

Ethnologue: Languages of Algeria

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
OIF	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Algeria that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 23 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Algeria. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

Primary language name [ISO 639-3 code] (Alternate names). Autonym. *Users*: Country user population. Population stability comment. Population remarks. Monolingual population. Ethnic population. *Location*: Location. *Status*: EGIDS level. Special cases. Language function in country. *Class*: Linguistic classification. Macrolanguage membership. *Dialects*: Dialect names. Intelligibility and dialect relations. Lexical similarity. *Type*: Linguistic typology information. *Lg Use*: Remarks on use of the language. Domains of use. User age range. Language attitudes. Bilingualism remarks. Use as second language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rates. Literacy remarks. Use in education. Publications and use in media. Revitalization efforts. Language development agencies. *DLS*: Digital support. *Writing*: Scripts used. *Other*: Non-indigenous. General remarks. Religion. *Worldwide*: Total population in all countries. Other countries where used.

See <http://www.ethnologue.com/methodology/#languagePages> for a full description of these information elements. If the autonym contains the “?” character, this indicates a complex non-Roman character that the PDF-creating software we are using is not able to render. We regret the inconvenience.

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 18) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 20) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Province” (page 24) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Algeria and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 26) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 28) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 29) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 98 unique names are associated with the 23

languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 32). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

This digest is designed for use in both digital and print formats. The cross-references are thus rendered as page numbers that are hyperlinks. When using the document in printed form, simply turn to the referenced page by number. When using it in digital form, click on the blue text to jump to the cross-referenced location.

If you believe any of the information about a language in this digest is in error or if you are able to supply missing information, please send your proposed change to the editor using one of the means given below. Provide as much information as possible about the source of your information. Full bibliographic details of published sources are especially helpful.

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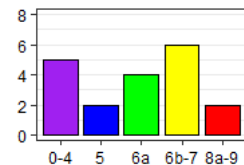
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Country Overview

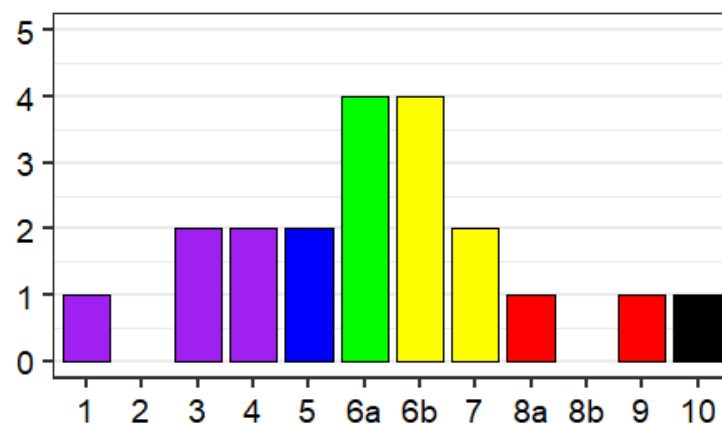
Name of country	Algeria
Other names	Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
Population	44,179,000 (2022 World Factbook)
Principal languages	Amazigh, Standard Arabic
Literacy rate	81% (2018 UNESCO)
International conventions	ACHPR (1987), CDE (1968), CPPDCE (2015), CSICH (2004), ICCPR (1989), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Applegate 1970, Bateson 1967, Cohen 1985, Fischer and Jastrow 1980, Marçais 1977, Zavadovskii 1962
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Algeria is 20. Of these, 19 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 14 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 2 are developing, 4 are vigorous, 6 are in trouble, and 2 are dying. Also listed are 3 unestablished languages.</p>



See the next page for an explanation of the summary categories for language vitality used in the above counts and graph.

Language Status Profile

The following histogram gives a graphic profile of the established languages in Algeria with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 20) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



The color coding of the bars in the histogram above matches the color scheme used in the summary profile graph on the preceding page. In this scheme, the EGIDS levels are grouped as follows:

- Purple = Institutional (EGIDS 0–4) — The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.
- Blue = Developing (EGIDS 5) — The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
- Green = Vigorous (EGIDS 6a) — The language is in vigorous use among all generations and remains unstandardized.
- Yellow = In trouble (EGIDS 6b–7) — Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.
- Red = Dying (EGIDS 8a–9) — The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.
- Black = Extinct (EGIDS 10) — The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Algeria. This section steps back from the detail to offer a summary view of the language situation in the country. Specifically, it offers three numerical tabulations of the living established languages of Algeria and their users: by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Algeria by number of L1 speakers. The *Population range* column categorizes the sizes of the languages by order of magnitude (in terms of the number of digits in the population of first-language speakers). Consult “Languages by Population” (page 18) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

The *Count* column gives the number of living established languages within the specified population range. The *Percent* column gives the share of the count for that population range as a percentage of the total number of languages given at the bottom of the Count column. The *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sum of the percentage of languages going from top to bottom in the column.

The *Total* column gives the total L1 population of all the languages in the given range category. The second *Percent* column gives the percentage of the total country population as estimated at the bottom of the Total column. Note that if the table has a row for Unknown, representing languages for which the *Ethnologue* does not have a population estimate, the calculation of population percentage is not able to take those languages into account. The final *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sums of the population percentages going from top to bottom in the column.

Table 1: Distribution of languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	5.3	5.3%	31,800,000	76.45881	76.45881%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	10.5	15.8%	8,780,000	21.11033	97.56914%
100,000 to 999,999	4	21.1	36.8%	790,000	1.89945	99.46859%
10,000 to 99,999	5	26.3	63.2%	195,400	0.46981	99.93840%
1,000 to 9,999	5	26.3	89.5%	25,620	0.06160	100.00000%
0	1	5.3	94.7%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	1	5.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	19	100.0		41,591,020	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Algeria by their status in terms of language development or language endangerment. The *EGIDS* column categorizes the languages by their level on the EGIDS scale. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 20) for a listing of the specific languages that have been assigned to each level. Note that the EGIDS level reported here is for the status of the language in Algeria. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

The next six columns are as in Table 1. In addition, the *Mean* column gives the average L1 population of all the languages with the given EGIDS level and the *Median* column gives the median L1 population for the languages at that level, that is, half of the languages at that level have a higher population and half have a lower population. If there are any languages with an unknown population, these are ignored in the calculation of the mean and the median.

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	5.3	5.3%	Unknown				
3	2	10.5	15.8%	38,210,000	91.8708	91.8708%	19,105,000	19,105,000
4	2	10.5	26.3%	21,960	0.0528	91.9236%	10,980	10,980
5	2	10.5	36.8%	226,000	0.5434	92.4670%	113,000	113,000
6a	4	21.1	57.9%	2,940,000	7.0688	99.5358%	735,000	215,500
6b	4	21.1	78.9%	180,700	0.4345	99.9703%	45,175	46,700
7	2	10.5	89.5%	11,360	0.0273	99.9976%	5,680	5,680
8a	1	5.3	94.7%	1,000	0.0024	100.0000%	1,000	1,000
9	1	5.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	19	100.0		41,591,020	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 4 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Afro-Asiatic	15	78.9	41,326,060	99.4	2,755,071	74,850
Indo-European	2	10.5	21,960	0.1	10,980	10,980
Nilo-Saharan	1	5.3	3,000	0.0	3,000	3,000
Sign language	1	5.3	240,000	0.6	240,000	240,000
<i>Totals</i>	19	100.0	41,591,020	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs] (Ghardaia Sign Language). *Users*: No known L1 users in Algeria (Lanesman and Meir 2012a). *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language. *Other*: The last users left Algeria by 1962, primarily to Israel and France (Lanesman and Meir 2012a). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Global EGIDS level: 8b (Nearly extinct). Also established in: France, Israel.

Algerian Sign Language [asp] (LSA, Langue des signes algérienne, Lghh alesharh aljza'er). *Users*: 240,000 (2008 WFD). Federation Nationale Des Sourds d'Algerie reports 240,000 deaf members (2008 WFD). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Reported influence from Old French Sign Language (Abdelouafi 2018). LSA influenced the deaf community in Oujda in northern Morocco. Not the same as Unified Arabic Sign Language, an artificial system promoted by representatives of 18 Arabic-speaking countries (Rashdan 2016). *Lg Dev*: Agency: Federation Nationale Des Sourds d'Algerie (FNSA). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: 300 sign language interpreters (2008 WFD), but no system of qualifications. Muslim.

Amazigh [kab] (Kabyl, Kabyle, Kabylia, Tamazight). Autonym: Taqbaylit, Tazawt. *Users*: 6,410,000 in Algeria (2022). *Location*: Bouira, Béjaïa, Tizi Ouzou, Bordj Bou Arréridj, Sétif, M'Sila, Jijel, Boumerdès, Mila, and Médéa provinces; Mediterranean coast east of Algiers; from Thenia to Béjaïa (Grande Kabylie dialect); coast and inland between Tichy and Ziana Mansouria, Aokas and Tizi n Berber (Lesser Kabyle dialect). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory national working language (2016, Constitutional Revision, Article 4), being developed by the Algerian Academy of Amazigh Language in order to integrate it as an official language in the future. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Kabyle. *Dialects*: Eastern Kabyle, Far Eastern Kabyle (Tasahlit), Western Kabyle, Far Western Kabyle. Lesser Kabyle (Tasahlit) may be a separate language. *Type*: Gender (masculine/feminine); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; 47 consonant and 4 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra], especially by men in trade and correspondence. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some secondary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2011. Agency: Algerian Academy of Amazigh Language. *DLS*: Vital (0.50). *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script, symbolic use only. *Other*: Kabyle reported by some sources to derive from the Arabic word for tribesman. Patrilineal and patrilocal. Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,496,400 (as L1: 7,489,300; as L2: 7,100). Also established in: France (Kabyle). Unestablished in: Belgium (Kabyle), Canada (Kabyle).

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao] (Saharan Arabic, Tamanghasset Arabic, Tamanrasset Arabic). *Users*: 139,000 in Algeria (2022). *Location*: Adrar, Béchar, Biskra, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, Ghardaïa, Illizi, Laghouat, Naama, Ouargla, Tamanrasset, and Tindouf provinces; border area along Atlas mountains, northeast to Médéa, southeast to Righ Wadi, south as far as plateau du Tademaït. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic,

Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: None known. Structurally distinct from other Arabic varieties. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Korandje [kcy]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 249,400. Also established in: Egypt, Niger. Unestablished in: Tunisia.

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] (Algerian, Algerian Arabic, Darija, Darja, Dziria). *Users*: 37,540,000 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 31,800,000 in Algeria (2022), increasing. L2 users: 5,740,000 (2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. Brought to northern Algeria in the 7th century along with the Islam religion. Vernacular of wider communication by 1848 with 72% of the total Algerian population speakers. Mostly used in daily communication and in entertainment. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Constantine, Algiers, Oran. Lexical similarity (based on percentage of common words): 21% with Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) [arb] (Harrat et al 2015). *Lg Use*: The Ouled Nail of Biskra speak Arabic [arq], but are ethnically different. Home, street. Standard Arabic [arb] often used in government communication. Used as L2 by Chenoua [cnu], Tarifit [rif], Temacine Tamazight [tjo], Tidikelt Tamazight [tia], Tumzabt [mzb]. *Lg Dev*: Textbooks often in modern Standard Arabic [arb]; teacher pupil interaction in Algerian Arabic. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *DLS*: Ascending (0.34). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000). Also established in: Egypt. Unestablished in: Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, United States.

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey]. *Users*: 220,000 in Algeria (2021 Joshua Project). *Location*: Tindouf province. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, in development. *Other*: Mainly refugees from Western Sahara. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,189,980. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Mali (Hasanya Arabic), Mauritania (Hassaniyya), Western Sahara. Also established in: Morocco, Niger, Senegal (Hassaniyya). Unestablished in: Gambia (Hassaniyya), Libya, United States (Hassaniyya).

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: 28,700,000 in Algeria (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Not an L1. Written materials, formal speeches. *Lg Dev*: Most are literate in Standard Arabic [arb]. Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

Chenoua [cnu] (Chenoui, Haqbaylit, Shenwa). *Users*: 76,300 (2004 J. Leclerc). Beni Menacer: 61,000; Chenoui: 15,300 (2004 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Aïn Defla province: north of Khemis; Chlef province: Mount Bissa area; Tipasa province: generally Mount Chenoua area; Mount Chenoua area (Chenoui dialect), south and west (Beni Menacer dialect); Tacheta forest area, and Beni Haoua village (Djebel Bissa dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern. *Dialects*: Beni Menacer (Tamenracit), Chenoui, Djebel Bissa, Tamazight de l'Atlas blidéen (Beni-Salah). *Lexical similarity*: 77% with Tachawit [shy], 76% with Amazigh (Kabyle) [kab]. *Lg Use*: Mainly rural village use. Some parents teach children Arabic for educational advantage. These youth then learn Chenoua from elders at an older age. Some of all ages. Also use Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq], with shift in larger towns and cities. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 2,527,260 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 7,260 in Algeria (2015 UNSD). L2 users: 2,520,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Taught in some tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

French [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 14,914,700 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 14,700 in Algeria (2022). L2 users: 14,900,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Amazigh [kab]. *Lg Dev*: 33% can read and write French (OIF 2007). Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools from grade 3. Used as language of instruction in secondary schools, for advanced courses in math and science. Taught in most tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

Hausa [hau]. Autonym: Hausa. *Users*: 12,000 in Algeria (2022). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*:

Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sudan. Unestablished in: Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom.

Korandje [kcy] (Belbalis, Kwarandzyey, Tabelbala, lbəlbaliyya). *Users*: 3,000 (2010 L. Souag). *Location*: Tabelbala oasis, about halfway between Béchar and Tindouf, 3 villages: Kwara, Ifrnyu, Yami. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Songhai. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [aao]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 17.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 223,000 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 175,000 in Algeria (Instituto Cervantes 2017). L2 users: 48,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2017). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

Tachawit [shy] (Aurès, Awras, Chaouia, Chawi, Shawia, Shawiya, Tacawit). *Users*: 2,370,000 in Algeria (2022). *Location*: Batna, Biskra, Guelma, Khenchela, Oum el-Bouaghi, Souk Ahras, and Tébessa provinces: Aurès mountains, south and southeast of Grand Kabylie. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Shawiya. *Lg Use*: A widely used Berber language. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1950. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, minor but increasing usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,570,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also established in: France.

Tachelhit [shi] (Chleuh, Shilha, Southern Shilha, Tašlḥiyt, Tachilhit, Tashelhait, Tashelhayt, Tashelhit, Tasoussit). *Users*: 6,000 in Algeria (2014). *Location*: Béchar province: Tabelbala area south near the border. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas. *Dialect*: Susiua (Sousse, Sus). *Type*: Prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (marked, unmarked); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; 32 consonant and 3 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: A widely used Berber language. Also

use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. ‘Shilha’ is the Arabic name for Moroccan Berber varieties in general. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,827,000. Indigenous in: Morocco. Also established in: France, Western Sahara. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Tadaksahak [dsq]. Autonym: Idaksahak. *Users*: 1,800 in Algeria (1983 Nicolai). Mainly young people in search of work. *Location*: Tamanrasset province. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Songhai, Northern. *Type*: SVO; stress system. *Lg Use*: All also use Tamasheq [taq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 170,800. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Mali.

Tagargrent [oua] (Ouargla, Ouargli, Wargla). *Users*: 20,000 (2014). *Location*: Ouargla province: N’Goussa and Ouargla are main centers, near Mzab. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mzab-Wargla. *Dialects*: Ouedghir (Wadi), Temacin, Tariyit. Only moderate comprehension of Tumzabt. Tariyit dialect is spoken by the Haratine (former slaves of the Ouargli people). *Lg Use*: Some parents choose to speak Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq] with their children to give them a good start in their education. However, other children speak Tagargrent in the streets with their families. Positive attitudes. Also use Arabic [ara]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17.

Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv] (Tamachek, Tamachek’, Tamashekin, Tamasheq, Tomachek, Touareg, Tourage, Tuareg). Autonym: Tamahaq. *Users*: 73,400 in Algeria (2022). *Location*: Adrar and Illizi provinces; Tamanrasset province: south to Niger border in south Hoggar mountains. Southeast, Ganet area and west (Hoggar Ghat dialect). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Tamashek [tmh] (Mali). *Dialects*: Hoggar (Ahaggaren, Ajjer, Tahaggart), Ghat (Djanet, Ganet). *Lg Use*: Most still speak the language. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1948–1965. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh in Niger. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 132,700. Also indigenous in: Libya, Niger.

Tamazight, Temacine [tjo] (Touggourt, Tougourt, Tugurt). *Users*: 8,360 (2022). *Location*: Ouargla province: Bledit Amor; also Ghomra, Meggarin, Temacine, and Tamelhat areas. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mzab-Wargla. *Dialects*: Possibly a dialect of Tagargrent [oua]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq], in all locations except Bledit Amor. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17.

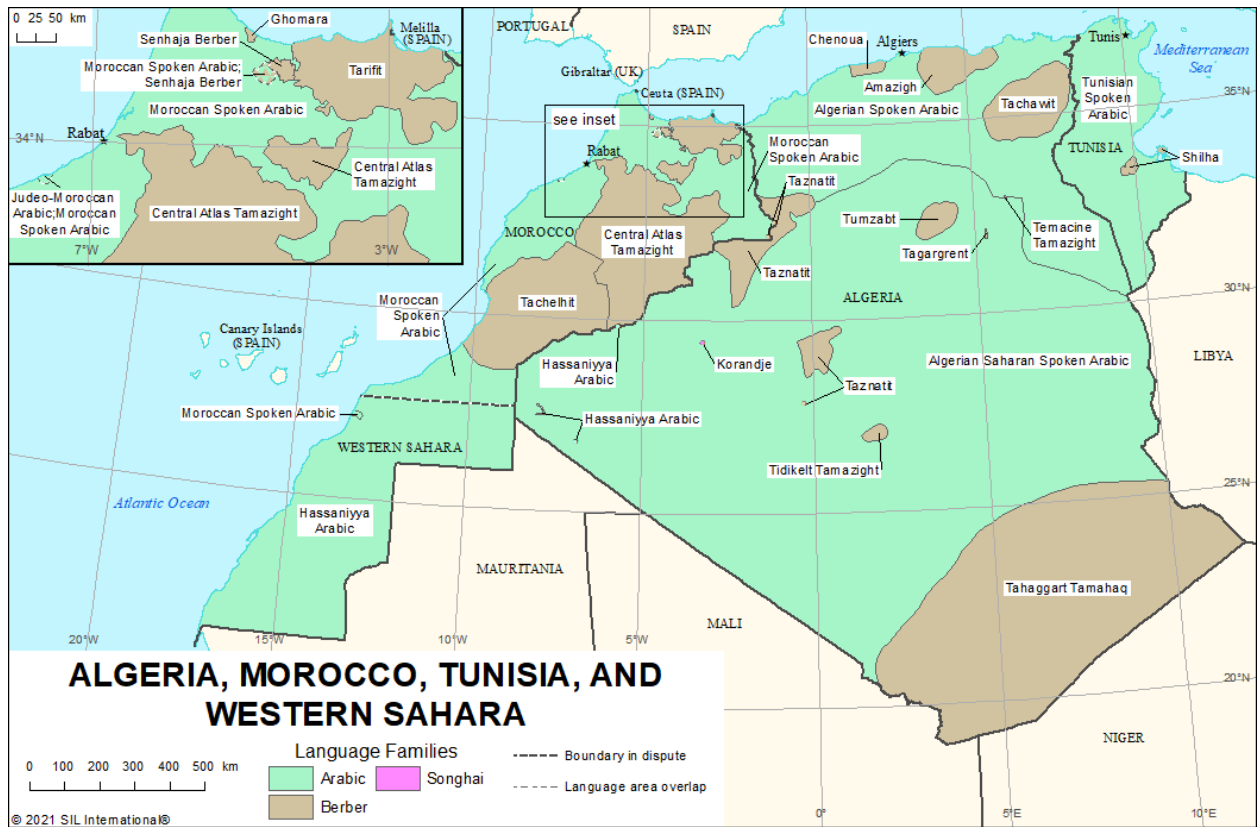
Tamazight, Tidikelt [tia]. *Users*: 1,000 (2011), decreasing. *Location*: Tamanrasset province: Salah area, Tidikelt, and Tit south. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Tidikelt. *Dialects*: Tidikelt, Tit. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17.

Tarifit [rif] (Fifia, Northern Shilha, Rif, Riff, Rifi, Ruafa, Shilha, Tirifie). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Algeria (2010 L. Souag). *Location*: Oran and Tlemcen provinces. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff. *Dialects*: Arzeu, Igzenaïan, Iznacen (Beni Iznassen). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Morocco. Also established in: France. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Taznatit [grr] (Sud Oranais-Gourara, Zenatiyya). *Users*: 11,000 in Algeria (2014 L. Souag). *Location*: Adrar, Béchar, El Bayadh, and Naama provinces; Gourara area; Beni Ounif, Bousseghoun, Igli, Ouakda, Taghit. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mzab-Wargla. *Dialects*: Gourara (Gurara), Touat (Tuat, Tuwat), South Oran. Reportedly similar to Tumzabt [mzb], Tagargrent [oua], and Temacine Tamazight [tjo], but not as similar as they are to each other. Low intelligibility of other Tamazight speech forms, including Tumzabt and Tagargrent. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Morocco.

Tumzabt [mzb] (Ghardaïa, Mozabite, Mzab, Mzabi). *Users*: 191,000 (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Women are monolingual. *Location*: Ghardaïa province: Mzab region south of Algiers; 7 oases, Ghardaïa is principal one. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mzab-Wargla. *Dialects*: Only minor dialect variations. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, workplace. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. All also use Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq]. Most also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 100% in Standard Arabic [arb]; 35%–65% in Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq]. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1950. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Strong cultural vitality. Tumzabt villages are interspersed among Arabic-speaking villages. Muslim. *Map*: 17.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Algeria are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [[arq](#)] *Users:* 31,800,000 in Algeria (2022), increasing. 37,540,000 in Algeria, all users. L2 users: 5,740,000 (2022). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Amazigh [[kab](#)] *Users:* 6,410,000 in Algeria (2022). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory national working language (2016, Constitutional Revision, Article 4), being developed by the Algerian Academy of Amazigh Language in order to integrate it as an official language in the future. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,496,400 (as L1: 7,489,300; as L2: 7,100).

Tachawit [[shy](#)] *Users:* 2,370,000 in Algeria (2022). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,570,000.

100,000 to 999,999

Algerian Sign Language [[asp](#)] *Users:* 240,000 (2008 WFD). Federation National Des Sourds d'Algerie reports 240,000 deaf members (2008 WFD). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Arabic, Hassaniyya [[mey](#)] *Users:* 220,000 in Algeria (2021 Joshua Project). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980.

Tumzabt [[mzb](#)] *Users:* 191,000 (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Women are monolingual. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 175,000 in Algeria (Instituto Cervantes 2017). 223,000 in Algeria, all users. L2 users: 48,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2017). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [[aao](#)] *Users:* 139,000 in Algeria (2022). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400.

10,000 to 99,999

Chenoua [[cnu](#)] *Users:* 76,300 (2004 J. Leclerc). Beni Menacer: 61,000; Chenoui: 15,300 (2004 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv] *Users:* 73,400 in Algeria (2022). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 132,700.

Tagargrent [oua] *Users:* 20,000 (2014). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

French [fra] *Users:* 14,700 in Algeria (2022). 14,914,700 in Algeria, all users. L2 users: 14,900,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 12,000 in Algeria (2022). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Taznatit [grr] *Users:* 11,000 in Algeria (2014 L. Souag). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,000.

1,000 to 9,999

Tamazight, Temacine [tjo] *Users:* 8,360 (2022). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

English [eng] *Users:* 7,260 in Algeria (2015 UNSD). 2,527,260 in Algeria, all users. L2 users: 2,520,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Tachelhit [shi] *Users:* 6,000 in Algeria (2014). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,827,000.

Korandje [kcy] *Users:* 3,000 (2010 L. Souag). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tadaksahak [dsq] *Users:* 1,800 in Algeria (1983 Nicolai). Mainly young people in search of work. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,800.

Tamazight, Tidikelt [tia] *Users:* 1,000 (2011), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

0

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs] *Users:* No known L1 users in Algeria (Lanesman and Meir 2012a). *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Tarifit [rif] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Algeria (2010 L. Souag). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

Unknown

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* 28,700,000 in Algeria (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Algeria are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* 28,700,000 in Algeria (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Not an L1. Written materials, formal speeches. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

3 (Wider communication)

Amazigh [kab] *Users:* 6,410,000 in Algeria (2022). *Status:* Statutory national working language (2016, Constitutional Revision, Article 4), being developed by the Algerian Academy of Amazigh Language in order to integrate it as an official language in the future. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use French [fra], especially by men in trade and correspondence. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script, symbolic use only. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,496,400 (as L1: 7,489,300; as L2: 7,100).

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq] *Users:* 37,540,000 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 31,800,000 in Algeria (2022), increasing. L2 users: 5,740,000 (2022). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. Brought to northern Algeria in the 7th century along with the Islam religion. Vernacular of wider communication by 1848 with 72% of the total Algerian population speakers. Mostly used in daily communication and in entertainment. *Lg Use:* The Ouled Nail of Biskra speak Arabic [arq], but are ethnically different. Home, street. Standard Arabic [arb] often used in government communication. Used as L2 by Chenoua [cnu], Tarifit [rif], Temacine Tamazight [tjo], Tidikelt Tamazight [tia], Tumzabt [mzb]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

4 (Educational)

English [eng] *Users:* 2,527,260 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 7,260 in Algeria (2015 UNSD). L2 users: 2,520,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

French [fra] *Users:* 14,914,700 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 14,700 in Algeria (2022). L2 users: 14,900,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Amazigh [kab]. *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

5 (Developing)

Tachelhit [shi] *Users:* 6,000 in Algeria (2014). *Lg Use:* A widely used Berber language. Also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,827,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey] *Users:* 220,000 in Algeria (2021 Joshua Project). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, in development. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980.

6a (Vigorous)

Algerian Sign Language [asp] *Users:* 240,000 (2008 WFD). Federation National Des Sourds d'Algerie reports 240,000 deaf members (2008 WFD).

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao] *Users:* 139,000 in Algeria (2022). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Korandje [kcy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400.

Tachawit [shy] *Users:* 2,370,000 in Algeria (2022). *Lg Use:* A widely used Berber language. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1950. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, minor but increasing usage. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,570,000.

Tumzabt [mzb] *Users:* 191,000 (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Women are monolingual. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community, workplace. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. All also use Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq]. Most also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1950. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script.

6b (Threatened)

Chenoua [cnu] *Users:* 76,300 (2004 J. Leclerc). Beni Menacer: 61,000; Chenoui: 15,300 (2004 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use:* Mainly rural village use. Some parents teach children Arabic for educational advantage. These youth then learn Chenoua from elders at an older age. Some of all ages. Also use Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq], with shift in larger towns and cities. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

Tagargrent [oua] *Users:* 20,000 (2014). *Lg Use:* Some parents choose to speak Algerian Spoken

Arabic [arq] with their children to give them a good start in their education. However, other children speak Tagargrent in the streets with their families. Positive attitudes. Also use Arabic [ara]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar.

Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv] *Users*: 73,400 in Algeria (2022). *Lg Use*: Most still speak the language. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1948–1965. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh in Niger. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 132,700.

Taznatit [grr] *Users*: 11,000 in Algeria (2014 L. Souag). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000.

7 (Shifting)

Korandje [kcy] *Users*: 3,000 (2010 L. Souag). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [aao].

Tamazight, Temacine [tjo] *Users*: 8,360 (2022). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq], in all locations except Bledit Amor.

8a (Moribund)

Tamazight, Tidikelt [tia] *Users*: 1,000 (2011), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq].

9 (Dormant)

Tarifit [rif] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Algeria (2010 L. Souag). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Algerian Spoken Arabic [arq]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

10 (Extinct)

Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs] *Users*: No known L1 users in Algeria (Lanesman and Meir 2012a). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

Unestablished

Hausa [hau] *Users*: 12,000 in Algeria (2022). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Spanish [spa] *Users*: 223,000 in Algeria, all users. L1 users: 175,000 in Algeria (Instituto Cervantes 2017). L2 users: 48,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2017). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1:

485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Tadaksahak [dsq] *Users*: 1,800 in Algeria (1983 Nicolai). Mainly young people in search of work. *Lg Use*: All also use Tamasheq [taq]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 170,800.

Languages by Province

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the top-level administrative subdivisions within Algeria. Under the name of each province is a list of the language communities that are located within its area.

Adrar

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
 Taznatit [gr], 16

Aïn Defla

Chenoua [cnu], 13

Batna

Tachawit [shy], 14

Béchar

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Korandje [kcy], 14
 Tachelhit [shi], 14
 Taznatit [gr], 16

Béjaïa

Amazigh [kab], 11

Biskra

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Tachawit [shy], 14

Bordj Bou Arréridj

Amazigh [kab], 11

Bouira

Amazigh [kab], 11

Boumerdès

Amazigh [kab], 11

Chlef

Chenoua [cnu], 13

Djelfa

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11

El Bayadh

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Taznatit [gr], 16

El Oued

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11

Ghardaïa

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Tumzabt [mzb], 16

Guelma

Tachawit [shy], 14

Illizi

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15

Jijel

Amazigh [kab], 11

Khenchela

Tachawit [shy], 14

Laghouat

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11

Médéa

Amazigh [kab], 11

Mila

Amazigh [kab], 11

M'Sila

Amazigh [kab], 11

Naama

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Taznatit [gr], 16

Oran

Tarifit [rif], 16

Ouargla

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
 Tagargrent [oua], 15
 Tamazight, Temacine [tjo], 15

Oum el-Bouaghi

Tachawit [shy], 14

Sétif

Amazigh [kab], 11

Souk Ahras

Tachawit [shy], [14](#)

Tamanrasset

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], [11](#)

Tadaksahak [dsq], [15](#)

Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], [15](#)

Tamazight, Tidikelt [tia], [15](#)

Tébessa

Tachawit [shy], [14](#)

Tindouf

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], [11](#)

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey], [12](#)

Tipasa

Chenoua [cnu], [13](#)

Tizi Ouzou

Amazigh [kab], [11](#)

Tlemcen

Tarifit [rif], [16](#)

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Algeria. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern

Chenoua [cnu], [13](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas

Tachelhit [shi], [14](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Kabyle

Amazigh [kab], [11](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mزاب-Wargla

Tagargrent [oua], [15](#)

Tamazight, Temacine [tjo], [15](#)

Taznatit [gr], [16](#)

Tumzabt [mzb], [16](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff

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Tachawit [shy], [14](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Tidikelt

Tamazight, Tidikelt [tia], [15](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Northern

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Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 23 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

ao	Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken, 11	kcy	Korandje, 14
ajs	Algerian Jewish Sign Language, 11	mey	Hassaniyya, 12
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arq	Arabic, Algerian Spoken, 12	oua	Tagargrent, 15
asp	Algerian Sign Language, 11	rif	Tarifit, 16
cnu	Chenoua, 13	shi	Tachelhit, 14
dsq	Tadaksahak, 15	shy	Tachawit, 14
eng	English, 13	spa	Spanish, 14
fra	French, 13	thv	Tamahaq, Tahaggart, 15
grr	Taznatit, 16	tia	Tamazight, Tidikelt, 15
hau	Hausa, 13	tjo	Tamazight, Temacine, 15
kab	Amazigh, 11		

Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

- Ahaggaren**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
- Ajjer**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
- Algerian**, *alt.* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 12
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- Arabic, Hassaniyya** [mey], 12, 17
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- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 12
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- Arzeu**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 16
- Aurès**, *alt.* Tachawit [shy], 14
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- Belbalis**, *alt.* Korandje [key], 14
- Beni Iznassen**, *alt. dial.* Tarifit [rif], 16
- Beni Menacer**, *dial.* Chenoua [cnu], 13
- Beni-Salah**, *alt. dial.* Chenoua [cnu], 13
- Chaouia**, *alt.* Tachawit [shy], 14
- Chawi**, *alt.* Tachawit [shy], 14
- Chenoua** [cnu], 13, 17
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- Chleuh**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Constantine**, *dial.* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 12
- Darija**, *alt.* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 12
- Darja**, *alt.* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 12
- Djanet**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
- Djebel Bissa**, *dial.* Chenoua [cnu], 13
- Dziria**, *alt.* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 12
- Eastern Kabyle**, *dial.* Amazigh [kab], 11
- English** [eng], 13
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- Far Western Kabyle**, *dial.* Amazigh [kab], 11
- Fifia**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 16
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- Ganet**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
- Ghardaia**, *alt.* Tumzabt [mzb], 16
- Ghardaia Sign Language**, *alt.* Algerian Jewish Sign Language [ajs], 11

- Ghat**, *dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
- Gourara**, *dial.* Taznatit [grr], 16
- Gurara**, *alt. dial.* Taznatit [grr], 16
- Haqbaylit**, *alt.* Chenoua [cnu], 13
- Hoggar**, *dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
- Igzennaian**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 16
- Iznacen**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 16
- Kabyl**, *alt.* Amazigh [kab], 11
- Kabyle**, *alt.* Amazigh [kab], 11
- Kabylia**, *alt.* Amazigh [kab], 11
- Korandje** [kcy], 14, 17
- Kwarandzyey**, *alt.* Korandje [kcy], 14
- Langue des signes algérienne**, *alt.* Algerian Sign Language [asp], 11
- Ibɛlbaliyya**, *alt.* Korandje [kcy], 14
- Lghh alesharh aljza'er**, *alt.* Algerian Sign Language [asp], 11
- LSA**, *alt.* Algerian Sign Language [asp], 11
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- Mzab**, *alt.* Tumzabt [mzb], 16
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- Northern Shilha**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 16
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- Rif**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 16
- Riff**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 16
- Rifi**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 16
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- Shawiya**, *alt.* Tachawit [shy], 14
- Shenwa**, *alt.* Chenoua [cnu], 13
- Shilha**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
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- Sousse**, *alt. dial.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- South Oran**, *dial.* Taznatit [grr], 16
- Southern Shilha**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
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- Tamahaq**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 15
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- Tamanghasset Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
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