

Languages by Date

Before 1000 BC

Further information: [Bronze Age writing](#)

Writing first appeared in the [Near East](#) at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC. A very limited number of languages are attested in the area from before the [Bronze Age collapse](#) and the rise of [alphabetic writing](#):

- the [Sumerian](#), [Hurrian](#), [Hattic](#) and [Elamite language](#) isolates,
- [Afro-Asiatic](#) in the form of the [Egyptian](#) and [Semitic languages](#) and
- [Indo-European](#) ([Anatolian languages](#) and [Mycenaean Greek](#)).

In [East Asia](#) towards the end of the second millennium BC, the [Sino-Tibetan](#) family was represented by [Old Chinese](#).

There are also a number of [undeciphered](#) Bronze Age records:

- [Proto-Elamite script](#) and [Linear Elamite](#)
- the [Indus script](#) (claimed to record a "[Harappan language](#)")
- [Cretan hieroglyphs](#) and [Linear A](#) (encoding a possible "[Minoan language](#)")^{[3][4]}
- the [Cypro-Minoan syllabary](#)^[5]

Earlier symbols, such as the [Jiahu symbols](#), [Vinča symbols](#) and the marks on the [Dispilio tablet](#), are believed to be [proto-writing](#), rather than representations of language.

Date	Language	Attestation	Notes
c. 2690 BC	Egyptian	Egyptian hieroglyphs in the tomb of Seth-Peribsen (2nd Dynasty), Umm el-Qa'ab ^[6]	"proto-hieroglyphic" inscriptions from about 3300 BC (Naqada III ; see Abydos, Egypt , Narmer Palette)
26th century BC	Sumerian	Instructions of Shuruppak , the Kesh temple hymn and other cuneiform texts	"proto-literate" period from about 3500 BC (see Kish tablet); administrative

		from Shuruppak and Abu Salabikh (Fara period) ^{[7][8]}	records at Uruk and Ur from c. 2900 BC.
c. 2400 BC	Akkadian	A few dozen pre-Sargonic texts from Mari and other sites in northern Babylonia ^[9]	Some proper names attested in Sumerian texts at Tell Harmal from about 2800 BC. ^[10] Fragments of the Legend of Etana at Tell Harmal c. 2600 BC. ^[11]
c. 2400 BC	Eblaite	Ebla tablets ^[12]	
c. 2250 BC	Elamite	Awan dynasty peace treaty with Naram-Sin ^{[13][14]}	
21st century BC	Hurrian	Temple inscription of Tish-atal in Urkesh ^[15]	
c. 1700 BC	Hittite	Anitta text in Hittite cuneiform ^[16]	Isolated Hittite words and names occur in Assyrian texts found at Kültepe , from the 19th century BC.
16th century BC	Palaic	Hittite texts CTH 751–754 ^[17]	
c. 1450 BC	Mycenaean Greek	Linear B tablet archive from Knossos ^{[18][19][20]}	These are mostly administrative lists, with some complete sentences. ^[21]
c. 1400 BC	Luwian	Hieroglyphic Luwian monumental inscriptions, Cuneiform Luwian tablets in the Hattusa archives ^[22]	Isolated hieroglyphs appear on seals from the 18th century BC. ^[22]
c. 1400 BC	Hattic	Hittite texts CTH 725–745	
c. 1300 BC	Ugaritic	Tablets from Ugarit ^[23]	see Ugaritic alphabet

c. 1200 BC

[Old Chinese](#)

[Oracle bone](#) and [bronze inscriptions](#) from the reign of [Wu Ding](#)^{[24][25][26]}



Seal impression from the tomb of [Seth-Peribsen](#), containing the oldest known complete sentence in [Egyptian](#), c. 2690 BC



Letter in [Sumerian cuneiform](#) sent by the high-priest Lu'enna, informing him the king of [Lagash](#) of his son's death in battle, c. 2400 BC

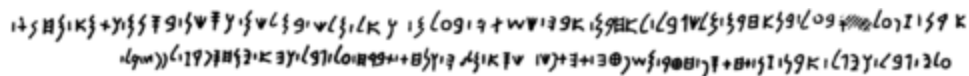


Greek [Linear B](#) tablet from [Pylos](#), recording the distribution of hides, c. 1200 BC



Ox scapula inscribed with three records of divinations in the reign of [Wu Ding](#) of the Chinese [Shang dynasty](#), c. 1200 BC

First millennium BC



The [Ahiram](#) epitaph is the earliest substantial inscription in [Phoenician](#).

The earliest known alphabetic inscriptions, at [Serabit el-Khadim](#) (c. 1500 BC), appear to record a [Northwest Semitic](#) language, though only one or two words have been deciphered. In the [Early Iron Age](#), alphabetic writing spread across the Near East and southern Europe. With the emergence of the [Brahmic family of scripts](#), [languages of India](#) are attested from after about 300 BC.

There is only fragmentary evidence for languages such as [Iberian](#), [Tartessian](#), [Galatian](#), [Thracian](#) and [Messapian](#).^[27] The [North Picene language](#) of the Novilara Stele from c. 600 BC has not been deciphered.^[28] The earliest examples of the Central American [Isthmian script](#) date from c. 500 BC, but a proposed decipherment remains controversial.^[29]

Date	Language	Attestation	Notes
c. 1000 BC	Phoenician	Ahiram epitaph ^[30] royal inscriptions	
10th century BC	Aramaic	from Aramean city-states ^[31]	
10th century BC	Hebrew or Phoenician	Gezer calendar ^[32]	Paleo-Hebrew employed a slightly modified Phoenician alphabet, hence the uncertainty between which is attested to here.
c. 850 BC	Ammonite	Amman Citadel Inscription ^[33]	
c. 840 BC	Moabite	Mesha Stele	
c. 800 BC	Phrygian	Paleo-Phrygian inscriptions at Gordion	

8th century BC	Sabaean (Old South Arabian)	mainly boustrophedon inscriptions from Yemen ^[34]	
8th century BC	Old North Arabian	inscriptions from north and central Arabia ^[35]	
c. 700 BC	Etruscan	proto-Corinthian vase found at Tarquinia ^[36]	
7th century BC	Latin	Vetusia Inscription and Fibula Praenestina ^[37]	
c. 600 BC	Umbrian		
c. 600 BC	Lydian	inscriptions from Sardis ^[22]	
c. 600 BC	Carian	inscriptions from Caria and Egypt ^[22]	
c. 600 BC	Faliscan	Ceres inscription found at Falerii ^[38]	
c. 550 BC	South Picene	Warrior of Capestrano ^[39]	
late 6th century BC	Venetic	inscriptions at Este	
c. 500 BC	Old Persian	Behistun inscription	
c. 500 BC	Leponitic	inscriptions CO-48 from Pristino (Como) and VA-6 from Vergiate (Varese) ^{[40][41]}	Inscriptions from the early 6th century consist of isolated names.
c. 500 BC	Gaulish		
c. 400 BC	Oscan		
3rd century BC	Volscian	Tabula Veliterna ^[42]	
c. 260 BC	Middle Indo-Aryan (Prakrit)	Edicts of Ashoka ^{[43][44]}	Pottery inscriptions from Anuradhapura have been dated c. 400 BC. ^{[45][46]}

c. 200 BC	Tamil	cave inscriptions and potsherds in Tamil Nadu ^{[47][48]}	
2nd century BC	Meroitic	graffiti on the temple of Amun at Dukki Gel, near Kerma ^[49]	
c. 100 BC	Celtiberian	Botorrita plaques	
1st century BC	Parthian	ostraca at Nisa and Qumis ^[50]	
1st century BC	Sanskrit	stone inscriptions from Ayodhyā and from Hāthībādā and Ghosunḍī (both near Chittorgarh) ^[51]	The Junagadh rock inscription of Rudradaman I (shortly after 150 AD) is the oldest long text. ^[52]

First millennium AD

From [Late Antiquity](#), we have for the first time languages with earliest records in [manuscript](#) tradition (as opposed to [epigraphy](#)). Thus, [Old Armenian](#) is first attested in the [Armenian Bible translation](#).

The [Vimose inscriptions](#) (2nd and 3rd centuries) in the [Elder Futhark](#) runic alphabet appear to record [Proto-Norse](#) names. Some scholars interpret the [Negau helmet](#) inscription (c. 100 BC) as a Germanic fragment.

Date	Language	Attestation	Notes
c. 150	Bactrian	Rabatak inscription	A single word in Proto-Norse language is found on the
c. 200	Proto-Norse	Inscription <i>NITHJO TAWIDE</i> on shield grip from the Illerup Ådal weapon deposit	Øvre Stabu spearhead dated to the second half of the 2nd century.

292	Mayan	Stela 29 from Tikal ^[53]	A brief undeciphered inscription at San Bartolo is dated to the 3rd century BC. ^[54]
312–313	Sogdian	Ancient Letters, found near Dunhuang ^[55]	
328	Arabic	Namara inscription	
c. 350	Ge'ez	inscriptions of Ezana of Aksum ^[56]	
c. 350	Cham	Đông Yên Châu inscription found near Tra Kiêu ^[57]	
4th century	Gothic	Gothic Bible, translated by Wulfila ^[58]	A few problematic Gothic runic inscriptions may date to the early 4th century.
c. 430	Georgian	Bir El Qutt inscriptions ^[59]	
c. 450	Kannada	Halmidi inscription ^[60]	Kavirajamarga (c. 850) is the oldest literary work. ^[60]
c. 500	Armenian	Inscription at the Tekor Basilica ^[61]	Saint Mesrob Mashtots is traditionally held to have translated an Armenian Bible in 434.
c. 510	Old Dutch	Formula for freeing a serf in the <i>Malbergse Glossen</i> on the Salic law ^[62]	A word in the mid-5th century Bergakker inscription yields the oldest

			evidence of Dutch morphology, but there is no consensus on the interpretation of the rest of the text. ^[62] Some Tocharian names and words have been found in Prakrit documents from Krorän dated c. 300 AD.
6th century	Tocharian	manuscripts from Kucha , Karasahr and Dunhuang ^[63]	
second half of 6th century	Old High German	Pforzen buckle ^[64]	
c. 575	Telugu	Erragudipadu inscription ^[60]	Telugu place names are found in Prakrit inscriptions from the 2nd century AD. ^[60]
591	Korean	Sinseong (新城) Stele in Namsan (Gyeongju) ^{[65][66]}	
611	Khmer	Angkor Borei inscription	
c. 650	Tibetan	Tibetan Annals	
c. 650–700	Old Udi	Sinai palimpsest M13	
c. 683	Old Malay	Kedukan Bukit Inscription	
7th century	Tumshuqese and Khotanese Saka	manuscripts mainly from Dunhuang ^[67]	Some fragments of Khotanese Saka have been dated to the 5th

			and 6th centuries
7th century	Beja	ostrakon from Saqqara ^{[68][69]}	
late 7th century	Pyu	Hpayahaung funeral urn inscription of kings of Sri Ksetra	
c. 700	Old English	runic inscription on the Franks Casket	The Undley bracteate (5th century) and West Heslerton brooch (c. 650) have fragmentary runic inscriptions.
711–712	Japanese	poems in the Kojiki	
732	Old Turkic	Orkhon inscriptions	
c. 750	Old Irish	Würzburg glosses ^[70]	Primitive Irish Ogham inscriptions from the 4th century consist of personal names, patronymics and/or clan names. ^{[71][72]}
c. 750	Persian		
c. 750–900	Old Frisian	Westeremden yew-stick	
769	Old Hindi	<i>Dohakosh</i> by Saraha	
late 8th century	Breton	<i>Praecepta medica</i> (Leyden, <i>Codex Vossianus</i> Lat. F. 96 A) ^[73]	A botanical manuscript in Latin and Breton
c. 800	Old Norse	runic inscriptions	

804	<u>Javanese</u>	initial part of the <u>Sukabumi inscription</u> ^[74]	
9th century	<u>Malayalam</u>	Rajasekhara inscription at <u>Vazhappally Maha Siva Temple</u> ^[48]	<i>Ramacaritam</i> (12th century) is the oldest literary work. ^[48]
9th century	<u>Old Welsh</u>	<u>Cadfan Stone</u> (Tywyn 2) ^[75]	
c. 842	<u>Old French</u>	<u>Oaths of Strasbourg</u>	
c. 862	<u>Old Church Slavonic</u>	religious literature translated by <u>Cyril</u> and <u>Methodius</u>	Developed in the <u>Preslav Literary School</u> and <u>Ohrid Literary School</u> , the two major cultural centres of the <u>Bulgarian Empire</u> .
882	<u>Balinese</u>	dated royal inscription ^[76]	
c. 900	<u>Old Occitan</u>	<u>Tomida femina</u>	
c. 959–974	<u>Leonese</u>	<u>Nodicia de Kesos</u>	
c. 960–963	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Placiti Cassinesi</u> ^[77]	The <u>Veronese Riddle</u> (c. 800) is considered a mixture of Italian and Latin. ^[78]
986	<u>Khitan</u>	<u>Memorial for Yelü Yanning</u>	inscription on <u>Bahubali</u> statue
late 10th century	<u>Konkani</u> / <u>Marathi</u>	inscription on <u>Bahubali</u> statue at <u>Shravanabelagola</u> ^[79]	at <u>Shravanabelagola</u> are in <u>Devanagari script</u> , but the language has

been in dispute between Marathi and Konkani scholars.^{[80][81]}

1000–1500 AD

This list is [incomplete](#); you can help by [expanding it](#).

Date	Language	Attestation	Notes
972–1093	Slovene	Freising manuscripts	
c. 1000	Old East Slavic	Novgorod Codex ^[82]	
c. 1000	Basque , Aragonese and Spanish	Glosas Emilianenses	
c. 1028	Catalan	Jurament Feudal ^[83]	
1050	Middle High German		by convention
1066	Middle English		by convention
11th century	Mozarabic	<i>kharjas</i> appended to Arabic and Hebrew poems ^[84]	Isolated words are found in glossaries from the 8th century. ^[85]
c. 1100	Croatian	Baška tablet	
c. 1100	Danish		by convention
c. 1100	Ossetian	Zelančuk inscription ^[86]	
c. 1100	Swedish		by convention; the Rök Stone (c. 9th century) is often cited as the beginning of Swedish literature
c. 1106	Irish	Lebor na hUidre ("Book of the Dun Cow")	
1113	Burmese	Myazedi inscription	
1114	Newari	palm-leaf manuscript from Uku Bahah ^[87]	
1160–1170	Middle Dutch	<i>Het Leven van Sint Servaes</i> ("Life of Saint	

Servatius") by Heinrich von Veldeke^[88]

c. 1175	<u>Galician-Portuguese</u>	<i>Notícia de Fiadores</i> ^[89]	The <i>Notícia de Torto</i> and the will of <u>Afonso II of Portugal</u> , dated 1214, are often cited as the first documents written in Galician-Portuguese. ^[90] A date prior to 1175 has been proposed for the <i>Pacto dos Irmãos Pais</i> . ^[91]
1186–1190 1189	<u>Serbian</u> <u>Bosnian</u>	<u>Miroslav Gospel</u> Charter of <u>Ban Kulin</u>	
1192	<u>Old Hungarian</u>	<i>Funeral Sermon and Prayer</i>	There are isolated fragments in earlier charters such as the charter of <u>Veszprém</u> (c. 1000) and the <u>charter of Tihany</u> (1055).
c. 1200	<u>Finnic</u>	<u>Birch bark letter no. 292</u>	<u>Finnish</u> proper: 1543, <u>Abckiria</u> .
c. 1200– 1230	<u>Czech</u>	founding charter of the <u>Litoměřice</u> chapter	
1224–1225	<u>Mongolian</u>	<u>Genghis stone</u>	
early 13th century	<u>Punjabi</u>	poetry of <u>Fariduddin Ganjshakar</u>	
early 13th century	<u>Cornish</u>	prophecy in the <u>cartulary</u> of <u>Glasney College</u> ^[92]	A 9th century gloss in <i>De Consolatione Philosophiae</i> by <u>Boethius</u> : <i>ud rocashaas</i> is controversially interpreted. ^{[93][94]}
c. 1250	<u>Kashmiri</u>	<i>Mahanayakaparakash</i> ("Light of the supreme	

		lord") by Shitikantha ^[95]	
c. 1270	Old Polish	Book of Henryków	
1272	Yiddish	blessing in the Worms <i>mahzor</i>	
c. 1274	Western Lombard	<i>Libro de le tre scritte</i> , by Bonvesin de la Riva	
c. 1292	Thai	Ramkhamhaeng stele	Some scholars argue that the stele is a forgery.
13th century	Tigrinya	a text of laws found in Logosarda	
c. 1300	Old Norwegian		
c. 1300	Batak		
	Oghuz Turkic		
c. 1350	(including Azeri and Ottoman Turkish)	Imadaddin Nasimi	
c. 1369	Old Prussian	Basel Epigram ^[96]	
1372	Komi	Abur inscriptions	
early 15th century	Bengali	poems of Chandidas and Vidyapati ^[97]	The 10th-century Charyapada are written in a language ancestral to Bengali, Assamese and Oriya . ^[97]
c. 1440	Vietnamese	Quốc âm thi tập ^[98]	Isolated names in Chữ nôm date from the early 13th century.
1462	Albanian	<i>Formula e Pagëzimit</i> , a baptismal formula in a letter of Archbishop Pal Engjëll	Some scholars interpret a few lines in the Bellifortis text (1405) as Albanian. ^[99]
c. 1470	Maltese	Il Cantilena	

1470s	Early Modern English	by convention
1485	Yi	bronze bell inscription in Dafang County, Guizhou ^[100]
15th century	Tulu	inscriptions in an adaptation of Malayam script ^[101]

After 1500

This list is [incomplete](#); you can help by [expanding it](#).

Date	Language	Attestation	Notes
c. 1503	Lithuanian	Hand-written Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary and Creed ^[102]	Katekizmas (1547) by Martynas Mažvydas was the first printed book in Lithuanian.
1517	Old Belarusian	<i>Psalter</i> of Francysk Skaryna	The Cyrillic orthographic manual of Constantin Kostentschi from 1420 documents earlier written usage. ^[103] Four 16th century documents, namely <i>Codicele Voronetean</i> , <i>Psaltirea Scheiana</i> , <i>Psaltirea Hurmuzachi</i> and <i>Psaltirea Voronetean</i> , are arguably copies of 15th century originals. ^[104]
1521	Romanian	Neacșu's Letter	
1530	Latvian	Nicholas Ramm's translation of a hymn	
1535	Estonian	Wanradt-Koell catechism	
1536	Modern Portuguese	<i>Grammatica da lingoagem</i>	by convention. ^[105]

		<i>portuguesa</i> by Fernão de Oliveira .	
1543	Modern Finnish	Abckiria by Mikael Agricola .	
1550	Classical Nahuatl	<i>Doctrina cristiana en lengua española y mexicana</i> ^[106]	The <i>Breve y mas compendiosa doctrina cristiana en lengua mexicana y castellana</i> (1539) was possibly the first printed book in the New World . No copies are known to exist today. ^[106]
c. 1550	Standard Dutch	Statenbijbel	The <i>Statenbijbel</i> is commonly accepted to be the start of Standard Dutch, but various experiments were performed around 1550 in Flanders and Brabant. Although none proved to be lasting they did create a semi-standard and many formed the base for the <i>Statenbijbel</i> .
1554	Wastek	A grammar by Andrés de Olmos	
1557	Kikongo	A catechism ^[107]	
1561	Old Ukrainian	Peresopnytsia Gospel	
1593	Tagalog	Doctrina Cristiana	
1600	Buginese		
c. 1610	Manx	<i>Book of Common Prayer</i> ^[108]	
1619	Old Swedish Sami	A primer	Early literary works were mainly based on dialects underlying modern Ume Sami and Pite Sami . First grammar and dictionary in 1738.

1639	Guarani	<i>Tesoro de la lengua guaraní</i> by Antonio Ruíz de Montoya	
c. 1650	Ubykh , Abkhaz , Adyghe and Mingrelian	<i>Travel Book</i> of Evliya Çelebi ^[109]	
1651	Pashto	copy of <i>Xayru 'l-bayān</i> in the library of the University of Tübingen ^[110]	The Pata Khazana , purporting to date from the 8th century, is considered by most scholars to be a forgery. ^[110]
1693	Tunisian Arabic	Copy of a Tunisian poem written by Sheykh Hassan el-Karray ^[111]	Before 1700, lyrics of songs were not written in Tunisian Arabic but in Classical Arabic . Even though Tunisian Arabic existed before, it was only used orally. ^[111]
c. 1695	Seri	Grammar and vocabulary compiled by Adamo Gilg	No longer known to exist. ^[112]
1728	Northern Sami	Catechism	An early wordlist was published in 1589 by Richard Hakluyt . First grammar in 1743
1728	Swahili	Utendi wa Tambuka	
1736	Greenlandic	<i>Grönländische Grammatica</i> by Paul Egede ^[113]	A poor-quality wordlist was recorded by John Davis in 1586. ^[114]
1743	Chinese Pidgin English	sentence recorded in Macau by George Anson ^[115]	
1800	Inuktitut	"Eskimo Grammar" by Moravian missionaries ^[113]	A list of 17 words was recorded in 1576 by Christopher Hall, an assistant to Martin Frobisher . ^{[113][114]}

1806	Tswana	Heinrich Lichtenstein – <i>Upon the Language of the Beetjuana</i>	First complete Bible translation in 1857 by Robert Moffat
1819	Cherokee		Sequoyah's Cherokee syllabary
1820	Maori	Grammar by Thomas Kendall and Samuel Lee	Kendal began compiling wordlists in 1814.
1820	Aleut	Description by Rasmus Rask	A short word list was collected by James King in 1778.
1823	Xhosa	John Bennie's Xhosa reading sheet	Complete Bible translation 1859
c. 1833	Vai		Vai syllabary created by Momolu Duwalu Bukele .
1833	Sotho	Reduced to writing by French missionaries Casalis and Arbousset	First grammar book 1841 and complete Bible translation 1881
1837	Zulu	First written publication <i>Incwadi Yokuqala Yabafundayo</i>	First grammar book 1859 and complete Bible translation 1883
1839	Lule Sami	Pamphlet by Lars Levi Laestadius	Dictionary and grammar by Karl Bernhard Wiklund in 1890-1891
1844	Afrikaans	Letters by Louis Henri Meurant (published in Eastern Cape newspaper – South Africa)	Followed by Muslim texts written in Afrikaans using Arabic alphabet in 1856. Spelling rules published in 1874. Complete Bible published 1933.
1851	Sakha (Yakut)	<i>Über die Sprache der Jakuten</i> , a grammar by Otto von Böttlingk	Wordlists were included in <i>Noord en Oost Tartarije</i> (1692) by Nicolaas Witsen and <i>Das Nord-und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia</i> (1730) by

			Philip Johan von Strahlenberg .
1854	Inari Sami	Grammar by Elias Lönnrot	Primer and catechism published in 1859.
1856	Gamilaraay	Articles by William Ridley ^[116]	Basic vocabulary collected by Thomas Mitchell in 1832.
1872	Venda	Reduced to writing by the Berlin Missionaries	First complete Bible translation 1936
1878	Kildin Sami	Gospel of Matthew	
1882	Mirandese	<i>O dialecto mirandez</i> by José Leite de Vasconcelos ^[117]	The same author also published the first book written in Mirandese : <i>Flores mirandezas</i> (1884) ^[118]
1884	Skolt Sami	Gospel of Matthew	In Cyrillic.
1885	Carrier	Barkerville Jail Text , written in pencil on a board in the then recently created Carrier syllabics	Although the first known text by native speakers dates to 1885, the first record of the language is a list of words recorded in 1793 by Alexander MacKenzie .
1885	Motu	Grammar by W.G. Lawes	
1891	Galela	grammatical sketch by M.J. van Baarda ^[119]	
1893	Oromo	Translation of the New Testament by Onesimos Nesib , assisted by Aster Ganno	
1901	Guugu Yimithirr	Description by Walter Roth	Several words were recorded by James Cook 's crew in 1770.
1903	Lingala		
c. 1940	Kamoro	materials by Peter Drabbe ^[119]	A Kamoro wordlist recorded in 1828 by Modera and Müller, passengers on a Dutch ship, is the oldest

			record of any of the Papuan languages . ^{[119][120]}
1968	Southern Ndebele	Small booklet published with praises of their kings and a little history	Translation of the New Testament of the Bible completed in 1986 – translation of Old Testament ongoing
1982	Gooniyandi	survey by William McGregor ^[121]	

By family

Attestation by major [language family](#):

- [Afro-Asiatic](#): since about the 27th century BC
 - 27th century BC: [Egyptian](#)
 - 24th century BC: [Semitic](#) ([Eblaite](#), [Akkadian](#))
 - 7th century AD: [Cushitic](#) ([Beja](#))
- [Hurro-Urartian](#): c. 21st century BC
- [Indo-European](#): since about the 17th century BC
 - 17th century BC: [Anatolian](#): [Hittite](#)
 - 15th–14th century BC: [Greek](#)
 - 7th century BC: [Italic](#)
 - 6th century BC: [Celtic](#)
 - 6th century BC: [Indo-Iranian](#)
 - 4th century AD: [Germanic](#)
 - 9th century AD: [Balto-Slavic](#)
- [Sino-Tibetan](#): c. 1200 BC
 - roughly 1200 BC: [Old Chinese](#)
 - 7th century AD: [Tibeto-Burman](#) ([Tibetan](#))
- [Dravidian](#): c. 200 BC
- [Mayan](#): 3rd century AD
- [Austronesian](#): 4th century AD
- [South Caucasian](#): 5th century ([Georgian](#))
- [Northeast Caucasian](#): 7th century ([Udi](#))
- [Austroasiatic](#): 7th century ([Khmer](#))
- [Turkic](#): 8th century ([Old Turkic](#))
- [Japonic](#): 8th century
- [Nilo-Saharan](#): 8th century ([Old Nubian](#))
- [Basque](#): 10th century
- [Uralic](#): 11th century

- 12th century: [Hungarian](#)
- 13th century: [Finnic](#)
- 14th century: [Permic \(Komi\)](#)
- [Mongolic](#): 13th century (apparently related [Khitan language](#): 10th century)
- [Tai-Kadai](#): 13th century
- [Uto-Aztecan](#): 16th century
- [Quechuan](#): 16th century
- [Niger-Congo \(Bantu\)](#): 16th century
- [Northwest Caucasian](#): 17th century ([Abkhaz](#), [Adyghe](#), [Ubykh](#))
- [Indigenous Australian languages](#): 19th century
- [Iroquoian](#): 19th century
- [Hmong-Mien](#): 20th century
- [Papuan languages](#): 20th century