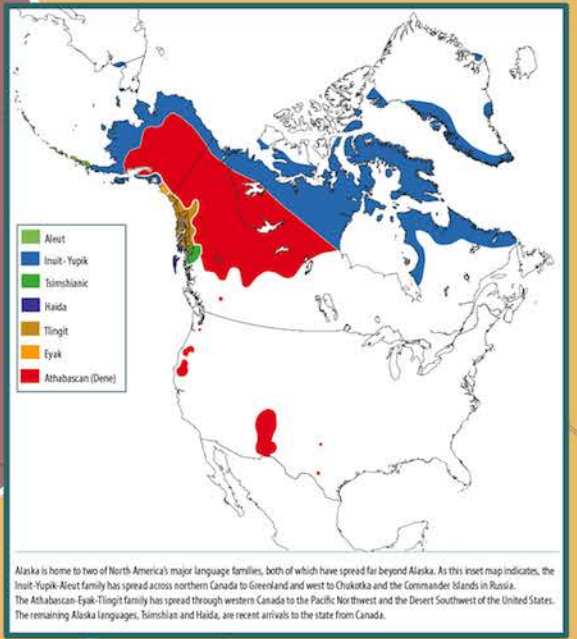


**Table of Language Groups**

Language Family	Language Name(s)
Aleut	Unangaq, Unangan, Unangas, Unangam Tunuu, Aleut
	Alutiiq, Sugpiaq
	Central Yup'ik, Cup'ik, Cup'ig
	Naukan Yupik
	Siberian Yupik, St. Lawrence Island Yupik
Inuit-Yupik	Sirenik
	Inupiaq, Iñupiaq
Tsimshianic	Tsimshian
Haida	Haida
Tlingit	Tlingit, Lingit
	Eyak
Athabaskan	Ahtna
	Dena'ina, Tanaina
	Deg Xinag, Deg Hit'an
	Holikachuk, Innoko
	Koyukon, Denaak'e
	Upper Kuskokwim, Kolchan
	(Lower) Tanana
	Tanacross
	Upper Tanana, Nabesna
	Han
Gwich'in, Kutchin, Tukudh	
Other Athabaskan	



## Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska

This map shows the indigenous language regions of Alaska. Related languages of neighboring Canada and Russia are also shown. The language boundaries represent traditional territories at approximately 1900, though some shifts in language boundaries have occurred since that time. Boundaries are defined based on the similarity of sound systems and the ability of speakers from different regions to understand each other.

The colors of the individual languages reflect their classification into language families, each of which share a common ancestral language. Eighteen of the twenty indigenous Alaska languages on this map belong to either the Inuit-Yupik-Aleut or the Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit families. Tsimshian is a member of the small Tsimshianic family, while Haida is an isolate, not demonstrably related to any other language in the world.

The language names appearing on this map are the English names generally accepted by most speakers today. Alternate names are listed in the legend. A selection of modern and historic indigenous villages are labeled with both indigenous and English names, as are major rivers, lakes, and islands. A comprehensive inventory of indigenous place names, including village sites and geographic features, would number in the tens of thousands.

As of 2010 few indigenous languages in Alaska are still spoken by children, but significant revitalization programs exist for some languages.

Although based largely, including language definitions, boundaries, and insets, on Michael Krauss's 1974 and 1982 *Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska* map, this map differs in several ways from that map. This map does not indicate indigenous populations or speaker numbers; language status in each village or size of village; and dialect boundaries. Finally, several language names have been revised to reflect current usage.

More information about Alaska languages and language maps can be found at [www.uaf.edu/anlc](http://www.uaf.edu/anlc).

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*Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska*, compiled by Michael E. Krauss.

Digital map created by Gary Hobson, Jim Kern, and Colin West, with the assistance of faculty and staff at the Alaska Native Language Center and Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Indigenous place names compiled by Gary Hobson.

Graphic design and layout by Cleomecia Amaya-Memill.

GIS datasets and a complete list of references and archival source materials available at [www.uaf.edu/anlc](http://www.uaf.edu/anlc) and [www.alaskal.org](http://www.alaskal.org).

Based on the maps *Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska* (Krauss 1974, revised 1982) and *Inuit Nunat* (Krauss 1995).

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