SECOND EDITION   **1267.0**

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES (ASCL)   *AUSTRALIA*

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100 years of STATISTICS

PREFACE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) developed the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) for use in the collection, storage and dissemination of all Australian statistical and administrative data relating to the languages spoken in Australia. The classification was a response to wide community interest in the language usage of the Australian population and the consequent need to provide quality and consistent statistical and administrative data on this topic. It was first published in 1997.

The ABS has used, and will continue to use, the ASCL in its own statistical work, for example, in classifying language data from the Censuses of Population and Housing. The ABS urges the use of the ASCL by other government agencies, community groups, and academic and private sector organisations collecting, analysing, or using information relating to language usage in Australia. This will improve the quality and comparability of data from all sources.

This Second Edition (2005 revision) of the classification is part of a periodical review process that aims to reflect changes to Australia's language profile. The review also enabled improvements to the classification in terms of language coverage (particularly for Australian Indigenous Languages) and the grouping of certain languages.

Development of the classification and its review involved extensive consultation with users and producers of language data, academics and experts, and ethnic and community groups. The assistance and efforts of the numerous organisations and individuals who provided information and advice, and otherwise contributed to the consultation process, is gratefully acknowledged.

Susan Linacre
Acting Australian Statistician

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The first edition of the *Australian Standard Classification of Languages* (ASCL) (ABS Cat. No. 1267.0) was published in 1997 to meet a growing statistical and administrative need for a properly developed and formulated classification of languages. The ASCL was intended for use in the collection, aggregation and dissemination of data relating to the language use of the Australian population, or subsets of the population. It can be used to classify language use relating to concepts such as 'First Language Spoken', 'Languages Spoken at Home', 'Language of Greatest Competency', etc. Since its publication, the ASCL has been widely used both within the ABS and by other organisations. It was used to classify and disseminate language data from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses and is used in ABS household surveys. It has also been adopted in a number of administrative and service delivery collections, particularly those relating to health, community services, and education.

In the ASCL, languages are grouped into progressively broader categories on the basis of their evolution from a common ancestral language (linguistic similarity) and the geographic proximity of areas where particular languages originated. This allows populations of language speakers who are similar in terms of their ethnic and cultural characteristics to be grouped in analytically useful ways.

The classification was developed by means of extensive research, consultation with language experts and organisations using or producing language data, and analysis of data relating to the language profile of Australia (primarily data from the 1991 Census). The Census data were used to separately identify languages spoken by a significant number of persons in Australia.

NEED FOR A REVIEW OF THE ASCL

Since its publication in 1997, the ASCL has been widely accepted and is regarded as serving its purposes well. However, a second edition was required for a number of reasons detailed below.

Analysis of 2001 Census data revealed that the language profile of Australia has changed since the development of the first edition of the ASCL and that review and amendment of the classification would improve its usefulness.

Users also indicated that the classification would be improved by separately identifying more languages, particularly Australian Indigenous languages. There was a consistently expressed preference for the ASCL to classify as many languages as possible for the following reasons:
- So that data are available for languages with few speakers. This assists in the identification of small ethnic communities which may have special service needs.
- To identify emerging languages in Australia. These languages are of interest as they reveal changes to Australia's language stock and indicate growing cultural or ethnic groups.
- To identify diminishing languages in Australia. These languages are of interest as they reveal changes to Australia's language stock and indicate diminishing cultural or ethnic groups.

It was realised at the time of the development of the first edition of the ASCL that the treatment of Australian Indigenous languages was less than perfect. At that time, there was limited information available on Indigenous languages actively used, their relationships to each other and the way they should best be grouped for statistical,

administrative and service provision purposes. More expert and community information and opinion is now available relating to Australian Indigenous languages and their relationships, making it possible to improve the coverage and grouping of these languages.

It was beyond the scope of the review to restructure the classification entirely. This was not considered necessary and, indeed, was regarded as undesirable because of the effect a restructure would have on time series data. Rather, the intention was to refine and improve the language coverage by reference to Census data and language data from other sources, and to amend the classification structure to improve its usefulness. The classification criteria of linguistic affinity and geographical proximity were retained, but revisited, particularly in relation to geographic proximity, so that the classification structure became more compatible with the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC).

It was considered desirable that the second edition of the ASCL apply the geographic proximity criterion (see Classification criteria) in a manner that would allow language groupings to be in greater harmony with the SACC. Harmonising standard language and country groupings enables better comparison of country of birth and language data. At the time of the development of the first edition of the ASCL the break-up of the former USSR was not reflected in the ABS country classification then in use: The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). Consequently, the languages spoken in countries of the former USSR were classified as Eastern European. Changes made as a result of the reclassification of the constituent countries of the USSR in the SACC have been reflected in the second edition of the ASCL.

ABS and user experience in using the first edition of the ASCL, further research, and wide ranging consultation with users and language experts also informed a reapplication of the classification criteria to produce a modified classification structure in certain areas, such as for the languages of North Africa (see Changes made to the ASCL).

The purpose of the review was therefore to improve the classification in the following ways:
- Improve the coverage of the classification by adding (separately identifying) a number of languages of emerging importance in Australia.
- Improve the coverage of Australian Indigenous languages.
- Improve the accuracy and precision with which Australian Indigenous Languages are identified.
- Restructure the narrow groups of Broad Goup 8, Australian Indigenous Languages.
- Rename a number of categories and groups to make the names more transparent and accurate.
- Improve the coding index used to map language responses to classification categories.
- Reclassify (move to other areas of the classification) a number of languages and language groups to improve the usefulness and internal consistency of the classification and to make it more compatible with the SACC.
- Improve the explanation of the application of the classification criteria used to group languages and introduce coding guidelines to assist in assigning language responses in data collections to categories of the classification.

METHOD USED TO
UNDERTAKE THE REVIEW

The method used in the review of the ASCL was similar to that used for the original development of the classification. The following research and development activities were undertaken.

A major part of the review was to analyse language data from the 2001 Census. These data had been coded and classified using the first edition of the ASCL. As well as an analysis of the actual responses provided, language data were examined at the language category, narrow group, and broad group classification levels (see Classification structure for an explanation of the three classification levels). This enabled the number of Australian speakers for all languages including those not separately identified in the first edition of the ASCL to be determined. (It should be noted that language data at this fine level of detail are not generally made available to the public for confidentiality and privacy reasons. However, subject to ABS confidentiality provisions previously unpublished 2001 Census data relating to languages separately identified in the second edition of the ASCL are available from the ABS on request.)

On the basis of this analysis, it was decided to separately identify all languages with 30 or more speakers in Australia (except Australian Indigenous languages for which a lower numeric criterion was applied). This produced a list of languages that is analytically and statistically useful. The languages are likely to be actively spoken in Australia for the life of the classification, satisfy confidentiality and privacy considerations, and meet user preferences for the separate identification of more languages. Fifty six more languages (excluding Australian Indigenous languages) have been included in the second edition of the classification. The inclusion of these additional languages is not considered to impede the practical use of the classification. Users should note that they are not required to use all categories of the classification for output or reporting purposes. However, it is recommended that language data be collected and stored at the base (language) level of the classification.

Given the considerable interest in Australian Indigenous languages with small numbers of speakers, all Australian Indigenous languages with three or more speakers, as identified in the 2001 Census or from reliable reports from academics and Indigenous Language Centres, have been separately identified in the second edition of the classification. This has resulted in a further one hundred and fifteen Australian Indigenous languages being separately identified in the second edition of the classification.

The method used to group Australian Indigenous languages has been changed in the second edition of the ASCL. This has resulted in a new structure for Broad Group 8 Australian Indigenous Languages. Particulars of the review and revision of Australian Indigenous languages are provided below (see Australian Indigenous languages).

Some users indicated that they would like the ASCL to include Australian Indigenous languages for which there is no evidence of current active use. While the ABS intends the ASCL to be used as widely as possible, languages that are extinct or nearly so have not been separately identified. To do so may give the misleading impression that certain languages are still actively spoken. Furthermore, ABS experience indicates that the inclusion of too many categories that may or may not be currently useful, particularly when the names of the categories are similar, can be confusing and lead to the miscoding of data.

METHOD USED TO
UNDERTAKE THE REVIEW
continued

Four rounds of consultation were undertaken with a wide range of users, stakeholders, and experts. For Australian Indigenous languages, this included organisations representing the Indigenous population and Indigenous communities. The ABS sought information on all aspects of the review including information on coverage at the base (language) level, information about appropriate and useful grouping of languages, information about coding index coverage, and advice, comment and opinion about the structure of the classification.

Following each round of consultation comments were analysed and appropriate changes made before re-circulation of draft material for further comment. In some instances, ongoing dialogue was undertaken with particular experts or organisations. This process enabled the development of a sound structure that adheres to classification principles and is useful, practical and feasible.

Extensive research of material developed by linguistic and other experts in relation to language usage and matters of cultural and ethnic identification was also undertaken. As part of this research, the ABS examined individual languages, language classification, the language profiles of countries and other geographic areas (both across and within countries), the ethnic make-up of countries, and the location of particular ethnic, cultural and language groups. This enabled decisions made on the identification and presentation of languages and the way they are grouped in the classification to be verified. It also confirmed the suitability of the classification criteria used to group languages in the classification structure.

Analysis of Census data also enabled the ABS to verify the statistical legitimacy of language categories and the statistical feasibility of the narrow and broad language groups. All languages of the first edition (except Australian Indigenous languages) have more than 30 Australian speakers as indicated by 2001 census data and thus none were deleted. All groups contained sufficient speakers to justify their continuance on the grounds of practicality and feasibility.

A detailed examination of comments received from internal and external users relating to their use of the first edition of the ASCL was also undertaken. The results of this supported the need for the separate identification of more languages, some minor changes to the classification structure, and some name changes to meet data collection, classification and output needs.

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE

The definition of the concept language and what constitutes a particular language has not changed as a result of the ASCL review.

Although most people have an intuitive understanding of the notion of language, precise definition of the concept is difficult. It is not the function of this document to attempt an extensive definition of language, or to present the work of linguistic experts. However, the following definition, taken from *The Macquarie Dictionary* (Second Edition, 1991), encompasses the basic elements of language as it is classified in the ASCL:

> "…communication by voice in the distinctly human manner, using arbitrary auditory symbols in conventional ways with conventional meanings; any set or system of such symbols as used in a more or less uniform fashion by a number of people, who are thus enabled to communicate intelligibly with one another."

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE
continued

The ASCL makes no effort to distinguish between the entities comprising the base-level language categories of the classification according to whether they are a distinct and separate language, or a dialect or variety of a language. Certain language entities which may be considered dialects rather than languages in their own right are identified separately for the following reasons:

- The practicality of the classification for collecting and aggregating language data would be impeded by the failure to separately identify certain language entities which may be regarded as dialects
- The analytical usefulness of the classification would be diminished by the failure to separately identify certain dialects
- The majority of users and experts consulted preferred to include certain dialects as substantive categories when this was useful
- Establishing distinctions between languages and dialects in a consistent and non-controversial way is nearly impossible.

Dialects are only separately identified as separate categories in instances that are consistent with the reasons given above. Separately identified dialects are generally sufficiently different from their 'parent' language to be considered as separate entities by those who speak them or study them. They are usually spoken by groups of people with distinct social, cultural or ethnic characteristics.

Sign languages and invented languages, which have not developed and evolved in the same fashion as 'natural' languages, have been included in the classification as some users find them useful.

Although the ASCL is intended to classify entities defined as languages, the language categories are not all of the same order. The base level units (languages) of the classification include:

- Languages which are universally recognised as distinct and separate languages
- Languages which are contentious as to their status as a separate language, dialect or variety of another language
- Dialects of languages which are separately identified because they are spoken by distinct social, cultural or ethnic groups
- Creoles and Pidgins
- A group of linguistically distinct languages (American languages)
- Invented and sign languages.

SCOPE OF THE
CLASSIFICATION

The scope of the classification is all languages currently spoken in the world as defined above (see Definition of language). In practice, only languages (except Australian Indigenous languages) that have significant numbers of speakers in Australia are separately identified in the classification structure. Nearly all actively spoken Australian Indigenous languages are separately identified. All languages that are not separately identified are notionally included in the most appropriate residual category of the classification.

SCOPE OF THE
CLASSIFICATION *continued*

The issue of extinct or dead languages was not specifically addressed when developing the classification. If people speak extinct or dead languages for scholastic, religious or other purposes they are notionally included in the classification. If sufficient numbers of Australians speak an extinct or dead language, for whatever reason, it is separately identified in the classification, as is the case with Latin.

The classification also includes invented and sign languages as many statistical and administrative applications need to accommodate the whole range of responses to questions on languages used. 'Languages' which are not generally used as a means of communication between people, for example computer languages, are excluded from the classification.

CLASSIFICATION
STRUCTURE

The ASCL has a three-level hierarchical structure.

The third and most detailed level of the classification consists of the base units which are languages as described above (see Definition of language). The classification consists of 364 base or third-level units including 41 'not elsewhere classified' (nec) categories (See Reserved codes for residual categories). The 364 base-level units are comprised of 170 Australian Indigenous languages (fifteen nec categories), and 194 languages (26 nec categories) covering the rest of the world. This is an increase of 171 languages (including 12 nec categories) over the first edition. This increase includes 115 (10 nec categories) more Australian Indigenous Languages.

The second level of the classification comprises 51narrow groups of languages similar in terms of the classification criteria, including seven 'other' categories which consist of languages which do not fit into a particular narrow group (see Classification criteria). This is an increase of 3 narrow groups over the first edition. This increase includes 2 more narrow groups for Australian Indigenous Languages.

For one narrow group of Australian Indigenous languages (Narrow Group 82 Yolngu Matha) an extra level has been added between the narrow group and detailed (language) level of the classification. Nine extra-level categories have been included in this narrow group. They provide meaningful and useful groups of base level languages (see Australian Indigenous languages).

The first and most general level of the classification comprises nine broad groups of languages including one 'other' category. Broad groups are formed by aggregating geographically proximate narrow groups. The first edition also contained nine broad groups.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Classification criteria are the principles by which classification categories are aggregated to form broader categories in a classification structure. The classification criteria were not changed for the second edition of the ASCL as they are still considered to be appropriate. Two classification criteria are used in the ASCL to form the categories of the classification:

- the relationships between languages owing to their evolution from a common ancestral language (genetic affinity)
- geographic proximity of languages in terms of the areas in which they originated. This refers to the area where a language first became, or was first recognised as, a distinct entity. (Geographic proximity.)

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
continued

The use of geographic proximity as a classification criterion in the ASCL has led to some departure from the broad framework of the generally accepted approach to the classification of languages, developed and used by academics in linguistics. The usual approach is to classify languages purely on the basis of genetic affinity. For the first edition of the ASCL, the ABS considered adapting that approach for statistical purposes but found that it was not possible to produce a statistically useful classification based on genetic affinity alone. Following the review of the ASCL this remains the case. The decision to use geographic proximity as an additional classification criteria was largely supported by users of the classification including linguists and academics who were consulted as part of the review process.

The lowest level of the classification consists of separately identified languages as described above (see Definition of language). Languages are combined to form the narrow groups of the classification primarily on the basis of their evolution from a common ancestral language. Thus, genetic affinity is the usual classification or grouping criterion at this level of the classification.

Geographic proximity is also used, as a secondary classification criterion, in a few instances, when forming the narrow groups. For example, the narrow group African Languages is comprised of languages that do not all display a high level of genetic affinity but which are grouped because they form a useful narrow group on the basis of geographic proximity. Limited use of geography at this level of the classification also enables the formation of more meaningful residual categories of languages than does the use of the genetic affinity criterion alone. Thus, the secondary use of geographic proximity, though not always in harmony with the genetic affinity criterion, is considered to produce a better classification structure for statistical purposes.

For the second edition of the ASCL, a decision was taken to apply the geographic proximity criterion so that geographic groupings of languages are in harmony with the SACC wherever possible. The main outcome of this is a reclassification of the languages of some of the constituent countries of the former USSR in the second edition. For statistical purposes, the break-up of the former USSR and the reclassification of its constituent countries was first reflected in the SACC which was developed after the first edition of the ASCL was published. Harmonising standard language and country groupings allows for more useful aggregations of language data and enables better comparison of country of birth and language data.

At the first and most general level of the classification, broad groups are formed by aggregating geographically proximate narrow groups. This aggregation of narrow groups was undertaken, as far as possible, so that the broad groups formed consist of narrow groups which have a degree of genetic affinity. This creates distinct and geographically coherent groups comprised of languages which are generally similar in terms of genetic affinity. Where both criteria could not be met, geographic proximity was generally given precedence at this level of the classification. It was considered that for the purposes of the ASCL, which is used mainly to collect, aggregate and disseminate data from social surveys and administrative collections, the creation of geographically fragmented broad groups would impair the usefulness and acceptability of the classification.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
continued

Thus, the structure of the ASCL can be described as: languages (base level units) grouped to form narrow groups on the basis of genetic affinity and where required geographic proximity; and narrow groups aggregated to form broad groups on the basis of geographic proximity and a degree of genetic affinity.

It should be noted, that the classification criteria were not always applied when creating the residual categories (see Reserved codes for residual categories). Consequently, Broad Group 9 Other Languages consists of narrow groups of languages which are not linguistically or geographically related, and do not have sufficient speakers in Australia to form separate coherent broad groups. At the narrow group level the residual categories contain languages which originated in the geographic area covered by the broad group but which are not usually linguistically related to the other narrow groups of the broad group. At the language level of the classification, the residual categories are comprised of languages which are genetically related to the other languages of the narrow group in which they are contained, and are geographically proximate. These languages have not been separately identified in the classification because they do not have sufficient numbers of speakers in Australia to form a category of their own.

APPLICATION OF THE
CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Although the design of the classification is generally undertaken using the classification criteria in a straightforward manner to form the language groups, the application of the criteria is tempered by a range of pragmatic and statistical concerns. This has resulted in the criteria being applied slightly differently in different parts of the classification structure. This method has been used so that the classification makes sense and is useful in an Australian statistical context. Examples of departure from a strict application of the classification criteria are given below.

- Afrikaans has not been classified as a language of Africa, where it evolved and is spoken. Although evolving in Africa, Afrikaans is based on Dutch and speakers of the language have historical associations and cultural affinities with the Dutch. It is therefore considered preferable to classify this language to Narrow Group 14 Dutch and Related Languages.

- The languages of the Narrow Group Finnish and Related Languages and Hungarian (a single language narrow group) are Uralic. On the basis of genetic affinity they would be classified to the same narrow group. However, Hungary is geographically distant from Finland and Estonia and is not historically, politically or culturally similar to those countries. Hungarian has therefore been included in Broad Group 3 Eastern European Languages, whereas Finnish and Related Languages are included in Broad Group 1 Northern European Languages. This is considered to produce a more practical and useful structure.

- Although Maltese is closely related to Arabic, it has been classified as a single language narrow group in Broad group 2 Southern European Languages in preference to classification with Arabic and related languages in Narrow Group 42 Middle Eastern Semitic Languages. This is because Malta is perceived to be culturally and politically European rather than Middle Eastern. Malta is classified to Southern Europe in the SACC and, as noted above, there are statistical benefits in harmonising the two classifications.

APPLICATION OF THE
CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
continued

- Uygur is a Turkic language spoken mainly in China. It has been classified to Narrow Group 43 Turkic on the basis of the primary criterion of genetic affinity rather than to Narrow Group 79 Other Eastern Asian Languages on the basis of the geographic location of most of the speakers. This is because all speakers of Uygur are not located in China and a single national or cultural affinity has not been established. Uygur is also spoken in Afghanistan, Australia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, USA and Uzbekistan.

- Narrow Group 59, Other Southern Asian Languages contains a small number of Tibeto-Burman languages, such as Balti, which are not linguistically related to the Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages of the broad group. They are classified with the languages of Southern Asia, rather than with Burmese and other languages of Southeast Asia, because this is where the speakers are located and because they have cultural affinities with the people of the region. The usefulness of the classification would be diminished by classifying them with Tibeto-Burman languages spoken elsewhere. This is contrary to the approach taken above with Uygur. However, a single national or cultural affinity has not been established for Uygur speakers as is the case with each of the Tibeto-Burman isolates.

- Austronesian languages are widely dispersed throughout the islands of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, with a few such languages spoken in continental Asia. Because it is not practical or useful to include Austronesian languages in a single group of the classification they have been split into Narrow Groups 65 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages and 93 Pacific Austronesian Languages. This provides a more useful basis for statistical analysis.

- Although Mongolian is an Altaic language, it has been classified to Eastern Asian Languages (Sino-Tibetan, Japanese and Korean) rather than with other Altaic languages. This is considered a more useful classification on geographic, political and cultural grounds and conforms with the classification of Mongolia in the SACC.

- No American aboriginal languages (non colonial languages spoken in America) are separately identified in the classification because these languages do not have significant numbers of speakers in Australia. They are included in a single language narrow group within Broad Group 9 Other Languages. Therefore, for practical reasons, a large number of linguistically dissimilar languages spoken within a large geographic area are included in a single language category.

- A number of African languages are separately identified in the classification. Because these languages do not generally have large numbers of speakers in Australia, no attempt was made to group them into linguistically related narrow groups. Thus for practical reasons, a large number of linguistically dissimilar languages spoken over the breadth of the continent are contained within a single narrow group.

AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS
LANGUAGES

In the first edition of the ASCL, Australian Indigenous languages were grouped in a slightly different manner to the other languages of the classification. The ABS, Australian Indigenous organisations and other advisers, agreed that Australian Indigenous languages should constitute a separate broad group in the classification. Australia was then divided into seven geographic areas on the basis of knowledge about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island languages and societies, to produce coherent narrow groups of languages similar in terms of the social and cultural characteristics of their speakers. It

AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS
LANGUAGES *continued*

was considered that this method created language groups that would provide useful data for the purposes of policy making, service delivery and the further study of Australian Indigenous languages.

Therefore, the first edition of the ASCL endeavoured to classify languages on the basis of them being spoken within geographic regions defined by the perceived social and cultural similarity of the people living in those regions. However, the resultant groups of languages are now perceived to be based primarily on geography alone. This is not the most useful approach and results in arbitrary divisions between languages that are either related to each other or whose speakers are seen to have cultural affinities. Furthermore, the narrow groups arrived at in this way are statistically unbalanced.

Although linguistic classification of Australian Indigenous languages is not established to the satisfaction of all authorities, some relationships are not contentious. The approach taken in the second edition of the ASCL has been to apply the classification criteria to identify narrow groups of languages known to be linguistically related, which are geographically proximate and whose collective population of speakers is large enough to sustain a narrow group. Additionally, the speakers from language to language within the narrow groups have noticeable cultural affinities.

Overall, the new structure is more coherent and meaningful within the constraint of attempting to maximise the preservation of codes from the old structure. This is a major consideration for data users. The following narrow groups have been used in Broad Group 8:

   8   Australian Indigenous Languages

       81   Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages

       82   Yolngu Matha

       83   Cape York Peninsula Languages

       84   Torres Strait Island Languages

       85   Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages

       86   Arandic

       87   Western Desert Language

       88   Kimberley Area Languages

       89   Other Australian Indigenous Languages

CLASSIFICATION
GUIDELINES

Generally, users of the ASCL will not be required to classify languages. All languages with more than 30 speakers in Australia, based on 2001 Census data, have been separately identified in the structure and all languages that currently have any Australian speakers are notionally included in the residual (nec) category of the narrow group to which they belong. The content of the nec categories of the narrow groups can be determined by reference to the coding index sorted in numerical order. If there is an influx into Australia of speakers of a particular language which is not currently separately identified in the classification, but which already has some speakers in Australia, that language can be added to the list of separately identified languages in the narrow group of the nec category in which it is currently included. Thus, the decision on where to classify the language has already been made.

CLASSIFICATION
GUIDELINES *continued*

The only circumstance in which it will be necessary for users to classify a language is if there is an influx into Australia of speakers of a language that had no reported speakers at the 2001 Census. If this occurs, all the immigrants are likely to have come from the same geographic location and belong to the same national, cultural or ethnic group. If users need to classify such a language they should follow the principles used by the ABS in developing the ASCL. If this happens, however, it is strongly suggested that users contact the ABS.

As noted above, the design of the classification structure was generally undertaken using the classification criteria in a straightforward manner to form the language groups (see Classification criteria). However, the application of the criteria is tempered in some instances by a range of pragmatic and statistical concerns. This has resulted in the criteria being applied slightly differently in different parts of the classification structure. This is to ensure that the classification makes sense and is practical and useful in an Australian statistical context. Examples of departures from a strict application of the classification criteria are given in Application of classification criteria.

To make consistent decisions on where to classify languages in the classification three things need to be established:

1. The linguistic classification of the language. This enables both the geographic location where the language evolved or developed and any similar or related languages to be determined. There are many sources of this information but one of note that was often used in the development and review of the ASCL is the Ethnologue: Languages of the World (Copyright ©, 2004, SIL International).

2. The location or locations in which a language is spoken. This information is available from a number of sources including the Ethnologue.

3. Groups of other language speakers with whom speakers of the language have national, cultural, ethnic, economic or political affinities or similarities. Some research may be required to establish this.

If a language is still spoken in the geographic region in which it evolved, it is usually classified to the broad group of the ASCL which includes that geographic location. With the exception of Broad Group 9 Other Languages, broad groups cover large contiguous geographic areas. Languages spoken in the geographic region of their evolution are classified in the following ways:

- If a language is linguistically related to, or similar to, the languages of a particular narrow group it is classified to that narrow group.

- If a language is not linguistically related to the languages of any narrow group, but the speakers have national, cultural, ethnic, economic or political affinities or similarities to the speakers of other languages of a narrow group, it can be classified to that narrow group. However, any such narrow group must not be given a title that implies it consists of a group of linguistically related languages. To avoid this a geographic title is usually used and where possible the title is complementary to a SACC group.

- If a language is not linguistically related to or similar to other languages of the broad group, and the speakers are not culturally similar to speakers of another language, it can be classified to the 'other' narrow group of the broad group. The 'other' narrow group consists of unrelated languages that are part of the broad group but are not related to languages of the specified narrow groups.

■ If a language is not linguistically related to, or similar to, other languages of the broad group, and the speakers are not culturally similar to speakers of another language, it can be classified as a single language narrow group of the broad group. In order to preserve the statistical balance of the classification structure, only languages with large numbers of speakers in Australia are classified as single language narrow groups (see Design constraints).

If a language is still spoken in the geographic region in which it evolved, and is also spoken in one or more other locations, it is usually classified to the broad group of the ASCL which includes the geographic location of its original speakers. It is then classified to a narrow group using the method described above. However, it is legitimate to classify the language to a broad group other than its evolutionary broad group if this improves the practicality or usefulness of the classification. This decision is made using one, or a combination, of the following factors:

■ There is a larger body of speakers in a location other than where the language evolved.

■ The language is not linguistically related to or similar to other languages in the area where it evolved.

■ Speakers in the original location do not have national or cultural affinities with other language speakers in the area.

■ Speakers in the secondary location have developed very strong national and cultural affinities with other language groups of the area.

■ The speakers in Australia originate from the secondary location rather than where the language evolved.

If there are a number of competing non-evolutionary locations the language may be classified to its original location to avoid confusion. If a language is classified to a broad group which does not include the location of its evolution or development, it is classified to a narrow group using the method described above.

If a language is no longer spoken where it evolved but is spoken in another single location it could be classified to its place of origin particularly if there are other related languages (not necessarily intelligible) in that geographic area. Alternatively, it could be classified to its secondary location on the grounds that the current speakers have cultural and other affinities with other peoples of the area.

If a language is not currently spoken in its place of origin but is spoken in more than one other location a decision must be made whether to classify it to its place of origin or to classify it to one of the non-original locations. If a non-original location is chosen, this is usually because it is the place in which Australian speakers originate or because that is the location of the largest number of speakers. Once again the decision is made on pragmatic and usefulness grounds.

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

The theoretical and conceptual considerations for developing the first edition of the ASCL were tempered by other considerations such as the practical usefulness of the classification for collecting data from both statistical and administrative collections, the analytical usefulness of data collected within the framework of the classification, and the size of the categories at each level of the classification in terms of the number of speakers in Australia.

The most notable constraint in developing the ASCL was the practical requirement to represent the approximately 6,000 languages spoken in the world within a manageable classification structure. The principle adopted to achieve this end, and to serve the statistical and research purposes of the classification, was to separately identify only languages which are spoken by significant numbers of Australians. For the first edition of the ASCL, this principle was operationalised by separately identifying all languages with more than 100 Australian speakers (approximately) on the basis of 1991 Census data.

There was strong user demand to significantly increase the number of languages separately identified in the second edition of the classification. Consequently, the coverage of languages (excluding Australian Indigenous languages) has been extended by applying a criterion of 30 Australian speakers as reported in the 2001 Census. This has resulted in the addition of 56 non-indigenous languages to the second edition of the ASCL giving a total of 194 non-indigenous language categories.

Given the strong interest in Australian Indigenous languages with very small numbers of speakers, it was decided to extend the coverage of Australian Indigenous languages in the second edition. For Australian Indigenous languages 3 or more speakers as indicated in the 2001 Census or from reliable reports received from academics and Indigenous Language Centres was used as a criterion for separate identification. For the first edition of ASCL a figure of 100 speakers was used. This has resulted in the addition of 115 Australian Indigenous language categories giving a total of 170 language categories in the second edition of the classification.

When developing the classification structure, efforts were made to ensure that wherever possible, geographic groupings of languages harmonised with the country groupings in the SACC. Groups of related languages tend to be spoken in geographic locations that align with SACC categories because the countries within these categories are populated by people with similar social and cultural characteristics (including language usage). Harmonising the SACC and the ASCL in this way results in better comparability of language and country statistics. This assists with the consistent and accurate measurement of cultural diversity in Australia and helps policy makers and service providers to meet the challenge of culturally related need or disadvantage.

An important consideration in developing any statistical classification is the extent to which the structure of the classification is statistically balanced. In the case of the ASCL, this basically means that no broad or narrow group should represent an inordinate number of Australian speakers, and that each broad and narrow group should represent significant numbers of Australian speakers. This is necessary to allow the classification to fulfil its function of reducing complexity and creating order in a way that is useful and practical for presenting and analysing statistical data. Application of the classification criteria in the development and review of the ASCL has tended to lead naturally to a statistically balanced structure.

There are, however, factors that limit the extent to which statistical balance can be achieved and maintained. Obviously, the number of speakers of particular languages in Australia has an impact on statistical balance. Because English is spoken by most Australians it represents a far greater number of speakers than any other language category or group of the classification. Similarly, the languages of the countries from which Australia has received large numbers of migrants will represent more speakers

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS
continued

than most of the separately identified languages. Such languages include Italian, Greek, Cantonese, Arabic (including Lebanese) and Vietnamese. Also, use of the ASCL to classify data for a range of language variables (such as Main Language Other Than English Spoken at Home, First Language Spoken, Main Language Spoken) effects the extent to which statistical balance can be achieved and maintained. The balance of the categories will vary according to the variable the classification is applied to.

Consultation during the review process has confirmed that the range of languages separately identified in the second edition of the ASCL is suitable and appropriate for the presentation of statistics about languages used in Australia and at the same time provides an overview of the world's languages within a coherent framework. The coverage, balance and robustness of the classification structure is also considered suitable to accommodate future changes to the Australian language profile as well as being useful for facilitating comparisons with language data from other countries.

CHANGES MADE TO THE ASCL

The following changes to the first edition of the ASCL have been made in the second edition. A correspondence table between the second and first editions is provided at Appendix 2.

Summary of Changes

BROAD GROUP LEVEL

The structure of the classification has been retained entirely with the exception of a label change to Broad group 4 which reflects a minor content change for this group (see details below).

NARROW GROUP LEVEL

Most of the structure has remained unchanged, except:
- Certain narrow groups have been moved to a different broad group on the basis of a more precise application of the classification criteria and to enhance compatibility with the SACC
- Certain language categories have changed narrow group on the basis of a more precise application of the classification criteria and to enhance compatibility with the SACC
- Certain narrow groups have been renamed to better describe the language content of the group
- The narrow group structure of Broad Group 8 Australian Indigenous Languages has been revised using the principle of descent from a common ancestral language (the main classification criterion) to improve the usefulness of the groups.

LANGUAGE LEVEL
- Many more languages have been separately identified, particularly for Australian Indigenous Languages
- Certain language categories have been moved to other areas of the classification on the basis of a more precise application of the classification criteria
- Languages separately identified at the base level of the classification have been highlighted (bold typeface) in the Alphabetic and Numeric Coding Indexes to differentiate them from other index entries with the same code.

Detail of Changes

1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

The name of Narrow Group 14 Netherlandic and Related Languages has been changed to 14 Dutch and Related Languages in the second edition. The name of language 1401 Netherlandic has been changed to 1401 Dutch. At the time the first edition of the ASCL was developed, it was believed that the term 'Dutch' denoted the form of the language spoken in The Netherlands, whereas speakers of dialects of the same language across the border in Belgium spoke 'Flemish'. 'Netherlandic' was selected as a neutral term to capture the language without privileging either of the usual names following certain authorities such as the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Since the release of the first edition of the ASCL the ABS has received a number of inquiries that suggest that this approach has not achieved wide acceptance and is not generally well understood, particularly as the term 'Netherlandic' tends to be associated with the country the Netherlands. Consultation undertaken as part of the review process has shown that 'Dutch' is a more acceptable and intelligible name for the language, a view which is supported by a number of authorities.

The language Afrikaans has been added to narrow group 14 in the second edition. It was included as a language in Narrow Group 92 African Languages (Excluding North Africa) in the first edition. Afrikaans, is a language derived from Dutch that developed in its current form in South Africa and was classified as an African language in the first edition of ASCL on that basis. However, it is now believed, that this misrepresents the cultural and historical affinities of the Afrikaans speaking people who have migrated to Australia, as well as the linguistic affinity of their language. This view was widely supported during the ASCL review user consultation process and as a result the language has been classified to Narrow group 14, Dutch and Related Languages in the second edition of ASCL.

The Narrow Group Finnish and Related Languages has been added to this broad group in the second edition with the code 16. It was included as a narrow group in Broad group 3 Eastern European Languages in the first edition. The narrow group comprises 1601 Estonian, 1602 Finnish, and 1699 Finnish and Related Languages, nec. These languages were spoken in the former USSR and therefore classified as Eastern European Languages (Broad Group 3) in the first edition of the ASCL. Following the break-up of the former USSR, and the reclassification of countries in the SACC, it is considered more accurate and useful to include them in Broad Group 1, Northern European Languages. The narrow group label has been changed from 'Finnic' to 'Finnish and Related Languages' as not all the languages notionally included in the group are Finnic. 'Finnish' is also considered to be a more understandable and acceptable label than 'Finnic' and is linguistically acceptable.

2 SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

No changes have been made to this broad group in the second edition of the ASCL.

3 EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

The language category 3507 Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described has been added to Narrow Group 35 South Slavic in the second edition. Large numbers of people continue to respond 'Serbo-Croatian' or 'Yugoslavian' to questions about the language they speak. The category 'Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described' has been created to capture these responses even though the languages Croatian and Serbian are separately

3 EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES *continued*
identified in both editions of the classification. The responses 'Serbo-Croatian' or
'Yugoslavian' cannot be coded to either Serbian or Croatian and would be assigned a
supplementary code (along with other imprecise responses) if the new category did not
exist.

The first edition Narrow Group Finnic has been moved to Broad Group 1 in the second
edition. It has been renamed Finnish and Related Languages. See 1 Northern European
Languages above for an explanation.

The languages Armenian and Georgian have been moved from 39 Other Eastern
European Languages to the new narrow group 49 Other Southwest and Central Asian
Languages in the second edition. These languages were spoken in the former USSR and
therefore classified as Eastern European Languages in the first edition of the ASCL.
Following the break-up of the former USSR (and the reclassification of Georgia and
Armenia in the SACC) it is considered more accurate and useful to include them with
Southwest and Central Asian Languages in the second edition.

4 SOUTHWEST ASIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES (FIRST
EDITION)
4 SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES (SECOND EDITION)
In Narrow Group 41 Iranic, the first edition language 4103 Persian has been split into two
discrete categories: 4105 Dari and 4106 Persian (excluding Dari) for the second edition.
Dari is the name given to the dialect of Persian spoken in Afghanistan and is named as
one of the official languages of that country. Although it is widely recognised to be the
same language as other dialects of Persian spoken in Iran, consultation during the review
process indicated a need to distinguish between Dari and other Persian language
speakers in Australia.

The language Mongolian, included in the first edition Narrow Group 43 Turkish and
Central Asian Languages, has been moved to Narrow Group 79 Other Eastern Asian
Languages in the second edition. Although Mongolian is an Altaic language, it has been
classified with Eastern Asian Languages in the second edition (Sino-Tibetan, Japanese
and Korean languages) rather than with other Altaic languages (Broad Group 4,
Southwest and Central Asian Languages) as this is considered a more useful treatment on
geographic, political and cultural grounds and conforms with the classification of
Mongolia in the SACC.

The Narrow Group 49 Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages has been added to
the broad group in the second edition. This narrow group includes the languages
Armenian and Georgian (see Eastern European Languages above).

The title of Narrow Group 43 Turkish and Central Asian Languages has been changed to
Turkic in the second edition as this more precisely describes the content of the group.

The following broad group and narrow group title changes have been made in the
second edition of the classification because certain languages spoken in the Horn of
Africa and classified to Narrow Group 42 Middle Eastern and North African Languages in
the first edition (Amharic, Harari and Tigrinya) have been moved to Narrow Group 92
African Languages in the second edition. For consistency all African languages have been

Detail of Changes
continued

4 SOUTHWEST ASIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES (FIRST EDITION)

4 SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES (SECOND EDITION) *continued*

classified together in the second edition and no African languages are included in Narrow Group 42 Middle Eastern and Semitic Languages.

The title of the Broad Group 4 has been changed from Southwest Asian and North African Languages to Southwest and Central Asian Languages.

The title of Narrow Group 42 Middle Eastern and North African Languages has been changed to Middle Eastern Semitic Languages.

5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

In the Narrow Group Dravidian, the language Tulu has been moved from the nec category. It is separately identified in the second edition on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

In the Narrow Group Indo-Aryan, a number of languages have been moved from the nec category and are separately identified in the second edition on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

The title of the first edition Narrow Group Burman has been changed to Burmese and Related Languages in the second edition of the classification as the group contains a number of Tibeto-Burman languages which can not accurately be described as 'Burman'.

Two languages, Haka and Karen, have been moved from the nec category to separate identification in the second edition on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

In the Narrow Group Mon-Khmer, Mon has been moved from the nec category and is separately identified in the second edition because of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

The title of the Narrow Group Western Austronesian Languages has been changed to Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages in the second edition of ASCL. This is to avoid Western Austronesian languages spoken in the Pacific being confused with Western Austronesian languages spoken in Southeast Asia.

In the second edition Narrow Group Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, the language Tagalog (Filipino) has been split into two discrete categories: Tagalog and Filipino. Filipino is based on Tagalog and is the planned national language of the Philippines. Consultation during the review demonstrated that the usefulness of the classification is improved by separately identifying both Filipino and Tagalog. While the two languages are similar, they have different functions and it is important for a number of key users to obtain separate counts for them.

In the Narrow Group Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, seven languages have been moved from the nec category to being separately identified, on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

7 EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

In the second edition of the classification, in Narrow Group 79 Other Eastern Asian Languages, Tibetan has been moved from the nec category to being separately identified on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

Mongolian, included in the first edition of the classification in the nec category of Narrow Group 43 Turkish and Central Asian Languages, is separately identified in Narrow Group 79 Other Easter Asian Languages in the second edition.

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

Following extensive consultation as part of the review process the structure of this broad group was changed substantially in the second edition. The basis of the restructuring is outlined above (see Australian Indigenous languages).

The first edition structure at the broad group level was:

81	Northern Aboriginal
82	Central Aboriginal
83	Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal
84	Torres Strait Island
85	West Coast Aboriginal
86	Eastern Aboriginal
87	Australian Creoles

The structure in the second edition is:

81	Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages
82	Yolngu Matha
83	Cape York Peninsula Languages
84	Torres Strait Island Languages
85	Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages
86	Arandic
87	Western Desert Language
88	Kimberley Area Languages
89	Other Australian Indigenous Languages

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 81 Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages comprises a group of languages that were classified as Northern Aboriginal in the first edition. These languages are spoken in a geographically contiguous area stretching from the Barkly Tableland in the south to the Timor Islands in the north and from the Victoria River in the west to Groote Eylandt. Languages spoken in the northeastern corner of Arnhem Land are excluded from this group, they are classified in Narrow Group 82, Yolngu Matha. The group also includes a number of geographically contiguous languages spoken on the Barkly Tableland. The narrow group separately identifies a number of languages which were included in the nec category of Northern Aboriginal in the first edition.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 82, Yolngu Matha comprises linguistically similar languages located in the northeastern corner of Arnhem Land. These languages are linguistically different to the other languages of Arnhem land and were classified to Northern Aboriginal in the first edition of the classification. For the second edition an extra level with a three-digit code has been added to this narrow group to

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES *continued*

cover the dialects of Yolngu Matha. These dialects are well known by their own names and their speakers typically identify with the dialect rather than the language. The dialects are identified at the "language" level, with groups of dialects identified at the three-digit extra level. Grammatical descriptions and dictionaries have been published and language courses have been developed for a number of the dialects. This approach allows the ASCL to be used for administrative data purposes in the Northern Territory.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 83 Cape York Peninsula Languages is similar to the first edition Narrow Group Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal. However, a number of languages included in the nec category in the first edition of the classification have been separately identified in the second edition.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 84 Torres Strait Island Languages is the same as the first edition Narrow Group Torres Strait Island except for the addition of the language category Torres Strait Creole. Torres Strait Creole was classified to Narrow Group 87 Australian Creoles in the first edition. The other language included in the Narrow Group Australian Creoles in the first edition, Kriol, has been included in Narrow Group 89 Other Australian Indigenous Languages in the second edition of the classification.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 85 Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages comprises linguistically similar, geographically proximate languages which were mainly classified to Narrow Group 82 Central Aboriginal in the first edition. A number of languages not separately identified in the first edition have also been identified in this group.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 86 Arandic is a group of linguistically related languages located in central Australia centring on the Alice springs area. These languages were classified to Narrow Group 82 Central Aboriginal in the first edition.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 87 Western Desert Language consists of language categories which were classified as Central Aboriginal in the first edition. A few languages classified to the nec category of the Narrow Group Northern Aboriginal in the first edition have also been included in this group.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 88 Kimberley Area Languages comprises those languages spoken in the north of Western Australia from Broome to the Northern Territory Border. These languages were mainly classified as Central Aboriginal in the first edition of ASCL. A small number of languages included in the nec category of Northern Aboriginal in the first edition have been included in this group in the second edition of the classification.

In the second edition of the ASCL, Narrow Group 89 Other Australian Indigenous Languages includes all Australian Indigenous Languages not included in any of the other narrow groups. It consists of the two separately identified languages from the first edition Narrow Group Eastern Aboriginal and a number of languages classified to Eastern Aboriginal nec in the first edition. This narrow group also includes languages classified to Narrow Group 85 West Coast Aboriginal, Narrow Group 81 Northern Aboriginal, and Narrow Group 82 Central Aboriginal in the first edition.

Detail of Changes
continued

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES *continued*

The second edition structure for Australian Indigenous Languages consists of 170 language categories (including nec categories). This compares with 55 categories in the first edition structure; an increase of 115.

9 OTHER LANGUAGES

The title of the first edition Narrow Group 92 African Languages (Excluding North Africa) has been changed to 92 African Languages in the second edition. All African Languages are now included in this narrow group including some (Amharic, Harari and Tigrinya) classified to Narrow Group 42, Middle Eastern and North African Languages, in the first edition.

Asante was separately identified and Fante included in the nec category in the first edition. These dialects of Akan are coded to that language category in the second edition. A number of languages included in the nec category in the first edition have been separately identified in the second edition. This was done on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

The title of the first edition Narrow Group 93 Oceanic Austronesian Languages has been changed to Pacific Austronesian Languages in the second edition. Some of the languages included in this group are spoken in the Philippines which is not generally regarded as part of Oceania. A number of languages previously included in the nec category have been separately identified in the second edition on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

In the Narrow Group 94 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, a number of languages have been moved from the nec category in the first edition to separate identification in the second edition on the basis of the number of speakers in Australia as reported in the 2001 Census.

The title of the first edition Narrow Group 95 Papuan Languages has been changed to 95 Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages in the second edition. This title change is necessary to more accurately describe the content of the group. Papuan languages are spoken in Papua New Guinea, West Papua, Timor, Eastern Indonesia and the Solomon Islands. The Papuan languages of East Timor and Indonesia are classified to Narrow Group 69 Other Southeast Asian Languages with the category Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages intended to classify the Papuan languages of Papua New Guinea only.

CODE SCHEME

One, two and four-digit codes are assigned to the first, second and third-level units of the classification respectively. The first digit identifies the broad group in which each Language or narrow group of languages is contained. The first two digits taken together identify the narrow group in which each Language is contained. The four-digit codes represent each of the 364 Language or third-level units.

For one narrow group of Australian Indigenous Languages (Narrow Group 82 Yolngu Matha) an extra level has been added between the narrow group and language levels of the classification in the second edition. These "extra level" categories are meaningful and useful groups of base level units. Taken together the "extra level" categories form the narrow group. Nine "extra level" categories have been included for the narrow group.

CODE SCHEME *continued*

The extra level is identified by a three-digit code the first two digits of which identify the narrow group.

To limit disruption to time series data and to create as little confusion as possible, languages separately identified in the first edition have mainly retained the same code in the second edition. Languages identified for the first time in the second edition have been allocated previously unused codes. The introduction of a further classification level for Yolngu Matha languages has meant that it was not possible to develop a code structure without reusing the codes 8211, 8212, 8213, 8221 and 8222. This is not expected to cause confusion and should have only minimal impact on time series data. One effect of the decision to keep language codes constant over time is that the alphabetical order of languages within narrow groups has been disrupted in some instances.

The ASCL code scheme is devised so that any future changes to the classification structure are easily accommodated. However, in order that the classification remain a standard, users should not make changes to the structure. Users should contact the ABS and identify any apparent problems they encounter in the course of implementation, data collection, or data analysis. The ABS will revise the classification, as necessary, and inform all users, so that the standard is retained.

Reserved Codes for
Residual Categories

For each narrow group, a four-digit code, consisting of the two digits of the narrow group code, followed by the digits 99, is reserved as a residual category. These categories are described as 'not elsewhere classified' (nec) categories. All languages which are not separately identified in the classification are notionally included in the residual nec category of the narrow group to which they relate. The classification currently has 41 residual categories at the base or language level.

For each broad group, codes are also reserved for residual categories at the narrow group level. These codes consist of the broad group code followed by 9. These categories are termed 'Other' and consist of separately identified languages which do not fit into any of the narrow groups contained within the broad group, on the basis of the classification criteria. The classification contains seven such residual categories.

It should be noted that residual categories are part of the ASCL structure and should not be created or used merely to 'dump' responses containing insufficient information to code to a separately identified category of the classification (see: Supplementary codes, and Coding guidelines).

Supplementary Codes

Supplementary codes are used to process inadequately described responses in statistical collections. The codes are of three types:
- Four-digit codes ending with one, two or three zeros
- Four-digit codes commencing with three zeros (operational codes)
- Four-digit codes commencing with three zeros (special supplementary codes)

Codes ending in zero are described as 'not further defined' (nfd) codes and are used to code responses to a question about language which cannot be coded to the language level of the classification but which can be coded to a higher level of the classification structure.

For example, responses which cannot be identified as relating directly to a particular language category, but which are known to be within the range of languages relating to a particular narrow group, are coded to that narrow group. Such responses are allocated an nfd code consisting of the two-digit code of the narrow group followed by 00. For instance, the response 'Chinese' does not contain sufficient information to be coded directly to any particular language category, but it can be coded to Narrow Group 71 Chinese, which encompasses all Chinese languages. It is thus allocated the code 7100 Chinese, nfd.

Similarly, responses which do not contain sufficient information to be related directly to a particular language category, or to a narrow group, but which are known to be within the range of languages relating to a particular broad group, are coded to that broad group. Such responses are allocated an nfd code consisting of the one-digit code of the broad group followed by 000. For instance, the response 'Indian' does not contain sufficient information to be related directly to a language category or to a narrow group, but it can be coded to Broad Group 5 Southern Asian Languages, which encompasses all languages spoken in India, as well as a number of other languages. It is therefore allocated the code 5000 Southern Asian Languages, nfd. Thus, language responses which are only codable at the broad or narrow group levels of the classification can be processed within a collection coded at the four-digit level.

In the second edition, an extra 3-digit classification level has been added for one narrow group of Australian Indigenous languages (Yolngu Matha). Language responses Which do not relate directly to a particular language category, but which relate to one of the 3-digit language groups are coded to that group. For instance, the response 'Dhuwal' cannot be coded directly to a language category, but it can be coded to the 3-digit group 823 Dhuwal. It is therefore allocated the code 8230 Dhuwal, nfd.

Four-digit codes commencing with 000 are supplementary codes included for operational purposes to facilitate the coding of responses such as inadequately described languages, etc., which present particular problems in that they contain insufficient information to be allocated a language, narrow group or broad group code. The first edition of the ASCL included three such codes:

    0000   Inadequately Described

    0001   Non Verbal, so described

    0002   Not Stated

These codes remain valid for the second edition. However, the second edition also includes a number of new special supplementary codes that have been created to preserve data relating to meaningful responses that would otherwise be lost (that is, they would be aggregated with other incoherent or inadequately described responses). The new codes are:

    0003   Swiss, so described

    0004   Cypriot, so described

    0005   Creole, not further defined

    0006   French Creole, not further defined

    0007   Spanish Creole, not further defined

    0008   Portuguese Creole, not further defined

    0009   Pidgin, not further defined

Supplementary Codes
continued

It should be noted that supplementary codes are not part of the classification structure. They exist for operational reasons only, and no data would be coded to them if sufficiently detailed responses were obtained in all instances. (See Appendix 1 for a full list of Supplementary codes.)

Coding Index

Responses provided in statistical and administrative collections do not always comprise the words used as the official names of the classification categories. A coding index is therefore necessary to act as a link between responses and the classification, enabling responses to be coded accurately and quickly to the appropriate category of the classification.

The Coding Index has been developed to assist in the implementation and use of the classification and should be used when coding responses to questions relating to First Language Spoken, Language Spoken at Home, Language of Greatest Competency, etc. The Coding Index has been devised by reference to existing literature in the field; consultation with language experts, government and private organisations with language knowledge and expertise, and ethnic and community groups; and by analysis of existing ABS data. It thus includes responses actually obtained in ABS statistical collections. It contains a comprehensive list of the most probable responses to questions relating to language and their correct classification codes. (See Appendixes 3 and 4 for the Coding Index sorted in alphabetical and numerical code order respectively)

The base-level units of the classification are languages as described above (see Definition of language). As well as the actual language, many of the Language categories also cover dialects and regional varieties of that language not separately identified in the classification. In addition to its coding function, the numerical index can therefore be used to clarify the nature, extent and varietal content of each Language category. For example, Occitan appears in the index with the same classification code as the Language category French. The name of each Language category and group is shown in bold text in the Indexes. Supplementary categories are shown in italics in the indexes.

Coding Guidelines

When coding responses in statistical or administrative collections, the following rules should be applied:

- Responses which match exactly with an entry in the coding index are assigned the code allocated to that index entry.
- Responses which relate directly to a language category are coded to that Language category. Such instances include responses which are an exact match with the language category title except in terms of alternative spelling, the use of abbreviations, or the use of foreign or idiosyncratic words, etc., and responses which match the title in terms of the fundamental or basic words of the title and differ only in terms of qualifying or extraneous words.
- Responses which relate directly to a language category because they describe a variety, dialect or geographic variation of the language are coded directly to that language category.
- Responses which cannot be identified as relating to a separately identified language in the classification are assigned a residual category code, or a supplementary code as described above (see Reserved Codes for Residual Categories, and Supplementary Codes).

Coding Guidelines
continued

A response should only be coded to a residual category if it is clear that it belongs in that category. To make this decision the language the response relates to must be identified. The narrow group the language should be classified to is then determined. This can be done by use of the Classification guidelines. Responses which are not precise enough to be coded to any category should be assigned the appropriate supplementary code.

EDITING SPECIFICATIONS

Because some language responses are assigned nfd or nec codes rather than the codes of particular language categories, it is important that in validating input codes at editing stage, manipulating data, and deriving output items, the full range of valid codes is included in all specifications. The full range of valid codes includes all the codes in the classification structure and all supplementary codes.

STORAGE AND
PRESENTATION OF DATA

Regardless of the level of aggregation envisaged for the dissemination of statistics, data should be captured, classified and stored at the base level of the classification wherever possible. Collecting and storing data at the most detailed level of the classification allows the greatest flexibility for the output of statistics, enables more detailed and complex analysis, facilitates comparisons with previous data using different classifications, and preserves information that provides maximum flexibility for future use of the data.

However, the constraints affecting each statistical collection or other application, such as problems with confidentiality or standard errors, may not permit the collection or output of data at the lower levels of the classification. Nevertheless, the use of a standard classification will enhance data comparability even though it may not always be possible to disseminate data at the most detailed level.

The hierarchical structure of the classification allows users the flexibility to output statistics at the level of the classification which best suits their particular purposes. Data can be presented at the broad group level, narrow group level, or the language level. If necessary, significant languages within a narrow group can be presented separately with the remaining languages of the narrow group aggregated. The same principle can be used to highlight significant narrow groups within a broad group.

CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

2 SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

3 EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

4 SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES

5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

7 EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

9 OTHER LANGUAGES

BROAD GROUPS AND
NARROW GROUPS

1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

11	Celtic
12	English
13	German and Related Languages
14	Dutch and Related Languages
15	Scandinavian
16	Finnish and Related Languages

2 SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

21	French
22	Greek
23	Iberian Romance
24	Italian
25	Maltese
29	Other Southern European Languages

3 EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

31	Baltic
33	Hungarian
34	East Slavic
35	South Slavic
36	West Slavic
39	Other Eastern European Languages

4 SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES

41	Iranic
42	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages
43	Turkic
49	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages

5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

51	Dravidian
52	Indo-Aryan
59	Other Southern Asian Languages

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

61	Burmese and Related Languages
62	Hmong-Mien
63	Mon-Khmer
64	Tai
65	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages
69	Other Southeast Asian Languages

7 EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

71	Chinese
72	Japanese
73	Korean
79	Other Eastern Asian Languages

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

81   Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages

82   Yolngu Matha

83   Cape York Peninsula Languages

84   Torres Strait Island Languages

85   Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages

86   Arandic

87   Western Desert Language

88   Kimberley Area Languages

89   Other Australian Indigenous Languages

9 OTHER LANGUAGES

91   American Languages

92   African Languages

93   Pacific Austronesian Languages

94   Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles

95   Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages

96   Invented Languages

97   Sign Languages

1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

11   Celtic

1101   Gaelic (Scotland)

1102   Irish

1103   Welsh

1199   Celtic, nec

12   English

1201   English

13   German and Related Languages

1301   German

1302   Letzeburgish

1303   Yiddish

14   Dutch and Related Languages

1401   Dutch

1402   Frisian

1403   Afrikaans

15   Scandinavian

1501   Danish

1502   Icelandic

1503   Norwegian

1504   Swedish

1599   Scandinavian, nec

16   Finnish and Related Languages

1601   Estonian

1602   Finnish

1699   Finnish and Related Languages, nec

2 SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

21   French

2101   French

22   Greek

2201   Greek

23   Iberian Romance

2301   Catalan

2302   Portuguese

2303   Spanish

2399   Iberian Romance, nec

24   Italian

2401   Italian

25   Maltese

2501   Maltese

29   Other Southern European Languages

2901   Basque

2902   Latin

2999   Other Southern European Languages, nec

3 EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

31 Baltic

3101   Latvian

3102   Lithuanian

33 Hungarian

3301   Hungarian

34 East Slavic

3401   Belorussian

3402   Russian

3403   Ukrainian

35 South Slavic

3501   Bosnian

3502   Bulgarian

3503   Croatian

3504   Macedonian

3505   Serbian

3506   Slovene

3507   Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described

36 West Slavic

3601   Czech

3602   Polish

3603   Slovak

39 Other Eastern European Languages

3901   Albanian

3903   Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)

3904   Romanian

3905   Romany

3999   Other Eastern European Languages, nec

4 SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES

41   Iranic

4101   Kurdish

4102   Pashto

4104   Balochi

4105   Dari

4106   Persian (excluding Dari)

4199   Iranic, nec

42   Middle Eastern Semitic Languages

4202   Arabic

4203   Assyrian

4204   Hebrew

4299   Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nec

43   Turkic

4301   Turkish

4302   Azeri

4303   Tatar

4304   Turkmen

4305   Uygur

4306   Uzbek

4399   Turkic, nec

49   Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages

4901   Armenian

4902   Georgian

4999   Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nec

5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

51   Dravidian

5101   Kannada

5102   Malayalam

5103   Tamil

5104   Telugu

5105   Tulu

5199   Dravidian, nec

52   Indo-Aryan

5201   Bengali

5202   Gujarati

5203   Hindi

5204   Konkani

5205   Marathi

5206   Nepali

5207   Punjabi

5208   Sindhi

5211   Sinhalese

5212   Urdu

5213   Assamese

5214   Dhivehi

5215   Kashmiri

5216   Oriya

5299   Indo-Aryan, nec

59   Other Southern Asian Languages

5999   Other Southern Asian Languages

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

61 Burmese and Related Languages

6101 Burmese

6102 Haka

6103 Karen

6199 Burmese and Related Languages, nec

62 Hmong-Mien

6201 Hmong

6299 Hmong-Mien, nec

63 Mon-Khmer

6301 Khmer

6302 Vietnamese

6303 Mon

6399 Mon-Khmer, nec

64 Tai

6401 Lao

6402 Thai

6499 Tai, nec

65 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages

6501 Bisaya

6502 Cebuano

6503 IIokano

6504 Indonesian

6505 Malay

6507 Tetum

6508 Timorese

6511 Tagalog

6512 Filipino

6513 Acehnese

6514 Balinese

6515 Bikol

6516 Iban

6517 Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)

6518 Javanese

6521 Pampangan

6599 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec

69 Other Southeast Asian Languages

6999 Other Southeast Asian Languages

BROAD GROUPS, NARROW
GROUPS AND LANGUAGES
continued

7 EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

71   Chinese

7101   Cantonese

7102   Hakka

7103   Hokkien

7104   Mandarin

7105   Teochew

7106   Wu

7199   Chinese, nec

72   Japanese

7201   Japanese

73   Korean

7301   Korean

79   Other Eastern Asian Languages

7901   Tibetan

7902   Mongolian

7999   Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

81   Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages

8101	Anindilyakwa
8102	Burarra
8108	Kunwinjku
8111	Maung
8113	Ngan'gikurunggurr
8114	Nunggubuyu
8115	Rembarrnga
8117	Tiwi
8121	Alawa
8122	Dalabon
8123	Gudanji
8124	Gundjeihmi
8125	Gun-nartpa
8126	Gurr-goni
8127	Iwaidja
8128	Jaminjung
8131	Jawoyn
8132	Jingulu
8133	Kunbarlang
8134	Kune
8135	Kuninjku
8136	Larrakiya
8137	Malak Malak
8138	Mangarrayi
8141	Maringarr
8142	Marra
8143	Marrithiyel
8144	Matngala
8145	Mayali
8146	Murrinh Patha
8147	Na-kara
8148	Ndjébbana (Gunavidji)
8151	Ngalakgan
8152	Ngaliwurru
8153	Nungali
8154	Wambaya
8155	Wardaman
8199	Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nec

82   Yolngu Matha

821   Dhangu

8211   Galpu

8212   Golumala

8213   Wangurri

8219   Dhangu, nec

822   Dhay'yi

8221   Dhalwangu

8222   Djarrwark

8229   Dhay'yi, nec

823   Dhuwal

8231   Djambarrpuyngu

8232   Djapu

8233   Daatiwuy

8234   Marrangu

8235   Liyagalawumirr

8239   Dhuwal, nec

824   Dhuwala

8241   Dhuwaya

8242   Gumatj

8243   Gupapuyngu

8244   Guyamirrilili

8245   Madarrpa

8246   Manggalili

8247   Wubulkarra

8249   Dhuwala, nec

825   Djinang

8251   Wurlaki

8259   Djinang, nec

826   Djinba

8261   Ganalbingu

8269   Djinba, nec

827   Yakuy

8271   Ritharrngu

8279   Yakuy, nec

828   Nhangu

8281   Nhangu

829   Other Yolngu Matha

8299   Other Yolngu Matha

BROAD GROUPS, NARROW
GROUPS AND LANGUAGES
continued

83   Cape York Peninsula Languages

8301   Kuku Yalanji

8302   Guugu Yimidhirr

8303   Kuuku-Ya'u

8304   Wik Mungkan

8305   Djabugay

8306   Dyirbal

8307   Girramay

8308   Koko-Bera

8311   Kuuk Thayorre

8312   Lamalama

8313   Yidiny

8314   Wik Ngathan

8399   Cape York Peninsula Languages, nec

84   Torres Strait Island Languages

8401   Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya

8402   Meriam Mir

8403   Torres Strait Creole

85   Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages

8504   Bilinarra

8505   Gurindji

8506   Gurindji Kriol

8507   Jaru

8508   Light Warlpiri

8511   Malngin

8512   Mudburra

8513   Ngandi

8514   Ngardi

8515   Ngarinyman

8516   Walmajarri

8517   Wanyjirra

8518   Warlmanpa

8521   Warlpiri

8522   Warumungu

8599   Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nec

86   Arandic

8603	Alyawarr
8604	Anmatyerr
8605	Arrernte
8606	Kaytetye
8699	Arandic, nec

87   Western Desert Language

8703	Antikarinya
8704	Kartujarra
8705	Kukatha
8706	Kukatja
8707	Luritja
8708	Manyjilyjarra
8711	Martu Wangka
8712	Ngaanyatjarra
8713	Pintupi
8714	Pitjantjatjara
8715	Wangkajunga
8716	Wangkatha
8717	Warnman
8718	Yankunytjatjara
8721	Yulparija
8799	Western Desert Language, nec

88   Kimberley Area Languages

8801	Bardi
8802	Bunuba
8803	Gooniyandi
8804	Miriwoong
8805	Ngarinyin
8806	Nyikina
8807	Worla
8808	Worrorra
8811	Wunambal
8812	Yawuru
8899	Kimberley Area Languages, nec

89   Other Australian Indigenous Languages

8901	Adnymathanha
8902	Arabana
8903	Bandjalang
8904	Banyjima
8905	Batjala
8906	Bidjara
8907	Dhanggatti
8908	Diyari
8911	Gamilaraay
8912	Garrwa
8913	Garuwali
8914	Githabul
8915	Gumbaynggir
8916	Kanai
8917	Karajarri
8918	Kariyarra
8921	Kaurna
8922	Kayardild
8923	Kija
8924	Kriol
8925	Lardil
8926	Mangala
8927	Muruwari
8928	Narungga
8931	Ngarluma
8932	Ngarrindjeri
8933	Nyamal
8934	Nyangumarta
8935	Nyungar
8936	Paakantyi
8937	Palyku/Nyiyaparli
8938	Wajarri
8941	Wiradjuri
8942	Yanyuwa
8943	Yindjibarndi
8944	Yinhawangka
8945	Yorta Yorta
8998	Aboriginal English, so described
8999	Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nec

9 OTHER LANGUAGES

91   American Languages

9101   American Languages

92   African Languages

9201   Acholi

9203   Akan

9205   Mauritian Creole

9206   Oromo

9207   Shona

9208   Somali

9211   Swahili

9212   Yoruba

9213   Zulu

9214   Amharic

9215   Bemba

9216   Dinka

9217   Ewe

9218   Ga

9221   Harari

9222   Hausa

9223   Igbo

9224   Kikuyu

9225   Krio

9226   Luganda

9227   Luo

9228   Ndebele

9231   Nuer

9232   Nyanja (Chichewa)

9233   Shilluk

9234   Tigré

9235   Tigrinya

9236   Tswana

9237   Xhosa

9238   Seychelles Creole

9299   African Languages, nec

93   Pacific Austronesian Languages

9301   Fijian

9302   Gilbertese

9303   Maori (Cook Island)

9304   Maori (New Zealand)

9305   Motu

9306   Nauruan

9307   Niue

9308   Samoan

9311   Tongan

9312   Rotuman

9313   Tokelauan

9314   Tuvaluan

9315   Yapese

9399   Pacific Austronesian Languages, nec

94   Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles

9401   Tok Pisin

9402   Bislama

9403   Hawaiian English

9404   Pitcairnese

9405   Solomon Islands Pijin

9499   Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec

95   Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages

9502   Kiwai

9599   Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nec

96   Invented Languages

9601   Invented Languages

97   Sign Languages

9701   Auslan

9702   Makaton

9799   Sign Languages, nec

Supplementary codes are used to process inadequately described responses in statistical collections. The supplementary codes, listed below, are of three types:

- four-digit codes commencing with three zeros used to code responses which cannot be allocated to a category at any level of the classification because they contain inadequate information (operational codes).
- The second edition of the ASCL contains a number of special supplementary codes that have been created to preserve data relating to meaningful responses (such as 'Swiss') that would otherwise be lost (that is, it would be aggregated with other incoherent or inadequately described responses).
- four-digit 'not further defined' codes ending with one, two or three zeros used to code responses which cannot be coded to the detailed level of the classification but can be coded to a higher level of the classification structure (nfd codes).

Supplementary codes are not part of the classification structure. A fuller explanation of supplementary codes and their application is provided in the Code Scheme: Supplementary codes section of the Introduction.

List of Supplementary Codes

0000	Inadequately Described
0001	Non Verbal, so described
0002	Not Stated
0003	Swiss, so described
0004	Cypriot, so described
0005	Creole, nfd
0006	French Creole, nfd
0007	Spanish Creole, nfd
0008	Portuguese Creole, nfd
0009	Pidgin, nfd
1000	Northern European Languages, nfd
1100	Celtic, nfd
1300	German and Related Languages, nfd
1400	Dutch and Related Languages, nfd
1500	Scandinavian, nfd
1600	Finnish and Related Languages, nfd
2000	Southern European Languages, nfd
2300	Iberian Romance, nfd
2900	Other Southern European Languages, nfd
3000	Eastern European Languages, nfd
3100	Baltic, nfd
3400	East Slavic, nfd
3500	South Slavic, nfd
3600	West Slavic, nfd
3900	Other Eastern European Languages, nfd
4000	Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd
4100	Iranic, nfd
4200	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nfd
4300	Turkic, nfd
4900	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd

5000	Southern Asian Languages, nfd
5100	Dravidian, nfd
5200	Indo-Aryan, nfd
6000	Southeast Asian Languages, nfd
6100	Burmese and Related Languages, nfd
6200	Hmong-Mien, nfd
6300	Mon-Khmer, nfd
6400	Tai, nfd
6500	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd
7000	Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
7100	Chinese, nfd
7900	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
8000	Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
8100	Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nfd
8200	Yongu Matha, nfd
8210	Dhangu, nfd
8220	Dhay'yi, nfd
8230	Dhuwal, nfd
8240	Dhuwala, nfd
8250	Djinang, nfd
8260	Djinba, nfd
8270	Yakuy, nfd
8300	Cape York Peninsula Languages, nfd
8400	Torres Strait Island Languages, nfd
8500	Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nfd
8600	Arandic, nfd
8700	Western Desert Language, nfd
8800	Kimberley Area Languages, nfd
8900	Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd
9000	Other Languages, nfd
9200	African Languages, nfd
9300	Pacific Austronesian Languages, nfd
9400	Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nfd
9500	Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nfd
9700	Sign Languages, nfd

In the interests of data comparability, the ABS urges users and providers of language data to collect, classify and disseminate data using the second edition of the ASCL from the time of its implementation. However, it is acknowledged that there will be circumstances where users need to convert data from the second edition to the old first edition ASCL basis. To facilitate this process, a correspondence table between the classification structures of the second and first editions is provided. The correspondence table is reasonably straightforward because, in most cases, the base-level units of the two editions of the classification (languages) retain a one-to-one relationship. The correspondence table itemises the code linkages between the languages, details the links between the broad groups and the narrow groups, and indicates the movement of particular languages between groups in the two structures.

Generally, the codes in both editions relate to the same entity. The languages names and language group names that apply to the first edition codes can be found at *Appendix 5: ASCL First Edition Classification Structure*. In some instances, there is not a direct relationship between the languages or language groupings of the structures of the two editions. Partial linkages at both the language and language group level are indicated by including the word 'part' after the name of the language or language group concerned.

Second Edition		*First Edition*
1	**NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**	**1**
		32
		9202
11	**Celtic**	**11**
1101	Gaelic (Scotland)	1101
1102	Irish	1102
1103	Welsh	1103
1199	Celtic, nec	1199
12	**English**	**12**
1201	English	1201
13	**German and Related Languages**	**13**
1301	German	1301
1302	Letzeburgish	1302
1303	Yiddish	1303
14	**Dutch and Related Languages**	**14**
		92 (part)
1401	Dutch	1401
1402	Frisian	1402
1403	Afrikaans	9202
15	**Scandinavian**	**15**
1501	Danish	1501
1502	Icelandic	1502
1503	Norwegian	1503
1504	Swedish	1504
1599	Scandinavian, nec	1599
16	**Finnish and Related Languages**	**32**
1601	Estonian	3201
1602	Finnish	3202
1699	Finnish and Related Languages, nec	3299
2	**SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**	**2**
21	**French**	**21**
2101	French	2101
22	**Greek**	**22**
2201	Greek	2201
23	**Iberian Romance**	**23**
2301	Catalan	2301
2302	Portuguese	2302
2303	Spanish	2303
2399	Iberian Romance, nec	2399
24	**Italian**	**24**
2401	Italian	2401
25	**Maltese**	**25**
2501	Maltese	2501
29	**Other Southern European Languages**	**29**
2901	Basque	2901
2902	Latin	2902
2999	Other Southern European Languages, nec	2999

Second Edition		*First Edition*
3	**EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**	**3 (excluding 32, 39 (part))**
31	**Baltic**	**31**
3101	Latvian	3101
3102	Lithuanian	3102
33	**Hungarian**	**33**
3301	Hungarian	3301
34	**East Slavic**	**34**
3401	Belorussian	3401
3402	Russian	3402
3403	Ukrainian	3403
35	**South Slavic**	**35**
3501	Bosnian	3501
3502	Bulgarian	3502
3503	Croatian	3503
3504	Macedonian	3504
3505	Serbian	3505
3506	Slovene	3506
3507	Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described	3500
36	**West Slavic**	**36**
3601	Czech	3601
3602	Polish	3602
3603	Slovak	3603
39	**Other Eastern European Languages**	**39 (excluding 3902, 3999 (part))**
3901	Albanian	3901
3903	Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)	3903
3904	Romanian	3904
3905	Romany	3999 (part)
3999	Other Eastern European Languages, nec	3999 (part)

Second Edition		*First Edition*
4	**SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIAN LANGUAGES**	**4** **39 part (excluding 42 (part))**
41	**Iranic**	**41**
4101	Kurdish	4101
4102	Pashto	4102
4104	Balochi	4104
4105	Dari	4103 (part)
4106	Persian (excluding Dari)	4103 (part)
4199	Iranic, nec	4199
42	**Middle Eastern Semitic Languages**	**42 (excluding 4201, 4205 & 4299 (part))**
4202	Arabic	4202
4203	Assyrian	4203
4204	Hebrew	4204
4299	Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nec	4299 (part)
43	**Turkic**	**43 (excluding 4399 (part))**
4301	Turkish	4301
4302	Azeri	4399 (part)
4303	Tatar	4399 (part)
4304	Turkmen	4399 (part)
4305	Uygur	4399 (part)
4306	Uzbek	4399 (part)
4399	Turkic, nec	4399 (part)
49	**Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages**	**39 (part)**
4901	Armenian	3902
4902	Georgian	3999 (part)
4999	Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages,	3999 (part)

Second Edition		*First Edition*
5	**SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES**	**5**
51	**Dravidian**	**51**
5101	Kannada	5101
5102	Malayalam	5102
5103	Tamil	5103
5104	Telugu	5104
5105	Tulu	5199 (part)
5199	Dravidian, nec	5199 (part)
52	**Indo-Aryan**	**52**
5201	Bengali	5201
5202	Gujarati	5202
5203	Hindi	5203
5204	Konkani	5204
5205	Marathi	5205
5206	Nepali	5206
5207	Punjabi	5207
5208	Sindhi	5208
5211	Sinhalese	5211
5212	Urdu	5212
5213	Assamese	5299 (part)
5214	Dhivehi	5299 (part)
5215	Kashmiri	5299 (part)
5216	Oriya	5299 (part)
5299	Indo-Aryan, nec	5299 (part)
59	**Other Southern Asian Languages**	**59**
5999	Other Southern Asian Languages	5999

Second Edition		*First Edition*
6	**SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES**	**6**
61	**Burmese and Related Languages**	**61**
6101	Burmese	6101
6102	Haka	6199 (part)
6103	Karen	6199 (part)
6199	Burmese and Related Languages, nec	6199 (part)
62	**Hmong-Mien**	**62**
6201	Hmong	6201
6299	Hmong-Mien, nec	6299
63	**Mon-Khmer**	**63**
6301	Khmer	6301
6302	Vietnamese	6302
6303	Mon	6399 (part)
6399	Mon-Khmer, nec	6399 (part)
64	**Tai**	**64**
6401	Lao	6401
6402	Thai	6402
6499	Tai, nec	6499
65	**Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages**	**65**
6501	Bisaya	6501
6502	Cebuano	6502
6503	Ilokano	6503
6504	Indonesian	6504
6505	Malay	6505
6507	Tetum	6507
6508	Timorese	6508
6511	Tagalog	6506 (part)
6512	Filipino	6506 (part)
6513	Acehnese	6599 (part)
6514	Balinese	6599 (part)
6515	Bikol	6599 (part)
6516	Iban	6599 (part)
6517	Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)	6599 (part)
6518	Javanese	6599 (part)
6521	Pampangan	6599 (part)
6599	Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec	6599 (part)
69	**Other Southeast Asian Languages**	**69**
6999	Other Southeast Asian Languages	6999

Second Edition		*First Edition*
7	**EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES**	**7**
		43 (part)
71	**Chinese**	**71**
7101	Cantonese	7101
7102	Hakka	7102
7103	Hokkien	7103
7104	Mandarin	7104
7105	Teochew	7105
7106	Wu	7106
7199	Chinese, nec	7199
72	**Japanese**	**72**
7201	Japanese	7201
73	**Korean**	**73**
7301	Korean	7301
79	**Other Eastern Asian Languages**	**79**
		43 (part)
7901	Tibetan	7999 (part)
7902	Mongolian	4399 (part)
7999	Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec	7999 (part)

Second Edition		*First Edition*
8	**AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES**	**8**
81	**Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages**	**81 (part)**
		8000 (part)
8101	Anindilyakwa	8101
8102	Burarra	8102
8108	Kunwinjku	8108 (part)
8111	Maung	8111
8113	Ngan'gikurunggurr	8113
8114	Nunggubuyu	8114
8115	Rembarrnga	8115
8117	Tiwi	8117
8121	Alawa	8199 (part)
8122	Dalabon	8199 (part)
8123	Gudanji	8199 (part)
8124	Gundjeihmi	8108 (part)
8125	Gun-nartpa	8199 (part)
8126	Gurr-goni	8199 (part)
8127	Iwaidja	8199 (part)
8128	Jaminjung	8199 (part)
8131	Jawoyn	8199 (part)
8132	Jingulu	8199 (part)
8133	Kunbarlang	8199 (part)
8134	Kune	8000 (part)
8135	Kuninjku	8199 (part)
8136	Larrakiya	8199 (part)
8137	Malak Malak	8199 (part)
8138	Mangarrayi	8199 (part)
8141	Maringarr	8199 (part)
8142	Marra	8199 (part)
8143	Marrithiyel	8199 (part)
8144	Matngala	8199 (part)
8145	Mayali	8199 (part)
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8000 Abo

8000 Aboriggals

8000 Aboriginal

8998 Aboriginal Australian

8000 Aboriginal dialect

8000 Aboriginal east

8998 Aboriginal English, so described

8924 Aboriginal Kreol

8000 Aboriginal language

8000 Aboriginal lingo

8000 Aboriginal north

8000 Aboriginal west coast

8000 Aborigine

8000 Abriginal

8000 Abrignal

2101 Acadian

6513 Acehnese

4203 Acerian

6513 Achenese

6513 Achinese

9201 Acholi

8901 Adnamatana

8901 Adnamathana

8901 Adnyamathana

8901 Adnyamathanha

8901 Adnymathana

8901 Adnymathanha

8901 Adnymathna

8901 Adynamathana

8901 Adynyamathanha

2201 Aegean

4000 Afghan

4000 Afghans

4000 Afghany

9200 African

9299 African Languages, nec

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1403 Africanse

1403 Afrikaans

1403 Afrikaner

1403 Afrikanss

7999 Ainu

8515 Airiman

9203 Akan

9203 Akani

6599 Aklanon

9201 Akoli

8121 Alawa

8603 Alaywarra

3901 Albaian

3901 Albania

3901 Albanian

3901 Albanien

4202	Algerian
8603	Aljawara
0000	All
8707	Aluridja
8603	Alyawara
8603	**Alyawarr**
8603	Alyawarr (Alyawarra)
8603	Alyawarra
8603	Alyawarre
8603	Alyawarri
8200	Alyere
8603	Alyuwara
8603	Alywarr
8604	Amajara
8604	Amanantjere
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8101	Andilyaugwa
9599	Angal
8101	Aninailyakwa
8101	Anindilakwa
8101	Anindiljaugwa
8101	Anindilyaga
8101	Anindilyagwa
8101	Anindilyakna
8101	Anindilyakua
8101	**Anindilyakwa**
8101	Anindilyakwa - Kriol
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8605	Arrent
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8605	Arrenta
8605	Arrente
8605	Arrente eastern
8605	Arrerente
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8605	Arrernte (Aranda)
8605	Arrinda
8605	Arrunta
8605	Arunda
8605	Arunta
9203	Asante
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9203	Ashanti
9203	Ashanti Twi
0000	Asian
9701	Asl
5213	**Assamese**

4203 Assyrian

4203 Assyrian Kildian

4203 Assyrian (including Aramaic)

9299 Ateso

9701 Aulan

9701 Auslan

9701 Auslan sign language

1201 Aussie

9401 Aussie Pidgeon

9401 Aussie Pidgin

9701 Aussie sign language

1201 Aust

9701 Aust sign

9701 Aust sign language

1201 Aust slang

9701 Austlan

8924 Australia Kriol

1201 Australian

8000 Australian Aboriginal

8000 Australian Aboriginal language not given

8000 Australian Creoles

9701 Australian deaf sign

8000 Australian Indigenous

8000 Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd

9701 Australian sign

9701 Australian sign language

1201 Australian slang

1301 Austrian

9300 Austronesian Oceanic

0001 Autistic

8999 Awabakal

8399 Ayan

4302 Azerbaijan

4302 Azerbaijani

4302 Azerbaijanian

4302 Azeri

8936 Baagandji

0001 Babble

0001 Baby

0001 Baby language

0001 Baby talk

8801 Bad

1201 Bad English

8801 Badi

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6500 Bahasa

6504 Bahasa Indonesia

6504 Bahasa Indonesian

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6505 Bahasa Malaysian

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5999 Balti

3100 Baltic

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4104 Baluchi

9299 Bambara

8903 Bandjalang

8904 Bandjima

5201 Bangalie

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5201 Banglali

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8102 Bara

8102 Barada

8102 Barara

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8801 Bard

8801 Barda

8801 Bardi

8102 Barea

6599 Basian

2901 Basque

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8905 Batjala

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1301 Bavaria

8102 Bawera

9402 Beach la Mar

4202 Bedouin

3401 Belarusian

0000 Belgian

3401 Belorus

3401 Belorussian

9215 Bemba

5201 Bengalee

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5201 Bengoli

8308 Berang

9299 Berber

6501 Besayan

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7901 Bhotia

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6301	Cambodian
0001	Can't speak
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7100	Chang Chow Fu
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7105	Chaochon
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7105	Chewchow
3601	Chez
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0000	Child
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2303	Chilian
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3503	Croaten
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3503 Croation
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1103 Cymraeg
1103 Cymric
0004 Cyprian
0004 Cypriot
0004 *Cypriot, so decribed*
0004 Cyprus
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4105 Darri
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8999 Dharuk
8220 Dhay'yi

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5214	**Dhivehi**
8230	Dhuwal
8240	Dhuwala
8249	**Dhuwala, nec**
8240	**Dhuwala, nfd**
8239	**Dhuwal, nec**
8230	**Dhuwal, nfd**
8241	**Dhuwaya**
0000	Dialect
8908	Dieri
9216	**Dinka**
5214	Divehi
8908	**Diyari**
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8250	**Djinang, nfd**
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8269	**Djinba, nec**
8260	**Djinba, nfd**
9599	Dobu
0001	Does not speak yet
0001	Doesnt talk
8999	Doonin
1101	Doric
0000	Double Dutch
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9299	Edo Ishan
9299	Efik
4202	Egyptian
4202	Egytion
2303	El Salvadorian
1201	England
1201	**English**
8231	English Djambarrpuyngou
8243	English Gupapuyngu
9401	English Pidgeon
9401	English Pidgin
9401	English Pigin
9799	English signed
9200	Eritrean
1102	Erse
9101	Eskimo
2303	Espagnol
2303	Espanish
2303	Espanol
9601	Esperanto
1601	**Estonian**
9200	Ethiopa
9200	Ethiopian
0000	European
2000	European south
9217	**Ewe**
1599	Faeroese

9299 Fang
9203 Fante
1599 Faroese
4106 Farsi
4106 Farsi Persian
9301 Fiji
9301 Fijian
5203 Fijian Indian
6512 Filipino
6511 Filipino Tagalog
1602 Fin
1602 Finland
1602 Finn
1600 Finnic
1602 Finnis
1602 Finnish
1699 Finnish and Related Languages, nec
1600 Finnish and Related Languages, nfd
1401 Flemish
1401 Flemish French
7103 Foo Chow
7103 Foochow
7103 Fookien
6599 Formosan
2101 Francais
2101 France
1301 Franco German
2101 French
2101 French Canadian
0006 French Creole
0006 *French Creole, nfd*
2101 French Swiss
1402 Friesian
1402 Frisian
2999 Friulian
7103 Fu Jian
7103 Fu Zhou dialect
7103 Fuchian
7103 Fuchien
7103 Fuchow
7103 Fukien
7103 Fukienese
9299 Fulani
3504 Fyr Macedonia
3504 Fyr of Macedonia
3504 Fyro Macedonia
9218 Ga
1102 Gaeilge
1101 Gaelic
1102 Gaelic Irish
1101 Gaelic Scotland
1101 Gaelic Scottish
1101 Gaelic (Scotland)

1101	Gaidhlig
8899	Gajirrawoong
1101	Galic
2399	Galician
9299	Galla
8211	**Galpu**
8133	Gambalang
8911	**Gamilaraay**
8261	**Ganalbingu**
9226	Ganda
8243	Gapapuyngu
8912	Garawa
8912	Garrawa
8912	**Garrwa**
8913	**Garuwali**
8199	Geimbio
4902	**Georgian**
1301	**German**
1300	**German and Related Languages, nfd**
1301	Germany
9200	Ghana
9200	Ghanaian
9200	Ghanian
0000	Gibberish
8914	Gidabal
8923	Gidj
8923	Gidja
9302	**Gilbertese**
8199	Gimba
8307	Giramai
8307	**Girramay**
8307	Girramy
8307	Girrimay
8914	**Githabul**
8706	Gogodja
8212	**Golumala**
8803	Goonian
8803	Goonien
8803	Goonihandi
8803	**Gooniyandi**
8803	Goonyah
8913	Goore
8126	Gorogone
8912	Grawa
3402	Great Russian
2201	**Greek**
2201	Greek Cypriot
9101	Greenlandic
8101	Groote Eylandt
9101	Guarani
2303	Guatamalan
8243	Gubabuyngu
8243	Gubapunuy

8123	**Gudanji**
8706	Gugaja
5202	Gugrati
8300	Gugu
8303	Gugu Jao
8399	Gugu Muminh
8301	Gugu Yalandji
8301	Gugu Yalanj
8301	Gugu Yalanji
8303	Gugu Yau
8302	Gugu Yimidir
8302	Gugu Yimidjir
8302	Guguyimithin
9299	Guinean
5202	**Gujarati**
5202	Gujrati
8242	Gumadji
8242	**Gumatj**
8242	Gumats
8915	**Gumbaynggir**
8125	**Gun-nartpa**
8803	Gunan
8148	Gunavidji
8148	Gunaviji
8108	Gunawingu
8124	Gundjajeimi
8124	**Gundjeihmi**
8134	Gunei
8126	Gungurugoni
8803	Gunian
8108	Gunwinggu
8108	Gunwingo
8108	Gunwingu
8108	Gunwinku
8243	Gupanuyngu
8243	Gupapungu
8243	**Gupapuyngu**
8243	Gupapuynju
8243	Gupapuynu
8243	Gupapuyungu
8243	Gupapuyuu
9299	Gurage
8999	Gurama
5202	Gurati
8505	**Gurindji**
8506	**Gurindji Kriol**
8505	Guringi
8505	Gurinji
5206	Gurkhali
9299	Gurma
8916	Gurnai
8126	**Gurr-goni**
8303	Guugu Yau

8302 Guugu Yimidhirr
8302 Guugu Yimithirr
8244 Guyamirrilili
9101 Guyanese
8148 Gwornabidji
3905 Gypsy
7102 Hacca
7102 Hacka
7103 Hainam
7103 Hainanese
9101 Haitian
6102 Haka
7102 Hakah
7102 Hakha
7102 Hakka
7102 Hakka Chinese
7102 Hakkah
7102 Hakkar
9399 Halia
3301 Hangery
9221 Harari
9221 Hararian
7102 Harka
7102 Harrka
9222 Hausa
9399 Hawaiian
9403 Hawaiian English
4204 Hebrew
4204 Herrew
6517 Hiligaynon
5203 Hindhi
5203 Hindi
5200 Hindi Punjabi
5203 Hindie
5203 Hindou
5203 Hinds
5203 Hindu
5203 Hindustani
5212 Hindustani Urdu
5203 Hindy
2300 Hispanic
6201 Hmong
6299 Hmong-Mien, nec
6200 Hmong-Mien, nfd
6201 Hmong Mien
7103 Hockian
7103 Hokien
7102 Hokka
7103 Hokkien
1401 Hollands
7101 Hong Kong
8199 Hongalla Hongalla
3503 Hrvatska

3503	Hrvatski
7102	Hukka
9599	Huli
7199	Hunan
7199	Hunanese
3301	Hungari
3301	**Hungarian**
3301	Hungary
6516	**Iban**
2300	Iberian Romance
2399	**Iberian Romance, nec**
2300	**Iberian Romance, nfd**
9223	Ibo
1502	**Icelandic**
8313	Idinji
1303	Idisch
9223	**Igbo**
9299	Ijaw
9302	Ikiribati
8403	Iland Creole
6503	Ilicano
8603	Illaura
6517	Illonggo
8603	Illura
6503	Ilocano
6503	**Ilokano**
6517	Ilongo
6517	**Ilongo (Hiligaynon)**
0000	*Inadequately Described*
8944	Inawonga
8000	Indegenous Australian
5000	Indian
9101	Indian American
5205	Indian Marathi
8943	Indibandi
5000	Indie
8000	Indigenous
8000	Indigenous language
8943	Indjibandi
8943	Indjibandje
6504	Indo
5299	**Indo-Aryan, nec**
5200	**Indo-Aryan, nfd**
5200	Indo Aryan
6504	Indonesia
6504	Indonesia Bahasa
6504	**Indonesian**
6504	Indonesian Bahasa
0001	Infant
8999	Ingada
8943	Ingibundy
8101	Ingura
4999	Ingush

8943	Injabadi
8943	Injabundi
8943	Injibandi
8943	Injibardi
8943	Injibarndi
8943	Injibund
8943	Injibundie
8943	Injie Bundie
8943	Injinbarndi
8944	Innawonga
9601	Interlingua
9601	**Invented Languages**
4106	Iran
4106	Iranian
4100	Iranic
4199	**Iranic, nec**
4100	**Iranic, nfd**
4202	Iraqi
1102	**Irish**
1102	Irish Gaelic
0000	Islamik
4204	Israeli
2999	Istrian
2401	**Italian**
2401	Italiano
2401	Italy
8127	Iwadja
8127	**Iwaidja**
8148	Jabanna
8199	Jabaru
9101	Jamaican
8128	**Jaminjung**
8718	Jankundjara
8303	Jao
7201	Jap
7201	Japan
7201	**Japanese**
6599	Jarai
8507	Jarroo
8507	Jarrou
8507	Jarru
8507	**Jaru**
8507	Jaru (Djaru)
8131	Jarwin
8131	Jarwon
6518	**Javanese**
8999	Jawara
8131	**Jawoyn**
0000	Jedi
8301	Jelanji
1201	Jersey Channel Island
1303	Jewish
0000	Jibberish

8943	Jindjaparndi
8132	Jingalu Mudbura
8132	Jingili
8132	Jingilli
8132	**Jingulu**
8306	Jirrabal
1303	Judaeo German
2399	Judaeo Spanish
3507	Jugoslav
3507	Jugoslavian
3507	Jugoslavina
8199	Jugul
8231	Jumbabuingo
8516	Juwaliny
8399	Kaanju
8507	Kabiri
6199	Kachin
6599	Kadazan
8606	Kadich
8922	Kaiadilt
8199	Kaiali
8606	Kaidich
8606	Kaidilt Bentinck
8606	Kaitish
8606	Kaititj
8606	Kaititja
9299	Kakwa
8401	Kala Kawa Ya
8401	Kala Kawaw Ya
8401	Kala Lagau Ya
8401	Kala Lagaw
8401	Kala Lagaw Kriol
8401	Kala Lagaw Ya
8401	Kalakuwiya
8401	Kalalaguya
9599	Kalami
8401	Kalaw Kawa Ya
8401	Kalaw Kawaw Ya
8401	**Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya**
8401	Kalaw Lagaw Ya
8401	Kalaw Lagaw Ya (Kalaw Kawa Ya)
8401	Kalawga
6599	Kalinga
8211	Kalpu
9599	Kamba
9211	Kamba Swahilli
6301	Kamer
8911	Kamilaroi
6301	Kampuchean
8916	**Kanai**
8811	Kanar
5101	Kanarese
8399	Kanju

6599 Kankanaey

5101 Kannada

9299 Kanuri

8303 Kao

6521 Kapampangan

8917 Karajarri

8917 Karatjarri

8912 Karawa

1699 Karelian

6103 Karen

6103 Karen Thai

8918 Kariarra

8912 Kariwa

8918 Kariyarra

8917 Karrajarri

8912 Karrawar

8912 Karrwa

8704 Kartujarra

8912 Karwa

5215 Kashmiri

9599 Kate

8606 Katiji

8606 Katitja

8606 Katschi

8704 Katutjara

8921 Kaurna

8922 Kayardild

8606 Kaydish

8606 Kaytej

8606 Kaytetye

4399 Kazakh

4399 Kazakstani

8924 Kearol

4203 Keldan

9200 Kenyan

6301 Khamer

6399 Khasi

6301 Khemer

6301 Khmar

6301 Khmer

6399 Khmu

9200 Khoisan

8923 Kidja

8923 Kija

9299 Kikamba

9299 Kikongo

9224 Kikuyu

4203 Kildian Assyrian

8899 Kimberley Area Languages, nec

8800 Kimberley Area Languages, nfd

9299 Kinyarwanda

9299 Kinyrwanda

4399 Kirgiz

9302	Kiribatese
9302	Kiribati
9299	Kisii
9211	Kiswahili
8923	Kitja
9502	**Kiwai**
1201	Kiwi
8401	Kky
0000	Klingon
6301	Kmer
6301	Kmhere
5199	Koda
5199	Kodava
6399	Koho
8705	Kokatha
5204	Kokni
8300	Koko
8308	**Koko-Bera**
8308	Koko Bera
8199	Kokori
5199	Kolami
8308	Konanin
8803	Konean
9299	Kongo
5204	**Konkani**
8705	Kookatha
8000	Koori
8505	Koorignie
7301	**Korean**
8505	Korindji
8505	Koringi
8912	Korrawa
8924	Kreol
9205	Kreole
9225	**Krio**
8924	**Kriol**
8924	Kriole
8924	Kroil
9299	Kru
8301	Ku Ku Yalangi
9599	Kuanua
8399	Kugu Muminh
8706	Kukadja
8706	Kukaja
8706	Kukata
8705	**Kukatha**
8706	**Kukatja**
8706	Kukatja (Gugaja)
9299	Kuku
8303	Kuku Ya'o
8303	Kuku Ya O
8301	Kuku Yalandji
8301	Kuku Yalangi

8301 Kuku Yalanji

8706 Kukutja

8301 Kukyaoanji

8242 Kumatj

5299 Kumauni

8199 Kumertuo

8803 Kunan

8108 Kunawinjku

8108 Kunawinku

8133 Kunbarlang

8134 Kune

8803 Kunian

8135 Kuninjku

8399 Kunjen

8108 Kunkingku

8108 Kunwing

8108 Kunwinggu

8108 Kunwinjku

4101 Kurdish

8505 Kurindi

8260 Kurka

5199 Kurukh

5200 Kutchi

8199 Kutji

8311 Kuuk Thayorre

8303 Kuuku-Ya'u

8303 Kuuku Yau

8108 Kuwinku

9399 Kwarae

8505 Kwaranjee

8899 Kwini

8301 Kyahara

6401 Lad

6401 Ladation

2999 Ladin

2399 Ladino

9101 Lakota

8312 Lama Lama

8312 Lamalama

5207 Landa

9299 Lango

6401 Lao

6401 Laos

6401 Laostian

6401 Laotian

6401 Laotien

6401 Laotienne

6401 Laotion

1699 Lapp

8136 Laragia

8136 Larakia

8925 Lardil

8136 Larrakia

8136 Larrakiya

2902 Latin

3101 Lativan

3101 Latvian

9399 Lau

4202 Lebanese

4202 Lebenese

4202 Lebo

3101 Lettish

1302 Letzeburgesch

1302 Letzeburgish

6499 Li

9200 Liberian

8508 Light Warlpiri

9299 Lingala

0000 Lingo

6199 Lisu

3102 Lithuanian

8235 Liyagalawumirr

8707 Loritja

9299 Luba

1699 Ludic

9226 Luganda

9226 Lugandian

9299 Luhya

8923 Lunga

8923 Lungga

9299 Lunyankole

9227 Luo

8707 Luraja

8707 Luridji

8707 Lurita

8707 Luritcha

8707 Luritga

8707 Luritja

8707 Luritja Arrente

8707 Luritua

8707 Lurritja

3999 Lusatian

1302 Luxembourgish

9227 Lwo

8401 Mabuiag

3504 Macadian

3504 Macadonian

3504 Macedon

3504 Macedonan

3504 Macedonia

3504 Macedonian

3504 Macedonijan

0000 Maco

3504 Macodian

8245 Madarrpa

9299 Madi

6599	Madurese
8711	Maduwonga
8402	Maer
3301	Magyar
5205	Maharastrian
8145	Maiali
9702	**Makaton**
9702	Makaton sighning
9702	Makaton sign
3504	Makedoneki
3504	Makedonia
3504	Makedonian
3504	Makedonski
9299	Malagasay
9299	Malagasy
8137	Malak
8137	**Malak Malak**
9299	Malawian
6505	**Malay**
5102	**Malayalam**
6505	Malaysian
6505	Malaysian Bahasa
5103	Malaysian Tamil
6505	Malayu
5214	Maldivian
8712	Maliar
8511	**Malngin**
2501	Malta
2501	Maltease
2501	**Maltese**
2501	Malthese
2501	Malti
5199	Malto
8926	Managala
8234	Manarrngu
7999	Manchu
7104	**Mandarin**
7104	Mandarine
4203	Mandi
8708	Mandildjara
8708	Mandjildjarra
7104	Mandren
7104	Mandrin
8708	Mandyildyarra
8926	**Mangala**
8246	Mangalili
8138	Mangarayi
8708	Mangarla
8138	**Mangarrayi**
8246	**Manggalili**
8708	Mangu
8926	Mangula
5999	Manipuri

8708	Manjiljara
8708	Manjiljarra
8708	Mantjiltjarra
1199	Manx
0000	Many
8708	**Manyjilyjarra**
9304	Maori
9303	Maori Is.
9303	**Maori (Cook Island)**
9304	**Maori (New Zealand)**
8142	Mara
5205	**Marathi**
5205	Marathi Indian
5205	Marati
8927	Marawari
8711	Mardo
8711	Mardu
8143	Mari Dhiyel
8141	Mari Ngarr
8199	Maridan
8199	Marimanindji
8141	Marin-Ngarr
8141	Maringar
8141	**Maringarr**
9205	Maritian
8804	Mariyung
9304	Maroi
9399	Marova
8142	**Marra**
8239	Marrakulu
8199	Marramaninyshi
8234	**Marrangu**
8141	Marri
8199	Marridan
8143	**Marrithiyel**
9399	Marshallese
8711	Martu
8711	**Martu Wangka**
8999	Martuthunira
8711	Martuwanga
8711	Martuwangka
9299	Masai
9207	Mashona
3504	Massadona
8144	**Matngala**
8111	Mau
8111	**Maung**
9304	Maurie
9205	Mauritian
9205	**Mauritian Creole**
9205	Mauritius
8111	Mawng
8145	**Mayali**

8145	Mayeli
8507	Meening
8141	Meil
9300	Melanesian
6505	Melayu
9299	Mende
0000	Mendi
6201	Meo
8402	Meram
8402	Meriam
8402	Meriam Meir
8402	**Meriam Mir**
8402	Meryam
5299	Mewari
2303	Mexican
8145	Miali
8145	Mialli
6201	Miao
9300	Micronesian
4200	Middle Eastern
4299	**Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nec**
4200	**Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nfd**
8250	Milingimbi
8402	Miriam
8402	Miriam Kriole
8402	Miriam Mer
8804	Miriwong
8804	**Miriwoong**
8804	Miriwung
8804	Mirong
8804	Mirrawong
8804	Mirriwong
8804	Mirriwoong
8199	Miwa
5999	Mizo
6399	Mnong
9304	Moari
3904	Moldavian
3904	Moldovan
8141	Moli
2501	Moltease
6303	**Mon**
6303	Mon-Khmer
6399	**Mon-Khmer, nec**
6300	**Mon-Khmer, nfd**
6201	Mong
7902	Mongol
7902	**Mongolian**
3505	Montenegrin
1699	Mordovian
9299	More
4202	Moroccan
9299	Mossi

9305 Motu

8141 Moyl

8512 Mudbera

8512 Mudbura

8512 Mudburra

8512 Mudburra Djingli

8512 Mudburra Garrawa

8146 Muinpatta

8146 Muinpotta

8146 Muintatta

8714 Mulatara

0000 Multilingual

8137 Muluk Muluk

5999 Munda

5999 Mundari

8138 Munga

8138 Mungari

8304 Mungkan

8304 Munican

8304 Munkan

8304 Munkanm

8146 Murinbada

8146 Murinpatha

8146 Murinypata

8146 Murinypatha

8000 Murri

8146 Murrinh Patha

8146 Murrinhpatha

8927 Muruwari

0001 Mute

8512 Mutpurra (Mudburra)

6101 Myanmar

8147 Na-kara

5999 Naganese

8932 Nagrrindjeri

8147 Nakara

8147 Nakkara

8712 Nalada

8299 Nangga

8113 Nangikurrunggurr

8113 Nangkykurungurr

8934 Nangumarda

8934 Nangumarta

8113 Nangykurungurr

8928 Naranga

8928 Narangga

8515 Nariman

8515 Narinman

8147 Narkarrar

8399 Narnar

8932 Narrinyari

8928 Narrunga

8928 Narungga

9303	Native Cook Island
9306	**Nauruan**
9228	**Ndebele**
8148	Ndjebbana
8148	**Ndjebbana (Gunavidji)**
8148	Ndjeebbana
1401	Nederlands
9401	Neo Melanesian
5206	Nepalese
5206	**Nepali**
1401	Netherlandic
1401	Netherlands
9499	New Caledonian French
1201	New Zealand
9304	New Zealand Maori
5999	Newari
0001	Newborn
0001	Newborn baby
8712	Ngaadjadjara
8113	Ngaagi Kurunggurr
8712	Ngaantjarra
8712	Ngaanyatjara
8712	**Ngaanyatjarra**
8712	Ngaatjatjara
8999	Ngadyan
8515	Ngaiman
8515	Ngainman
8515	Ngainmun
8151	**Ngalakgan**
8000	Ngali
8152	**Ngaliwurru**
9599	Ngalum
8113	**Ngan'gikurunggurr**
8113	Ngan'giwumirri
8712	Nganandjara
8113	Ngancikurrungurr
8999	Ngandangara
8513	**Ngandi**
8113	Ngangikurangurr
8113	Ngangikurngurr
8113	Ngangikurrgurr
8113	Ngangikurungurr
8113	Ngangiwumirr
8113	Ngangkikurungurr
8113	Nganikurungurr
8712	Ngannyatjarra
8199	Ngara
8514	**Ngardi**
8000	Ngari
8515	Ngaringman
8515	Ngarinman
8805	**Ngarinyin**
8515	**Ngarinyman**

8999	Ngarla
8931	**Ngarluma**
8932	Ngarranjeri
8932	Ngarrindejeri
8932	**Ngarrindjeri**
8113	Ngenkikurrunggur
8999	Ngiyampaa
8934	Ngolibardu
8935	Ngoongar
8515	Ngrainmun
8113	Ngukkurra
9399	Ngunese
9299	Nguni
8281	**Nhangu**
0000	Nia
8806	Nigena
9200	Nigerian
0001	Nil
9200	Nilotic
8507	Nining
7201	Nippon
9307	**Niue**
9307	Niuean
8934	Njangamarda
0001	No
0001	No language
0001	No speech
0001	Non speaking
0001	Non verbal
0001	*Non Verbal, so described*
0001	None
0001	Nonverbal communication
8935	Noogarr
8935	Noongah
8935	Noongar
8935	Noongyar
9404	Norfolk English
9404	Norfolk Isl
9404	Norfolk Isl lang
9404	Norfolk Island
9404	Norfolkese
1503	Norsk
8000	Northern Aboriginal
8599	**Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nec**
8500	**Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nfd**
1000	Northern European
1000	**Northern European Languages, nfd**
1503	**Norwegian**
1503	Norwegon
1503	Norweigian
1503	Norweigon
0001	Not able to speak
0001	Nothing

0001	Nothing yet
0002	*Not Stated*
1201	Nth Ireland
9299	Nubian
9231	**Nuer**
8114	Nuggaboju
8114	Nugubuyu
8999	Nukunu
8000	Nunga
8114	Nungabuju
8114	Nungabuyu
8153	**Nungali**
8114	**Nunggubuyu**
8114	Nungubuyu
5999	Nuristani
8933	**Nyamal**
8933	Nyamil
9232	Nyang
8934	Nyangamada
8934	Nyangumarda
8934	**Nyangumarta**
8934	Nyangumata
9232	**Nyanja (Chichewa)**
9299	Nyasan
8935	Nygoonah
8806	Nyigina
8806	**Nyikina**
8507	Nyinin
8933	Nymal
8935	Nyoogar
8935	Nyoonga
8935	Nyoongar
8935	Nyungah
8935	**Nyungar**
8935	Nyungar (Noongar)
1201	NZ
8100	N/e Arnham Land Aboriginal dialect
2101	Occitan
9400	Oceanian Creole
9400	Oceanian Pidgin
9499	**Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec**
9400	**Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nfd**
9400	Oceanic Creole
9400	Oceanic Pidgin
8399	Olgol
5216	**Oriya**
9599	Orokaiva
9206	Oromifa
9206	**Oromo**
4199	Ossetic
8999	**Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nec**
8900	**Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd**
7999	**Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec**

7900 Other Eastern Asian Languages, nfd

3999 Other Eastern Eropean Languages, nec

3900 Other Eastern European Languages, nfd

9000 Other Languages, nfd

6999 Other Southeast Asian Languages

5999 Other Southern Asian Languages

2999 Other Southern European Languages, nec

2900 Other Southern European Languages, nfd

4999 Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nec

4900 Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd

8299 Other Yolngu Matha

1201 Ozzi

9000 P n g

8936 Paakantji

8936 Paakantyi

9000 Pacific

9399 Pacific Austronesian Languages, nec

9300 Pacific Austronesian Languages, nfd

7999 Paiwan

5200 Pakistani

9399 Palauan

6399 Palaung

4202 Palestinian

8937 Palyku/Nyiyaparli

6521 Pampangan

6521 Pampango

6599 Pangasinan

6521 Pangpango

5207 Panjabi

8904 Panjima

9101 Papiamento

9599 Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nec

9500 Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nfd

9000 Papua New Guinean

9500 Papuan

4106 Parisan

4106 Parsi

4106 Parsian

4105 Parsian Daree

4102 Pashto

4102 Pashtu

9299 Pedi

6303 Peguan

9399 Penryn

4106 Perion

4105 Persian Dari

4106 Persian Farsi

4106 Persian (excluding Dari)

2303 Peruvian

4106 Pharsi

8000 Phil

6512 Phili

6512 Philipens

6512 Philippines
6512 Philippino
6512 Phillipines
6512 Phillopino
0009 Pidgeon
9401 Pidgeon English
9405 Pidgeon Solomon Island
0009 Pidgin
0009 *Pidgin , nfd*
9401 Pidgin English
9499 Pidgin French
9400 Pidgin Oceanian
9405 Pidgin Solomon Island
0000 Pig Latin
0009 Pigeon
9401 Pigeon English
0009 Pigin
9405 Pigin Solomon Island
8714 Pijantjatjara
9499 Pijin
1201 Pikey
6512 Pilipina
6512 Pilipino
6512 Pilipo
8716 Pindini
8713 Pindu
8714 Pintjatjarra
8713 Pintubi
8713 Pintupi
8605 Pirdima
9599 Pisa
8000 Pit
8714 Pit jan jat jarra
8714 Pitanjtatjara
9404 Pitcairnese
8714 Pitdjandjara
8714 Pitimjara
8714 Pitindjatjara
8714 Pitjandara
8714 Pitjandjadjara
8714 Pitjanjajjarra
8714 Pitjanjara
8714 Pitjanjarra
8714 Pitjant
8714 Pitjantjajara
8714 Pitjantjara
8714 Pitjantjarra
8714 Pitjantjartjara
8714 Pitjantjatjara
8714 Pitjantjatjaraa
8714 Pitjantjtajara
8714 Pitjantjtjara
8714 Pitjanttatjara

8605	Pitjapitja
8714	Pitjara
8714	Pitjatjara
8714	Pitjatjatjara
8714	Pitjijinarra
8714	Pitjindjatjara
8714	Pitjinjara
8714	Pitjinjiara
9000	PNG
9401	Png Pidgin
3602	Poland
9601	Polari
3602	**Polish**
3602	Polski
9300	Polynesian
2302	Portages
2302	Portugal
2302	Portugese
2302	Portugues
2302	**Portuguese**
0008	Portuguese Creole
0008	*Portuguese Creole, nfd*
9399	Puka Pukan
5207	**Punjabi**
5207	Punjbi
8713	Puntubu
4102	Pushto
8799	Putijarra
7104	Putonghua
6499	Puyi
9101	Quechua
9499	Queensland Canefield English
6599	Rade
5299	Rajasthani
8115	Rambaranga
8115	Rambarrnga
8115	Ramberranga
9303	Rarotongan
3402	Rashan
9312	Ratuman
6199	Rawang
8115	Rembaranga
8115	**Rembarrnga**
6399	Rengao
2999	Rhaetian
8219	Rirratjingu
8271	Ritharngu
8271	**Ritharrngu**
2401	Roman
3905	Romanes
3904	**Romanian**
2999	Romansch
2999	Romansh

2999	Romantsch
3905	**Romany**
9599	Roro
9312	**Rotuman**
3904	Roumanian
9399	Roviania
3904	Rumanian
9299	Rundi
3402	Rusian
3402	Russe
3402	Russia
3402	**Russian**
3401	Russian White
3403	Ruthenian
9299	Rwandan
1699	Saami
2303	Salvadorian
9208	Samalian
9308	Samoa
9308	**Samoan**
9299	Sango
5299	Sanskrit
7999	Santa
2401	Sardinian
1500	Scandinavian
1599	**Scandinavian, nec**
1500	**Scandinavian, nfd**
1301	Schweizerdeutsh
2401	Scilian
1201	Scotish
1201	Scotland
1201	Scottish
1101	Scottish Gaelic
6000	Se Asian
6399	Sedang
9299	Senegalese
3505	Serb
3507	Serb Croat
3507	Serb Croatian
3505	Serbia
3505	**Serbian**
3507	Serbian Croat
3507	Serbian Croatian
3505	Serbien
3505	Serbo
3507	**Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described**
3507	Serbo Croat
3507	Serbo Croatian
3507	Serbo Croato
3505	Serbs
9299	Serer
9299	Sesothoian
9236	Setswana

0000	Several
9238	**Seychelles Creole**
6499	Shan
7106	Shanghai
7106	Shanghaiese
7106	Shanghainese
9233	**Shilluk**
9207	**Shona**
6402	Siamese
2401	Sicilian
9299	Sierra Leone
9700	Sign
9700	Sign for the deaf
9700	Sign language
9799	Sign language American
9701	Sign language Aust
9701	Sign language Australian
9799	**Sign Languages, nec**
9700	**Sign Languages, nfd**
9700	Signe hearing
9700	Signed English
9700	Signing
9399	Sikaiana
5200	Sikh
5999	Sikkamese
5211	Sinanese
5208	**Sindhi**
5211	Singaleese
5211	Singalese
0000	Singaporean
5211	Singhala
5211	Singhale
5211	Singhalese
5211	Singhelis
5211	Sinhaelies
5211	Sinhala
5211	Sinhala Tamil
5211	Sinhalais
5211	Sinhale
5211	Sinhalease
5211	**Sinhalese**
5211	Sinhalis
5211	Sinhaliss
5211	Sinhelees
5211	Sinhlise
7100	Sinitic
9299	Siswati
0000	Slang
3000	Slav
3000	Slavic
3500	Slavic south
3000	Slavonic
3000	Slov

3603 Slovak

3603 Slovakian

3506 Slovanian

3506 Slovene

3506 Slovenian

3506 Slovenijen

3506 Slovensky

9405 Solomon Island Pidgeon

9405 Solomon Island Pidgin

9405 Solomon Island Pigeon

9405 Solomon Island Pigin

9405 Solomon Islands Pidgeon

9405 Solomon Islands Pidgin

9405 Solomon Islands Pijin

9208 Somali

9208 Somalia

9208 Somalian

9299 Songhai

3999 Sorbian

9299 Sotho

0000 South African

2300 South American

5000 South Asian

7301 South Korean

3500 South Slavic

3500 South Slavic, nfd

6000 Southeast Asian

6599 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec

6500 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd

6000 Southeast Asian Languages, nfd

5000 Southern Asian Languages, nfd

2000 Southern European

2000 Southern European Languages, nfd

4000 Southwest and Central asian Languages, nfd

4000 Southwest Asian

2303 Spain

2303 Spanish

0007 Spanish Creole

0007 *Spanish Creole, nfd*

0001 Speech impediment

3505 Srbian

3505 Srbijan

5000 Sri Lanka

5000 Sri Lankan

3505 Srpski

5000 Sth Asian

6000 Stheast Asian

1201 Strine

9200 Sudanese

2101 Suisse

5999 Sumi

1602 Suomi

1504 Svensk

9211 Swahili

7101 Swatow

9299 Swazi

1504 Swedish

0003 Swiss

2101 Swiss French

1301 Swiss German

0003 *Swiss, so described*

4203 Syriac

4202 Syrian

7105 T-chow

4199 Tadjik

6511 Tagalo

6511 Tagalog

6511 Tagalog Filipino

6511 Tagalog Visayan

6511 Tagalog (Filipino)

6511 Tagarlog

9399 Tahitian

6402 Tai

8220 Taii

8311 Taiol

7103 Taiwanese

6499 Tai, nec

6400 Tai, nfd

6511 Talago

5103 Tamail

5103 Tamil

5103 Tamil Malay

5103 Tamil Malayalam

5103 Tamils

9299 Tani Ewe

9299 Tanzanian

7105 Tao Chow

4303 Tartar

6511 Tatalog

4303 Tatar

9304 Te Reo Maori

7105 Teachieu

7105 Techao

7105 Tei Chow

5104 Telgu

5104 Telugu

9299 Temne

7105 Teo Chauv

7105 Teo Chew

7105 Teo Chiew

7105 Teochew

7105 Teochiu

7105 Teow Chew

6507 Tetum

6507 Tetun

6507 Tetun Portuguese

6507	Tetuna Indonesia
8311	Thaaryore
8311	Thaayore
6402	**Thai**
6402	Thailand
8999	Thalanyji
8221	Thalwungu
8311	Thayorre
8400	Thursday Is
8400	Thursday Island
8400	Ti language
7901	**Tibetan**
7105	Tie Chiu
7105	Tie Chiw
7105	Tieu Chau
7105	Tieu Chow
9235	Tigray
9234	**Tigre**
9235	Tigrina
9235	Tigringa
9235	**Tigrinya**
9235	Tigrnga
6508	**Timorese**
6507	Titun Haka
9299	Tiv
8117	**Tiwi**
8117	Tiwi Island
8305	Tjapukai
8507	Tjaru
8714	Tjitiadjara
7105	To Chu
9599	Toaripi
7105	Tochew
9399	Togar
9401	**Tok Pisin**
9313	Tokelau
9313	**Tokelauan**
9599	Tolai
9311	Tonga
9311	**Tongan**
0000	Tongues
0001	Too small
0001	Too young
0001	Too young to speak
8924	Top end Kriol
8400	Torres Strait
8403	**Torres Strait Creole**
8403	Torres Strait Creole (broken)
8400	Torres Strait Island
8400	**Torres Strait Island Languages, nfd**
8400	Torres Strait Islander
8403	Torres Strait Pigeon
8000	Tribal

8000	Tribal language
2401	Triestine
7105	Trieu Chau
5999	Triprui
8403	Tsi Criole
9299	Tsonga
9236	**Tswana**
5105	**Tulu**
7999	Tungus
9101	Tupi
4301	Turk
4301	Turkce
4301	Turkey
4399	**Turkic, nec**
4300	**Turkic, nfd**
4301	Turkihs
4301	**Turkish**
4300	Turkistani
4304	**Turkmen**
9314	**Tuvaluan**
9203	Twi
9203	Twi Akan
8311	Tyorre
9299	Ugandan
4305	Uighur
3403	Ukrahian
3403	Ukraine
3403	**Ukrainian**
3403	Ukranian
3403	Ukranian Rusian
8199	Umbia
8399	Umpila
0000	Unknown tongue
8000	Urben Koori
5212	Urdi
5212	**Urdu**
5212	Urdu Hindi
5212	Urdu Hindustani
5212	Urdu Punjabi
4305	Urhur
9299	Uroba
2303	Uruguayan
4305	**Uygur**
4306	**Uzbek**
6302	Viet Nam
6302	Vietnam
6302	**Vietnamese**
6501	Visaya
6501	Visayan
6501	Visayan Tagalog
1401	Vlaams
3903	Vlach
8999	Waanyi

8155 Wadaman

8938 Wadgaree

8938 Wadjari

8938 Wadjeri

8199 Wageman

8199 Wagiman

8938 Waian

8521 Wailbri

8938 Wajari

8938 Wajarri

8999 Wakaya

8521 Walberri

8521 Walbiri

8521 Walbrai

8521 Walbri

8521 Waljpiri

2101 Walloon

8518 Walma

8516 Walmadjari

8516 Walmadyeri

8516 Walmajari

8516 Walmajarri

8516 Walmajarri (Walmadjari)

8516 Walmajeri

8516 Walmatjari

8516 Walmatjiri

8521 Walpari

8521 Walparri

8521 Walpire

8521 Walpiri

8521 Walpiri Anmatjere

8521 Walpiri Warramunga

8521 Walpri

8521 Walprie

8521 Walpuri

8999 Wamba Wamba

8154 Wambaya

8715 Wangajunka

8715 Wangatjunga

8715 Wangkajunga

8716 Wangkatha

8716 Wangkatja

8715 Wangkatjunga

8000 Wangu

8213 Wanguri

8213 Wangurri

8101 Wanindilyaugwa

8716 Wankaija

8716 Wankatja

8516 Wanmadjari

8000 Wanybarran

8517 Wanyjirra

8000 War

8522	Waramunga
8522	Waramungu
6599	Waray
8155	**Wardaman**
8521	Warlbiri
8518	**Warlmanpa**
8521	**Warlpiri**
8521	Warlpiri Aranda
8717	**Warnman**
8522	Warnmun
8921	Warra
8522	Warra Munga
8521	Warrabri
8522	Warramanga
8522	Warramangu
8522	Warramunga
8199	Warrangari
8522	Warranmunga
8522	Warrumugu
8522	Warrumungu
8899	Warrwa
8522	**Warumungu**
8938	Watjari
1103	**Welsh**
3999	Wendish
9200	West African
3600	West Slavic
3600	**West Slavic, nfd**
9308	Westera Samoa
8605	Western Aranda
8605	Western Arrante
8605	Western Arrernte
8799	**Western Desert Language, nec**
8700	**Western Desert Language, nfd**
8707	Western Loritja
9308	Western Samoan
3401	White Russian
8304	Wik Hungkan
8304	Wik Monkan
8304	Wik Munggan
8304	**Wik Mungkan**
8304	Wik Mungken
8314	**Wik Ngathan**
8314	Wik Ngathana
8304	Wika Munkan
8304	Wikmungkan
8304	Wikmunkan
8941	**Wiradjuri**
8941	Wiradyuri
8199	Witchi
8938	Wodjeri
9299	Wolof
8716	Wongaii

8716 Wongatha
8716 Wonggai
8716 Wonggaii
8716 Wongi
8605 Wongkatjeri
8716 Wongutha
8304 Woran Am
8808 Worara
8807 Worla
8808 Worora
8808 Wororra
8808 Worrora
8808 Worrorra
7106 Wu
8247 Wubulkarra
8251 Wulagi
8251 Wulaki
8516 Wulmatjerie
8811 Wunambal
8251 Wurlaki
8522 Wurrumungu
9237 Xhosa
9237 Xhosa Afrikaans
8270 Yakuy
8270 Yakuy, nfd
8279 Yakuy, nec
8301 Yalandji
8938 Yamaji
8938 Yamatji
8938 Yamigi
8943 Yanari
8718 Yangkuntjatjara
8718 Yankunjara
8718 Yankuntjara
8718 Yankunytjatjara
8718 Yankutjara
8942 Yanula
8942 Yanuwa
8942 Yanyula
8942 Yanyuwa
8942 Yanyuwa (Anula)
9315 Yapese
8812 Yawuru
0001 Yet to speak
3507 Ygoslave
1303 Yiddisch
1303 Yiddish
8313 Yidiny
8899 Yiiji
8711 Yindi
8943 Yindjibarndi
8943 Yingiebandie
8944 Yinhawangka

8399	Yir Yoront
8200	Yolgu
8200	Yolgu Matha
8200	Yolngu
8200	Yolngu Matha
8200	**Yolngu Matha, nfd**
8200	Yolnu Mata
8945	**Yorta Yorta**
8945	Yortayorta
9212	**Yoruba**
3507	Yougslavia
7101	Yue
3507	Yug
8999	Yugambeh
3507	Yugo
3507	Yugoslav
3507	Yugoslavian
8721	Yulaparitya
8721	Yulbarija
8721	**Yulparija**
8721	Yulparitja
8301	Yung Kurara
8301	Yungurara
8718	Yunkuntjatjara
8301	Yunkurara
9299	Zambian
9299	Zande
9299	Zimbabwean
9213	**Zulu**

0000	All
0000	Asian
0000	Belgian
0000	Caledonian
0000	Chadonese
0000	Child
0000	Cibian
0000	Dialect
0000	Double Dutch
0000	European
0000	Gibberish
0000	*Inadequately Described*
0000	Islamik
0000	Jedi
0000	Jibberish
0000	Klingon
0000	Lingo
0000	Maco
0000	Many
0000	Mendi
0000	Multilingual
0000	Nia
0000	Pig Latin
0000	Several
0000	Singaporean
0000	Slang
0000	South African
0000	Tongues
0000	Unknown tongue
0001	Aphasic
0001	Autistic
0001	Babble
0001	Baby
0001	Baby language
0001	Baby talk
0001	Can't speak
0001	Deaf
0001	Does not speak yet
0001	Doesnt talk
0001	Infant
0001	Mute
0001	Newborn
0001	Newborn baby
0001	Nil
0001	No
0001	No language
0001	No speech
0001	Non speaking
0001	Non verbal
0001	*Non Verbal, so described*
0001	None
0001	Nonverbal communication
0001	Not able to speak

0001	Nothing
0001	Nothing yet
0001	Speech impediment
0001	Too small
0001	Too young
0001	Too young to speak
0001	Yet to speak
0002	*Not Stated*
0003	Swiss
0003	*Swiss, so described*
0004	Cyprian
0004	Cypriot
0004	***Cypriot, so decribed***
0004	Cyprus
0005	Creole
0005	***Creole, nfd***
0005	Eastern Creole
0006	Creole French
0006	French Creole
0006	*French Creole, nfd*
0007	Creole Spanish
0007	Spanish Creole
0007	*Spanish Creole, nfd*
0008	Creole Portuguese
0008	Portuguese Creole
0008	*Portuguese Creole, nfd*
0009	Pidgeon
0009	Pidgin
0009	*Pidgin, nfd*
0009	Pigeon
0009	Pigin
1000	Northern European
1000	**Northern European Languages, nfd**
1100	Celtic
1100	**Celtic, nfd**
1101	Doric
1101	Gaelic
1101	Gaelic Scotland
1101	Gaelic Sottish
1101	**Gaelic (Scotland)**
1101	Gaidhlig
1101	Galic
1101	Scottish Gaelic
1102	Erse
1102	Gaeilge
1102	Gaelic Irish
1102	**Irish**
1102	Irish Gaelic
1103	Cymraeg
1103	Cymric
1103	**Welsh**
1199	Breton
1199	**Celtic, nec**

1199 Cornish
1199 Manx
1201 American
1201 Aussie
1201 Aust
1201 Aust slang
1201 Australian
1201 Australian slang
1201 Bad English
1201 Canadian
1201 Cockney
1201 Drunken English
1201 England
1201 English
1201 Jersey Channel Island
1201 Kiwi
1201 New Zealand
1201 Nth Ireland
1201 NZ
1201 Ozzi
1201 Pikey
1201 Scotish
1201 Scotland
1201 Scottish
1201 Strine
1300 German and Related Languages, nfd
1301 Austrian
1301 Bavaria
1301 Deutsch
1301 Franco German
1301 German
1301 Germany
1301 Schweizerdeutsh
1301 Swiss German
1302 Letzeburgesch
1302 Letzeburgish
1302 Luxembourgish
1303 Idisch
1303 Jewish
1303 Judaeo German
1303 Yiddisch
1303 Yiddish
1400 Dutch and Related Languages, nfd
1401 Dutch
1401 Flemish
1401 Flemish French
1401 Hollands
1401 Nederlands
1401 Netherlandic
1401 Netherlands
1401 Vlaams
1402 Friesian
1402 Frisian

1403 Africanse

1403 Afrikaans

1403 Afrikaner

1403 Afrikanss

1403 Cape Dutch

1500 Scandinavian

1500 Scandinavian, nfd

1501 Danish

1501 Dansk

1502 Icelandic

1503 Bokmal

1503 Norsk

1503 Norwegian

1503 Norwegon

1503 Norweigian

1503 Norweigon

1504 Svensk

1504 Swedish

1599 Faeroese

1599 Faroese

1599 Scandinavian, nec

1600 Finnic

1600 Finnish and Related Languages, nfd

1601 Estonian

1602 Fin

1602 Finland

1602 Finn

1602 Finnis

1602 Finnish

1602 Suomi

1699 Finnish and Related Languages, nec

1699 Karelian

1699 Lapp

1699 Ludic

1699 Mordovian

1699 Saami

2000 European south

2000 Southern European

2000 Southern European Languages, nfd

2101 Acadian

2101 Canadian French

2101 Francais

2101 France

2101 French

2101 French Canadian

2101 French Swiss

2101 Occitan

2101 Suisse

2101 Swiss French

2101 Walloon

2201 Aegean

2201 Greek

2201 Greek Cypriot

2300	Hispanic
2300	Iberian Romance
2300	**Iberian Romance, nfd**
2300	South American
2301	Catala
2301	**Catalan**
2301	Catalonian
2302	Brasilian
2302	Brazilian
2302	Portages
2302	Portugal
2302	**Portugese**
2302	Portugues
2302	Portuguese
2303	Argentina
2303	Bolivia
2303	Castellano
2303	Castilian
2303	Chili
2303	Chilian
2303	El Salvadorian
2303	Espagnol
2303	Espanish
2303	Espanol
2303	Guatamalan
2303	Mexican
2303	Peruvian
2303	Salvadorian
2303	Spain
2303	**Spanish**
2303	Uruguayan
2399	Galician
2399	**Iberian Romance, nec**
2399	Judaeo Spanish
2399	Ladino
2401	Calabrian
2401	Catanese
2401	**Italian**
2401	Italiano
2401	Italy
2401	Roman
2401	Sardinian
2401	Scilian
2401	Sicilian
2401	Triestine
2501	Malta
2501	Maltease
2501	**Maltese**
2501	Malthese
2501	Malti
2501	Moltease
2900	**Other Southern European Languages, nfd**
2901	**Basque**

2902 Latin

2999 Friulian

2999 Istrian

2999 Ladin

2999 Other Southern European Languages, nec

2999 Rhaetian

2999 Romansch

2999 Romansh

2999 Romantsch

3000 Eastern European

3000 Eastern European Languages, nfd

3000 Slav

3000 Slavic

3000 Slavonic

3000 Slov

3100 Baltic

3100 Baltic, nfd

3101 Lativan

3101 Latvian

3101 Lettish

3102 Lithuanian

3301 Hangery

3301 Hungari

3301 Hungarian

3301 Hungary

3301 Magyar

3400 East Slavic

3400 East Slavic, nfd

3401 Belarusian

3401 Belorus

3401 Belorussian

3401 Byelorussian

3401 Russian White

3401 White Russian

3402 Great Russian

3402 Rashan

3402 Rusian

3402 Russe

3402 Russia

3402 Russian

3403 Ruthenian

3403 Ukrahian

3403 Ukraine

3403 Ukrainian

3403 Ukranian

3403 Ukranian Rusian

3500 Slavic south

3500 South Slavic

3500 South slavic, nfd

3501 Bosanski

3501 Boshiah

3501 Bosnia

3501 Bosnian

3501	Bosnijen
3502	**Bulgarian**
3503	Coation
3503	Croashian
3503	Croat
3503	Croataen
3503	Croaten
3503	Croatian
3503	**Croation**
3503	Crouation
3503	Dalmation
3503	Hrvatska
3503	Hrvatski
3504	Fyr Macedonia
3504	Fyr of Macedonia
3504	Fyro Macedonia
3504	Macadian
3504	Macadonian
3504	Macedon
3504	Macedonan
3504	Macedonia
3504	**Macedonian**
3504	Macedonijan
3504	Macodian
3504	Makedoneki
3504	Makedonia
3504	Makedonian
3504	Makedonski
3504	Massadona
3505	Montenegrin
3505	Serb
3505	Serbia
3505	**Serbian**
3505	Serbien
3505	Serbo
3505	Serbs
3505	Srbian
3505	Srbijan
3505	Srpski
3506	Slovanian
3506	**Slovene**
3506	Slovenian
3506	Slovenijen
3506	Slovensky
3507	Croat Serbian
3507	Croatian Serbian
3507	Croato Serbian
3507	Jugoslav
3507	Jugoslavian
3507	Jugoslavina
3507	Serb Croat
3507	Serb Croatian
3507	Serbian Croat

3507 Serbian Croatian

3507 Serbo-Croatian/Yugoslavian, so described

3507 Serbo Croat

3507 Serbo Croatian

3507 Serbo Croato

3507 Ygoslave

3507 Yougslavia

3507 Yug

3507 Yugo

3507 Yugoslav

3507 Yugoslavian

3600 Czechoslovakian

3600 West Slavic

3600 West slavic, nfd

3601 Ceck

3601 Chek

3601 Chez

3601 Czech

3601 Czeck

3602 Poland

3602 Polish

3602 Polski

3603 Slovak

3603 Slovakian

3900 Other Eastern European Languages, nfd

3901 Albaian

3901 Albania

3901 Albanian

3901 Albanien

3903 Aromunian

3903 Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)

3903 Vlach

3904 Moldavian

3904 Moldovan

3904 Romanian

3904 Roumanian

3904 Rumanian

3905 Gypsy

3905 Romanes

3905 Romany

3999 Lusatian

3999 Other Eastern European Languages, nec

3999 Sorbian

3999 Wendish

4000 Afghan

4000 Afghans

4000 Afghany

4000 Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd

4000 Southwest Asian

4100 Iranic

4100 Iranic, nfd

4101 Kurdish

4102 Pashto

4102	Pashtu
4102	Pushto
4104	**Balochi**
4104	Baluchi
4105	Daree
4105	Darei
4105	Darey Afghani
4105	**Dari**
4105	Dariy
4105	Darre
4105	Darri
4105	Dary
4105	Deria
4105	Duri
4105	Parsian Daree
4105	Persian Dari
4106	Farsi
4106	Farsi Persian
4106	Iran
4106	Iranian
4106	Parisan
4106	Parsi
4106	Parsian
4106	Perion
4106	Persian Farsi
4106	**Persian (excluding Dari)**
4106	Pharsi
4199	**Iranic, nec**
4199	Ossetic
4199	Tadjik
4200	Middle Eastern
4200	**Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nfd**
4202	Algerian
4202	**Arabic**
4202	Arabic (including Lebanese)
4202	Bedouin
4202	Egyptian
4202	Egytion
4202	Iraqi
4202	Lebanese
4202	Lebenese
4202	Lebo
4202	Moroccan
4202	Palestinian
4202	Syrian
4203	Acerian
4203	Aramaic
4203	Aramic
4203	Aseriam
4203	**Assyrian**
4203	Assyrian Kildian
4203	Assyrian (including Aramaic)
4203	Caldian

4203	Chaldean
4203	Chaldian
4203	Cheldean
4203	Keldan
4203	Kildian Assyrian
4203	Mandi
4203	Syriac
4204	**Hebrew**
4204	Herrew
4204	Israeli
4299	**Middle Eastern Semitic Languages, nec**
4300	**Turkic, nfd**
4300	Turkistani
4301	Turk
4301	Turkce
4301	Turkey
4301	Turkihs
4301	**Turkish**
4302	Azerbaijan
4302	Azerbaijani
4302	Azerbaijanian
4302	**Azeri**
4303	Tartar
4303	**Tatar**
4304	**Turkmen**
4305	Uighur
4305	Urhur
4305	**Uygur**
4306	**Uzbek**
4399	Kazakh
4399	Kazakstani
4399	Kirgiz
4399	**Turkic, nec**
4900	Central Asian
4900	**Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nfd**
4901	**Armenian**
4902	**Georgian**
4999	Chechen
4999	Ingush
4999	**Other Southwest and Central Asian Languages, nec**
5000	Indian
5000	Indie
5000	South Asian
5000	**Southern Asian Languages, nfd**
5000	Sri Lanka
5000	Sri Lankan
5000	Sth Asian
5100	Dravidian
5100	**Dravidian, nfd**
5101	Kanarese
5101	**Kannada**
5102	**Malayalam**
5103	Malaysian Tamil

5103	Tamail
5103	**Tamil**
5103	Tamil Malay
5103	Tamil Malayalam
5103	Tamils
5104	Telgu
5104	**Telugu**
5105	**Tulu**
5199	**Dravidian, nec**
5199	Koda
5199	Kodava
5199	Kolami
5199	Kurukh
5199	Malto
5200	Hindi Punjabi
5200	**Indo-Aryan, nfd**
5200	Indo Aryan
5200	Kutchi
5200	Pakistani
5200	Sikh
5201	Bangalie
5201	Bangla
5201	Bangladeshi
5201	Banglali
5201	Bangoli
5201	Bangoloy
5201	Bengalee
5201	**Bengali**
5201	Bengoli
5202	Gugrati
5202	**Gujarati**
5202	Gujrati
5202	Gurati
5203	Fijian Indian
5203	Hindhi
5203	**Hindi**
5203	Hindie
5203	Hindou
5203	Hinds
5203	Hindu
5203	Hindustani
5203	Hindy
5204	Kokni
5204	**Konkani**
5205	Indian Marathi
5205	Maharastrian
5205	**Marathi**
5205	Marathi Indian
5205	Marati
5206	Gurkhali
5206	Nepalese
5206	**Nepali**
5207	Landa

5207	Panjabi
5207	**Punjabi**
5207	Punjbi
5208	**Sindhi**
5211	Ceylonese
5211	Sinanese
5211	Singaleese
5211	Singalese
5211	Singhala
5211	Singhale
5211	Singhalese
5211	Singhelis
5211	Sinhaelies
5211	Sinhala
5211	Sinhala Tamil
5211	Sinhalais
5211	Sinhale
5211	Sinhalease
5211	**Sinhalese**
5211	Sinhalis
5211	Sinhaliss
5211	Sinhelees
5211	Sinhlise
5212	Hindustani Urdu
5212	Urdi
5212	**Urdu**
5212	Urdu Hindi
5212	Urdu Hindustani
5212	Urdu Punjabi
5213	**Assamese**
5214	**Dhivehi**
5214	Divehi
5214	Maldivian
5215	**Kashmiri**
5216	**Oriya**
5299	Bihari
5299	Degarlo
5299	**Indo-Aryan, nec**
5299	Kumauni
5299	Mewari
5299	Rajasthani
5299	Sanskrit
5999	Balti
5999	Bhutanese Dzonkha
5999	Chamba
5999	Dzonglha
5999	Dzonkha
5999	Manipuri
5999	Mizo
5999	Munda
5999	Mundari
5999	Naganese
5999	Newari

5999	Nuristani
5999	**Other Southern Asian Languages**
5999	Sikkamese
5999	Sumi
5999	Triprui
6000	Se Asian
6000	Southeast Asian
6000	**Southeast Asian Languages, nfd**
6000	Stheast Asian
6100	**Burmese and Related Languages, nfd**
6101	Burma
6101	Burman
6101	**Burmese**
6101	Myanmar
6102	**Haka**
6103	**Karen**
6103	Karen Thai
6199	Arakanese
6199	Arkannese
6199	**Burmese and Related Languages, nec**
6199	Kachin
6199	Lisu
6199	Rawang
6200	**Hmong-Mien, nfd**
6201	**Hmong**
6201	Hmong Mien
6201	Meo
6201	Miao
6201	Mong
6299	**Hmong-Mien, nec**
6300	**Mon-Khmer, nfd**
6301	Cambodia
6301	Cambodian
6301	Combodia
6301	Kamer
6301	Kampuchean
6301	Khamer
6301	Khemer
6301	Khmar
6301	**Khmer**
6301	Kmer
6301	Kmhere
6302	Annamese
6302	Viet Nam
6302	Vietnam
6302	**Vietnamese**
6303	**Mon**
6303	Mon-Khmer
6303	Peguan
6399	Khasi
6399	Khmu
6399	Koho
6399	Mnong

6399 Mon-Khmer, nec
6399 Palaung
6399 Rengao
6399 Sedang
6400 Tai, nfd
6401 Lad
6401 Ladation
6401 Lao
6401 Laos
6401 Laostian
6401 Laotian
6401 Laotien
6401 Laotienne
6401 Laotion
6402 Siamese
6402 Tai
6402 Thai
6402 Thailand
6499 Li
6499 Puyi
6499 Shan
6499 Tai, nec
6500 Bahasa
6500 Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd
6501 Besayan
6501 Bisaya
6501 Bisayan
6501 Visaya
6501 Visayan
6501 Visayan Tagalog
6502 Cebuan
6502 Cebuano
6503 Ilicano
6503 Ilocano
6503 Ilokano
6504 Bahasa Indonesia
6504 Bahasa Indonesian
6504 Indo
6504 Indonesia
6504 Indonesia Bahasa
6504 Indonesian
6504 Indonesian Bahasa
6505 Bahasa Malay
6505 Bahasa Malaysia
6505 Bahasa Malaysian
6505 Bidayuh Malay
6505 Bruneian
6505 Cocos
6505 Cocos Island
6505 Cocos Malay
6505 Malay
6505 Malaysian
6505 Malaysian bahasa

6505	Malayu
6505	Melayu
6507	**Tetum**
6507	Tetun
6507	Tetun Portuguese
6507	Tetuna Indonesia
6507	Titun haka
6508	**Timorese**
6511	Filipino Tagalog
6511	Tagalo
6511	**Tagalog**
6511	Tagalog Filipino
6511	Tagalog Visayan
6511	Tagalog (Filipino)
6511	Tagarlog
6511	Talago
6511	Tatalog
6512	**Filipino**
6512	Phili
6512	Philipens
6512	Philippines
6512	Philippino
6512	Phillipines
6512	Phillopino
6512	Pilipina
6512	Pilipino
6512	Pilipo
6513	**Acehnese**
6513	Achenese
6513	Achinese
6514	**Balinese**
6515	Bicol Tagalog
6515	Bicolano
6515	**Bikol**
6516	**Iban**
6517	Hiligaynon
6517	Illonggo
6517	Ilongo
6517	**Ilongo (Hiligaynon)**
6518	**Javanese**
6521	Kapampangan
6521	**Pampangan**
6521	Pampango
6521	Pangpango
6599	Aklanon
6599	Basian
6599	Batak
6599	Buginese
6599	Cham
6599	Formosan
6599	Jarai
6599	Kadazan
6599	Kalinga

6599	Kankanaey
6599	Madurese
6599	Pangasinan
6599	Rade
6599	**Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec**
6599	Waray
6999	Chabacano
6999	Chavacano
6999	**Other Southeast Asian Languages**
7000	Eastern asian
7000	**Eastern Asian Languages, nfd**
7100	Chang Chow
7100	Chang Chow Fu
7100	Chin
7100	China
7100	Chinchchou
7100	Chinese
7100	Chinese dialect
7100	**Chinese, nfd**
7100	Sinitic
7101	Canton
7101	**Cantonese**
7101	Hong Kong
7101	Swatow
7101	Yue
7102	Chinese Hakka
7102	Chinese Hucka
7102	Hacca
7102	Hacka
7102	Hakah
7102	Hakha
7102	**Hakka**
7102	Hakka Chinese
7102	Hakkah
7102	Hakkar
7102	Harka
7102	Harrka
7102	Hokka
7102	Hukka
7103	Foo Chow
7103	Foochow
7103	Fookien
7103	Fu Jian
7103	Fu Zhou dialect
7103	Fuchian
7103	Fuchien
7103	Fuchow
7103	Fukien
7103	Fukienese
7103	Hainam
7103	Hainanese
7103	Hockian
7103	Hokien

7103 Hokkien
7103   Taiwanese
7104 Mandarin
7104   Mandarine
7104   Mandren
7104   Mandrin
7104   Putonghua
7105   Chao Zhou
7105   Chaochon
7105   Chauv Chou
7105   Chewchow
7105   Chinese Tio Chiu
7105   Chiu Chou
7105   Cho Chau
7105   Chow Chiw
7105   Chue Chow
7105   Chui Chow
7105   Chuo Chao
7105   T-chow
7105   Tao Chow
7105   Teachieu
7105   Techao
7105   Tei Chow
7105   Teo Chauv
7105   Teo Chew
7105   Teo Chiew
7105 Teochew
7105   Teochiu
7105   Teow Chew
7105   Tie Chiu
7105   Tie Chiw
7105   Tieu Chau
7105   Tieu Chow
7105   To Chu
7105   Tochew
7105   Trieu Chau
7106   Shanghai
7106   Shanghaiese
7106   Shanghainese
7106 Wu
7199 Chinese, nec
7199   Hunan
7199   Hunanese
7201   Jap
7201   Japan
7201 Japanese
7201   Nippon
7301 Korean
7301   South Korean
7900 Other Eastern Asian Languages, nfd
7901   Bhotia
7901 Tibetan
7902   Mongol

7902 Mongolian

7999   Ainu

7999   Manchu

7999 Other Eastern Asian Languages, nec

7999   Paiwan

7999   Santa

7999   Tungus

8000   Abo

8000   Aboriggals

8000   Aboriginal

8000   Aboriginal dialect

8000   Aboriginal east

8000   Aboriginal language

8000   Aboriginal lingo

8000   Aboriginal north

8000   Aboriginal west coast

8000   Aborigine

8000   Abriginal

8000   Abrignal

8000   Australian Aboriginal

8000   Australian Aoriginal language not given

8000   Australian Creoles

8000   Australian Indigenous

8000 Australian Indigenous languages, nfd

8000   Creole Aust

8000   East Aboriginal

8000   Indegenous Australian

8000   Indigenous

8000   Indigenous language

8000   Koori

8000   Murri

8000   Ngali

8000   Ngari

8000   Northern Aboriginal

8000   Nunga

8000   Phil

8000   Pit

8000   Tribal

8000   Tribal language

8000   Urben Koori

8000   Wangu

8000   Wanybarran

8000   War

8100 Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nfd

8100   Daly River language

8100   N/e Arnham Land Aboriginal dialect

8101   Andiljaukwa

8101   Andilyakwa

8101   Andilyaugwa

8101   Aninailyakwa

8101   Anindilakwa

8101   Anindiljaugwa

8101   Anindilyaga

8101	Anindilyagwa
8101	Anindilyakna
8101	Anindilyakua
8101	**Anindilyakwa**
8101	Anindilyakwa - Kriol
8101	Anindilyaugwa
8101	Aninilyakwa
8101	Groote Eylandt
8101	Ingura
8101	Wanindilyaugwa
8102	Bara
8102	Barada
8102	Barara
8102	Bararra
8102	Barea
8102	Bawera
8102	Birarra
8102	Brada
8102	Brarrda
8102	Brarrua
8102	Burada
8102	Burara
8102	**Burarra**
8102	Burrarda
8108	Gunawingu
8108	Gunwinggu
8108	Gunwingo
8108	Gunwingu
8108	Gunwinku
8108	Kunawinjku
8108	Kunawinku
8108	Kunkingku
8108	Kunwing
8108	Kunwinggu
8108	**Kunwinjku**
8108	Kuwinku
8111	Mau
8111	**Maung**
8111	Mawng
8113	Nangikurrunggurr
8113	Nangkykurungurr
8113	Nangykurungurr
8113	Ngaagi kurunggurr
8113	**Ngan'gikurunggurr**
8113	Ngan'giwumirri
8113	Ngancikurrungurr
8113	Ngangikurangurr
8113	Ngangikurngurr
8113	Ngangikurrgurr
8113	Ngangikurungurr
8113	Ngangiwumirr
8113	Ngangkikurungurr
8113	Nganikurungurr

8113	Ngenkikurrunggur
8113	Ngukkurra
8114	Nuggaboju
8114	Nugubuyu
8114	Nungabuju
8114	Nungabuyu
8114	**Nunggubuyu**
8114	Nungubuyu
8115	Rambaranga
8115	Rambarrnga
8115	Ramberranga
8115	Rembaranga
8115	**Rembarrnga**
8117	**Tiwi**
8117	Tiwi Island
8121	**Alawa**
8122	**Dalabon**
8123	**Gudanji**
8124	Gundjajeimi
8124	**Gundjeihmi**
8125	**Gun-nartpa**
8126	Gorogone
8126	Gungurugoni
8126	**Gurr-goni**
8127	Iwadja
8127	**Iwaidja**
8128	**Jaminjung**
8131	Chauan
8131	Jarwin
8131	Jarwon
8131	**Jawoyn**
8132	Jingalu Mudbura
8132	Jingili
8132	Jingilli
8132	**Jingulu**
8133	Gambalang
8133	**Kunbarlang**
8134	Gunei
8134	**Kune**
8135	**Kuninjku**
8136	Laragia
8136	Larakia
8136	Larrakia
8136	**Larrakiya**
8137	Malak
8137	**Malak Malak**
8137	Muluk Muluk
8138	Mangarayi
8138	**Mangarrayi**
8138	Munga
8138	Mungari
8141	Mari Ngarr
8141	Marin-Ngarr

8141	Maringar
8141	**Maringarr**
8141	Marri
8141	Meil
8141	Moli
8141	Moyl
8142	Mara
8142	**Marra**
8143	Mari Dhiyel
8143	**Marrithiyel**
8144	**Matngala**
8145	Maiali
8145	**Mayali**
8145	Mayeli
8145	Miali
8145	Mialli
8146	Muinpatta
8146	Muinpotta
8146	Muintatta
8146	Murinbada
8146	Murinpatha
8146	Murinypata
8146	Murinypatha
8146	**Murrinh Patha**
8146	Murrinhpatha
8147	**Na-kara**
8147	Nakara
8147	Nakkara
8147	Narkarrar
8148	Djeebbana
8148	Gunavidji
8148	Gunaviji
8148	Gwornabidji
8148	Jabanna
8148	Ndjebbana
8148	**Ndjebbana (Gunavidji)**
8148	Ndjeebbana
8151	**Ngalakgan**
8152	**Ngaliwurru**
8153	**Nungali**
8154	**Wambaya**
8155	Wadaman
8155	**Wardaman**
8199	**Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages, nec**
8199	Geimbio
8199	Gimba
8199	Hongalla Hongalla
8199	Jabaru
8199	Jugul
8199	Kaiali
8199	Kokori
8199	Kumertuo
8199	Kutji

8199 Maridan

8199 Marimanindji

8199 Marramaninyshi

8199 Marridan

8199 Miwa

8199 Ngara

8199 Umbia

8199 Wageman

8199 Wagiman

8199 Warrangari

8199 Witchi

8200 Alyere

8200 Yolgu

8200 Yolgu Matha

8200 Yolngu

8200 Yolngu Matha

8200 Yolngu Matha, nfd

8200 Yolnu Mata

8210 Dhaangu

8210 Dhangu

8210 Dhangu, nfd

8211 Galpu

8211 Kalpu

8212 Golumala

8213 Wanguri

8213 Wangurri

8219 Dhangu, nec

8219 Rirratjingu

8220 Daii

8220 Dhai

8220 Dhay'yi

8220 Dhay'yi, nfd

8220 Taii

8221 Dalawangu

8221 Dhalwangu

8221 Thalwungu

8222 Djarrwark

8229 Dhay'yi, nec

8230 Dhuwal

8230 Dhuwal, nfd

8231 Dhambarrpuynu

8231 Djabarrpsynga

8231 Djambapuingu

8231 Djambarapuyngu

8231 Djambarrbuygu

8231 Djambarrbuyngu

8231 Djambarrbynu

8231 Djambarrpugyu

8231 Djambarrpunu

8231 Djambarrpuy

8231 Djambarrpuyagu

8231 Djambarrpuynau

8231 Djambarrpuynga

8231	**Djambarrpuyngu**
8231	Djambarrpuynju
8231	Djambarrpuynu
8231	Djambarrpuyu
8231	Djambarruuyngu
8231	Durili
8231	English Djambarrpuyngou
8231	Jumbabuingo
8232	**Djapu**
8233	**Daatiwuy**
8233	Datiwuy
8234	Manarrngu
8234	**Marrangu**
8235	**Liyagalawumirr**
8239	**Dhuwal, nec**
8239	Marrakulu
8240	Dhuwala
8240	**Dhuwala, nfd**
8241	**Dhuwaya**
8242	Gumadji
8242	**Gumatj**
8242	Gumats
8242	Kumatj
8243	English Gupapuyngu
8243	Gapapuyngu
8243	Gubabuyngu
8243	Gubapunuy
8243	Gupanuyngu
8243	Gupapungu
8243	**Gupapuyngu**
8243	Gupapuynju
8243	Gupapuynu
8243	Gupapuyungu
8243	Gupapuyuu
8244	**Guyamirrilili**
8245	**Madarrpa**
8246	Mangalili
8246	**Manggalili**
8247	**Wubulkarra**
8249	**Dhuwala, nec**
8250	Balmawi
8250	Balmbi
8250	Djinang
8250	**Djinang, nfd**
8250	Milingimbi
8251	Wulagi
8251	Wulaki
8251	**Wurlaki**
8259	**Djinang, nec**
8260	Djinba
8260	**Djinba, nfd**
8260	Kurka
8261	**Ganalbingu**

8269 Djinba, nec

8270 Yakuy

8270 Yakuy, nfd

8271 Ritharngu

8271 Ritharrngu

8279 Yakuy, nec

8281 Nhangu

8299 Djaba

8299 Nangga

8299 Other Yolngu Matha

8300 Cape York Aboriginal

8300 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal

8300 Cape York Peninsula Languages, nfd

8300 Gugu

8300 Koko

8301 Gugu Yalandji

8301 Gugu Yalanj

8301 Gugu Yalanji

8301 Jelanji

8301 Ku ku Yalangi

8301 Kuku Yalandji

8301 Kuku Yalangi

8301 Kuku Yalanji

8301 Kukyaoanji

8301 Kyahara

8301 Yalandji

8301 Yung Kurara

8301 Yungurara

8301 Yunkurara

8302 Gugu Yimidir

8302 Gugu Yimidjir

8302 Guguyimithin

8302 Guugu Yimidhirr

8302 Guugu Yimithirr

8303 Bagadji

8303 Gugu Jao

8303 Gugu Yau

8303 Guugu Yau

8303 Jao

8303 Kao

8303 Kuku Ya'o

8303 Kuku Ya o

8303 Kuuku-Ya'u

8303 Kuuku Yau

8304 Mungkan

8304 Munican

8304 Munkan

8304 Munkanm

8304 Wik Hungkan

8304 Wik Monkan

8304 Wik Munggan

8304 Wik Mungkan

8304 Wik Mungken

8304 Wika Munkan

8304 Wikmungkan

8304 Wikmunkan

8304 Woran Am

8305 Djabugay

8305 Tjapukai

8306 Dyirbal

8306 Jirrabal

8307 Giramai

8307 Girramay

8307 Girramy

8307 Girrimay

8308 Berang

8308 Bohran

8308 Koko-Bera

8308 Koko Bera

8308 Konanin

8311 Daiyuri

8311 Kuuk Thayorre

8311 Taiol

8311 Thaaryore

8311 Thaayore

8311 Thayorre

8311 Tyorre

8312 Lama Lama

8312 Lamalama

8313 Idinji

8313 Yidiny

8314 Wik Ngathan

8314 Wik Ngathana

8399 Ayan

8399 Cape York Peninsula Languages, nec

8399 Dangedl

8399 Eacham

8399 Gugu Muminh

8399 Kaanju

8399 Kanju

8399 Kugu Muminh

8399 Kunjen

8399 Narnar

8399 Olgol

8399 Umpila

8399 Yir Yoront

8400 Thursday Is

8400 Thursday Island

8400 TI language

8400 Torres Strait

8400 Torres Strait Island

8400 Torres Strait Island Languages, nfd

8400 Torres Strait Islander

8401 Badu

8401 Bulgai

8401 Kala Kawa Ya

8401	Kala Kawaw Ya
8401	Kala Lagau Ya
8401	Kala Lagaw
8401	Kala Lagaw Kriol
8401	Kala Lagaw Ya
8401	Kalakuwiya
8401	Kalalaguya
8401	Kalaw Kawa Ya
8401	Kalaw Kawaw Ya
8401	**Kalaw Kawaw Ya/Kalaw Lagaw Ya**
8401	Kalaw Lagaw Ya
8401	Kalaw Lagaw Ya (Kalaw Kawa Ya)
8401	Kalawga
8401	Kky
8401	Mabuiag
8402	Maer
8402	Meram
8402	Meriam
8402	Meriam Meir
8402	**Meriam Mir**
8402	Meryam
8402	Miriam
8402	Miriam Kriole
8402	Miriam Mer
8403	Broken
8403	Broken Eng
8403	Broken English
8403	Creole Iland
8403	Creole Torres Strait
8403	Criole TSI
8403	Iland Creole
8403	**Torres Strait Creole**
8403	Torres Strait Creole (broken)
8403	Torres Strait Pigeon
8403	TSI Criole
8500	**Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages, nfd**
8504	**Bilinarra**
8505	Coorinji
8505	**Gurindji**
8505	Guringi
8505	Gurinji
8505	Koorignie
8505	Korindji
8505	Koringi
8505	Kurindi
8505	Kwaranjee
8506	**Gurindji Kriol**
8507	Djaru
8507	Dyaru
8507	Jarroo
8507	Jarrou
8507	Jarru
8507	**Jaru**

8507	Jaru (Djaru)
8507	Kabiri
8507	Meening
8507	Nining
8507	Nyinin
8507	Tjaru
8508	**Light Warlpiri**
8511	**Malngin**
8512	Mudbera
8512	Mudbura
8512	**Mudburra**
8512	Mudburra Djingli
8512	Mudburra Garrawa
8512	Mutpurra (Mudburra)
8513	**Ngandi**
8514	**Ngardi**
8515	Airiman
8515	Nariman
8515	Narinman
8515	Ngaiman
8515	Ngainman
8515	Ngainmun
8515	Ngaringman
8515	Ngarinman
8515	**Ngarinyman**
8515	Ngrainmun
8516	Bililuna dialect
8516	Juwaliny
8516	Walmadjari
8516	Walmadyeri
8516	Walmajari
8516	**Walmajarri**
8516	Walmajarri (Walmadjari)
8516	Walmajeri
8516	Walmatjari
8516	Walmatjiri
8516	Wanmadjari
8516	Wulmatjerie
8517	**Wanyjirra**
8518	Walma
8518	**Warlmanpa**
8521	Wailbri
8521	Walberri
8521	Walbiri
8521	Walbrai
8521	Walbri
8521	Waljpiri
8521	Walpari
8521	Walparri
8521	Walpire
8521	Walpiri
8521	Walpiri Anmatjere
8521	Walpiri Warramunga

8521	Walpri
8521	Walprie
8521	Walpuri
8521	Warlbiri
8521	**Warlpiri**
8521	Warlpiri Aranda
8521	Warrabri
8522	Waramunga
8522	Waramungu
8522	Warnmun
8522	Warra munga
8522	Warramanga
8522	Warramangu
8522	Warramunga
8522	Warranmunga
8522	Warrumugu
8522	Warrumungu
8522	**Warumungu**
8522	Wurrumungu
8599	**Northern Dsert Fringe Area Languages, nec**
8600	**Arandic, nfd**
8603	Alaywarra
8603	Aljawara
8603	Alyawara
8603	**Alyawarr**
8603	Alyawarr (Alyawarra)
8603	Alyawarra
8603	Alyawarre
8603	Alyawarri
8603	Alyuwara
8603	Alywarr
8603	Illaura
8603	Illura
8604	Amajara
8604	Amanantjere
8604	Amatjira
8604	Amatyere
8604	Ami
8604	Anmatjere Walpiri
8604	Anmatjerra
8604	Anmatjerre
8604	Anmatjirra
8604	Anmatyarra
8604	Anmatyer
8604	Anmatyere
8604	**Anmatyerr**
8604	Anmatyerr (Anmatyirra)
8605	Aranda
8605	Aranda (eastern)
8605	Aranda (western)
8605	Aranta
8605	Ararnda
8605	Arente

8605	Arranda
8605	Arranta
8605	Arrarente
8605	Arrent
8605	Arrent western
8605	Arrenta
8605	Arrente
8605	Arrente eastern
8605	Arrerente
8605	**Arrernte**
8605	Arrernte (Aranda)
8605	Arrinda
8605	Arrunta
8605	Arunda
8605	Arunta
8605	Burringah
8605	Eastern Arrada
8605	Eastern Arrante
8605	Eastern Arrente
8605	Pirdima
8605	Pitjapitja
8605	Western Aranda
8605	Western Arrante
8605	Western Arrernte
8605	Wongkatjeri
8606	Kadich
8606	Kaidich
8606	Kaidilt Bentinck
8606	Kaitish
8606	Kaititj
8606	Kaititja
8606	Katiji
8606	Katitja
8606	Katschi
8606	Kaydish
8606	Kaytej
8606	**Kaytetye**
8699	**Arandic, nec**
8700	**Western Desert Language, nfd**
8703	**Antikarinya**
8703	Antikirinya
8704	**Kartujarra**
8704	Katutjara
8705	Kokatha
8705	Kookatha
8705	**Kukatha**
8706	Gogodja
8706	Gugaja
8706	Kukadja
8706	Kukaja
8706	Kukata
8706	**Kukatja**
8706	Kukatja (Ggugaja)

8706	Kukutja
8707	Aluridja
8707	Loritja
8707	Luraja
8707	Luridji
8707	Lurita
8707	Luritcha
8707	Luritga
8707	**Luritja**
8707	Luritja Arrente
8707	Luritua
8707	Lurritja
8707	Western Loritja
8708	Mandildjara
8708	Mandjildjarra
8708	Mandyildyarra
8708	Mangarla
8708	Mangu
8708	Manjiljara
8708	Manjiljarra
8708	Mantjiltjarra
8708	**Manyjilyjarra**
8711	Maduwonga
8711	Mardo
8711	Mardu
8711	Martu
8711	**Martu Wangka**
8711	Martuwanga
8711	Martuwangka
8711	Yindi
8712	Maliar
8712	Nalada
8712	Ngaadjadjara
8712	Ngaantjarra
8712	Ngaanyatjara
8712	**Ngaanyatjarra**
8712	Ngaatjatjara
8712	Nganandjara
8712	Ngannyatjarra
8713	Pindu
8713	Pintubi
8713	**Pintupi**
8713	Puntubu
8714	Mulatara
8714	Pijantjatjara
8714	Pintjatjarra
8714	Pit jan jat jarra
8714	Pitanjtatjara
8714	Pitdjandjara
8714	Pitimjara
8714	Pitindjatjara
8714	Pitjandara
8714	Pitjandjadjara

8714	Pitjanjajjarra
8714	Pitjanjara
8714	Pitjanjarra
8714	Pitjant
8714	Pitjantjajara
8714	Pitjantjara
8714	Pitjantjarra
8714	Pitjantjartjara
8714	**Pitjantjatjara**
8714	Pitjantjatjaraa
8714	Pitjantjtajara
8714	Pitjantjtjara
8714	Pitjanttatjara
8714	Pitjara
8714	Pitjatjara
8714	Pitjatjatjara
8714	Pitjijinarra
8714	Pitjindjatjara
8714	Pitjinjara
8714	Pitjinjiara
8714	Tjitiadjara
8715	Wangajunka
8715	Wangatjunga
8715	**Wangkajunga**
8715	Wangkatjunga
8716	Bindinini
8716	Pindini
8716	**Wangkatha**
8716	Wangkatja
8716	Wankaija
8716	Wankatja
8716	Wongaii
8716	Wongatha
8716	Wonggai
8716	Wonggaii
8716	Wongi
8716	Wongutha
8717	**Warnman**
8718	Anangu
8718	Jankundjara
8718	Yangkuntjatjara
8718	Yankunjara
8718	Yankuntjara
8718	**Yankunytjatjara**
8718	Yankutjara
8718	Yunkuntjatjara
8721	Yulaparitya
8721	Yulbarija
8721	**Yulparija**
8721	Yulparitja
8799	Putijarra
8799	**Western Desert Language, nec**
8800	**Kimberley Area Languages, nfd**

8801 Bad

8801 Badi

8801 Bard

8801 Barda

8801 Bardi

8802 Booneba

8802 Bunaba

8802 Bunuba

8802 Bunuba (Bunaba)

8803 Goonian

8803 Goonien

8803 Goonihandi

8803 Gooniyandi

8803 Goonyah

8803 Gunan

8803 Gunian

8803 Konean

8803 Kunan

8803 Kunian

8804 Mariyung

8804 Miriwong

8804 Miriwoong

8804 Miriwung

8804 Mirong

8804 Mirrawong

8804 Mirriwong

8804 Mirriwoong

8805 Ngarinyin

8806 Nigena

8806 Nyigina

8806 Nyikina

8807 Worla

8808 Worara

8808 Worora

8808 Wororra

8808 Worrora

8808 Worrorra

8811 Kanar

8811 Wunambal

8812 Yawuru

8899 Andajin

8899 Arawarri

8899 Gajirrawoong

8899 Kimberley Area Languages, nec

8899 Kwini

8899 Warrwa

8899 Yiiji

8900 Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd

8901 Adnamatana

8901 Adnamathana

8901 Adnyamathana

8901 Adnyamathanha

8901 Adnymathana

8901 Adnymathanha
8901 Adnymathna
8901 Adynamathana
8901 Adynyamathanha
8902 Arabana
8902 Arabuna
8902 Arabunna
8903 Bandjalang
8903 Banjalang
8903 Bundjalung
8903 Bungalong
8904 Bandjima
8904 Banyjima
8904 Bunjima
8904 Panjima
8905 Batjala
8905 Butchulla
8906 Bidjara
8907 Dhanggatti
8907 Dungutti
8908 Dieri
8908 Diyari
8911 Gamilaraay
8911 Kamilaroi
8912 Garawa
8912 Garrawa
8912 Garrwa
8912 Grawa
8912 Karawa
8912 Kariwa
8912 Karrawar
8912 Karrwa
8912 Karwa
8912 Korrawa
8913 Garuwali
8913 Goore
8914 Gidabal
8914 Githabul
8915 Gumbaynggir
8916 Gurnai
8916 Kanai
8917 Karajarri
8917 Karatjarri
8917 Karrajarri
8918 Kariarra
8918 Kariyarra
8921 Coorn
8921 Kaurna
8921 Warra
8922 Kaiadilt
8922 Kayardild
8923 Gidj
8923 Gidja

8923	Kidja
8923	**Kija**
8923	Kitja
8923	Lunga
8923	Lungga
8924	Aboriginal Kreol
8924	Australia Kriol
8924	Cherole
8924	Creol Wan Jida
8924	Creole Australian
8924	Kearol
8924	Kreol
8924	**Kriol**
8924	Kriole
8924	Kroil
8924	Top End Kriol
8925	Deemin
8925	**Lardil**
8926	Managala
8926	**Mangala**
8926	Mangula
8927	Marawari
8927	**Muruwari**
8928	Naranga
8928	Narangga
8928	Narrunga
8928	**Narungga**
8931	**Ngarluma**
8932	Nagrrindjeri
8932	Narrinyari
8932	Ngarranjeri
8932	Ngarrindejeri
8932	**Ngarrindjeri**
8933	**Nyamal**
8933	Nyamil
8933	Nymal
8934	Nangumarda
8934	Nangumarta
8934	Ngolibardu
8934	Njangamarda
8934	Nyangamada
8934	Nyangumarda
8934	**Nyangumarta**
8934	Nyangumata
8935	Ngoongar
8935	Noogarr
8935	Noongah
8935	Noongar
8935	Noongyar
8935	Nygoonah
8935	Nyoogar
8935	Nyoonga
8935	Nyoongar

8935   Nyungah

8935   Nyungar

8935   Nyungar (Noongar)

8936   Baagandji

8936   Paakantji

8936   Paakantyi

8937   Palyku/Nyiyaparli

8938   Wadgaree

8938   Wadjari

8938   Wadjeri

8938   Waian

8938   Wajari

8938   Wajarri

8938   Watjari

8938   Wodjeri

8938   Yamaji

8938   Yamatji

8938   Yamigi

8941   Wiradjuri

8941   Wiradyuri

8942   Yanula

8942   Yanuwa

8942   Yanyula

8942   Yanyuwa

8942   Yanyuwa (Anula)

8943   Indibandi

8943   Indjibandi

8943   Indjibandje

8943   Ingibundy

8943   Injabadi

8943   Injabundi

8943   Injibandi

8943   Injibardi

8943   Injibarndi

8943   Injibund

8943   Injibundie

8943   Injie bundie

8943   Injinbarndi

8943   Jindjaparndi

8943   Yanari

8943   Yindjibarndi

8943   Yingiebandie

8944   Inawonga

8944   Innawonga

8944   Yinhawangka

8945   Yorta Yorta

8945   Yortayorta

8998   Aboriginal Australian

8998   Aboriginal English, so described

8999   Awabakal

8999   Dandi

8999   Darug

8999   Dharug

8999 Dharuk

8999 Doonin

8999 Gurama

8999 Ingada

8999 Jawara

8999 Martuthunira

8999 Ngadyan

8999 Ngandangara

8999 Ngarla

8999 Ngiyampaa

8999 Nukunu

8999 Other Australian Indigenous Languages, nec

8999 Thalanyji

8999 Waanyi

8999 Wakaya

8999 Wamba Wamba

8999 Yugambeh

9000 Other Languages, nfd

9000 P n g

9000 Pacific

9000 Papua New Guinean

9000 Png

9101 American Indian

9101 American Languages

9101 Ebonics

9101 Eskimo

9101 Greenlandic

9101 Guarani

9101 Guyanese

9101 Haitian

9101 Indian American

9101 Jamaican

9101 Lakota

9101 Papiamento

9101 Quechua

9101 Tupi

9200 African

9200 African Languages, nfd

9200 Bantu

9200 Eritrean

9200 Ethiopa

9200 Ethiopian

9200 Ghana

9200 Ghanaian

9200 Ghanian

9200 Kenyan

9200 Khoisan

9200 Liberian

9200 Nigerian

9200 Nilotic

9200 Sudanese

9200 West African

9201 Acholi

9201	Akoli
9203	**Akan**
9203	Akani
9203	Asante
9203	Ashanti
9203	Ashanti Twi
9203	Fante
9203	Twi
9203	Twi Akan
9205	Creole Mauritian
9205	Kreole
9205	Maritian
9205	Mauritian
9205	**Mauritian Creole**
9205	Mauritius
9206	Oromifa
9206	**Oromo**
9207	Mashona
9207	**Shona**
9208	Samalian
9208	**Somali**
9208	Somalia
9208	Somalian
9211	Kamba Swahilli
9211	Kiswahili
9211	**Swahili**
9212	**Yoruba**
9213	**Zulu**
9214	Amarike
9214	Ameherik
9214	**Amharic**
9214	Amhariec
9214	Amhrice
9215	**Bemba**
9216	**Dinka**
9217	**Ewe**
9218	**Ga**
9221	**Harari**
9221	Hararian
9222	**Hausa**
9223	Ibo
9223	**Igbo**
9224	**Kikuyu**
9225	**Krio**
9226	Ganda
9226	**Luganda**
9226	Lugandian
9227	**Luo**
9227	Lwo
9228	**Ndebele**
9231	**Nuer**
9232	Chewa
9232	Chichewa

9232	Nyang
9232	**Nyanja (Chichewa)**
9233	**Shilluk**
9234	**Tigre**
9235	Tigray
9235	Tigrina
9235	Tigringa
9235	**Tigrinya**
9235	Tigrnga
9236	Botswanian
9236	Setswana
9236	**Tswana**
9237	**Xhosa**
9237	Xhosa Afrikaans
9238	Creole Sechyelles
9238	**Seychelles Creole**
9299	**African Languages, nec**
9299	Anuak Arabic
9299	Ateso
9299	Bambara
9299	Berber
9299	Bete
9299	Bini
9299	Bobangi
9299	Bongli
9299	Chokwe
9299	Dabani
9299	Dagbani
9299	Duala
9299	Dyula
9299	Edo
9299	Edo Ishan
9299	Efik
9299	Fang
9299	Fulani
9299	Galla
9299	Guinean
9299	Gurage
9299	Gurma
9299	Ijaw
9299	Kakwa
9299	Kanuri
9299	Kikamba
9299	Kikongo
9299	Kinyarwanda
9299	Kinyrwanda
9299	Kisii
9299	Kongo
9299	Kru
9299	Kuku
9299	Lango
9299	Lingala
9299	Luba

9299	Luhya
9299	Lunyankole
9299	Madi
9299	Malagasay
9299	Malagasy
9299	Malawian
9299	Masai
9299	Mende
9299	More
9299	Mossi
9299	Nguni
9299	Nubian
9299	Nyasan
9299	Pedi
9299	Rundi
9299	Rwandan
9299	Sango
9299	Senegalese
9299	Serer
9299	Sesothoian
9299	Sierra Leone
9299	Siswati
9299	Songhai
9299	Sotho
9299	Swazi
9299	Tani ewe
9299	Tanzanian
9299	Temne
9299	Tiv
9299	Tsonga
9299	Ugandan
9299	Uroba
9299	Wolof
9299	Zambian
9299	Zande
9299	Zimbabwean
9300	Austronesian Oceanic
9300	Melanesian
9300	Micronesian
9300	**Pacific Austronesian Languages, nfd**
9300	Polynesian
9301	Fiji
9301	**Fijian**
9302	**Gilbertese**
9302	Ikiribati
9302	Kiribatese
9302	Kiribati
9303	Cook Island
9303	Cook Island Maori
9303	Maori Is.
9303	**Maori (Cook Island)**
9303	Native Cook Island
9303	Rarotongan

9304	Maori
9304	**Maori (New Zealand)**
9304	Maroi
9304	Maurie
9304	Moari
9304	New Zealand Maori
9304	Te Reo Maori
9305	**Motu**
9306	**Nauruan**
9307	**Niue**
9307	Niuean
9308	Samoa
9308	**Samoan**
9308	Westera Samoa
9308	Western Samoan
9311	Tonga
9311	**Tongan**
9312	Ratuman
9312	**Rotuman**
9313	Tokelau
9313	**Tokelauan**
9314	**Tuvaluan**
9315	**Yapese**
9399	Halia
9399	Hawaiian
9399	Kwarae
9399	Lau
9399	Marova
9399	Marshallese
9399	Ngunese
9399	**Pacific Austronesian Languages, nec**
9399	Palauan
9399	Penryn
9399	Puka Pukan
9399	Roviania
9399	Sikaiana
9399	Tahitian
9399	Togar
9400	Oceanian Creole
9400	Oceanian Pidgin
9400	**Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nfd**
9400	Oceanic Creole
9400	Oceanic Pidgin
9400	Pidgin Oceanian
9401	Aussie Pidgeon
9401	Aussie Pidgin
9401	English Pidgeon
9401	English Pidgin
9401	English Pigin
9401	Neo Melanesian
9401	Pidgeon English
9401	Pidgin English
9401	Pigeon English

9401	Png Pidgin
9401	**Tok Pisin**
9402	Beach la Mar
9402	Bichelamar
9402	**Bislama**
9403	**Hawaiian English**
9404	Norfolk English
9404	Norfolk Isl
9404	Norfolk Isl lang
9404	Norfolk Island
9404	Norfolkese
9404	**Pitcairnese**
9405	Pidgeon Solomon Island
9405	Pidgin Solomon Island
9405	Pigin Solomon Island
9405	Solomon Island Pidgeon
9405	Solomon Island Pidgin
9405	Solomon Island Pigeon
9405	Solomon Island Pigin
9405	Solomon Islands Pidgeon
9405	Solomon Islands Pidgin
9405	**Solomon Islands Pijin**
9499	New Caledonian French
9499	**Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec**
9499	Pidgin French
9499	Pijin
9499	Queensland Canefield English
9500	**Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nfd**
9500	Papuan
9502	**Kiwai**
9599	Angal
9599	Aroma
9599	Bai
9599	Bau
9599	Chimbu
9599	Dobu
9599	Huli
9599	Kalami
9599	Kamba
9599	Kate
9599	Kuanua
9599	Ngalum
9599	Orokaiva
9599	**Papua New Guinea Papuan Languages, nec**
9599	Pisa
9599	Roro
9599	Toaripi
9599	Tolai
9601	Esperanto
9601	Interlingua
9601	**Invented Languages**
9601	Polari
9700	Deaf language

9700	Deaf sign
9700	Sign
9700	Sign for the deaf
9700	Sign language
9700	**Sign languages, nfd**
9700	Signe hearing
9700	Signed English
9700	Signing
9701	Asl
9701	Aulan
9701	**Auslan**
9701	Auslan sign language
9701	Aussie sign language
9701	Aust sign
9701	Aust sign language
9701	Austlan
9701	Australian deaf sign
9701	Australian sign
9701	Australian sign language
9701	Sign language Aust
9701	Sign language Australian
9702	**Makaton**
9702	Makaton sighning
9702	Makaton sign
9799	American sign language
9799	Ameslan
9799	English signed
9799	Sign language American
9799	**Sign languages, nec**

APPENDIX 5 FIRST EDITION CLASSIFICATION STRUCTURE

The ASCL classification structure in this appendix is included to assist users to interpret and manipulate historical data. it should not be used to classify or disseminate current data.

1 NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

11 Celtic
1101   Gaelic (Scotland)
1102   Irish
1103   Welsh
1199   Celtic, nec (Breton, Cornish, Manx)

12 English
1201   English

13 German and Related Languages
1301   German
1302   Letzeburgish
1303   Yiddish

14 Netherlandic and Related Languages
1401   Netherlandic
1402   Frisian

15 Scandinavian
1501   Danish
1502   Icelandic
1503   Norwegian
1504   Swedish
1599   Scandinavian, nec (Faeroese)

2 SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

21   French
2101   French

22   Greek
2201   Greek

23   Iberian Romance
2301   Catalan
2302   Portuguese
2303   Spanish
2399   Iberian Romance, nec (includes Crioulo, Galician, Ladino)

24   Italian
2401   Italian

25   Maltese
2501   Maltese

29   Other Southern European Languages
2901   Basque
2902   Latin
2999   Other Southern European Languages, nec
        (includes Friulian, Ladin, Romansch)

3 EASTERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

31 Baltic

3101 Latvian

3102 Lithuanian

32 Finnic

3201 Estonian

3202 Finnish

3299 Finnic, nec (includes Karelian, Lapp, Ludic)

33 Hungarian

3301 Hungarian

34 East Slavic

3401 Belorussian

3402 Russian

3403 Ukrainian

35 South Slavic

3501 Bosnian

3502 Bulgarian

3503 Croatian

3504 Macedonian

3505 Serbian

3506 Slovene

36 West Slavic

3601 Czech

3602 Polish

3603 Slovak

39 Other Eastern European Languages

3901 Albanian

3902 Armenian

3903 Aromunian (Macedo-Romanian)

3904 Romanian

3999 Other Eastern European Languages, nec
(includes Georgian, Ingush, Romany)

4 SOUTHWEST ASIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES

41 Iranic

4101 Kurdish

4102 Pashto

4103 Persian

4199 Iranic, nec (includes Balochi, Ossetic, Tajik)

42 Middle Eastern and North African Languages

4201 Amharic

4202 Arabic (including Lebanese)

4203 Assyrian (including Aramaic)

4204 Hebrew

4205 Tigrinya

4299 Middle Eastern and North African Languages, nec
(includes Kabyle, Riff, Shluh)

43 Turkish and Central Asian Languages

4301 Turkish

4399 Turkish and Central Asian Languages, nec
(includes Azeri, Mongol, Tatar)

5 SOUTHERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

51 Dravidian

5101 Kannada

5102 Malayalam

5103 Tamil

5104 Telugu

5199 Dravidian, nec (includes Brahui, Malto, Tulu)

52 Indo-Aryan

5201 Bengali

5202 Gujarati

5203 Hindi

5204 Konkani

5205 Marathi

5206 Nepali

5207 Punjabi

5208 Sindhi

5211 Sinhalese

5212 Urdu

5299 Indo-Aryan, nec
(includes Assamese, Kashmiri, Rajasthani)

59 Other Southern Asian Languages

5999 Other Southern Asian Languages
(includes Balti, Burushaski, Nuristani)

6 SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGES

61   Burman
6101   Burmese
6199   Burman, nec (includes Lisu, Pho, Rawang)

62   Hmong-Mien
6201   Hmong
6299   Hmong-Mien, nec (Mien, Yao)

63   Mon-Khmer
6301   Khmer
6302   Vietnamese
6399   Mon-Khmer, nec (includes Khasi, Khmu, Muong)

64   Tai
6401   Lao
6402   Thai
6499   Tai, nec (includes Buyi, Jui, Tho)

65   Western Austronesian Languages
6501   Bisaya
6502   Cebuano
6503   IIokano
6504   Indonesian
6505   Malay
6506   Tagalog (Filipino)
6507   Tetum
6508   Timorese
6599   Western Austronesian Languages, nec
        (includes Balinese, Bikol, Kapampangan)

69   Other Southeast Asian Languages
6999   Other Southeast Asian Languages (Chavacano)

7 EASTERN ASIAN LANGUAGES

71   Chinese

7101	Cantonese
7102	Hakka
7103	Hokkien
7104	Mandarin
7105	Teochew
7106	Wu
7199	Chinese, nec
	(includes, Chang Chow, Hunan, Kan)

72   Japanese

7201	Japanese

73   Korean

7301	Korean

79   Other Eastern Asian Languages

7999	Other Eastern Asian Languages
	(includes Ainu, Bhotia, Tibetan)

8 AUSTRALIAN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

81 Northern Aboriginal

8101	Anindilyakwa
8102	Burarra
8103	Dhaangu
8104	Dhay'yi
8105	Dhuwal-Dhuwala
8106	Djinang
8107	Karrwa (Garrwa, Garawa)
8108	Kunwinjku (Gunwinggu)
8111	Maung
8112	Murrinh-Patha
8113	Ngangkikurungurr
8114	Nunggubuyu
8115	Rembarrnga
8116	Ritharrngu
8117	Tiwi
8118	Yanyuwa (Anula)
8199	Northern Aboriginal, nec

82 Central Aboriginal

8201	Alyawarr (Alyawarra)
8202	Anmatyerr (Anmatyirra)
8203	Arrernte (Aranda)
8204	Bardi
8205	Bunuba (Bunaba)
8206	Jaru (Djaru)
8207	Kija (Gidya)
8208	Kuurinji (Gurindji)
8211	Kukatha (Kokatha, Gugada)
8212	Kukatja (Gugaja)
8213	Miriwoong
8214	Mutpurra (Mudburra)
8215	Ngaatjatjara
8216	Nyangumarta
8217	Pintupi
8218	Pitjantjatjara
8221	Walmajarri (Walmadjari)
8222	Warumungu (Warumunga)
8223	Warlpiri
8224	Yulparija
8225	Yankunytjatjara
8299	Central Aboriginal, nec

83 Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal

8301	Gugu Yalanji
8302	Guugu Yimidhirr
8303	Kuuku-Ya'u
8304	Wik-Mungkan
8399	Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal, nec

84   Torres Strait Island

8401   Kalaw Lagaw Ya (Kalaw Kawa Ya)

8402   Meryam Mir

85   West Coast Aboriginal

8501   Ngarluma

8502   Nyungar (Noongar)

8503   Yindjibarndi

8599   West Coast Aboriginal, nec

86   Eastern Aboriginal

8601   Adnymathanha (Yura Ngawarla)

8602   Arabana (Arabuna)

8699   Eastern Aboriginal, nec

87   Australian Creoles

8701   Kriol

8702   Torres Strait Creole (Broken)

9 OTHER LANGUAGES

91 American Languages
9101   American Languages

92 African Languages (Excluding North Africa)
9201   Acholi
9202   Afrikaans
9203   Akan
9204   Asante
9205   Mauritian Creole
9206   Oromo
9207   Shona
9208   Somali
9211   Swahili
9212   Yoruba
9213   Zulu
9299   African Languages (Excluding North Africa), nec
         (includes Bemba, Fante, Malagasy,)

93 Oceanic Austronesian Languages
9301   Fijian
9302   Gilbertese
9303   Maori (Cook Island)
9304   Maori (New Zealand)
9305   Motu
9306   Nauruan
9307   Niue
9308   Samoan
9311   Tongan
9399   Oceanic Austronesian Languages, nec
         (includes Hawai'ian, Rotuman, Tuvaluan)

94 Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles
9401   Tok Pisin
9499   Oceanian Pidgins and Creoles, nec
         (includes Bislama, Pitcairnese, Solomon Islands Pidgin)

95 Papuan Languages
9501   Papuan Languages

96 Invented Languages
9601   Invented Languages

97 Sign Languages
9701   Auslan
9702   Makaton
9799   Sign Languages, nec

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