



- Human Language Families**
- Afro-Asiatic
 - Niger-Congo
 - No-Saharan
 - Phoenician
 - Armenian
 - Indo-European (several families)
 - Caucasian
 - Albanian
 - Dravidian
 - Jamic
 - Japanese
 - Uralic
 - Indo-Iranian
 - Hittite
 - Chitkano-Kamohitkian
 - Sino-Tibetan
 - Austro-Asiatic
 - Austronesian
 - Baining languages
 - Tangleic and Gortwinygait
 - New-Heugon (several families)
 - Papuan (several families)
 - Andamanese
 - Usumungian languages
 - Afro-Zapian
 - American Indian (several families)
 - Chibchan languages
 - Uto-Aztecan
 - Tai-Cadai
 - Algonquian
 - Mayan languages
 - Eskimo-Aleut
 - The Algonquian
 - Haida languages
 - Non-Micro-Pama-Nyungan

The Paleoasiatic (Paleosiberian, Paleo-Siberian) languages or Paleoasiatic (Paleo-Asiatic) is a term of convenience used in linguistics to classify a separate group of languages spoken in some parts of north-eastern Siberia and some parts of Russian Far East. They are not known to have any linguistic relationship to each other save for a few loan words, and their only common provenance is that they are held to have antedated the more diverse languages, particularly the Tungusic languages, and latterly, Turkic languages, that have largely displaced them. Even more recently, Turkic (at least in Siberia) and especially Tungusic, have been displaced in their turn by the Russian language. It is possible that the Hittites spoke a Paleoasiatic language. "Non-Pama-Nyungan languages" is not a proper taxonomic term either. Macro-Chibchan is still speculative in nature. Some sub-groups like Uto-Aztec are shown in yellow-orange, while some like Haida-Chibchan are in a lot similar to their group colour. Andamanese is a minor group on a few remote islands, whilst the Saavey languages are considered either an isolate or Papuan (hence the greyish pink box). Several Amerindian sub-groups are shown. Indo-European was broken up since linguists put Indic and Iranian off on a distinct and distant branch via Indo-Iranian, Albanian, Armenian, and Greek are not directly related to many others in the family. Some like Hittite are now extinct. Indo-Iranian, Albanian, Armenian and Greek were located in places where there was mostly one Indo-European language sub-group and was thus easy to potentially pick out. Most Australian languages are commonly held to belong to the (Pama-Nyungan family), a family by no means unproblematic but still accepted by most linguists with [Uto-Aztec] as an exception. For convenience, the rest of the languages, all spoken in the far north, are commonly lumped together as "Non-Pama-Nyungan" without the meaning to imply their constituting a world [Uto-Aztec]. Coffin has been classified as one of the Chibchan languages, but this appears to be due to a much borrowed vocabulary.