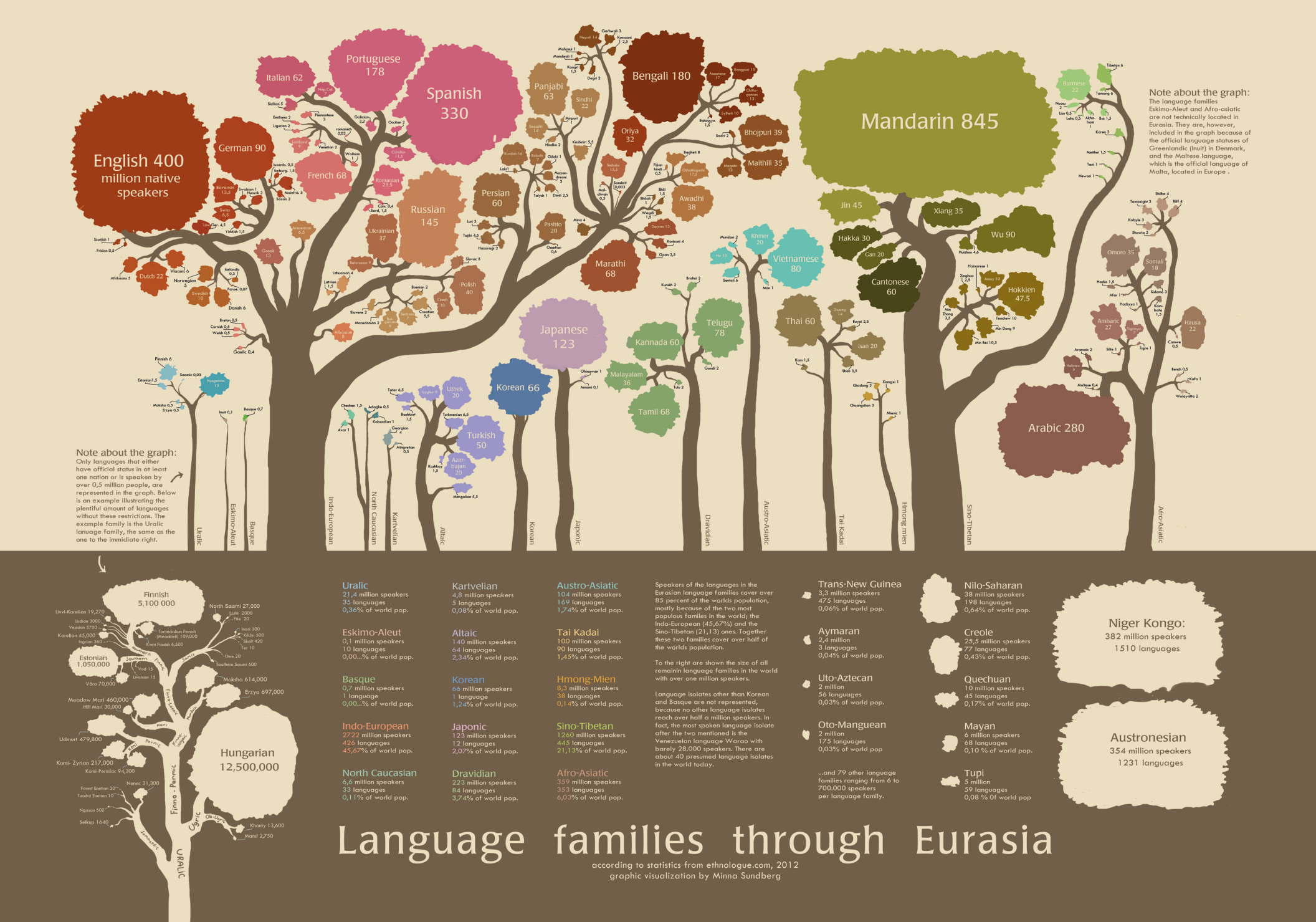

Note about the graph:
Only languages that either have official status in at least one nation or is speaken by over 0,5 million people, are represented in the graph. Below is an example illustrating the plentiful amount of languages without these restrictions. The example family is the Uralic lanuage family, the same as the one to the immidiate right.

Note about the graph:
The language families Eskimo-Aleut and Afro-asiatic are not technically located in Eurasia. They are, however, included in the graph because of the official language statuses of Greenlandic (Inuit) in Denmark, and the Maltese language, which is the official language of Malta, located in Europe .

Uralic
21,4 million speakers
35 languages
0,36% of world pop.

Eskimo-Aleut
0,1 million speakers
10 languages
0,00...% of world pop.

Basque
0,7 million speakers
1 language
0,00...% of world pop.

Indo-European
2722 million speakers
426 languages
45,67% of world pop.

North Caucasian
6,6 million speakers
33 languages
0,11% of world pop.

Kartvelian
4,8 million speakers
5 languages
0,08% of world pop.

Altaic
140 million speakers
64 languages
2,34% of world pop.

Korean
66 million speakers
1 language
1,24% of world pop.

Japonic
123 million speakers
12 languages
2,07% of world pop.

Dravidian
223 million speakers
84 languages
3,74% of world pop.

Austro-Asiatic
104 million speakers
169 languages
1,74% of world pop.

Tai Kadai
100 million speakers
90 languages
1,45% of world pop.

Hmong-Mien
8,3 million speakers
38 languages
0,14% of world pop.

Sino-Tibetan
1260 million speakers
445 languages
21,13% of world pop.

Afro-Asiatic
359 million speakers
353 languages
6,03% of world pop.

Speakers of the languages in the Eurasian language families cover over 85 percent of the worlds population, mostly because of the two most populous familes in the world; the Indo-European (45,67%) and the Sino-Tibetan (21,13) ones. Together these two families cover over half of the worlds population.

To the right are shown the size of all remainin language families in the world with over one million speakers.

Language isolates other than Korean and Basque are not represented, because no other language isolates reach over half a million speakers. In fact, the most spoken language isolate after the two mentioned is the Venezuelan language Warao with barely 28.000 speakers. There are about 40 presumed language isolates in the world today.

Trans-New Guinea
3,3 million speakers
475 languages
0,06% of world pop.

Aymaran
2,4 million
3 languages
0,04% of world pop.

Uto-Aztecan
2 million
56 languages
0,03% of world pop.

Oto-Manguean
2 million
175 languages
0,03% of world pop

...and 79 other language families ranging from 6 to 700.000 speakers per language family.

Nilo-Saharan
38 million speakers
198 languages
0,64% of world pop.

Creole
25,5 million speakers
77 languages
0,43% of world pop.

Quechuan
10 million speakers
45 languages
0,17% of world pop.

Mayan
6 million speakers
68 languages
0,10 % of world pop.

Tupi
5 million
59 languages
0,08 % Of world pop

Niger Kongo:
382 million speakers
1510 languages

Austronesian
354 million speakers
1231 languages

Language families through Eurasia

according to statistics from ethnologue.com, 2012
graphic visualization by Minna Sundberg