with what may be a gun in his hand. You tell him to put his hands up. Instead the person begins to point the object at you. One more warning to drop it but he doesn't. Your life is on the line you must either shoot or be killed yourself. There is no time to ponder. Soldiers are trained to shoot.

If there is a language difference someone may die. Unfortunately today around the world many people die or are injured because they do not understand someone else's language. <u>There is no time in these situations for interpreters.</u> <u>Language knowledge becomes a life or death matter</u>. What if you were a tourist and a foreign policeman said drop it in some language you did not understand.

Imagine if you were visiting a shopping mall when

suddenly you felt your were going into diabetic shock, you fell onto a bench but no one understood your pleas for help because they do not speak

English and they don't know if you are drunk or sick so they ignore you. Diabetics can die if not treated soon in these situations.

There are occasions when it is necessary to be able to communicate and be understood. You would want your doctor, fire department, or police to understand you especially when you need help. What if you were visiting another city when you notice a gang beginning to strip your car.   You go into a local shop and tell the sales clerk to call the police but he does not speak English. At Work your boss has received an inquiry about a possible big overseas order.

He asks you to call the person overseas and obtain the order information. You do not speak the native language of that region and they do not speak English. International trade and business are hindered by language difficulties.

More and more people the world over have the need to communicate with each other. Almost everyone wants their own native language used as the international language.

Language misunderstandings are occurring more often now than in the past in the U.S. because we now have large numbers of non-English speakers sometimes as high as 30-60% in a some city locations. Sorry to report that many other languages are growing faster than English. According to the World Almanac English speakers (both native and non native) now account for only 8.2% of the world's population.

That means that 92% of the world's people do not speak English. In San Diego California I had to ask eight people for directions before I found one that spoke English. Tourists in Miami often complain that store clerks there do not speak English.

Sometimes it is hard to find someone who speaks English away from the main tourist traps.

It is also important to note the human cost of language non-understanding. One example is the thousands of people that died or were seriously poisoned by eating insecticide treated grain that was meant for planting not cooking. The bags were clearly marked in English. If groups of people and individuals do not understand each other fears, animosities, misunderstandings often result. Ethnic strife is often fueled by misunderstanding. But even worse there has been much language related violence resulting in the deaths and injury to thousands world wide. This is not a pleasant fact but nevertheless it is a fact which provides urgency to

the search for an easy-to-learn common world language for mankind.

The United States is a virtual desert when it comes to language education prior to college. Of high school graduates fewer than 4% have more than two years of a foreign language. (Simon, 1980, p. 2)

 Less than **.1%** of American students learn a second language prior to college. In fact many American students have a sad revulsion to learning any foreign language. Renown linguist Edward Sapir states: "What is needed above all is a language that is as simple, as regular, as logical, as rich, and as creative as possible; a language which starts with a minimum of demands on the learning capacity of the normal individual and can do the maximum amount of work; which is to serve as a sort of logical touchstone to all national languages and as the standard medium of translation. It must ideally, be as superior to any accepted language as the mathematical method of expressing quantities and relations between quantities is to the more lumbering methods of expressing these quantities and relations in verbal form. (Mandelbaum, 1968)

RATING LANGUAGES suitability screening
Sixty questions were asked such as: Does the language have a writing system? Without a writing system it would not be practical. Is it being used in several countries? Also if a language is so inconspicuous that there is little written about it then it would not be practical to use. Where would one obtain textbooks etc.? Have non native speakers found it suitable for all uses? Is the vocabulary adequate? Is it suitable for inter-language, machine translation (required in near future)? Is it suitable to be taught in elementary classrooms world wide? Will it end language discrimination?

What makes one language easier than another?
Of course the closer another language is to your own the easier it is to learn. Another factor is how many items have to be memorized. This has been overlooked for years.

To find out really how much memorization work is needed requires the asking of questions.

The purpose is to find how many items must be memorized in each language.
Some languages require that one learn hundreds of non regular inflections, tones, accents or spellings. This means that the learner is burdened with much more memorization work than with other languages.

Even the number of words that must be learned varies between languages.

The following questions were asked in order to rate the difficulty of each language:

What is the estimated number of word roots that must be memorized for 90-100% comprehension?

What is the number of genders that must be memorized? If genders are required by the language that adds more memory work which must be added in.

What is the estimated number of words for which genders must be memorized?

What is the total number of genders that must be memorized?

What is the number of noun inflections that must be memorized?

What is the estimated number of nouns for which inflections must be memorized?

What is the total number of noun inflections that must be memorized?

What is the number of verb inflections that must be memorized per verb?

What is the estimated number of verbs? What is the total number of verb inflections that must be memorized?

What is the number of adjective inflections that must be memorized?

What is the estimated number of adjectives? What is the total number of adjective inflections that must be memorized?

What is the number of pronoun inflections that must be memorized based on the individual count for that particular language?

What is the estimated number of pronouns in the most common 5000 words of the language?

What is the total number of pronoun inflections must be memorized?

What is the number of article declensions?

What is the total number of articles in the language?

What is the total number of article declensions?

What is the number of excessive characters to be learned in the alphabet.

What is the number of complex characters in that particular language by actual count? A complex character is defined as any letter that takes more than 6 strokes?

How many sounds must be learned?

How many characters have more than one sound per

character?

What is the number of words with irregular accentuation?

What is the total number of words not spelled phonetically and regularly?

Does the language have a universal opposite affix or word which creates the opposite meaning and works with most words in the language and which thereby reduces memorization of opposite words?

What is the number of opposites in a language?

What is the estimated savings in memorization?

How many grammar rules must be learned?

What is the number of exceptions to rules of grammar that must be memorized?

What is the total number of additional memorizations needed for tones?

What is the estimated number of idioms? Most languages have thousands of idioms. An idiom is an expression that is unique to a particular language. Idioms are an important factor. To the learner of a language just knowing the meaning of each word does not suffice. Some examples: "on the lamb, out of date, on pins and needles, on duty, on one's own, take a gander, take a hand, take a licking, take a powder, take a hike, take the day off, take up room, go to pot, kick the bucket, up the creek". Richard Spears Ph D. Professor of Linguistics at NW University lists over 8,000 contemporary American English idioms in his National Text Book Company's American Idioms Dictionary. (1987) He lists 1,500 common idioms in his Essential American Idioms. Frederic Wood lists about 1,200 verbal idioms alone. (1964) Adam Makkai Ph D. Professor of Linguistics at the University of Illinois lists 5000 idioms in his Dictionary and lists 2,500 "commonly used idioms" in his idiom handbook. 1984, 1987)

Tan Huay Peng states that there are a few thousand Idioms in Chinese and that most school children learn about 250. (1986) Some Spanish idiom books show 2000-3,600 Spanish idioms. What is the number of variations of the language's standardized form?

What is the estimated number of duplicate words that must be learned?

What is the total number of other facts that must be memorized?

In English for example there are a couple hundred "troublesome words" that require extra attention of the learner. Even native English speakers often misuse these. Also there are over 130 irregular plurals. There are also contractions, abbreviations and special grammar oddities. Classifier words fall into this category

also.

What is the GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTS THAT MUST BE MEMORIZED?

All of the above items are factors that determine how difficult a language is.

Why is that important? <u>The reason most people do not learn more languages is that either they see no need or they find that it is too difficult and that it takes too much time and work for them.</u> Humans need to be able to understand each other now and in the future more than ever before. To do that we need to find which languages are easiest and best suited for a common language for the world.

Results of the research into the suitability and difficulty of languages were astounding.

It should be noted that <u>one language scored so much above all of the others that it stood out scientifically and empirically as the easiest and best</u>.

 No other language not even English is even close to it. The questions above provide an empirically verifiable level of difficulty showing how difficult a language is to learn. The absolute easiest to learn and use language was Basic International Language also known as Basic Esperanto which tested out at only 1224 memorization units.

The full International Language (also known as Esperanto) tested out at 12,000 memorization units for average adult understanding.

The next closest candidates were Malay with 40,000; Burmese with 64,000; and English with 122,520.

The Average difficulty of languages evaluated was 201,000 memorization units.

 That means that the average language was about 200 times as difficult as the easiest.

The most difficult languages had over 1000 times more memorizations than the most efficient. The figure in the middle is the number of memorization units needed for 90-100 percent understanding.

Name	suitability score (higher is better)	Difficulty (Lower is better)	Number of Countries with pen pals
Intl. Language	92	1,224	116
Esperanto	92	12,000	116
English A-Z	32	122,520	50
Albanian	7	947,000	1

Arabic	16	338,000	16
Basque	8	778,000	2
Bengali	10	231,000	4
Bohemian Czech	12	1,558,000	1
Bulgarian	7	588,000	5
Burmese	9	66,000	1
Byelorussian	8	796,000	2
Cantonese	24	605,000	2
Chinese	24	605,000	5
Czech	12	1,558,000	1
Danish	8	260,000	3
Dutch	9	490,000	3
Estonian	11	299,000	3
Finnish	13	951,000	2
French	17	1,243,000	40
German	24	573,000	12
Gouyu	24	605,000	1
Greek	11	1,830,000	4
Hindi	12	142,000	6
Hindustani	12	142,000	6
Hungarian	8	734,000	3
Icelandic	10	1,249,000	1
Irish	8	924,000	1
Italian	11	451,000	8
Japanese	9	1,557,000	3
Korean	11	4,042,000	5
Latin	12	1,139,000	0
Lithuanian	6	1,133,000	3
Luxemburgian	16	573,000	1
Malay	15	40,000	6
Mandarin	24	605,000	5
Old Bulgarian	7	1,847,000	5
Persian	9	582,000	2
Polish	11	647,000	3
Portuguese	12	464,000	3
Rumanian	6	1,472,000	3
Russian	18	902,000	15
Serbian	6	880,000	4
Siamese	2	62,000	1
Slavonic	6	1,883,000	1
Slovak	6	550,000	5
Slovene	7	526,000	2
Sorbian	7	1,462,000	1
Spanish	20	897,000	20
Swedish	8	157,000	3
Ukrainian	7	736,000	3

Urdu	12	142,000	3
Welsh	5	854,000	1
Wu	24	605,000	1

Languages not shown had a suitability score of four or less or information was unavailable about them.

The most complex languages are probably Chippewa with 6,000 verb forms, Tabassaran with 48 noun cases, Inuit 63 forms of present tense and simple nouns have as many as 252 inflections. The most complex character is a Chinese character with 64 strokes. The longest alphabet is Cambodian with 72 letters the shortest is Rotokas with just 11 letters. (McFarian, 1990 p 144)

THE PROBLEM WITH TRANSLATIONS!

Ask former presidents and world leaders who in spite of having the best interpreters had some of their remarks mistranslated causing near crises. Ask an actor who lost an Oscar because Time Magazine made a translation error. It is too late to ask hundreds of people who died because of misunderstood aircraft communications.

Those that have tried human translators know that things go much better when both people can understand each other directly. And those little pocket translators -- just too slow.

Why is a common second language needed?

Because people the world over need to understand each other. Not just the millions who travel and visit other countries and those who visit us but also to insure international trust, understanding and Peace. In today's world international communication, trust and understanding are essential for personal safety as well as world peace, security and world trade. The world is fast becoming a global village with millions traveling and international television and radio broadcasts.

We need a common language to face common problems. We need to understand One another.

Possible solutions to the world language problem. Learn everyone else's language? Impossible not even a genius could learn 2000 languages. Learn the over 200 languages with over one million speakers? Again impossible. Learn a selected *few* languages? Very few people could be convinced to learn more than one and most wouldn't ever become fluent in another national language because all national languages are extremely difficult to learn. And then there is the problem of which ones. Most people will refuse to learn more than one. **But even if one learned 9**

languages one could not understand most other humans on Earth.

How about learning Chinese the largest language read by over 1 billion. Notice I did not say spoken. There are many dialects. The writing system is extremely hard to learn and the writing system has over 40,000 characters. Would you dedicate ten years of your life to learning Chinese?

How about learning Russian? It is a difficult language to learn plus it has a difficult system of inflection. It is spoken by fewer people than English and not widely used outside of the U.S.S.R.

 How about learning French a language that is in decline? Who are you going to speak to outside of France, Quebec and a few little spots that were under its domination?

How about learning German? Again once having learned it who can you speak to outside of parts of Europe?

How about Spanish? Knowing Spanish gives you Spain and parts of South America.

Why not make English the international language?
After all isn't it spoken everywhere? No. In fact English is the native language of only about 5% of the world's population, is spoken by only a few percent more, and that percentage is now declining. English has become the most widely dispersed language seconded now by Esperanto. Many people at airports, hotels and tourist traps speak English. But about 92% of all people do not understand or speak English fluently. English has been promoted for many years, is taught in many countries but **yet most people find English too difficult to master** even after years of school. Many high school and college graduates have difficulty writing a papers in English.   Even though having been declared an official language in several countries <u>most people still prefer to use their own native languages because English has so many irregularities exceptions and ambiguities.</u> In fact it holds the record for having the most irregular verbs and the worst spelling. Another sad fact is that for political reasons English is not popular in many places and countries. English is losing ground in Europe, Philippines, Nigeria, and in other places. Tanzania has switched from English to Swahili. In some areas of the world there is even a hatred for English speakers.

The idea of forcing people to learn English is as unpopular in many places as is the idea of forcing people to learn Chinese or Russian is here.

And why learn English when there is another language which has no exceptions or irregularities is many times easier to learn, is more like English than any other language and can provide a regular framework that helps people learn English faster. It is called International Vocabulary (IntlVocab).

Here are the facts on it.
We were amazed when we saw the data on this language.
Not believing the data we had everything triple checked. This language required only 1224 memorization units. English requires 100 times more memorization work as this. More research was done on this language and it was discovered that 288 basic words give around 80% understanding of most common human communication. Also that an additional 500 optional words provide 90% understanding of most common communication.

What that means is that if a person learned the 288 basic words and two pages of instructions that they could understand 80% of most
letters, conversations etc. A pocket dictionary provides virtually 100% understanding without years of memorization. This was verified on word frequency studies done on 100,000 words and cross checking with corpus of 8 million words. Also the results correspond with other research studies done by other researchers in other countries.

The complete language can be learned in 1/10 the time of any other language.   But learning the 288 words takes much less time than that perhaps 1/100 the time of any other language.

WHERE FOUND Now in 116 countries
VOCABULARY: The vocabulary **is based on international words 50% of the vocabulary is already known to English speakers**.
This language gives students a framework for learning other languages that actually helps students learn other languages faster after learning this.   Work by several researchers has proved this.
One researcher was the famous Edward Thorndike. It also helps students better learn English structure and vocabulary.

All verbs are regular with no exceptions.

There are only 16 basic grammar rules with no exceptions (this compares with 1400 with hundreds of exceptions with English)

More facts about International Vocabulary (IntlVocab).

SPELLING: **All words are spelled as they sound and all words are pronounced as they are spelled**. There are no exceptions.

PLURALS: **All plurals are completely regular**.

WORDS: most are <u>short and based in international words</u>.

ALPHABET: same as English except there is no q w x y and there is an additional ^ on a few letters. This allows for every letter to have
only one sound. (as soft g and hard g)

SOUNDS: there are <u>no difficult sounds</u>.
　　　　　　　All vowels are pure and clear.
　　　　　　　All vowels are <u>widely distinct so as to provide</u>
　　　　<u>clarity</u>.
　　　　　　　(unparalleled in any other language)

INFLECTIONS: there are <u>no inflections to memorize</u>.

IDIOMS: **few if any** (English has over 8,000)

The **entire present, past, and future tense of all verbs in the language can be learned in 3 minutes**.
　　　　　(unparalleled in any other language)

People can begin international correspondence in this language at the end of the first month of study.
　　　　　(unparalleled in any other language)
Pen pals are available free from nearly 100 countries.
　　　　　(unparalleled in any other language)

Speakers of this language <u>may use a world wide network of thousands of contacts and helpers</u>.
　　　　　(unparalleled in any other language)

　　　　　International Vocabulary (IntlVocab) continued.

All nouns end in O. example: helpo help
All adjectives end in A.   helpa helping
All adverbs end in E. helpe helpfully

<u>All verbs, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs are absolutely regular</u>.

No exceptions.

PRESENT TENSE adds "as" to the root. Mi havas I have
Vi telefonas. You telephone.   Shi korespondas. She corresponds.
Ken helpas Lisa. Ken helps Lisa.

To form the PAST TENSE just add "is". Mi havis. I had   Vi
telefonis. You telephoned.   Shi korespondis. She corresponded.
Ken helpis Ken helped. Shi estis. She was.

To form the FUTURE TENSE add, "os". Mi havos I shall have
Vi telefonos You will telephone. Shi korespondos. She will
correspond.   Ken helpos Ken will help. Shi estos. She will be.

With International Vocabulary (IntlVocab) everyone wins.
Everyone can still speak and promote their own native language
while being able to communicate using international words.

 **It is not meant to replace anyone's language rather it is the
most time efficient, easiest path to international
communication** between speakers of over 1000 languages. This is
because all native languages are very difficult to learn as a second
language and require thousands of unnecessary memorizations.

        Teachers report that it turns many students on to languages.
Many become motivated to go on to learn other languages.

It is more like English than any other language in the
world.   The vocabulary is well developed and concise.
        Research shows that the first 200 IntlVocab **words
replace over 4000 verbs.**

        Research also shows that the vocabulary and grammar do
the work of over 20,000 words. This is possible because of the
large number of synonyms in languages and because many words
represent a kind of word-shorthand in which one word takes the
place of two or more other words. Examples of word-shorthand
are: enter for go in, exit = go out, disembark = go off the ship,
capsize = overturn, carnal = of the body, glee = great pleasure,
inflection = change in form, patron = one who uses, perpetual =
always, proverb = wise saying. Over 30 common affixes can be
used alone or will work with most words to form thousands of
additional meanings without having to learn any new words. The
affix **mal** for example forms the opposite meaning to any root
word. Learning this one word permits the creation of thousands of
words without having to learn thousands of words.

Learning any national language (such as English) requires learning at least some of the customs and culture of the home country. Many people resent being forced to learn someone else's national language. There is much resentment against English in several countries. This is also true of other national languages.

The native speakers of the language have superior knowledge of the national language and can and do take advantage of non native
speakers. The non native speaker may make embarrassing mistakes and be made fun of causing more resentment. IntlVocab successfully ends language discrimination by putting all speakers on a neutral and equal footing. Speakers are not forced to learn someone else's national language. There is something almost magical about it as people seem to almost get along better, be friendlier. Perhaps it is the lack of the above resentment, or may be the feeling of brotherhood. It is impressive to see people from about 80 countries fully understanding each other without the need for interpreters.

Most other languages are even harder to learn. Learners of French, Spanish, & German have to learn hundreds of needless genders, endings, inflections, irregular verb forms, irregularities and exceptions.

IntlVocab's vocabulary is based on research and designed to provide maximum understanding in a minimum of time. It does this by eliminating thousands of needless memorizations required by all other languages. IntlVocab eliminates the memorization of: thousands of genders, irregular endings, irregular verbs, thousands of inflections, hundreds of duplicate words, hundreds of irregular grammar rules, thousands of irregular pronunciations, thousands of irregular spellings, thousands of irregular accents, thousands of idioms, and thousands of exceptions and other irregularities.

About half of the vocabulary is known to speakers of English, Spanish, French, German and many other languages.

That means that much of the memorization work is already done. Asian people find it much easier to learn than any other language. Ease and rapid progress is such an important motivator that many learners who have been turned off to language learning can be motivated. Many more people who otherwise would not even try can learn a second language and become "International Persons".

Communication using simple words is much preferable to the failing efforts of people not knowing another's language. This makes possible easy translation and sharing of the best works from many cultures from hundreds of languages into a common

language accessible to all humans regardless of native language.

IntlVocab also known as Esperanto now has thousands of international words and is very complete fully suitable for use by professionals. It has thousands of books, hundreds of periodicals, millions of speakers and is spoken in over 100 countries.

Each year thousands of people from 40-80 countries attend meetings held around the world.   For example 7,000 people went to Poland met in meetings for several days all without need for interpreters. Later they toured Europe.

IntlVocab makes inter-language communication easily possible in a short time to all humans. More people can learn it because it makes much less demand on time for memorization. It is not meant to replace any language.

Studies show that once IntlVocab is learned it facilitates learning other languages. proved 1 year of IntlVocab study equaled 4 years of college French or German.

If the UN just used IntlVocab they would save hundreds of millions of dollars. Each page translated into 6 languages costs over $100. This could prevent blindness in many children or make a 3rd world family self sufficient.

If IntlVocab were adopted millions of dollars would be saved, and better inter-language communication and world understand would result.

 IntlVocab provides the most time-efficient potential way for every human to be able to communicate with every other human on this planet.

Better inter-language understanding is needed now world wide where misunderstanding and lack of communication between speakers of different languages are common, even in the USA.

No one is asking anyone to give up their own language or the teaching of any other language. A common world language is needed now rather than endless bickering about whose national language should be used. If a few people in each community just learned to use the most important 288 words, this would open up a communication channel all around the world. Soon the over 1000 language barriers would no longer pose a major problem. Many language related accidents, deaths, injuries and misunderstandings could be prevented. Business, and tourism would also benefit. A common world language would yield benefits such as savings of human lives; better world trade, better standards of living world wide, better world health, more international friendships and better understanding world wide which would result in a safer world for all of us

Here is your first sample of International Vocabulary.

Inteligentaj personoj lernas bazan internacian lingvon.
Esperanto estas la moderna, kultura lingvo por la tuta mondo.
Simpla, fleksebla, ghi estas la praktika solvo de la problemo de
internacia interkompreno. Esperanto meritas vian consideron.
(Intelligent persons learn Esperanto. It is the modern, cultural
language for the whole world. Simple, flexible, it is the practical
solution of the problem of international mutual understanding.
IntlVocab merits your consideration.)

ESPERANTO
Note it is not Spanish rather it is a scientifically planned language
now composed of mainly international words.

Esperanto is more like English than any other language but
eliminates the irregularities found in English.   It is around 50%
English.
Speakers of French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Portuguese, and
Italian could recognize about fifty percent of Esperanto words.

    Dr. Pei professor and master linguist at Columbia University
was fond of remarking that Esperanto is an artificial language
about the same way that an auto is an artificial horse. (Richardson,
1988, p. 18) "Students in high school & college generally learn
Esperanto in a remarkably shorter time" than they would have
spent studying a foreign national language. (Richardson, 1988, p.
29)
        **Esperanto is one of the most expressive languages in
world some people learn it in a few days.** (Richardson, 1988)

Edward Thorndike of Columbia University who is a
noted educational researcher concluded, after a careful study
that one year of college Esperanto is equivalent to four years of a
national language. This is per Columbia University,
Institute of Educational Research, Language Learning
summary of a report to the International Auxiliary Language
Association.

        Another scientific study shows its usefulness.
        In Somero, Finland, pupils were taught one year of
Esperanto followed by two of German. A control group spent the
same three years studying German alone. At the end of the first
year, the test group knew enough Esperanto to be taught their
geography lessons in that language. After the third year, the

Esperanto learners had all but overtaken the control class in the amount of German material covered, and they spoke and wrote German with more confidence and enthusiasm than those who had studied only German. (Markarian, 1964, p. 8)

Richardson quotes Pierre Janton, L'Esperanto, Que Sais-Je? Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, [no date] **"Recent experiments in some English schools have shown that the average student there can learn as much Esperanto in six months as he can learn French in four years."** He goes on "The comparison seems to be even more striking for Asians, who have a great deal of difficulty learning Western languages." (Richardson, 1988,)

The University of Illinois' Bruce Sherwood reported that Japanese speakers claim to find Esperanto **"five to ten times easier to master than English."** (Sherwood, 1981, p. 2) "French linguist

Pierre Janton tells of Japanese students who, after some eight years' study of French, could speak it only with difficulty, whereas they spoke fluent Esperanto after two to three years. (Richardson, 1988, p. 118)

In 1965 a petition was given to the United Nations asking it to support the introduction of Esperanto in international affairs. Close to a million individuals signed it and organizations with combined membership of 73 million people endorsed it. (Lapenna, 1974, p. 778)

In the elementary grades, pupils soon find themselves putting the language to practical use. Doris Valoon, reporting on 4th 5th and 6th grade classes in some California schools, noted that some of the brighter children were writing Haiku and Cinquain poems in Esperanto after only five weeks, and performing puppet shows and skits. Ms. Valloon's 4th grade class. "learned enough Esperanto in one and a half school years to correspond with classes in ten countries." (This could have potentially been 100 countries Vallon, 1968, 8013) Vallon goes on to state: They wrote one another about family, school, hobbies, music. They learned to read folk tales in Esperanto from many countries...They developed poise (talking with) Esperanto speaking visitors from many lands. We were overwhelmed by the natural understanding they showed of pupils in other lands. The fact that they and their friends abroad had each came half way toward understanding by learning a common tongue seemed to remove the insidious distinction between 'native' and 'foreign' that might have arisen if either group had been using the language of the other. The children took a new, heightened, personal interest in geography, a subject that

previously meant little to them. (Vallon, 1968)

"That language is best which is easiest for the majority"
(Pei, 1958, p. 185)

"Controlled experiments show that because of its logical structure, phonemic spelling, and regular grammar Esperanto can be learned to a given criterion of performance in from 1/20 to 1/5 the time needed for the learning of a typical national language." (Hoffman, 1992 p.601)

Dr. Mario Pei Professor of Romance Philology at Columbia University, respected linguist and author of many books states: Esperanto has been tested in the schools as an introduction to the study of foreign languages, and the experiment has **successfully demonstrated that Esperanto-trained youngsters did better in the languages they took up later** than did the ones who had not had the training....

A Gallup poll conducted in small European countries like the Netherlands and Norway showed that Esperanto was second only to English as the people's choice for an international language. (Pei, 1958, p. 201)

Alfred Petrov has been teaching English for three years to under-graduate and graduate students at a university in Nagoya, Japan. Many of his students have studied English for up to 10 years; yet, they can't write a scientific paper in English. Nagoya, a city of 300,000 population, has 1000 members in its Esperanto Club. (Richardson, 1988)
By learning Esperanto (International Vocabulary) people also learn considerable English, French and Spanish words.

By using it everyone can still keep and use their own native language with all of its richness or communication within their native groups.

And International Language provides efficient learning and communication between any speakers of any language without any discrimination.

In Interlinguistics Andre Martinet states I came to the conclusion that, in international contacts, <u>linguistic communication is much easier and more profitable it is carried out in a language which is not the native one of either interlocutor</u>. If this is true, a simple quickly-learned medium is preferable by far than an exciting national language whose native speakers are more inclined to make fun of the foreigner's slips than to concentrate on the

message. My conclusion is that the problem of a language for international communication presents itself as the conflict between a planned language, Esperanto, which is known to function to the satisfaction of its users, and a hegemonic national language, which, as we all know, is, today, English. . . . [even the worst enemy of Esperanto stated] . . . **'Esperanto, it works!'"**
(Schubert, 1989, p. 5)

<div align="center">ENGLISH</div>

English is about 100 times as difficult as the easiest language listed above. English has over one million words in its vocabulary.

<u>English suffers some major problems:</u> It <u>holds the record for the most words that are not spelled as spoken</u>. (estimated to be over 500,000) <u>Over half of its words are not spelled as pronounced.</u> It has the **worst spelling in the world**.

It holds the record for the most irregular verbs.

<u>English has over 8,000 idioms</u>.

<u>It has hundreds of words that present continuing problems even to native speakers</u>.

It has the most ambiguous vocabulary of all languages.

The word set for example has 58 noun used and 126 verb uses. The English word 'inebriated' with 2,241 synonyms. The English word 'isosceles' has 259 spellings and 'cushion' has about 400 spellings. (McFarian, 1990 p 144)

It has some words that are too long for common use such as the English word praetertranssubstantiationalistically (37 letters).

<u>English has the most duplicate words</u>.

There are hundreds of exceptions to <u>the over 1,400 grammar rules</u>. (Houghton-Mifflin)

The Barron's Educational Series on languages lists well over 1001 extra facts that need to be memorized in English.

Charles Berlitz states that the average speaker uses about 2,800 different English words daily. The Sunday newspaper has about 25,000 words. He states that well read speakers can recognize 25,000-50,000 words. (Berlitz, 1982, p. 137) Charles

Berlitz also states that English has a vocabulary more than twice the size of any other language and the next in size is German. (1982, p. 311) Mario Pei states that every (national) language is "laden with idioms." (1949, p. 144) Charles Berlitz states that one of the big disadvantages of English is its "nonphonetic spelling. One splendid example is the phrase 'though a rough cough and hiccough plough me through'--in which -ough is pronounced six different ways." (1982, p. 314)

Mario Pei states that the Roman alphabet is the most widely spread "as well as the one providing the greatest possibility of simplicity." (1949, p. 92) The entire of nation of Turkey switched from Arabic to Roman writing because the Roman offered a more efficient system and also that the Roman alphabetic system is among the best for recording sounds. (1949, p. 92) Even Chinese is being put into the Roman alphabet. It seems to be easier for computer use. More languages now use the Roman alphabet than ever before. Many other alphabets mostly record consonants. Pei states that no (national) language has absolute script for sound correspondence. (1949, p. 93) **English has many difficulties and often takes average people over 10 years to master the speaking and writing**. Many students of English even after many years of study still make many grammatical errors in speaking and cannot write a business letter.

[For English current apparent suitability score 4 To be explained later,] 1 0, 2 0, 3 0, 4 0, 5 0, 6 0, 7 0, 8 0, 9 0, 10 1, 11 0, 12 0, 13 0, 14 0, 15 0, 16 0, 17 0, 18 0, 19 0, 20 0, 21 0, 22 0, 23 0, 24 0, 25 0, 26 0, 27 0, 28 0, 29 0, 30 0, 31 0, 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 0, 39 1, 40 1, 41 0, 42 43 44 0, 45 0, 46 47 48 0, 49 0, 50 1, 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 0, 59 60 61 5000, 62 63 3000, 64 65 66 3000, 67 68 69 2000, 70 71 72 1400, 73 74 75 200, 7677 78 79 80 81 200, 82 83 under 120 84 0 85 0 86 under 60 87 88 5000 89 90 0, 91 1500 92 0 93 0 94 0 95 over 100, 96 over 100, 97 0 98 0 99 0 100 over 100, 101 102 100 103 104 .

Information compiled on the world's languages follows.

ABE (Ivory Coast) 20 K
ABELAM (New Guinea) 30 K
ABKHAZ, ABKHAZIAN(Abkhaz ASSR) 90 K HAS LEAST VOWEL SOUNDS 2 accentuation,   12 M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 30 publications.
Aceh Indonesia   3
ACEH (Indonesia)
ACHINESE   (N Sumaira, Indonesia) 3 M

ACHOLI, AKOLI (Uganda, Sudan) 70 K Books in Print lists 1 publication.

ADHOLA 0   (Uganda, Kenya) 153 K

ADYGHE, ADYGEI 60   (USSR Adygei AR) 100 K

ADYUKRU(IVORY COAST) 20 K

AFAR, DANAKIL 60 ETHOPIA, DJIBOUTI 600 K

Afrikaans South Africa   6

AFRIKAANS (So. Africa) N 1; V 4?; Adjective; 1; ART 0 10 M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print lists 11 publications.

AFUSARE   (NIGERIA) 30 K

AGAR 60   (SUDAN, ETHIOPIA) 16 K

AGUACATEC(GUATEMALA) 9 K

AINU 60   (Japan islands of Yezo, Karafuto) 16 K

AKAN or Twi-Fante 0   (Ghana) 7 M alph Roman plus 7, uses Roman alphabet Books in Print lists 1 publication and that is only a vocabulary.

AKOLI SEE ACHOLI

AKYE 60   (IVORY COAST) 50 K

ALABA SEE KAMBATA

ALBANIAN TOSK, GHEG (Albania; Yugoslavia) See next page

Albanian, Gheg Serbia & Montenegro 2 m

Albanian, Tosk Albania   3 M

Alemannisch Switzerland   6 M

ALEUT 0   (Alutian Is.) 1 K uses Cyrilic and Roman alphabets

ALGONQUIAN   polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. Also classifies all nouns as animate or inanimate. Has no plurals.

ALTAI 0   (USSR ALTAI REGION) 50 K

ALUR 60   (UGANDA, ZAIRE, SUDAN) 400 K

AMBA 60   (NEC AFRICA) 48 K

AMBO, OVAMBO, AVAMBA 0   (NIGER-CONGO) 500 K

AMERICAN INDIAN100S OF LANGUAGES enormous variations in structure many polysynthetic; words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. Usually have no plurals.

AMHARIC   (Ethiopia) word-root usually had 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings 17 M uses Ethiopic alphabet. Books in Print lists 7 publications.

AMUESHA   (PERU) 7 K

AMUZGO(MEXICO) 10 K

ANDONI(NIGERIA) 50 K

ANGAMI(BURMA) 36 K

ANGAS(NIGERIA) 100 K

ANGLOSAXEN

ANKWE(NIGERIA) 14 K

ANNAMESE (SE Asia)
ANUAK(SUDAN) 56 K
ANUNOO (Philippine Is.) 6K
ANYI(GHANA, IVORY COAST) 450 K
AO(Burma) 20 K
APACHE(S.W. U.S.A.)
ARABIC See next page UN language 197 M Notes: Nouns, Pronouns, adjectives and verbs are all genderized. GNDRS 2, N3 DEC,#DECLINED, ADJ2, VBS28 Alphabet 68 total + 130 legatures family Hamito-Semitic word-root usually had 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings, 3 numbers singular plural and dual; verbs have only two tenses perfect, imperfect 14 conjugations may be formed = 28, two articles definite & indefinite. CONJ times 2 TENSES, two declensions of nouns in singular 39 characters, has most guttural sounds of any language, has several dialects Books in Print lists 450 publications.
Arabic, Algerian, spoken Algeria   22 M
Arabic, Egyptian, spoken Egypt   46 M
Arabic, Gulf, spoken Iraq   2 M
Arabic, Hijazi spoken Saudi Arabia   6 M
Arabic, Libyan, spoken Libya   4 M
Arabic, Mesop., spoken Iraq   13 M
Arabic, Moroccan, spoken Morocco   19 M
Arabic, N. Levantine, spoken Syria   15 M
Arabic, N. Mesopotamian, spoken Iraq   6 M
Arabic, Najdi, spoken Saudi Arabia   9 M
Arabic, S. Levantine, spoken Jordan   6 M
Arabic, Saidi, spoken Egypt   18 M
Arabic, Sanaani, spoken Yemen   7 M
Arabic, Sudanese, spoken Sudan   16-19 M
Arabic, Taizzi-Adeni, spoken Yemen   6 M
Arabic, Tunisian, spoken Tunisia   9 M
Arakanese Myanmar   2 M
ARAMAIC   (Iran, Iraq, USSR) 90 K becoming extinct
ARAPAHOE No plural. polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.
ARAPESH   (New Guinea) 18 K
ARAUCANIAN ARAUKAN, MAPUCHE (Chile, Argentina) 250 K
ARAWAK(South America) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.
ARI(Ethiopia) 32 K
ARMENIAN (USSR Armenia   ) 6 M 10WS+ 39CHRS=72 38

letters per Pei letters 41 Sounds 8 Vowels Books in Print lists 30 publications.
ART 27, G3, N8 +IRR, ADJ20, V80 characters=114 many dialects characters=72 indefinite article declined sex 5 M uses Roman alphabet
ARUMANIAN, see ROMANIAN
ASHANTI see AKAN
ASMAT 0   (New Guinea) 34 K
ASO(Burma) 95 K
ASSAMESE'(Assam, India; Bangladesh) 15-22 M alphabet similar to Bengali Books in Print lists 3 publications.
ASU(ED Africa) 100K
ATAYAL(Taiwan) 36 K
ATJEHNESE see ACHINESE
ATJEHNESE see ACHINESE
AUSHI 0   (EC Africa) 29 K
AVAMBA see AMBO
AVAR 60   (USSR Daghestan, Azerbaijan SSR) 350 K
Awadhi India   20 M
AYMARA(Bolivia; Peru) 2 M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print lists 0 publications.
Aymara, Central Bolivia   2
AZANDE see ZANDE
AZERBAIJANI (Iran; Azer, SSR) 14 M Books in Print lists 0 publications.
Azerbaijani, North Azerbaijan   7 M
Azerbaijani, South Iran   24 M
AZTEC see NAHUA
BAAKPE (NWC Africa) 16K
BACHAMA (Nigeria) 12K
BADAGA (S India, Tamil Nadu) 70K
BADE (Nigeria) 32K
BAFANG (Cameroon)68K
BAFOU (Cameroon) 41K
BAGIRMI (Chad) 35K
BAGOBO (Philippine Is.) 21K
Bagri India   2 M
BAHASA IND see INDONESIAN
BAHNAR (S Vietnam) 85K
BAI see PAI
BAKUE (Liberia, Ivory Coast) 16K
BALANTA (Guinea-Bissau, Senegal) 167K
BALANTAK (S Sulawesi, Celebes)125K
Bali Indonesia   3 M
BALI (NEC Africa) 38K
BALINESE (Indonesia) 3M Books in Print lists 0 publications.

BALKAR see KARACHAY
Balochi, Southern Pakistan   3 M
BALUCHI (Bakuchistan, Pakistan) 4M Books in Print lists 2 publications.
Bamanankan Mali   2 M
BAMBRA (Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast) 2M Books in Print lists 0 publications.
BAMILEKE (Cameroon) 2M Books in Print lists 0 publications.
BAMOUN (Cameroon) 75K
BANDA (WC Africa) 350K
BANEN (NWC Africa) 27K
BANGANTE (Cameron) 67K
BANGBA (WC Africa) 700K
BANGGAI (S Sulawesi Celebes) 200K
Banjar Indonesia   3 M
BANNA (Ethiopia) 23K
BANONI (Soloon Is.) 12K
BANTU (Africa) several languages most have 17 classes of nouns
BANYUN (Guinea-Bissau, Senegal) 18K
Baoule Côte d'Ivoire   2 M
BARAMBU (Sudan,Congo) 46K
BARE'E (C Sulawesi Celebes) 350K
BARGU (Benin, Togo, Nigeria) 240K
BARI (Sudan, Uganda, Zaire) 400K
BASA (NWC Africa) 160K
BASARI (Guinea, Senegal, Gabia) 12K
BASHERAWA (Nigeria) 20K
BASHKIR (Bashkir ASSR, USSR) 1M alphabet is Cyrilic + 9
BASIC SPANISH Same note as basic French SPELLING GM, PORT,SPAN, ITAL DIVERGENCE IS LITLE but Eng, Fr & Irish bad It is impossible to reduce E spelling to any system. But Fr can be.
BASQUE, LABOURDIV, LOWNAVARESE, GUIPUZCOAN,
Batak Toba Indonesia   2 M
BATAK TODA (including Anakola) Indonesia (see Karo-Diri) 4M uses Roman alphabet and Batak Script 16L + modifications. Books in Print lists 0 publications.
BATS (Georgian SSR) 23 noun cases 2K
BATTA (Cameroon) 23K
BAULE (Coted'lvoire) 2M
BEACH-LA-MAR see BISLAMA
BEBELE (NWC Africa) 24K
BEJA (Kassaia, Sudan; Ethiopia) 1M
Belarusan Belarus   10
BELORUSSIAN (Belorussian SSR) 9M
Bemba Zambia   2 M

BEMBA (Zambia) 2M uses Roman alphabet
BENA (EC Africa) 158K
Bengali 207 M
Bengali Bangladesh   207 M
BENGALI 184M (Ganges delta area of India, Pakistan 135M) Nx4
minimal x#=8total, Vx13 several types, ADJ=0, PNS #, vowel=11
consents=35 Indo-European De Vanagari alphabet Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
BERBA (Benin) 44K
BERBER see KABYLE, RIFF, SHULH, TAMASHEK
BERMESE 10WRTSYS +, 39CHRCTRS 57, MONO SYLLABIC
+AGG each syllable may have many meanings Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
BERTA (Ethiopia, Sudan) 28K
Betawi Indonesia   2 M
BETE (Ivory Coast) 900K
BETI (Cameroon; Gabon; Eq. Guinea) 2M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
BHIL Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by
caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified
as inferior the same as objects; moderately agglutinative with
nounᵃroot +pl+case ending which is the same for the plural as for
singular.
BHILI (India) 3M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
Bhojpuri India   26
BHOJPURI (India) 10 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
BHOTIA see DZONGKHA
BHUTANI see DZONGKHA
BHUTIA (India, Nepal) 30K
BIAFADA (Guinea-Bissau) 12K
Bicolano, Central Philippines   2
BIDYO (Chad) 14K
BIHARI (India, Nepal) 50 M = Bhojpuri, Maithill, Magahi
BIHARI, Bhojpuri, Maithili, Magahi (India, Nepal) 50 M Books
in Print shows 0 publications.
BIISA (EC Africa) 42K
BIKOL (SE Luzon, Philippines) 4 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
BILAAN (Philippine Is.) 3M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
BILIN (Ethiopia) 32K
BINI, EDO (Nigeria) 1M Books in Print shows 1 publication.
BINJI (WC Africa) 64K
BIRA (NEC Africa) 32K
BIRIFO (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 90K
BISA (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 127K
BISAYA see SEBUANO

BISCAYAN (SW France, NW Spain) G0 N+45sufxs, ADJ0, V90 600K no connection with any other language uses Roman alphabet, extremely difficult structure and vocabulary Books in Print lists 0 publications.

BISLAMA (BEACH-LA-MAR) (Vanuatu, Solomon Is) 100K

BITARE (Nigeria) 50K

BLACKFOOT (Alberta, Saskatchewan, USA, Montana) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.   6K uses Roman alphabet

BOBO (Mali, Burkina Faso) 390K

BODO (NE India) 200K

BOHEMIAN CZECK CHRS80 GNDERS 2 N 9S +9PL=18, V 6PER CASE =18 MANY FORMS many formed with prefixes, ADJ gender + # + case

BOIKEN (New Guinea) 17K

BOLEWA (Nigeia) 100K

BOMOUGOUN-BAMENJOU (Niger-Congo) 25K

BONDEI (EC Africa) 28K

BONTOK (Philippine Is.) 30K

Bouyei China   2 M

Brahui Pakistan   2 M

BRAHUI (Pakistan; Afghan; Iran) Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified as inferior the same as objects; moderately agglutinative with noun-root +pl+case ending which is the same for the plural as for singular. 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

BRETON (France Brittany) G2, N2, Verbs many intricate rules of pronunciation, archaic orthography (spelling not phonetic) adjective after noun 800K

BRU (N,S Vietnam, Laos) 40K

BUDU (NEC Africa) 83K

BUDUMA (Chad) 45K

BUGINESE (S Sulawesi Celebes) 3M uses Buginese script Books in Print shows 0 publications.

Bugis Indonesia   3 M

BUGIS (Indonesia, Malaysia) 4M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

BUGOMBE (NEC Africa) 12K

BUJA (NWC Africa) 100K

BUKIDNON (Philippine Is.) 41K

BULGARIAN (Bulgaria) 9M CHAR=64 G3, N15, ADJ11,V36 PERSONS EXPRESSED BY ENDINGS, simplified declensions OLD BULGARIAN 39CHAR=32*2=64 uses Cyrillic Books in Print shows 15 publications.

BULU (NWC Africa) 170K uses Roman alphabet + 2
BUNAK (Timor Is.) 50K
BUNGKU (C Sulawesi Celebes)180K
BUNUN (Taiwan) 21K
BUOL (N Sulawesi, Indonesia) 150K
BURJI (Ethiopia) 15K
BURMESE (Burma, `Myanmar`) 32 M, G0, N0, ADJ0, V0, 5tones, uses classifiers; structure is monosyllabic invariable, do not add affixes, grammatical relations generally indicated by position of the word in the sentence, TONE used to distinguish among different meanings of the same word   uses rounded script 42 L Books in Print shows 8 publications.
BURRA (Nigeria, Cameroon) 400K
BURUN (Sudan) 18K
BURUNGI (Tanzania) 11K
BURUSHASKI (India NW Kashmir, Pakistan) 25K _no written form
BURYAT (USSR Buryat ASSR) 290K uses Cyrillic +3
BUSA (Benin, Nigeria) 30K
BUSHMAN see SAN
BUSOONG (NWC Africa) 30K
BUTE (Cameroon) 16K
BUTUNG (SE Sulawesi Celebes) 200K
BUYI (S. Guizhou, S China) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
BVIRI (WC Africa) 16K
BWAKA (WC Africa) 17K
BYELORUSSIAN (Byelorussian SSR, USSR) G3, N26 +IRR, ADJ28, V30 +IRR 7GROUPS, PNS+6 has palatalisation 10 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
CAGA (NEC Africa) 237K
CAKCHIQUEL (Guatemala) 400K
CAMBODIAN see KHMER Has most 72 letters in alphabet
CAMPA (Peru) 30K
CANARESE Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified as inferior the same as objects; moderately agglutinative with nounªroot +pl+case ending which is the same for the plural as for singular.
CANTONESE, Yue (China; Hong-kong) 63 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
CARIB (Brazil, Suriname, Gyana, Fr Guinea) 5 K Books in Print shows 0 publications.
CATALAN (NE Spain; S France; Andorra) 9M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 24 publications.
Catalan-Valencian-Balear Spain   6

CATALONIAN 39CHRS=64, ARTICLES=10
CAUCASIAN (group of languages from Caucasus region of
USSR) becoming extinct heavy in consonant sounds and
grammatical genders, strange structure
CAYAPO (NW Brazil) 10K
CEBUANO, SEBUANO (Bohol Sea area, Philippines) 15 M
Books in Print shows 0 publications.
CHAGGA (Kilimanjaro area, Tanzania) 1 M Books in Print shows
0 publications.
CHAM (Vietnam, Kampuchea) 150K
CHAMBA (Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad) 700K
CHAMORRO (Guam) 51K
CHARAU (S Vietnam) 15K
CHATINO (Mexico) 19K
CHATTIS-GARHI (India) 5 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
CHECHEN (Georgian, Kazakh SSR) about 23 noun cases 700K
CHEREMIS see MARI
CHEROKEE (USA, N Carolina, Oklahoma) polysynthetic
structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts
have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.
40K uses Roman alphabet + cher = 86 char
CHEWA see NYANJA
CHEYENNE (USA Montana, Oklahoma) polysynthetic structure:
words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no
separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.   4K
Chhattisgarhi India   11 M
CHIBCHA (South America) polysynthetic structure: words seldom
have individual status, separate word parts have no separate
meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.
CHICKASAW (Oklahoma) 2.5 K uses Roman alphabet
CHIGA (Ankole, Uganda) 1 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
CHIMBU (New Guinea) 119K
CHINANTEC (Mexico) 27K
CHINESE (China, Taiwan, SE Asia, USA) G0, N0, ADJ0, V0
BUT: LIMITED TO 420 SOUND COMBINATIONS 4 TONES
ARE US ED UNPHONETICALLY WRITEN as many as 26
characters all written differently with different meanings have the
same Romanized spelling; Other Berlitz states some syllables have
50 different meanings, 6,000 minimum but 20-50,000 to
understand average paper; structure is monosyllabic invariable, do
not add affixes, grammatical relations and meaning generally
indicated by position of the word in the sentence and TONE (used
to distinguish among different meanings of the same word)
OFTEN UP TO 4 WORDS NEEDED TO FORM ONE IDEA, 2

word compounds very common, classifier words often used; PROBLEMS the writing system requiring a minimum of 6000 characters, the tonal system for delimiting meanings these are very difficult for the average person to master in most languages the rising and falling inflections of the voice is used to express emphasis and different feelings; the large number of dialects many of which are incomprehensible and should be considered separate languages, "verbs only roots, *poor in time distinctions"{Pei SOL} UN language, Chung-wen Ta Tzutien dictionary lists 49,905 characters, the fourth tone of "i" has 84 meanings, varying as widely as 'dress', 'hiccough' and 'licentious', the written language provides 92 different characters of 'i4'. The most complex written character xie consists of 64 strokes, nang has 36. NOTES may be oldest language grammar simple, direct, concise, no endings and cases and declensions and conjugations. words single syllable, capable of infinite expansion by process of composition. can say in five words what it will take a western language five sentences. sounds and tones are remote and unfamiliar to most other peoples, isolated lang. In Chinese the tone is as essential to the word a the sound itself and is not fixed four tones even upper, even lower, rising and falling meaning also is determined by position of word in the sentence if phonetized #of speakers will shrink, 1 B Books in Print shows 110 publications.

Chinese, Gan China 20 M
Chinese, Hakka China 33 M
Chinese, Jinyu China 45 M
Chinese, Mandarin China 874 M
Chinese, Min Bei China 10 M
Chinese, Min Nan China 45 M
Chinese, Wu 77 M
Chinese, Wu China 77 M
Chinese, Xiang China 36 M
Chinese, Yue 71 M
Chinese, Yue China 71 M
CHINGPAW (Burma, S China) 180K
CHIPEWYAN, Chippewa (USA Alaska, NW Canada) 6K uses Roman alphabet +3 + marks, has the most verb forms of any language 6,000.
Chittagonian Bangladesh 14 M
CHNG-CHIA see PUYI
CHOCTAW (USA Oklahoma) 12K
CHOKWE see CIOKWE
CHOL (Mexico) 31K
CHONTAL (Mexico) 19K
CHORTI (Guatemala Honduas) 33K
CHUANG, Kwangsi (S.E. CHINA) uses Roman alphabet 32 L 19

c 8 vw 5 Tones 8 M

CHUAVE (New Guinea) 21K

CHUJ (Guatemala) 14K

CHUKCHI (USSR Chukchi Peninsula) 14K Cyrillic +2 WORDS PRONUNCED DIFFERENTLY BY MALES AND FEMALES

CHUVASH (Chuvash ASSR, USSR) 2M Cyrillic + 4 Books in Print shows 1 publication.

CIGA (NEC Africa) 272K

CINGA (NWC Africa) 13K

CIOKWE, CHOKWE (SWC Africa) 700K

CIRCASSIAN see KABARDIAN

COCAMA see KOKAMA

COORG see KODAGU

COPTIC (Egypt) word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings 32 L * 2

CORNISH (Great Britain)

CREE (CANADA, USA, Montana) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. 50K uses Cree Script

CREEK (Oklahoma) 7K uses Roman alphabet + 5

CROATIAN see SERBO-CROATIAN uses Roman alphabet

CROW (Montana) 3.5K uses Roman alphabet

CUA (S Vietnam) 12K

CUICATEC (Mexico) 10K

CUNA (Panama, Columbia) 20K

CYRLIC ALPHABET 48u+48L

CZECH (Czechoslovakia) 12 M, GNDRS 3, N21 SVRL TYPES +OTHR DIFF, V81 SEVERAL TYPES, ADJ24 orX17X2X3=102, pn-adj declined30 pns+10, no articles 100s of irregularities NUMERALS DECL MFN*13, CZECH GNDRS 3, NX14 SVRL TYPES +OTHR DIFF, VX18 SEVERAL TYPES, ADJ X17X2X3=102 NUMERALS DECL MFN*13, per Pei has initial

DABA (Cameroon) 13K

DAGARA (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 75K

DAGARI (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 200K

DAGBANI (Ghana, Togo) 409K

DAGHUR, DAGUR (NW Manchuria) 75K

DAJU (Chad) 60K

DAKA (Nigeria, Cameroon) 53K

DAKOTA, SIOUX (USA, N,S Dakota, Montana) 15K uses Roman alphabet

DAN (Liberia, Ivory Coast) 100K

DANAKIL see AFAR

DANGALEAT (Chad) 16K

DANISH (Denmark) 5 M, GNDRS 3; N 3; V 16 Adjective 6; PNS

46; ARTCLS #8   CRTRS 58; SNDS 18vwls N three cases many forms; VERBS 7 CLASSES w-s, 6 main diff forms also modal verbs signal nuances, ADJ GNZ + show definiteness + pl, must agree; some adverbs become vague when unstressed (from bc) [1+,2-,3-,4-,5-,6-,7-,8-,9-,10+,11+, 265k, 27gndrs3 has 9 basic vowels which can be long or short   39CHRS=58 Only case is possessives, NOUNS most pl n end in -r, genderized m,f,n, three cases many forms VERBS 7 CLASSES weak, strong, 6 main forms have great variation in the verbs of each class, also have modal verbs signal nuances of meaning when used as aux verbs, lack markers for person or number but some change (another source*16) ADJ GENDERIZED and show definiteness ans plurality as are articles, & have extra articles must agree comparison is shown in 4 ways ADV some are marked +2 PRONOUNS 14 + 32 lang is SVO Certain adverbs rave regular meanings when stressed become vague when unstressed SP5M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 40 publications.
DARGWA, KHJURKILI (C Daghestan SSR) 200K
DASENECH (Ethiopia) 18K
Deccan India   10 M
DELAWARE polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. uses Roman alphabet + 8
DERASA (Ethiopia) 250K
DEVANAGAI ALPHABET USED BY SANSKIRT, HINDI, HINDUSTANI, MARAKHI, GUAJARATI AND MANY INDIAN LANG WORDS SPELLED EXACTLY AS SOUND 428 characters.
Digo (NEC Africa) 32K
DIMLI (EC Turkey) 1M
DINKA (Sudan, Ethiopia) 500K
DIOLA (Guinea-Bissau, Gambia) 200K
DOGON (Mali, Burkina Faso) 150K
DOGRI Kangri   (Jammu-Kashmir, C and E India) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
DONG (Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi China) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
DUALA (NWC Africa) 19K
DUKAWA (Nigeria) 19K
DUNA (New Guinea) 14K
DURU (Cameroon) 32K
DUTCH-FLEMISH (Netherlands; Belgium) 20 M, Books in Print shows 100 publications.   27gndrs3, 35artls 28; 29N N=4; 31V=9; 33adj=40; 35PN*8 39crtrs 54; 15 CASES, adjective 4x10=40 n x8 many irregular, pronouns x8 some have 29forms; n+s in dative, +e dative, 3per +t in w, plural irregular v7 forms +2 past; but many

irr+-,d,t,en; tvs differently than int, future uses aux zullen; past part adds ge-; count only as endings but count irregular verbs times 9 although some v have 11 forms, vx12; many dialects; less inflect Gm LANGUAGE IS NOT PRECISE! de deur is gesloten means either the door has been closed by somebody or the door is shut; PER PRONS 32 forms; ADJS genderizd 2; NEW words assimilated with some difficulty because of grammar and severe restrictions on affixation. has a system of diminutives, very difficult to learn (k), 1 sound per letter chars 54, genders 3,artls declensions 4x5=20 adjective 4x10=40 n x8 many irregular, pronouns x8, vx12 has many dialects spoken in Netherlands, Belgium has less inflectional endings than Gm, uses Roman alphabet NOUNS in some areas genderized but in some only singular and pl 3rd person adds t in weak VERBS basically past and non-past 7 forms +2 past, but many irregular verbs add nothing or d or t or en, transitive verbs act differently than in-t in perfect tenses, future uses aux zullen, past part adds geª, count only as endings but count irregular verbs times 9, SP21M Per Katzner "Exceedingly difficult to learn."
DYE (Togo) 17K
DYERMA (SW Nigeria) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
DYIMINI see TAGBANA-DYIMINI
DYULA (Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana) 1.5 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
DZINDZA (NEC Africa) 67K
DZONGKHA, BHUTANI, BHOTIA (Bhutan) 800K
EDO (Bendel, S Nigeria; WCam.)see BINI 1 M Books in Print shows 1 publication.
EFIK incl. Lbibio (SE Nigeria; W. Cam) 6 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
EKOI (Cameroon, Nigeria) 90K
EMBO (EC Africa) 200K
Emiliano-Romagnolo Italy   3 M
ENGA (New Guinea) 120K
ENGENNI (Nigeria) 12K
ENGLISH 341 native, 443 M total speakers UN language, unphonetically written {rebuttal the language is extremely confusing, not merely spelling but pronunciation and grammar, no standard form, refuse to have any, sounds are among the most confusing in world, with vowels and diphthongs that have bewildering glides when they are stressed and are completely unclear when unstressed. consonant clusters are harsh and unpleasant to the ear, stress is unpredictable, spelling is ghastly, if phoetized half of word-stock will be unrecognizable in written form, the grammatical simplicity is a snare and a delusion, tricky auxiliary verbs like do and have {'Do you have a book?';'Have you

got a book?'} are the despair of grammarians, the system of functional change, whereby the same word may be used as any of four parts os speech confusing, much too given to slang and jargon, and is changing too fast}; per Pei no characters except ' ,accentuation stress usually on initial syllable but numerous exceptions, is half French-Latin and half GermanicªAnglo-Saxon so that thousands of English words are recognizable in Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch-Flemish, Afrikaans, Scandinavian and above languages; Per Berlitz English vocabulary is more than twice the size of any other language the next biggest is German. Is 40-45% French. p 296 NL; HAS MOST IRREGULAR VERBS 283, also has largest vocabulary over a million words. has words over 30 letters in length Books in Print shows 130 publications. BASIC ENGLISH too limited "The basic process of paraphrase and of breaking down acquired concepts into elementary definitions is difficult for both foreigners and native speakers, but particularly hard on the latter, whose English-speaking habits are firmly established. It is not everyone who can remember that he must substitute 'without thought of others' for 'selfish.' NOTES is a distortion of a living language. the only improvement is limitation which is no improvement because the language of the future needs an abundant word-stock capable of taking care of all needs, 850 not adequate, allow special sets of words, bewildering to English speakers, translation problems very frustrating, combinations of nouns and adverbs, nouns and prepositions, are highly idiomatic and highly tricky, as well as logically inaccurate. Nothing is done to simplify the problems of English pronunciation or of English grammar, or to offer standardization. "set" has 58 noun and 126 verbal uses; "inebriated' has 2,241 synonyms EPERA (Columbia, Panama) 20K

EPIE (Nigeria) 26K

ESKIMO INUIT, Inupik, Yupik, INUPIAC, INUKTITUT, ESPERANTO (in over 100 countries) N=1, ADJ0, V0, CHARS 28*2 GRAMATICALNOTIONS ARE EXPRESSED BY ENDINGS, 6 PARTICIPALS, WORD ORDER FREE OSV, SVO 2M sounds represented by a single symbol, accent on penult,"coupled with a simple syllabic arrangement, makes Esperanto harmonious tongue, easy to speak, read, and spell." the article la is invariable like the English "the,""the vocabulary is a near-perfect blend" well suited for translation of literary works as well as for the production of native literature. Endorsed by the Assn for Adv of Science over all langs. Was criticized for too many Ger roots but has a sys that adopts roots from different sources. (Pei olfw) Books in Print shows 16 publications But there are over 3000 listed in the international catalog. The "very simple grammar, which presents so few complications that anyone can

learn it in half an hour." (Pei M OLFW p185) (NOTES system of suffixes and word-formation lends itself to infinite expansion of vocabulary and full-fledged literary use, sounds are easy for all to pronounce, has taken only those sounds which most civilized languages hold in common. syllabic arrangement is open and clear so that it vies with Italian in harmony and euphony, grammar so simple a child can learn it, vocabulary represents a blend of the two most numerous groups of the Indo-European stock, the Latin-Romance and Germanic, but also some Greek, Slavic, Oriental words. System of spelling and accentuation is such that no one need ever be in doubt as to how any one word is pronounced when seen in writing or spelled when heard. Smaller nations favor Esperanto as it puts their citizens on a pane of absolute linguistic equality with those of the larger and more powerful world states. When most people hear the term international language they think of Esperanto. criticism of characters ESPERANTO sounds represented by a single symbol, accent on penult,"coupled with a simple syllabic arrangement, makes E a harmonious tongue, easy to speak, read, and spell." the article la is invariable like the English "the," "the vocabulary is a near-perfect blend" well suited for translation of literary works as well as for the production of native literature. Endorsed by the Assn for Advancement of Science over all other langs. Was criticized for too many German roots but has a system that adopts roots from different sources. (Pei olfw)

ESTONIAN (Estonian SSR, USSR) art0, G0, N5, ADJ5, V21+IRR 1 M Books in Print shows 6 publications. ETHIOPIAN (Ethiopia) word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings Books in Print shows 7 publications.

ETON (NWC Africa) 112K

EUSKARA see Basque

EVEN see LAMUT

EVENKI (SIBERIA, NE China) 20K Cyrillic +1 L

EWE (SE Ghana; S Togo) 3 M uses Roman alphabet + 4L Books in Print shows 1 publication.

EWONDO (NWC Africa) 93K

FAEROESE, FAROESE (Faeroe Is.) 40K

FALI (Cameroon) 50K

FANG-BULU (Dialects of Beti, .v.) 400K uses Roman alphabet + 2

FANTE see AKAN

FAROESE see FAEROESE (N. Scotland) Like old Norse, Icelandic uses Roman alphabet

FARSI see PERSIAN

Farsi, Western Iran   24

FARSU (Iranian form of Persian q.v.)

FIBA (EC Africa) 78K

FIJIAN (Fiji Is) 250K uses Roman alphabet + accent mark

FINNISH (Finland; Sweden) 6 M, G=0, N15, ADJ8, V13 & USE SUFFIXES, 85 DECLENSIONS, 45 CONJ no imperialistic tendencies, simple sounds, writing phonetic, logical grammar but complex, 15 cases and endings, vocabulary exceedingly difficult to learn, uninternational, uses Roman alphabet, 1 sound per letter Books in Print shows 40 publications.

FLEMISH (see Dutch see Netherlandic) uses Roman alphabet

FON (SC Benin; S Togo) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

FOX (Oklahoma, Iowa) 1.5 K = Sac, Sauk uses Roman alphabet +

FRAFRA (Ghana) 138k

FRENCH 121M, G2, N25, ADJ25, V100 UN language, UNPHONETICALLY WRITTEN VERBS four conjugation types of verbs + sub types so 6 verb sys must be memorized; six types shown; each has 6 conjugations in present THIS = 36 then add the following which are for ALL VERBS add 6 for imperfect, 6 for pres subjunctive, + 6 for future. Books in Print shows 400 publications. 6 for conditional and 6 for past part; PAST SIMPLE is different for regular and irregular verbs= 6 forms for each type; TOTAL IS 6*7=42 + FOR 6 TYPES =252 POSSIBLE NOUNS 3 gender(was*five declension*5 case); ADJ SAME AS NOUNS vary in number, gender; PRONOUNS appear to be 19 just in 3rd person alone, many sets of pronouns; conjunctive p, is junctive p, 3rd per reflex, + unmarked sub p, +gentive which lacks a human form (NOTES The sound scheme is difficult, lends itself to confusion and misunderstanding, grammatical structure complex, especially verbs, spelling is antiquated and misleading, if phonetized few of your words and forms will be recognized, not suitable for masses) uses Roman alphabet, rapidity 350 syllable per min most rapid of all lang some people have trouble understanding it, per Pei accentuation irregular.   FRENCH BASIC FRENCH was doomed to failure by reason of '"greater complexity of the Romance languages, particularly for what regards verb forms, and the fact that they do not lend themselves as easily as does English to the process of paraphrase" uses Roman alphabet

FRISIAN (Netherlands) 300K is a low German Dialect, closer to English than any other, uses Roman alphabet

FRIULIAN (N Italy) 350K D Romansch, D Ladin dialect

FULA, PEULH (Cameroon; Nigeria) 13 M Books in Print shows 2 publications.

FULAKUNDA (Senegambia; Guinea Bissau) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

FULANI, FUL (W Africa) 15M =Fula, Fulbe, "rich & sophisticated"

Fulfulde, Nigerian Nigeria   7 M
FULIRO (NWC Africa) 56K
FUR (Sudan, Chad) 300K
FUTA JALON (NW Guinea; Sierra Leone 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
Fuuta Jalon Guinea   2 M
GA (Ghana, Togo, Benin) 300K
GADBA (EC India) 9K
GADDANG (Philippine Is.) 20K
GAELIC, GALA, see ORMO (Scotland) uses Gaelic Script 75K
GAGAUZ (USSR, Moldavian) 150K
GAHUKU (New Guinea) 23K
GALICIAN (Galicia, NW Spain) 4M dialect of Portuguese
GALLA see OROMO
GAMBAI (Chad, Central Africa Rep.) 235K
GAN (Burkina Faso) 51K
GANDA, LUGANDA, BAGANDA (NEC Africa S Uganda) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
GARHWALI (India) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
GARO (NE India) 350K
GAYO (N Sumatra) 120K
GBARI (Nigeria) 155K
GBAYA (WC Africa) 300K
GEORGIAN, GRUZINIAN (Georgian SSR, USSR) has 23 noun cases, has most consonants per Pei 4M
GERMAN 100+ M Genders 3; N 8; V 31; Adjective 8 ; PRN *8; ARTL 29; CRTRS 54;   N 10 endings shown 4 cases sing=4   4 cases pl=4 one set added for der die das= 4mas, 4frm, 4nu, 4 plural total 14; six forms der, den, des, dem, das, die) ADJ INFLECTIONS 4 cases sing=4 4 cases pl=4 total =8; BUT there is a separate set each for weak, strong and mixed nouns; so add 8+8 to the 8=24 PN 4 cases singular 1st=4 2nd=4 3rd=4 m=4 f=4 n=4; 4 cases plural 1st=4 2nd=4 3rd=4 polite=4 grand total=36; have to memorized 4 cases and what they mean; prepositions different prepositions assign acc case, dative case or genitive case. case alternation carries a difference in meaning; DIFFERENT adjectives assign case; V many take prepositional phrases; must memorized whether verb is weak or strong=1 thirty 30 variations in endings for each total=31 they are: infin, pres participial, past part, imperative 2nd sg, imper 2nd pl, present 1, pr2, pr3, pr pl1, prpl2, prpl3,prSie2nd +repat all pr for subjunctive, PAST same 6 forms as pr indicative+ 6 forms for subjunctive total verbs 31 per verb articulation distinct, sounds harsh, extensive vocabulary, consonat clusters, grammatical structure and word arrangement is unnatural illogical, hard to pronounce Knechtschaft or unmanageable compounds Kriegsgefangenenentschadigungsgesetz

law to provide compensation for war prisoners. uses Roman alphabet Per John A Hawking(FROM BC) spoken in many c mostly in Europe nouns all genderized m f n and to pl   10 endings shown but most show {word=1 genders=1 4 cases sing=4   4 cases pl=4 total 14 the one set added for der die das= 4mas, 4frm, 4nu, 4 plural   (total of six forms der, den, des, dem, das, die) ADJ INFLECTIONS 4 cases sing=4 4 cases pl=4 total =8 BUT there is a separate set each for weak, strong and mixed nouns so add 8+8 to the 8 = total of 24 (but still only 8 needed) so ADD 1 TO NOUNS MUST KNOW WHICH TYPE IT IS per pronouns 4 cases singular 1st=4 2nd=4 3rd=4 m=4 f=4 n=4 4 cases plural 1st=4 2nd=4 3rd=4 polite=4 grand total=36 have to memorized 4 cases and what they mean prepositions different prepositions assign acc case, dative case or genitive case. case alternation carries a difference in meaning DIFFERENT adjectives assign case, VERBS many take prepositional phrases must memorized whether verb is weak or strong=1thirty 30 variations in endings for each total=31they are: infinitive, pres participial, past part, imperative 2nd sg, imper 2nd pl, present 1, pr2, pr3, pr pl1, prpl2, prpl3,prSie2nd +repat all pr for subjunctive, PAST same 6 forms as pr indicative+ 6 forms for subjunctive total verbs 31 per verb [END BC] (NOTES articulation distinct, sounds harsh, extensive vocabulary, consonat clusters, grammatical structure and word arrangement is unnatural and illogical, hard to pronounce Knechtschaft or unmanageable compounds like Kriegsgefangenenentschadigungsgesetz law to provide compensation for war prisoners. Books in Print shows 1000 publications. 118
GIDDER (Cameroon, Chad) 38K
Gikuyu Kenya   5 M
GILAKI (Gilan, NW Iran) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
GILBERTESE, KIRIBATI (Kiribati) 50K
GILYAK (E USSR) 3K
GIMI (New Guinea) 17K
GIPSY see ROMANY
GISIGA (Cameroon) 18K
GOAJIRO (Columbia, Venezuela) 40K
GOGO (EC Africa) 270 K Books in Print shows 0 publications.
GOGO (Riff Valley; Tanzania) 1M
GOLA (Liberia, Sierra Leone)150K
GOND Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified as inferior the same as objects; moderately agglutinative with nounªroot +pl+case ending which is the same for the plural as for singular.
GONDI (India) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

GORONTALO (N Sulawesi, Indonesia) 900K
GREBO (Liberia, Ivory Coast) 50K
GREEK (Greece) 12 M, G3, ART17, CHRS96, N82, ADJ12, VOVER100, variant forms of some letters have no fixed rule for use diphthongs 11, accents inflectional endings are used to indicate cases of which there are 5 non, gender, dat, acc, voc ;;three genders inflected inflections for singular and plural numbers. Greek also has a dual number. nouns have 3 classes or declensions each o which have several subdivisions depending on case ending. chart shows 3 times 8 for nouns; adjective chart shows 6 x 8; pronouns decline like nouns or adjectives chart shows3 for each pronoun; adverbs add 1; verbs inflect as to person, number, tense, voice, mood and participles as to case number and gender.11 x 10 and 47 x 2; the definite article is declined 4 x6; indefinite article 4 x 3; alphabet has 24 letters; 7v a, e, long e, i, o, u, long o,17 con; (Ancient Indo-European grammatical structure is largely out of vogue today. Few people would want to cope with intricate systems of noun declensions and verb conjugations. Some Greek words are widespread most of the vocabulary is unknown.) uses Greek Script, vocabulary 80,000 words lacks modern terms Books in Print shows 400 publications.
GREENLANDIC (Greenland) most difficult, complicated, inflected, USES 63 NOUN FORMS OF PRESENT CASE AND SIMPLE NOUNS HAVE AS MANY AS 252 INFLECTIONS 80K uses Roman alphabet and Cyrillic 40K
GREENLANDIC see ESKIMO
GRISHUN see ROMANSCH
GRUZINIAN see GEORGIAN
GUAHIBO (Columbia, Venezuela) 40K
GUAN (G) (Ghana) 53K
GUARANI see TUPI (Paraguay) 4 M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
Guarani, Paraguayan Paraguay   5
GUAYMI (Panama) 10K
GUINEAN
GUJARATI 46 M (W and C India; S Pakistan) 38M similar to Hindi Books in Print shows 0 publications.
GUMUZ (Ethiopia, Sudan) 53K
GUOYU (standardized Northern Chinese or Beifanghua) claimed 709 M
GURAGE (Ethiopia) 700K
GURKHALI see NEPALI
GURMA (Togo, Burkina Faso) 990K
GUSII (kisii District, Nyana, Kenya) 2
GUTOB (India) 50K
GWANDARA (Nigeria, Niger)15K

GWERE (NEC Africa) 162K
GYPSY see Romany
HA (NEC Africa) 286K
HADIYA, HADIYYA (Ethiopia) 600K
HAIDA (N. AMERICA) N. American Indian language has the
most prefixes of any national language with 70.
HAITIAN (CREOLE) (Haiti) 7 M Books in Print shows 1
publication.
HAKA (Burma) 85K
HAKKA (or Kejia) (SE China) 32M
HALANG (S Vietnam) 10K
HANGAZA (NEC Africa) 54K
HANI (S China) 1M
Haryanvi India   13 M
Hassaniyya Mauritania   2 M
HAUSA (N Nigeria; Niger; Cameron) 34M uses Roman alphabet
Books in Print shows 10 publications.
HAVU (NEC Africa) 50K
HAVUNESE (Sawu Is. Raidjua Is. 40K
HAWAIIAN (Hawaiian Is.) 7 K uses Roman alphabet, all syllable
end in a vowel, becoming extinct
HAYA (Kagera, NW Tanzania) 1M
HEBREW (Israel) word-root usually has 3 consonants with
shifting vowels to carry meanings 5 M 27 L Books in Print shows
200 publications.
HEHE (EC Africa) 192
HERERO (SWC Africa) 25K
HIGI (Cameroon) 15K
Hiligaynon Philippines   7 M
HILIPINO see TAGALOG
HINDUSTANI (combination of HINDI and URDU) G2, N SFXS,
ADJ0, V12; foremost of the 845 languages of India SPOKEN BY
10%; PAKISTAN 7.5% Books in Print shows 50 publications.
HINDI (INDIA SPOKEN BY 25%) 367M genders MF, N X6
SEVERAL TYPES, V 64 MF MF included verbs in a series &
compound verbs, PNS 18, 10vwls c41 Sanskrit script, written in
devanagari sanskritic script Books in Print shows 36 publications.
URDU (INDIA SPOKEN BY 4%, Pakistan, Bangladesh 60M)
CRS35 much like Hindi, uses Pero-Arabic Script, language of
Koran Islam Books in Print shows 0 publications. Books in Print
shows 30 publications.
HLOTA (India) 20K
HMONG see MIAO
HO (Bihar and Orissa States, India) 1M
HOPI (NE Arizona) 5 K Books in Print shows 2 publications.
HOTTENTOT-BUSHMAN 50 K a click language = Nama, also

grunts, uses Roman alphabet + 5
HRE (S Vietnam) 80K
HUASTEC (Mexico)50K
HUAVE (Mexico) 7K
HUELA (Ivory Coast) 50K
HUKU (NEC Africa) 13K
HULI (New Guinea) 54K
HUNDE (NEC Africa) 34K
HUNGARIAN (or Magyar) Hungary) 14 M, G=0, N USES
SUFXS MOST LEARN 20, +12, ADJ 2, V60 SOME SUFXS
considered a difficult language to learn, Asian vocabulary, uses
Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 100 publications.
HUNGU (WC Africa) 66K
HUPA (N. California)
HURON polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual
status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire
sentences formed by one word.
HYPERBOREAN (many languages in NE Siberia) becoming
extinct with only a few speakers
IBAN (Kalimantan, Indonesia; Malaysia) 1 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
IBANAG (Philippine Is.) 200K
IBIBIO see Efik
IBO see IGBO
ICELANDIC (Iceland) 10WRTSYS+; 15FOD-; 20WRT=PHNCS-
; GNDRS3; N26; V36; ADJ 24; PRN*24; ARTL 22; CRTRS 70;
WRT=PHNCS- spelling fairly regular SP230K, is like old Norse
Vikings, lacks modern terminology, uses Roman alphabet
IDOMA (Nigeria) 118K
IFUGAO (Philippine Is.) 75K
IGALA (Nigeria, Benin) 100K
IGBIRRA (Nigeria) 150K
Igbo Nigeria   18 M
IGBU, IGBO, IBO (Nigeria) 8M pronounced eebu, uses Roman
alphabet, tone dictates verb form, alphabet 26+6, many sounds
close not always clear, accepts new words easily, vocabulary does
not include most modern terms, very idiomatic, no gender, spelling
phonetic.
IJAW (Niger River delta, Nigeria) 2 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
IJO, IJAW (Nigeria) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
ILA (EC Africa) 130 K Books in Print shows 1 publication.
ILOCANO, ILOKO (Philippine Is.) 8 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
ILONGGO (Philippine Is.) 2 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.

INDONESIAN (Indonesia) 30 M equals Malay but has different spelling see Malay

INGUSH (Kazakh SSR) 125K

INTERGLOSSA lang for scientists, from Greek roots, syntax of Chinese, permits economy of words with max understanding, neutral. Not well received. Books in Print shows 0 publications.

INTERLINGUA NO KNOWN SPEAKERS, Creators tried to construct a language using scientific method of carefully comparing both vocabulary and grammatical forms offered by English, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German and Russian, and isolating and adopting those features and forms which the majority of these languages held in common. It was meant primarily for use in written form at scientific congresses. IT IS A CONGLOMERATION OF WESTERN TONGUES PARTICULARLY OF LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS. It was suggested that Interlingua use Esperanto structure but use words from several langs. This language is meant for scientists only. (however a language should allay prejudices this one excludes anything not western. Rules of pronunciation and accentuation are vague, not fixed, too much Pan-Romance, not so easily understood by a German, Slavic or Chinese. Who under- stands interlingua could just as easily understand English, French, Spanish or Italian since they hold same scientific vocabulary in common. When the control tongues fail to show a majority word Latin is chosen, synonyms are haphazard instead of utilizing them to establish needed distinctions of meaning. There is no true speaking population only a read which is such that it could read half a dozen natural languages as easily as Interlingua. IS DISCRIMINATORY Books in Print shows 0 publications.

INUIT, INUPIAC, INUKTITUT see ESKIMO

IRAQW (Tanzania) 111K

IRAYA (Philippine Is.) 8K

IRISH, GAELIC (Ireland) VAGUE, WIDESPREAD OF MEANING, SPELLING NOT PHONETIC, G2, ART17, N26+FORMS, ADJ25, V70 +MANY IRR, MANY PERIPHRASIC FORMS, PREP*7 ODD LANG intricate rules of pronunciation, archaic orthography; adjective after noun 75K

IROQUOIS polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.

ISHAN (Nigeria) 90K

ISLAND CARIB (Honduras, Belize) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. 30K

ISOKO see URHOBO

ITALIAN   62 M, G2, N2; adjective 4 forms; V42 inflections on

chart just for regular verbs over 200 irregular verbs; many suffixes NOTES sound scheme so perfect became language of song, very sonorous, carry better than any other language, vowels that are clear-cut and distinct, consonants fully articulated and audible, many dialects that are among the most divergent and complicated in the world, grammar has greater complexities than other Romance lang, syntax is so elastic as to be baffling, are pompous and verbose, wordy, vocabulary not very international) ITALIAN NOUNS m,f,pl,adj 4 forms, VERBS 42 inflections on chart just for regular verbs over 200 irregular verbs, many suffixes NOTES sound scheme so perfect became language of song, very sonorous, carry better than any other language, vowels that are clear-cut and distinct, consonants fully articulated and audible, many dialects that are among the most divergent and complicated in the world, grammar has greater complexities than other Romance lang, syntax is so elastic as to be baffling, are pompous and verbose, wordy, vocabulary not very international, uses Roman alphabet, Books in Print shows 250 publications. has 11 variants for "the"

IXIL (Guatemala) 20K

IYALA (Nigeria) 23K

JACALTEC (Guatemala) 12K

JAPANESE 125 M, G0, N5, V152, ADJ21, Vs have negative forms; The Verb system is exceedingly intricate; has no person or number only tense and mood, and politeness ; no prepositions instead uses postpositions; expressions instead of personal pronouns; is divided by dialectal differences among speakers IS UNRELATED TO ANY OTHER LANGUAGE, no distinction of gender or number; "impersonal" verb, different terms being used in the same meaning to convey shades of respect, & humility UNPHONETICALLY WRITTEN 110M over 10,000 ideographs, very many homonyms so phonetic impractical as each stands for a syllable adjectives are conj like verbs. Subject or doer of action is often left out most of the time in this language which is confusing. Ka has 214 meanings each with a separate character. rapidity very fast 310 second to French, has incorporated about 10 k English words into the language. Books in Print shows 250 publications.

JARAI (Vietnam, Kampuchea) 150K

JAVANESE (Java, Malaysia) 75 M, uses Javanese Script and uses Roman alphabet

JEH (S Vietnam) 10K

JITA (NEC Africa) 97K

JIVARO (Ecuador, Peru) 20K

JONGOR (Chad) 15K

JUANG (India) 15K

JUDAEO-GERMAN see YIDDISH

JUI see PUYI

JUKUN (Nigeria, Cameroon) 35K
Jula Burkina Faso   2 M
KABA (Chad, C African Rep.) 29K
KABRE (Togo, Benin) 157K
KABYLE (Algeria) 3 M, word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KADARA (Nigeria) 18K
KAFA (Ethiopia, Kenya) 170K
KAGULU (EC Africa) 60K
KAJE (Nigeria) 25K
KAKO (NWC Africa) 37K
Kalenjin Kenya   2 M
KALIKO (Sudan, Zaire) 18K
KALINGA (Philippine Is.) 40K
KALMYK, KALMUK (USSR Kalmyk) 140K
KAM (SE China) 700K
KAMANO (New Guinea) 34K
KAMBA, KIKAMBA (NEC Africa) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KAMBARI (Nigeria) 67K
KAMBATA, ALBA (Ethiopia) 300K
KANAKURU (Nigeria) 11K
KANARESE see KANNADA
Kanauji India   6 M
KANJOBAL (Guatemala) 30K
KANKANAY (Philippine Is.) 91K
Kannada India   35 M
KANNADA, KANARESE (India) 20K has writing system like Telugu
KANURI (Nigeria, Niger) 3 M Books in Print shows 1 publication.
KAONDE (WC Africa) 38K
KARABORO (Burkina Faso) 25K
KARACHAY, BALKAR (USSR, NW Caucasus) 130K
KARAKALPAK (Karakalpak ASSR) 250K
KARAMOJONG (Uganda, Kenya) 100K
KARBARDIAN, CIRCASSIAN (USSR, Kabardino-Balkar) 300K
KARELIAN (Karelskaya ASSR) 100K
KAREN (see Pho and Sgaw)
Karen, Sgaw Myanmar   2 M
KARI (Chad, Cameroon) 40K
KARO-DAIRI (N Sumatra, Indonesia) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KASEM (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 74K
KASHMIRI (India, Kashmir, Pakistan) 4M written in both

Devanagairi & Arabic Script Books in Print shows 1 publication.
KASIMBAR (N Sulawesi Celebes) 100K
KATAB (Nigeria) 23K
KATU (S Vietnam, Laos) 25K
KAZAKH, KAZAK (Kazakh SSR, China) 8 M Books in Print
shows 1 publication.
KEBU (Togo) 17 K
KEIGANA (New Guinea) 27K
KEKCHI, QUEKCHI (Guatemala) 300K
KELA (NWC Africa) 90K
KELE (NWC Africa) 26K
KENGA (Chad) 20K
KENUZI-DONGOLA (S Egypt; Sudan) 1 M Books in Print shows
0 publications.
KERA (Cameroon) 15K
KEREBE (NEC Africa) 31K
KERINTJI (W Sumatra) 170K
KET (USSR Yenisey River) 1k
KEWA (New Guinea) 47K
KHAKAS (Khakas ASSR) 56k
KHALKA, MONGOL (Mongolian PR) 700K
KHANDESHI (India, Maharashtra) 700K
KHANTY, OSTYAK (Khanti-Mansi USSR) 14K
KHARIA (India, Bihar) 170K
KHASI (India, Assam) 400K
KHASONKE (Mali) 60K
KHJURKILI see DARGWA
KHMER, CAMBODIAN (Kampuchea, Vietnam) 7 M Khmer
Script Books in Print shows 12 publications.
KHMU (Laos, Thailand) 100K
KIBET (Sudan, Chad) 20K
KIKAMBA see KAMBA
KIKUYU (NEC Africa, Kenya) 3M uses Roman alphabet
KILBA (Nigeria) 23K
KINGA (EC Africa) 57K
KIRGHIZ, KIRGIZ `Kyrgyzstan`   () 2 M uses Cyrillic al + 3
Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KIRIBATI see GILBERTESE
KISI (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea) 250K
KISII see GUSII
KITUBA (Bas-Zaire,Bandondu, Zaire Rep. of Congo) 4 M Books
in Print shows 0 publications. see ongo
KODAGU, COORG (SW India Mysore) 80K
KOHO (S Vietnam) 100K
KOKAMA, COCAMA (Peru, Columbia) 10K
KOLAMI (India) 50K

KOMI, ZYRYAN_ PERMYAK(Komi ASSR) 380K, Cyrillic + 2
KONDA (India) 13K
KONDE see MAKONDE
KONGO, KIKONGO (WC Africa Rep. of Congo) 6M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 4 publications.
KONKANI (India GOA Goanese) 4 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KONKOMBA (Ghana, Togo) 130K
KONO (Liberia, Mali, Sierra) 112K
KONSO (Ehiopia) 60K
KONYAGI (Guinea) 85K
KONZO (NEC Africa) 162K
KORCIN (China) 900K
KOREAN (N,S Korea) 78M no distinction of gender or number; "impersonal" verb, different terms being used in the same meaning to convey shades of respect, & humility, 25 L in alphabet, written in clusters not words, uses Korean script, vague meanings, verbs can have over 500 forms, nv 7 styles 13*4 forms and honorifics, verbs at end also change for different people spoken to minimum of 7 * 12 for each, also has classifier words Books in Print shows 60 publications.
KORIA (NEC Africa) 94K
KORYAK (NE USSR) 7K
KOSALI (India, Madhya, Uttar Pradesh) 20 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KOTA (NWC Africa) 28K
KOTA (S India Kotagiri) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
KOTOKO (Chad) 40K
KOYA (India Andhra) 170K
KPA (NWC Africa) 15K
KPELLE (Liberia, Guinea) 400K uses Roman alphabet
KPOSO (Togo) 17K
KRAHN (Liberia, Ivory Coast) 100K
KRIO (Sierra Leone) 250K
KRU-KRAWI, KRU (Liberia, Ivory Coast) 100K
KUA see MAKUA
KUCHITIC word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings
KUI (India) 500K
KUKELE (Nigeria) 20K
KULANGO (Ivory Coast) 47K
KULELE (Ivory Coast) 15K
KUMAM (Uganda) 96K
KUMAUNI (India Uttar Pradesh) 2 M becoming extinct Books in Print shows 0 publications.

KUMYK (Daghestan ASSR) 186K
KUNAMA (EC Africa) 73K
KUNDA (EC Africa) 73K
Kurdi Iraq   6 M
KURDISH (Turkey, Iraq) 8 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
KURI see LEZGHIAN
KURKU (India Madhya) 180K
Kurmanji Turkey   8 M
KURUKHI, ORAONI (NE India) 1 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
KURUMBA (Burkina Faso) 86K
Kurux India   2 M
KUSAL(E) (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 122K
KUSU (NWC Africa) 26K
KUTCHIN (Alaska) few thousand
KUTU (EC Africa) 15K
KUYU see KIKUYU
KWAA (Liberia) 25K
KWADI (Angila) 15K
KWANGSI (S China)
KWANGWA (SWC Africa) 27K
KWENI (Ivory Coast) 210K
KYAMA (Ivory Coast) 12K
LADIN (Italy S Tyrol) 17K
LAHNDA (India, Pakistan Punjab) 20 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
LAK(K), LAKH (C Daghestan SSR) 70K
LAKI (SE Sulawesi Celebes) 125K
LALA (EC Africa) 75K
LALIA (NWC Africa) 30K
LAMBA (Bein) 29K
LAMBA (EC Africa) 75K
Lambadi India   2 M
LAMNSO (Cameroon) 22K
LAMPUNG (S Sumatra) 200K
LAMUT, EVEN (E Siberia) 10K
LANGI (NEC Africa) 95K
LANGO (Uganda) 700K
LANGUE NATURELLE of 1886 too difficult to memorize
LANGUE UNIVERSELLE ET ANALYTIQUE 1836 1,500 roots
100 derivational affixes, capable of forming 150,000 words proved
difficult to learn became extinct
LANGUEDOC see OCCITAN
LAO, LAOTIAN (Thailand, Laos) 9M rounded writing, tonal, 45
characters Books in Print shows 5 publications.

LAPPISH, LAPPIC (Norway, Sweden, Finland, USSR) 35 uses Roman alphabet

LATIN 10WRTSYS+; 15FOD-; 20WRT=PHNCS+; GNDRS3; N*10; V*72; ADJ*30; PRN*30 +100; ARTL 0; CRTRS 56 6v, 6dt, 12c; s/char 7, vocabulary is wider spread than Greek, simple sonorous sounds, very difficult grammar, after ten years of study, few students can either read easily or write accurately or speak Latin. Uncertainty as to pronunciation as is spoken differently in different countries 23noun *10, 24pn *30, 25genY, 26vb *72, 27adj *30, +100, 28 6v, 6dt, 12c, 29 26ch, 30s7, uses Roman alphabet exceptions per K 100s, vocabulary 100 k words, lacks modern terminology Books in Print shows 300 publications.

LATVIAN (Latvian SSR) G2, CHRS64, N30, ADJ20, V27, 1.5 M Books in Print shows 3 publications.

LEFANA (Togo) 15K

LEGA (NEC Africa) 33K

LELE (NWC Africa) 26K

LENDU (Uganda, Zaire) 200K

LENJE (EC Africa) 33K

LETTISH (E Europe) G2, N24, ADJ 24, V62

LETZEBUERGESCH see LUXEMBURGISH

LEZGHIAN, LEZGI, KURI (Daghestan, Georgian) 300K

LI (China Hainan I.) 1M

LIBYCO-BERBER word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings

LIGBI (Ivory Coast) 50K

LIKO (NEC Africa) 26K

LIMBA (Guinea, Siera Lene) 174K

LISU (China Yunnan, Sichuan) 250K

LITHUANIAN (Lithuanin SSR) 4 M, G2, N33, ADJ 24+, V69,CHRS 64 Books in Print shows 9 publications.

LOBIRI (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast) 211K

LOGO (Sudan, Zaire) 58K

LOINANG (C Sulawesi Celebes) 100K

LOKO (Sierra Leone, Guinea) 76K

LOMA (Liberia, Guinea) 260K

Lombard Italy   8 M

LOMBO (NWC Africa) 11K

Lomwe Mozambique   2 M

LORE (C Sulawesi Celebes) 130K

LOSENGO, LINGALA (NWC Africa, Zaiere) 1 M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.

LOTUHO (Sudan) 66K

LOZI (SWC Africa) 70K

LUBA,-LULUA (WC Africa) 5 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

Luba-Kasai Dem. Rep. of Congo   6 M
LUBA-SHABA, CHILUBA uses Roman (Shaba, Zaire) 1 M
Books in Print shows 0 publications.
LUBU (E Sumatra) 1M
LUCAZI (SWC Africa) 60K
LUGANDA see GANDA
LUGBARA (Uganda, Zaire) 350K
LUHYA (NWC Africa) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
LUMBU (NWC Africa) 12K
LUNDA (WC Africa) 82K
LUNDU (NWC Africa) 24K
LUO (Kenya, Tanzania) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
LURI (SW Iran; Iraq) 4 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
LUSATIAN see SORBIAN
LUWU (C Sulawesi Celebes) 500K
LUWUNDA (WC Africa) 20K
LUXEMBURGISH, LETZEBUERGESCH (Luxemburg) 400K is
a dialect of German, uses Roman alphabet
Luyia Kenya   3 M
LWALU (WC Africa) 21K
LWENA (SWC Africa) 90K
LWO (Uganda) 20K
LYELE (Burkina Faso) 61K
MA(A)SAI (Tanzania, Kenya) 400K
MABIHA (SE Africa) 70K
MABUYAG (Torres Strait Is.) 3K
MACEDONIAN (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania) 2 M, GE3,
ART+11, N5, ADJ5, V30 uses Macedonian script, dialect of
Bulgarian Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MACHIGUENGA (Peru) 10K
MADA (Nigeria) 24K
MADI (Uganda, Sudan) 114K
Madura Indonesia   13 M
MADURESE (Madurs, NE Java) 10M uses Javanese script and
uses Roman alphabet
MAGAHI (India Bihar) 11 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
MAGINDANAON (Mor Gulf, S Philippines) 1 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
MAGYAR see HUNGARIAN
MAITHILI (India Bihar) 24 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
MAJI (Ethiopia) 18K
MAKA (NWC Africa) 52K
MAKASSAR (S Sulawesi, Indonesia) 2 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.

Makhuwa Mozambique   2 M
MAKONDE, KONDE (SE Africa) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MAKUA, KUA (SE Africa) 5 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MALAGASY, Malgache (Madagascar) 9M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MALAY (Malaysia, Thailand, Sumatra, Borneo, Java) 160M vowels do not change, has phonetic writing spelled as written, no plurals must say twice, uses some prefixes and suffixes Books in Print shows 10 publications.
MALAY, PATTANI (SE peninsular Thailand)3 M
MALAYALAM (India Kerala, Laccadive Is.) 35 M Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified as inferior the same as objects; moderately agglutinative with noun-root +pl+case ending which is the same for the plural as for singular. 25M alphabet letters different called Grantha
MALAY-INDONESIAN, BAHASA, see MAYLAY language family MALAYO-POLYNESIAN 142M
MALDIVIAN (Maldive Is.) 150K
MALE (Ethiopia) 12K
MALILA (EC Africa) 18 K
MALINKA, MALINKE, Mandingo (W Africa) 2M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MALTESE (Malta) G2, N 30 PATTERNS, ADJ4, V38, CHAR60, spelling not all phonetic, broken plurals, uses largely phonetic bks has poet tx, rd newspapers 300K MALTO (India NE Bihar) 90K
MALVI (India Rajasthan) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MAM(E) (Guatemala) 300K
MAMBWE (EC Africa) 15K
MAMIntlVocabA (Cameroon, Nigeria) 16K
MAMUU-EFE (Uganda, Zaire) 60K
MAN see YAO
MANCHU (China Xinjiang) 20 K Books in Print shows 1 publication.
MANDARA (Cameroon) 40K
MANDARIN, dialects WU, CANTONESE 864M uses as many as 33 strokes per character, has 214 signific classes of words, ma = mother, hemp, horse, to curse yi = one, clothes, doctor, cure yi = aunt, doubt, suitable, shift yi = already, because of, by yi = easy, srange, benefit, 100 million; is a tonal language 3 minimum tones UNPHONETICALLY WRITTEN
MANDINGO
MANGBETU (Uganda, Zaire) 400K

MANGISA (NWC Africa) 14K
Maninka, Kankan Guinea   2 M
MANIPURI see MEITHEI
MANJAKU (Senegal, Portuguese Guinea) 84K
MANO (Liberia, Guinea) 100K
MANSI, VOGUL (USSR Khanti-Mansi) 4K
MANX (GB)
MAORI (New Zeeland) 100K
MAPUCHE see ARAUCANIAN
MARARIT (Sudan, Chad) 42K
Marathi India   68
MARATHI (Maharashtra, India)64 M Indo-European, uses Hindi
Script Books in Print shows 4 publications.
MARGI (Nigeria) 151K
MARI, CHEREMIS, Meadow, Nill (Mari ASSR) 550K uses
Cyrillic + 5
MARSHALLESE (Marshall Is.) 19K uses Roman alphabet 8
symbols
MARWARI see RAJASTHANI 12 M
MASA (Chad, Cameroon) 52
MASABA (NEC Africa) 487K
MASAI see MAASAI
MASALIT (Chad, Sudan) 100K
MASHASHA (WC Africa) 13K
MASONGO (Ethiopia, Sudan) 28K
MATACO (Bolivia, Argentina) 10K
MATAKAM (Cameroon) 60K
MATENGO (EC Africa) 58K
MATUMBI (SE Africa) 41K
MAYA, YUCATEC, Cakchiquel, Mam, Kekchi, Quiche, Tzo, Tzil,
Tzeltal, Chol, Chontal,Nuastec (Guatemala, Mexico) 400K
MAYAN (Central America) polysynthetic structure: words seldom
have individual status, separate word parts have no separate
meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. This is the only
native American Language with a fully developed writing system
Now uses Roman alphabet
MAYLAY-INDONESIAN ALSO CALLED BAHASA (Malay
Peninsula, Indo-China, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Flores,
Timor & many islands) words can be used many parts of speech
with affixes;G0, N0, ADJ0, V0 few irregularities, no conjugations
or declensions, not inflected, no number, tense, or person ; Plurals
shown by reduplicating, one of the easier languages mostly
dissyllabic but with affixes, monosyllables rare, uses Arabic
alphabet (poor guide to pronunciation) Part of the Malayo-
Polynesian family; two-syllable roots, no noun endings, no gender
and usually no number; vowels do not change, phonetic writing

spelled as written 100M
MAYOGO (Congo) 75K
MAZAHUA (Mexico) 90K
MAZANDARANI (S Mazandaran, N Iran) 2 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
Mazanderani Iran   3 M
MAZATEC(O) (Mexico) Has private male language for males only
85K
MBA (Congo) 16K
MBAAMA (NWC Africa) 12K
MBAI (Chad, C African Rep.) 73K
MBATI (NWC Africa) 15K
MBETE (NWC Africa) 30K
MBIMU (NWC Africa) 17K
MBO (NWC Africa) 23K
MBOLE (NEC Africa) 95K
MBUNDA (SWC Africa) 25K
MBUNDU (or Kimbundu) (Luanda, Angola) 3 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
MBUNDU (SWC Africa) 1.25 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
MBUNDU, UMBUNDU (WC Africa, Benguela, Loanda,
Angola) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MBWERA (WC Africa) 36K
MDUNDULU (SWC Africa) 22K
MEDLPA (New Guinea) 91K
MEITHEI, MANIPURI (Assam, NE India; Bangladesh) 1 M
Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MEKAN (Ethiopia, Sudan) 38K
MENDE (Liberia, Siera Leone) 900K uses Roman alphabet + 2
MENDI (New Guinea) 25K
MEO see MIAO
MERO (NEC Africa) 350K
MERU (Eastern Province, C Tanzania) 1 M Books in Print shows
0 publications.
MEWARI see RAJASTHANI
MIAO, HMONG, MEO (S China, N Vietnam) 4 M uses Pollard
Script and Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MICMAC (NE Canada) 4K
MIEN (China; Viet; Laos; Thialand) 2M
MIMI (Sudan) 15K
MINANGKABAU (W Sumatra) 6 M
MIN-CHIA see PAI MIN (SE China; Taiwan; Malaysia) 48M
MIXE (Mexico) 40K
MIXTEC(O) (Mexico) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have
individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning,

entire sentences formed by one word.   300K
MNONG (S Vietnam) 50
MOBA (Ghana, Togo) 80K
MOBER (Nigeria, Niger) 45K
moderately agglutinative with noun-root +pl+case ending which is
the same for the plural as for singular. alphabet resembles
Kanarese 68 M Books in Print shows 13 publications.
MOGOL (Afghanistan) 55K
MOHAWK (New York, Canada) 5 K now uses Roman alphabet
but had no writing system of its own
MOLDAVIAN see ROMANIAN
MON,TALAING (Burma, Thailand) 600K
MONGOL see KHALKA
MONGOLIAN, Khalkha is a dialect = Buryat Kalmyk (Mongolia;
NE China Halh) 5M uses Cyrillic + 2 Books in Print shows 7
publications.
MONGO-NKUN-DU (NWC Africa) 250K
MONGUOR (China Gansu) 55K
MONI (New Guinea) 20K
MONJAMBO (WC Africa) 13K
MON-KHMER (SE Asia)
Moore Burkina Faso   5 M
MORDVINIAN (Mordvin ASSR) 1 M uses letters same as
Russian alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
MORE, (central part of Burkina Faso) 4 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
MORU (Sudan) 23K
MOSSI, MORE (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 4M becoming extinct uses
Roman alphabet + 3
MOVE (Panama) 15K
MPOTO (EC Africa) 58K
MUBI (Chad) 23K
MUMUYE (Cameroon) 103K
MUNDA (SE Asia)
MUNDANG (Chad, Cameroon) 45K
MUNDARI (India Madyha) 2 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
MUONG (N Vietnam) 390K
MURLE (Ethiopia) 40K
MURMI see BHUTIA
MUSEI (Chad, Cameroon) 48K
MUSGU (Chad, Cameroon) 25K
MUSKOGEE (USA Oklahoma, Alabama) 10K
MWANGA (EC Africa) 32K
MWERA (SE Africa) 126K
NABANDI (NW Congo) 137K

NAGA-MIKIR (Burma) 100K
NAHUATL, AZTEC (Mexico) 1 M now uses Roman alphabet
Books in Print shows 0 publications.
NAKHI (Schina) has pictographic writing_
NAMA (Namibia) 23K
NAMHI (S. China) uses pictographic writing
NAMNAM (Ghana) 18K
NAMSHI (Cameroon, Nigeria) 11K
NANAI (Amur R, USSR) 10K
NANDI (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) 470K
NANKANSE (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 55K
Napoletano-Calabrese Italy   7 M
NARA (Ethiopia) 25K
NATEMBA (Togo) 17K
Native Australian languages have no plurals.
NAVAHO, NAVAJO (USA Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico)
140K now uses Roman alphabet + 4 marks
NAWDAM (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 27K
NDALI (EC Africa) 51K
NDAMBA (EC Africa) 19K
NDANDI (NEC Africa) 225K
NDEBELE (SE Africa) 90K
NDENGEREKO (SE Africa) 53K
NDO (UGANDA, Zaire) 13K
NDONDE (SE Africa) 12K
NE China) 5M uses Cyrillic + 2 Books in Print shows 7
publications.
NENETS, YURAK (USSR Nenets) 23K
NEO-MELANESIAN, TOK PISIN (Papua New Guinea) Part of
the Malayo-Polynesian family; two-syllable roots, no noun
endings, no gender and usually no number;   1M
Nepali Nepal   16
NEPALI, GURKHALI (Nepal, Sikkim) 8M uses same alphabet as
Hindi Books in Print shows 13 publications.
NETHERLANDIC (Netherlands, Belgium) 17 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
NEWARI (C Nepal) 500K
NGAJU (S BORNEO) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
NGALUM (New Guinea) 15K
NGAMO (Nigeria) 11K
NGANDO (NWC Africa) 121K
NGINDO (SE Africa) 85K
NGIZIM (Nigeria) 39K
NGOLA (WC Africa) 41K
NGOMBE(NWC Africa) 150K
NGONI (EC Africa) 103

NGULU (EC Africa) 66K
NGUNI, NGUNA (SE Africa) 6 M Books in Print shows 1 publication.
NGURIMI (NEC Africa) 12K
NIAS (Nias, Batu Is.) 50K
NICOBARESE (Nicobar Is.) 10K
NIKA (NEC Africa) 39K
NILAMBA (NEC Africa) 170K
NJEM-BAJUE (NWC Africa) 20K
NKOLE (Western Prov., Uganda) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
NKOM (Cameroon) 16K
NKORE see NYANKOLE
NKOYA (WC Africa) 19K
NOGAI (USSR N Caucasus) 47K
NORWEGIAN (Denmark, Norway, Bokmaal) 5 m, 18 vwlsnds See Danish but has some n declentions (from bc) (wa Denmark 5M) has 9 basic vowels which can be long or short See Danish for remarks same as Norwegian Have some noun declensions uses Roman alphabet SWEDISH (from bc) (wa Denmark 5M) has 9 basic vowels which can be long or short see Danish
NORWEGIAN (Norway, USA) G2, N2, ADJ4, V8, 4M uses Roman alphabet also dialects of RIKS, MAL, BOKMAL,LANDSMAL,NYNORSK, SAMNORSK
NPONGO becoming extinct
NSENGA (EC Africa) 45K
NTOMBO-BOLIA (NWC Africa) 45K
NUBIAN (Sudan, Egypt) 1 M Books in Print shows 1 publication.
NUER (Sudan, Ethiopia) 40K
NUNG (Vietnam, S China) 180K
NUNUMA (Burkina Faso) 43K
NUPE (Nigeria) 325K
NYABUNGU (NEC Africa) 15K
NYAMWESI (NEC Africa) 900K
NYAMWEZI-SUKUMA (NW Tanzania) 4 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
NYANEKA (SWC Africa) 40K
Nyanja Malawi   5 M
NYANJA, CHEWA, CHINAYANJA (EC Africa) 4 M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 2 publications.
NYANKOLE, NKORE (NEC Africa) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
NYIHA (EC Africa) 59K
NYIMANG (Sudan) 30K
NYLANGA (NEC Africa) 25K
NYOLE (NEC Africa) 134K

NYORO (NEC Africa) 592K
NYULE (NEC Africa) 57K
NZEBI (NWC Africa) 30K
OCCITAN, LANGUEDOC, PROVENCAL (S France) 10 M
Books in Print shows 24 publications.
OIRAT, OYRAT (Mongolian PR) 200K
OJIBWA, CHIPPEWA(C E Canada, NC USA) polysynthetic
structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts
have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.
40K NOW uses Roman alphabet + 3 marks
OLD BULGARIAN (Bulgaria) G3, N45, V93, ADJ90,
ORAON(I) see KURUKH(I) becoming extinct
ORDOS (China, Mongolian PR) 375K
ORIYA (India) 32 M, uses Oriya Script
OROKAIVA (New Guinea) 25K
OROMO, GALLA, (Ethiopia, Kenya) 9 M, word-root usually has
3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings Books in
Print shows 0 publications.
OSAGE (Oklahoma) 0.5 K uses Roman alphabet + 4
OSSETIC (USSR Ossetic) 400K
OSTAYK see KHANTY
OSTYAK SAMOYED see SELKUP
OTOMI (Mexico) 400K
OVAMBO see AMBO
OYRAT see OIRAT
PACOH (S Vietnam, Laos)15K
PAEZ (Columbia, Panama) 20K
PAI, BAI, MINCHIA (S W China) 900K
PAIWAN (Taiwan) 37K
PAKHTO see PASHTO
PALAUAN (Palau Is.) 12K
PALAUNG (Burma) 150K
PALU (C Sulawesi Celebes) 300K
PAMPANGAN (NW of Manila, Philippines) 2 M Books in Print
shows 2 publications.
PANAY-HILIGAYNON (Philippines) 6 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
PANGASINAN (Philippine Is.) 2 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
PANGWA (EC Africa) 38K
PANINI (India)
PANJABI, PUNJABI (Punjab, India, Pakistan) 70 M Books in
Print shows 8 publications.
PAO-AN see SANTA
PAPAGO, Pima, O'odham (Arizona) 9 K now uses Roman
alphabet + 1 Books in Print shows 3 publications.

PAPEL (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau) 36K
PAPIAMENTU, PAPIAMENTO (Dutch Antilles) 200K has
Spanish base uses Roman alphabet
PAPUAN (Neu Guinea, Australia)
PARJI (India Madhya) 95K
PASHLU (Pakistan; Afghanistan; Iran) 21 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
PASHTO, PAKHTO, PUSHTO (Afghanistan, Pakistan) 17M V 65,
ADV 60, PN 20 Books in Print shows 2 publications.
PASSAMAQUODDY (NE Canada, NE USA, MAINE) 10K
PEDI (see Sotho, Northern)
PENDE (WC Africa) 27K
PERSIAN, FARSI (Iran; Afghanistan) WRTSYS +, SNDS 29, G0,
N PNS 5X6=30, V=21 10WRTSYS +,41SNDS 29, PNS 5X6=30,
V=21 32 M Books in Print shows 70 publications.
PERSONS EXPRESSED BY ENDINGS, simplified declensions
PETATS (Solomon Is.) 10K
PHO (Burma, Thailand) 400K
PIAROA (Venezuela) 12K
PIDGIN ENGLISH (E. New Guinea) 1.5-400 K only has limited
vocabulary, uses Roman alphabet
Piedmontese Italy   3 M
PILA (Benin) 40K
PIMA-PAPAGO (USA Arizona) 15K
PIRO (Peru) 10K
PITU-ULUNNA-SALU (C Sulawesi Celebes) 175K
PN+10 5M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 11
publications.
PNS46BULI (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 63K uses Cyrillic
POGOLO (EC Africa) 63K
POKE (NWC Africa) 46K
POKOMAN (Guatemala) 29K
POKOMO (NWC Africa) 17K
POKONCHI (Guatemala) 38K
POKOT (Kenya, Uganda) 90K
POLISH (Poland) 44 M, G3, N24 +IRR, ADJ25, V20, CHRS 76
NOUNS 14 declensions per type 4 types on chart; ADJ 24 dec
depending on m,f,n; VERBS 14 on chart but at leAst 4 types
NOUNS 14 declensions per type 4 types on chart ADJ 24 dec
depending on m,f,n; VERBS 14 on chart but at lest 4 types, some
words very hard to pronounce, uses Roman alphabet, accent on
penult Books in Print shows 70 publications.
POLYNESIAN (Samoa, New Zealand, Tahiti, Hawaii) Part of the
Malayo-Polynesian family; two-syllable roots, no noun endings, no
gender and usually no number;
PONAPEAN (Ponape Is.) 15K

POPOLOC(A) (Mexico) 12K

PORTUGESE PORTUGUESE 176 M, 10WRTSYS+; 15FOD-; 20WRT=PHNCS-; GNDRS 2; N1; V130; ADJ1; PRN36; ARTL4; CRTRS 52; 173M + irregular verbs; PRNS strong, weak 36 total forms; lang is VO l,v*50 Prep*20 Indo-European 135M FIFTH MOST WIDELY SPOKEN LANGUAGEIN THE WORLD in Portugal and Brazil VERBS 50 inflections per class of verb chart shows 3 forms + irregular verbs NOUNS pl marked by s, genderized m f,ADJ same as nouns PRNS strong, weak 36 total forms lang is VO l, Indo-European 135M, uses Roman alphabet, aso has nasal sounds tilde over a & o Books in Print shows 120 publications.

PROVENCAL see OCCITAN (S France) 4M many fragmented dialects

Pulaar Senegal   2 M

PUNJABI, PANJABI India, Pakistan 60M (Punjab, Pakistan; NW India) 84M number of speakers declining may be becoming extinct Books in Print shows 8 publications.

PUNU (NWC Africa) 46K

PUOC (N Vietnam) 5K

PUSHTO, see Pashtu many spellings Books in Print shows 2 publications.

PUYI, BUYI, JUI,CHUNG-CHIA (SW China) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

QUARA (Ethioia) 47K

QUECHUA, Kechua, Inca (PERU; Bol. Ec.; Arg.) 8 M polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. now uses Roman alphabet   Books in Print shows 7 publications.

Quechua, South Bolivian Bolivia   3 M

QUEKCHI see KEKCHI

QUICHE (Guatemala) 1 M Books in Print shows 1 publications.

RADE (Vietnam, Kampuchea) 80K

RAJASTHANI, Marwari, Mewari (India Rajasthan) 25 M number of speakers declining Books in Print shows 0 publications.

Rajbangsi India   2 M

RAWANG (N Berma) 60K

REDJANG (S W Sumatra) 250K

REJANG (SW Sumatra, Indonesia) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

REK (Sudan, Ethiopia) 40K

REMI (NEC Africa) 180K

RENGAO (S Vietnam) 12K

RHAETIAN see FRUIULIAN,LADIN,ROMANSCH

RIFF (N Morocco; Aigerian coast) 1 M Books in Print shows 0

publications.

ROGALI (Vietnam) 50K

ROMANIAN, ARUMANIAN, MOLDAVIAN (Romania; Moldavia, USSR) 26 M, G2, N22, ADJ11, PNS+30, V132 +IRR, CHARS 93, ART11,nouns declined m,f,n sg,pl nam/acc, gender/dat, vocative = 10 per n, ADJ same as nouns, pronouns 8, VERBS 5 verb conj times 7 =8 lang SVO now uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 27 publications.

ROMANSCH, GRISHUN, RUMATSCH (Switzerland) 45K

ROMANY, ROMANI, GYPSY (Viach only) (Europe; Amer.) 700K uses Roman alphabet

RON (Nigeria) 12K

RONGA (SE Africa) 1.5 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

ROTOKAS in central Bougainville Island has least letters in alphabet 11. And least consonants 6. a,b,e,g,i,k,o,p,r,t,u.

ROUMANIAN G2, N4, ADJ2, V13

RUANDA, KINYARWANDA (Rwanda; S Uganda; E Zaire) 8M number of speakers declining, uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.

RUGURU (EC Africa) 179

RUIHI (SE Africa) 71

RUMANIAN, ROMANIAN nouns declined m,f,n sg,pl nam/acc, gender/dat, vocative = 10 per n, ADJ same as nouns; pronouns 8; VERBS 5 verb conj times 7 =8; lang SVO uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.

RUNDI, KIRUNDI, RUANDA (Burundi) 6 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

RUNGU (EC Africa) 24K

RUSSIAN 293M, G3, N34, ADJ15, V36+   UN language, NOTE ONLY 60% OF POP UNDERSTANDS; NOUNS difficult declension system depending on noun type 12 declensions; ADJ 22 declensions 2 m, 12n,6f Nouns and adjective change endings according to place in sentence, VERBS 12 on chart but two conjugations; alphabet 33 characters, 5 hard v, 5 soft v, Bulgarian adds 5, Serbian 4; NOTES complex grammar, word formation outdated, words excessively long, many endings, cases bewildering to speakers, vocabulary is restricted, unstressed vowels are unclear, consonant clusters bad when they occur, accentuation is capricious, arbitrary and unpredictable; per Pei accentuation irregular CHARS=72 + PREFIXES Books in Print shows 250 publications.

WHITE RUSIAN CHARS=68

RWANDA (NEC Africa) 12 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

SAAMIA (NEC Africa) 124K

SAFWA (EC Africa) 46K

SAGALA (EC Africa) 20K

SALAMPASU (WC Africa) 60K
SAMAR-LEYTE, SAMARITAN (Central E Philippines) 3 M
Books in Print shows 2 publications.
SAMO (Mali, Burkina Faso) 128K
SAMOAN (Samoa Is. New Zealand, USA) 180K uses Roman
alphabet BUT 14 L + some symbols, right corner and ' Books in
Print shows 2 publications.
SAMOYEDIC see Nenets
SAN, BUSMAN (Angola, SW Africa) 4K USES CLICK
CONSONANTS uses Roman alphabet +10
SAN, CAUCASIAN, ZAN
SANDAWE (Tanzania) 23K
SANGO (Central African Republic) 3M
SANGO (EC Africa) 23K
SANGU (NWC Africa) 18K
SANSKRT GNDRS 3, NX8many types, ADJ x8, pnsx16 or more,
numerals declined, V-72 Books in Print shows 230 publications.
SANTA, PAO-AN (China Gansu) 200K
SANTALI (E India; Nepal) 6 M Books in Print shows 1
publication.
SARA (Chad, C African Rep.) 45K
Saraiki Pakistan   30 M
SARDINIAN (Sardinia) 800K
SARKESE (GB)
Sasak Indonesia   2 M
SASAK (Lombok, Alas Strait, Indonesia) 1 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
Saxon, Upper Germany   2 M
SCOTS Scotland
SCOTTISH GAELIC (Scotland) 75K
SEBUANO, CEBUANO, BISAYA (Philippine Is.) Part of the
Malayo-Polynesian family; two-syllable roots, no noun endings, no
gender and usually no number;   10 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
SEDANG (C Vietnam) 40K has most distinguishable vowel
sounds 55.
SEEDIQ (Taiwan) 14K
SELKUP, OSTYAK, SAMOYED (Khanti-Mansi) 2k
SENA (EC Africa) 200K
SENARI (Ivory Coast) 350K
SENECA (New York) 4.4 K uses some of Roman alphabet 12 L +
symbols
SERBIAN, SERBO-CROATIAN 23 M, CHARS=66, genders 3,
N 14 many types, V 42 several conj x mfn,adj gx12, (Yugoslavia)
N25, ADJ33, V28, Uses modified Cyrillic also uses Roman
alphabet but different script Books in Print shows 50 publications.

SERER (Senegal, Gambia) 700K
SEVERAL TYPES, PNS45, ADJ45, V72, has palatalization of vws
100K uses Roman alphabet
SEX DIFFERENT SP IN JAP,THAI, CARIB, CHUKCI, YANA,
KOASATI
SGAW (SW W N of Rangoon, SW Burma) 1 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
SHAMBAA (EC Africa) 130K
SHAN (Shan E Burma Myanmar) 3 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
SHEKO (Ethiopia) 23K
SHILHA (W Algeria; S Morocco) word-root usually has 3
consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings 3 M Books in
Print shows 1 publication.
SHILLUK (Sudan) 110K
SHLUH (Morocco, Mauritania) 1 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
SHONA, MASHONA_(Zimbabwe) 7M uses Roman alphabet
Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SHOR (USSR) 12K
SHOSHONE (WC USA) 5K
SIAMESE G0, N0, ADJ0, V0, 44c 32vwls 5tones, CLASSIFIERS
USED structure is monosyllabic invariable, do not add affixes,
grammatical relations generally indicated by position of the word
in the sentence, TONE used to distinguish among different
meanings of the same word EXAMPLE we boy three person future
go catch fish for-to give father eat.
SIANE (New Guinea) 15K
SIBO (N.W. China) 20 K uses vertical Sibo Script
Sicilian Italy   4 M
SIDAMO (Sidamo, S Ethiopia) 1 M Books in Print shows 0
publications.
SIERRA POPOLOCA (Mexico) 11K
SIMI (Burma) 40K
SINDHI (SE Pakistan; W India) 19 M, uses Arabic Script
Sinhala Sri Lanka   13 M
SINHALESE, SINGHALESE (Sri Lanka, Cylon) 13M uses
rounded script Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SIOUX see DAKOTA now uses Roman alphabet Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
SIRA (NWC Africa) 17K
SISALA (Ghana, Burkina Faso) 62K
SLAVONIC (Bulgaria) G3, N45, V93, ADJ90, PNS46
SLOVAK (Czechoslovakia) 5 M, G3, N27, ADJ45, V20 4 TYPES
SLOVENE, SLOVENIAN (Slovenia, NW Yugoslavia) 2M, G3,
N13, ADJ27, V20 uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 15

publications.
SOGA (Busoga, Uganda) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SOLI (EC Africa) 13K
SOLRESOL based on musical notes, grammar complicated remains on this list because it is of major historical interest and for evaluation of its ideas
SOMALI (Somalia; Eth; Ken; Djibouti) 10 M, word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 7 publications.
SOMBA (Benin, Togo) 70K
SOMRAI (Chad, C African Rep.) 50K
SONGE (WC Africa) 200K
SONGHAI (Nigeria, Burkina Faso) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SONGO (WC Africa) 15K
SONGOMENO (NWC Africa) 40K
SONGYE (Kasai Or., NW Shala, Zaire) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SONINKE (Mali; countries to W S E0 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SORA (India Orussa) 300K
SORBIAN, LUSATIAN, WENDISH (E Germany) G3, N45,
SOTHO, PEDI Northern (S. E. Sotho, So. Africa) 3M, uses Roman alphabet
SOTHO, Southern (So. Africa; Lesotho) 4 M Books in Print shows 3 publications.
SPANISH 358 M, UN language, 10WRTSYS+; 15FOD-; 20WRT=PHNCS-; GNDRS 2 +pl; N*2; V132; ADJ*8 ; PRN*11; ARTL6; CRTRS 58; plurals irregular; the most widely spoken romance language. VERBS three main conjugations forms times forty four times three; one class of 200 irregular verbs add an extra consonant before non-frong vowels; the 2 verbs for to be are very difficult for learners; AUX VBS are also frequent and highly inflected; "Spanish has a fully eplicit concord system which marks number and gender on all modifiers"; N + PL; LANG is a consistent VO l; grammar simplified? writing simple and phonetic, not standardized in usage or pronunciation, each Spanish speaking country had its own special vocabulary and slang, and points of usage, some dialects some sounds are too harsh, others too soft and relaxed, grammar structure is simple in its early reaches but it achieves great complexities of syntax and word arrangement, encouraging your speakers to be verbose and redundant uses Roman alphabet, sexist language Books in Print shows 1250 publications.
SRANAN (Suriname, Guianas) 100K

STIENG (S Vietnam) 50
SUBANUN (Philippine Is.) 73K
SUBI (NEC Africa) 74K
SUDANESE (Sudan) not same as other Sudanese
SUI (SE China) 140K
SUKU (WC Africa) 74K
SUKUMA (NEC Africa) 5 M
SUMA 1957 the 1000-Word Universal Language arbitrary roots not linked to any known lang, phonetic structure with words that are for the most art two-syllable, consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel type is reminiscent of Malay or Japanese and assures ease of pronunciation. Grammar very simple, no articles, no plurals, no declension or conjugation no capital letters. see 150olfw -too arbitrary difficult to learn Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SUNDANESE SUNDA (Sunda Strait, W Java, Indonesia) 27 M, uses Roman alphabet and Jav Script Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SUNGOR (Sudan, Chad) 39K
SUPPIRE-MIANKA (Mali) 300K
SURA (Nigeria) 20K
SVAN (NW Georgian SSR) 20K
SWAHILI, Kiswahili (Kenya; Tanzania; Zaire; Uganda) 43M has a dialect called Kingwana uses Roman alphabet - 3 + 3 Books in Print shows 40 publications.
SWAKA (EC Africa) 13K
SWAZI, SWATI, Siswati (Swaziland; So Africa) 1M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
SW-Caribbean- Creole English Jamaica   2
SWEDISH (Sweden; Finland) 9 m, G2, N2, ADJ4, V8, accepts English words, uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 60 publications.
Sylhetti Bangladesh   5 M
SYRIAK see ARAMAIC, ASSYRIAN
SYTHETTI (BANGLADESH) 5 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TAABWA (E C Africa) 13K
TABASARAN (E Daghestan SSR) USES THE MOST NOUN CASES 48 50K
Tachelhit Morocco   3 M
TADZHIK, TAJIK, (Tadzhik SSR) 5 M Uses Cyrillic + 6 Same as Persian but uses Cyrillic, Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TAGAKAOLO (Philippine Is.) 21K
TAGALOG, PHLIPINO (Philippines) 37 M, Part of the Malayo-Polynesian family; two-syllable roots, no noun endings, no gender and usually no number; uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 22 publications.

TAGBANA-DYIMINI (Ivory Coast) 85K
TAHITIAN (Tahiti Is., Society Is.) 70K uses Roman alphabet but only 13 L
TAJIKI (Tajik Uzbek Kirghiz SSRs, USSR) 4 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TAJK see TADZHIK
TALAING see MON
TALYSH (Iran, Azerbaijan SSR) 150K
TAMA (Sudan, Chad) 45K
TAMASHEK, TUAREG (Algeria, Libya, Mali) word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings 800K
TAMAZIGHT (N Morocco; W Algeria) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TAMIL (Tamil Nadu, India; Sri Lanka) 67 M, DISCRIMINATORY LANGUAGE Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified as inferior the same as objects; moderately agglutinative with nounªroot +pl+case ending which is the same for the plural as for singular. Difficult script, 312 characters mainly consonants, has writing system Books in Print shows 18 publications.
TAMPRUSI (Ghana) 100K
TANGOLE (Nigeria) 36K
TANGSA (NE India, Assam) 400L
TARA (C Sulawesi Celebes) 125K
TARAHUMAR(A) (Mexico) 60K
TARASCO, TARASCA(N) (Mexico) 50K
Tarifit Morocco   2 M
TASHON (Burma) 85K
TAT (Azerbaijan, Daghestan SSR) 100K
TATAR, TURKC, TA 7 M
TATOG(A) (Tanzania) 64K
TAUNGTHU (Burma, Thailand) 200K
TAUSUG (Philippines; Malaysia) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TEDA (Chad, Libya) 16K
TEKE (NWC Africa) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TELUGU (Andhra Pradesh, SE India)69 M, Part of the Dravidian family gender is not by sex but by caste of superior and inferior beings with women often classified as inferior the same as objects;
TEM (Ghana, Benin, Togo) 130K
TEMNE, TEMEN (central Sierra Leone) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TERA (Nigeria) 20K
TESO (UGANDA) 500K
TETELA (NWC Africa) 30K

THAI (Thailand) 48 M, structure is monosyllabic invariable, do not add affixes, grammatical relations generally indicated by position of the word in the sentence, TONE used to distinguish among different meanings of the same word 44c + 32 vw, 5 tones, words not separated until idea changes, uses Thai Script   Books in Print shows 23 publications.

THO (N Vietnam; S China) 1 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

THONGA (Mozambique; So Africa) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

TIBETAN (SW CHINA; N India; Nepal) G0, N0, ADJ0, V0, 5 tones, uses classifiers structure is monosyllabic invariable, do not add affixes, grammatical relations generally indicated by position of the word in the sentence, TONE used to distinguish among different meanings of the same word, alphabet based on Sanskrit 5 M Books in Print shows 24 publications.

TIGRE (Ethiopia) word-root usually has 3 consonants with shifting vowels to carry meanings 600 K   Books in Print shows 1 publication.

Tigrigna Ethiopia   5 M

TIGRINYA (S Eritrea, Tigre, Ethiopia) 4 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

TIINI (NWC Africa) 15K

TIKAR (Cameroon) 200K

T'IN (Laos, Thailand) 20K

TINGGIAN (Philippine Is.) 40K

TINOMBO (N Sulawesi Celebes) 125K

TIRURAY (Philippine Is.) 16K

TIV (SE Nigeria; Cameroon) 2 M Books in Print shows 2 publications.

TLAPANEC (Mexico) 20K

TLINGIT (USA Alaska) 2 K uses Roman alphabet + 5 marks

TOARIPI (Papua New Guinea) 16K

TOBA, BATAK (Sumatra) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.

TOBOTE (Ghana, Togo) 130K

TODA (S India Ootacamund) 900K

TOJOLABAL (Mexico) 12K

TOK PISI see NEO-MELANESIAN

TONG (see Dong)

TONGA (SW Zambia; NW Zimbabwe) 2 M Books in Print shows 1 publication.

TONGAN (Tonga Is.) 80K uses Roman alphabet

TOPOSO (Sudan) 34K

TORO (NEC Africa) 163K

TOTELA (SWC Africa) 14K

TOTONAC (Mexico) 130K
TRIC (Tatar SSR, USSR) 7 M Books in Print shows 3 publications.
TRIPURI (India Tripura) 400K
TRUKESE (Truk Is, Mortlock Is.) 26K
TSAIWA (SW China) 50K
TSONGA (SE Africa) 3 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TSWA (SE Africa) 500K
TSWANA, SETSWANA, WESTERN SOTHO (Botswana; So. Africa) 4M uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TUAREG see TAMASHEK
TUBURI (Chad, Cameroon) 100K
TUCUNA (W Brazil) 15K
TUDZA (N VIETNAM; S China) 1 M
TULA (Nigeria) 19K
TULU (S India) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TUMBUKA (N Malawi; NE Zambia) 2 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
TUPI,GUARANI (Paraguay, Brazil) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. 2 M Books in Print shows 1 publication.
TUPURI (Chad, Cameroon) 85K
TURKANA (Sudan, Kenya) 200K
TURKISH (Turkey) 61M, complicated notions in verbal nouns, G0, N+7 BUT RELATIONAL SUFFIXES,+PLSFX, ADJ0 but complicated V34 Entire country shifted from Arabic letters to Roman letters as they found that Roman letters easier to use, has one irregular verb olmak, to be, characters 29*2 Books in Print shows 55 publications.
TURKMEN (S USSR; NE Iran; Turkmenistan，Afghanistan) 6 M
TURKOMAN becoming extinct
TURUKA (Burkina Faso) 25K
TUVINIAN, TUVA (USSR Tuva) 150K
TWI see AKAN (Ghana) uses Roman alphabet + 7 4 M Books in Print shows 3 publications.
TWI-FANTE see Akan
TZELTAL (Mexico) 80K
TZOTZIL (Mexico) 120K
TZUTUHIL (Guatemala) 25K
UBYKHS in Caucasus has most distinct consonantal sounds 80
UDMURT, VOTYAK (Udmurt ASSR) uses Cyrillic + 5 600K
UIGHUR, UIGUR (Xinjiang, NW China; SC USSR) uses Roman, Cyrillic and Vigor characters 7M UKRAINIAN (Ukraine, USSR; POLAND) G3, N21 +IRR, ADJ21, V36=RUSSIAN, MANY

RIVAL SPELLINGS 45M CHARS=68 UMBONDU becoming extinct UNPHONETICALLY WRITEN LANGUAGES ENGLISH 1, FRENCH 2, CHINESE, JAPANESE URDU (PAKISTAN; India) 92 M Books in Print shows 32 publications.

Ukrainian Ukraine   47 M

Umbundu Angola   4 M

UOIAUAI (Para State Brazil) name has 7 vowels

Urdu Pakistan   60 M

URHOBO, ISOKO (Nigeria) 135K

USAHI (Burma) 70K

UTO-AZTEC polysynthetic structure: words seldom have individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning, entire sentences formed by one word.

Uyghur China   7 M

UZBEK (Uzbekistan SSR, USSR) 18 M, uses Cyrillic + 4 Books in Print shows 1 publication.

VAI (Liberia, Sierra Leone) 96K

VENDA (S Africa, Zimbabwe) 700K

Venetian Italy   2 M

VEPS VEPSIAN (USSR S OF Ladoga) 8K

VERE (Cameroon, Nigeria) 11K

VIDUNDA (EC Africa) 10K

VIETNAMESE (Vietnam) 68 M,tonal, uses Vietnamese Script, complex marks 57 M Books in Print shows 28 publications.

VISAYAN, CEBUANO, HILIGAYNON, SMARAN (Pacific Phillippine Archipelago Is. middle) uses Roman alphabet

VOGUL see MANSI

VOLAPUK by Johann Martin Schleyer 1879 system based on Grimm's principals has cumbersome grammar, lengthy word compounds such as (klonalit-akipafabludacifalopasekretan), based on English vocabulary, uses 4 Gm cases, verbs complicated as Latin, endless system of tenses, moods and voices, a verb can take 505,400 forms. Lang now extinct per Pei 154olfw

VOLKERVERKEHRSSPRACHE of 1902 logical, homogeneous but too difficult to learn

VOTYAK see UDMURT

WAICA (Venezuela, Brazil) 25K

WALAMO (Ethiopia) 900K

WANJI (EC Africa) 18K

Waray-Waray Philippines   2 M

WARJAWA (Chad) 30K

WARLPIRI (Australia N Territory) 3K

WELSH (GB) G2, N2, ADJ4, V92, CHARS 44, VOWEL CHANGES 27, +MOUN MUTATIONS, F Ns MUTATE AFTER ARTICLE, PLUS MANY PERIPHRASTIC FORMS AND TENSES AND COMPOUNDS intricate rules of pronunciation,

archaic orthography (spelling not phonetic) adjective after noun
uses Roman alphabet Books in Print shows 60 publications. has
poetry
WENDISH see SORBIAN
WESTERN DESERT (AUSTRALIA W N) 7K
WOLAYTTA (SW Ethiopia) 2M
WOLOF (Senegal) 6 M, uses Roman alphabet 6 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
WU (Shanghai and nearby province., China)62 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
WYANDOT, (Michigan) polysynthetic structure: words seldom
have individual status, separate word parts have no separate
meaning, entire sentences formed by one word. uses CLICK
SOUNDS, now uses Roman alphabet
XHOSA (SW Cape Province, So. Africa) 7 M, now uses Roman
alphabet 7 M Books in Print shows 0 publications.
YAKURR (Nigeria) 20K
YAKUT (USSR Yakut) uses Cyrillic + 5 300K
YAMBASA (NWC Africa) 27K
YAO (Malawi; Tanzania; Mozabique) 1M
YAO, MAN, MIEN (S China, N Vietnam, Laos, Thailand) 1 M
Books in Print shows 1 publication.
YAQUI (Mexico) 12K
YASING (Cameroon) 25kK
YELA (NWC Africa) 33K
YERGHAM (Nigeria) 30K
YI, LOLO (S and SW China) uses Roman alphabet and Yi Script
6M
YIDDISH (C E Europe USA, Israel) 3 M, EXCEPTIONALLY
IDIOMATIC many words and expressions are virtually
untranslatable {Katzner p 109} uses Hebrew Script Books in Print
shows 60 publications.
YORUBA (SW Nigeria; Zou, Benin) 20 M, uses Roman alphabet
+ 3, uses tones 18 M Books in Print shows 8 publications.
YUCATEC see MAYA
YUKAGHIR (USSR NE Siberia) 1K
YUNGER (Nigeria) 30K
YUPIK (USA Alaska) 19K
YURAK see Nenets
ZAGHAWA (Chad, Sudan) 60K
ZAN, SAN (Georgian, Abkhaz SSR, Turkey) 400K
ZANAKI (NEC Africa) 23K
ZANDE, AZANDE (NE Zaire; SW Sudan) 1 M Books in Print
shows 0 publications.
ZAPOTEC (Mexico) polysynthetic structure: words seldom have
individual status, separate word parts have no separate meaning,

entire sentences formed by one word. 400K
ZARAMO (EC Africa) 180K
Zarma Niger   2 M
ZAYSE (Ethiopia) 21K
ZHUANG (S China) 14 M Nigeria) Books in Print shows 0
publications.
ZIBA (NEC Africa) 264
ZIGULA (EC Africa) 112K
ZIMBA (NEC Africa) 50K
ZOQUE (Mexico) 20K
ZULU (N Natal, So. Africa; Lesotho) 9 M, uses Roman alphabet,
very complicated, inflected, very difficult 7 M Books in Print
shows 6 publications.
ZUMPER (Nigeria) 15K
ZUNI (New Mexico) 3K
ZYRYAN see KOMI

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