

Ethnologue: Languages of Bolivia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Map	21
Languages by Population	22
Languages by Status	26
Languages by Department	31
Languages by Family	33
Language Code Index	36
Language Name Index	37
Bibliography	41

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<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)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
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)
NTM	New Tribes Mission
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
PIB	Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<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 Bolivia 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 49 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Bolivia. 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. Macrolanguage member languages. *Map*: Map page. *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.

The “Language Map” (page 21) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 22) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 26) 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 Department” (page 31) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Bolivia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 33) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 36) 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 37) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 195 unique names are associated with the 49 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 41). 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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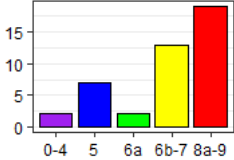
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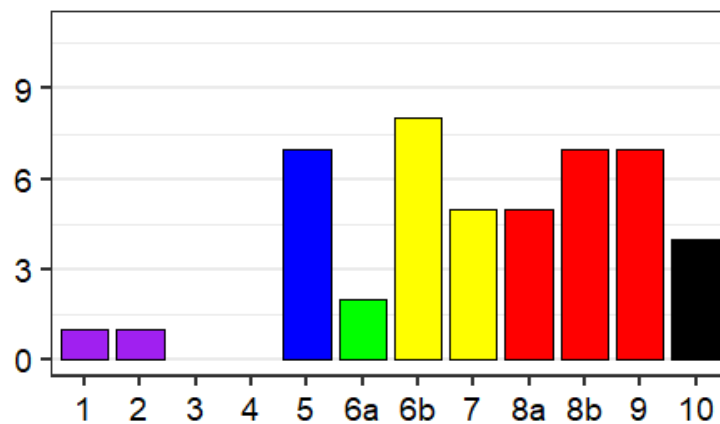
Country Overview

Name of country	Bolivia												
Other names	Plurinational State of Bolivia												
Population	11,797,000 (2021 census)												
Comments	Under the 2009 constitution, governmental bodies must select as co-official, alongside Spanish, at least one of 36 listed indigenous languages, the choice dependent on a number of stated factors, including use, circumstances, local preferences, etc. Predominant choices would be Quechua and Aymara. The border between Cochabamba and El Beni is still not defined.												
Principal language	Spanish												
Literacy rate	93% (2015 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	22,600												
International conventions	CDE (2017), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1982), ILOCITP (1991), UNCRPD (2009), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Campbell 1997, Campbell and King 2011, Crevels 2007												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Bolivia is 47. Of these, 43 are living and 4 are extinct. Of the living languages, 39 are indigenous and 4 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 7 are developing, 2 are vigorous, 13 are in trouble, and 19 are dying. Also listed is 1 unestablished language and 1 macrolanguage.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Bolivia</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	2	5	7	6a	2	6b-7	13	8a-9	19
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	2												
5	7												
6a	2												
6b-7	13												
8a-9	19												

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 Bolivia 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 26) 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 Bolivia. 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 Bolivia 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 Bolivia 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 22) 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
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	4.7	4.7%	11,400,000	89.81026	89.81026%
100,000 to 999,999	2	4.7	9.3%	1,114,000	8.77620	98.58646%
10,000 to 99,999	3	7.0	16.3%	134,600	1.06039	99.64685%
1,000 to 9,999	13	30.2	46.5%	43,020	0.33892	99.98576%
100 to 999	5	11.6	58.1%	1,560	0.01229	99.99805%
10 to 99	7	16.3	74.4%	236	0.00186	99.99991%
1 to 9	4	9.3	83.7%	11	0.00009	100.00000%
0	7	16.3	100.0%		0.00000	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0		12,693,427	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Bolivia 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 26) 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 Bolivia. 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	2.3	2.3%	9,790,000	77.1265	77.1265%	9,790,000	9,790,000
2	1	2.3	4.7%	116,000	0.9139	78.0404%	116,000	116,000
5	7	16.3	20.9%	1,697,280	13.3713	91.4117%	242,469	8,430
6a	2	4.7	25.6%	9,190	0.0724	91.4841%	4,595	4,595
6b	8	18.6	44.2%	1,067,651	8.4111	99.8952%	133,456	1,000
7	5	11.6	55.8%	7,320	0.0577	99.9528%	1,464	1,150
8a	5	11.6	67.4%	5,930	0.0467	99.9996%	1,186	67
8b	7	16.3	83.7%	56	0.0004	100.0000%	8	5
9	7	16.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0		12,693,427	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 16 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>
Aymaran	1	2.3	998,000	7.9	998,000	998,000
Bororoan	1	2.3	2	0.0	2	2
Chapacuran	1	2.3	44	0.0	44	44
Chipaya-Uru	2	4.7	1,800	0.0	900	900
Guaykuruan	1	2.3		0.0		
Indo-European	2	4.7	9,850,000	77.6	4,925,000	4,925,000
Language isolate	8	18.6	7,621	0.1	953	10
Maipurean	5	11.6	4,305	0.0	861	67
Matacoan	1	2.3	1,930	0.0	1,930	1,930
Mosetenan	1	2.3	7,300	0.1	7,300	7,300
Panoan	3	7.0	1,454	0.0	485	51
Quechuan	2	4.7	1,726,000	13.6	863,000	863,000
Sign language	1	2.3	22,600	0.2	22,600	22,600
Tacanan	6	14.0	2,392	0.0	399	315
Tupian	7	16.3	67,789	0.5	9,684	190
Zamucoan	1	2.3	2,190	0.0	2,190	2,190
<i>Totals</i>	43	100.0	12,693,427	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Araona [aro] (Cavina). *Users*: 110 (2006 PIB). Ethnic population: 160 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: La Paz department: Manupari river headwaters; Puerto Araona. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tacanan, Tacana. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Spanish [spa], with increasing proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1974–1984. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Araona and Cavina are names of 2 moieties of the group. *Map*: 21:1.

Aymara [aym]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 1,677,100. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Central Aymara [ayr], Southern Aymara [ayc] (Peru). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,677,100.

Aymara, Central [ayr] (Aimara). Autonym: Aymar, Aymar aru. *Users*: 998,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). *Location*: La Paz, Oruro, and Potosí departments: west of eastern Andes. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Aymaran, Aymara. A member of macrolanguage Aymara [aym]. *Dialects*: Chilean Aymara is very similar to La Paz, Bolivia dialect. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; tense; comparatives; 26 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: In spite of large user population considered potentially endangered due to lack of intergenerational transmission of the language (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Chipaya [cap], North Bolivian Quechua [qul], Uru [ure]. *Lg Dev*: Churches active in literacy. Government schools open to use of Aymara literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1987–2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.40). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some migration to valleys and lowlands. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Chile, Peru. Unestablished in: Argentina.

Ayoreo [ayo] (Ayoeo, Ayoré, Ayoweo, Moro, Morotoco, Pyeta, Yovai). *Users*: 2,190 in Bolivia (2012 census). *Location*: Santa Cruz department: Ángel Sandoval, Chiquitos, Germán Busch, and Ñuflo de Chávez provinces; Santa Cruz de la Sierra city, Zapocó, Poza Verde, Puesto Paz, Guidai Ichai, Santa Teresita, Tobité, Urucú, Motacú, Rincón del Tigre, Belen. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Zamucoan. *Dialect*: Tsiricua. *Type*: SVO; prepositions and postpositions; noun head initial, except for possessors; 2 genders (masculine and feminine); inflectional language; verb affixes mark person, number, and gender; no passive or voice; no tense or aspect; 19 consonants and 5 vowels, including voiceless nasal consonants. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Spanish [spa], with more younger than older people speaking it, with more men than women speaking it, and more urban dwellers than rural speaking it. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,650. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Paraguay.

Baure [brg] (Chiquimiti, Maure). *Users*: 67 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 980 (2006 PIB). *Location*: El Beni department: Iténez and Mamoré provinces, Baures, Huacaraje,

Magdalena municipalities, Baures and El Carmen, San Miguel, Tujure, Cairo, Alta Gracia, Jasiaquini, Bereuro, San Francisco, San Pedro, Buena Hora, Las Peñas, and Pueblo Baure villages; between Iténez and Río Blanco rivers. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Mojo. *Dialect*: Carmelito (Carmelitano). There were only 4 speakers of the Carmelito dialect remaining in 2012. *Type*: 14 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1960–1966. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:3.

Bolivian Sign Language [bvl]. *Users*: 22,600 (2008 WFD). Approximately 0.24% of the total population in 2008. *Location*: Scattered, especially Cochabamba, La Paz, and Santa Cruz departments; El Beni Department, Riberalta municipality. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Based on American Sign Language [ase], due to introduction by missionaries, with influence from Spanish (initialization and other types of borrowing). Some groups in La Paz and Santa Cruz incorporate some local signs from their own areas. There is evidence that Bolivian Sign Language is no more divergent from ASL [ase] than some dialects of ASL (Morgan 2004). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Agency: Federación Boliviana de Sordos (FEDOS, Bolivian Federation of the Deaf). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Fourteen deaf primary schools (total communication), no education after primary. Approximately 10 sign language interpreters, all volunteer (2008 WFD). Christian.

Borôro [bor] (Boe, Boe Wadáru). Autonym: Boe Wadáru. *Users*: 2 in Bolivia (2004 S. Anonby), decreasing. *Location*: Santa Cruz department: Ángel Sandoval province. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Bororoan. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,392. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Brazil.

Callawalla [caw] (Callahuaya, Callawaya, Kallawaya, Pohena). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s. *Location*: La Paz department: Charazani; highlands north of Lake Titicaca. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Seems to have Quechua affixes and syntactic patterns, but distinctive roots from a dialect of the extinct Puquina [puq] language. *Type*: 26 consonants and 6 vowels (3 long, 3 short). *Lg Use*: Ostensibly a specialized language used by successors to the herb doctors of Inca emperors. Probably extinct. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Canichana [caz] (Kanichana). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1990s. Ethnic population: 1,550 (2001 Diagnóstico Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas). *Location*: El Beni department: Puerto del Carmen area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly of the Tucanoan family. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Cavineña [cav] (Kavinénya). *Users*: 600 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,680 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni department: Baqueti, Bolívar, California, Candelaria, El Choro,

Francia, Galilea, Misión Cavinás, Natividad, Pando, Paraíso, Peña Guarayo, San José, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Catalina; southeast of Riberalta along Beni river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tacanan. *Type*: SOV; 20 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Cavineña highly conserved in the communities, except in Riberalta where children are not learning it (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa], increasingly. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:4.

Cayubaba [cyb] (Cayuvava, Cayuwaba, Kayuvava). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Cayubaba ceased to be spoken several generations ago (Crevels and Muysken 2012). Ethnic population: 650 (2006 PIB). *Location*: El Beni department: Yakuma province; west of Mamore river, north of Santa Ana. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 17 consonants and 16 vowels (8 oral, 8 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Chácobo [cao] (Chákobo). *Users*: 1,400 (Tallman 2018). Ethnic population: 1,800 (Tallman 2018). *Location*: El Beni department: Alto Ivon, California, Cayuses, Motacusal, Núcleo, Nuevo Mojos, Siete Almendros; south of Riberalta on Alto Ivon river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan, Bolivian Panoan, Chákobo. *Type*: 16 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in remote areas (Crevels 2007). Some of all ages. Many also use Spanish [spa], especially those living in Riberalta where youth are using it as their L1 (Tallman 2018). Used as L2 by Pacahuara [pcp]. *Lg Dev*: Spanish [spa] bilingual schools have about 180 students, 4 teachers, 5 grades. 3 of the teachers are Chácobo. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1979–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:6.

Chané [caj]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. Last speaker likely died in the 18th century. *Location*: Santa Cruz department: Cordillera province. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Terena. *Dialects*: Could be an extinct dialect of Terêna [ter] (Campbell 1997). *DLS*: Still. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Argentina.

Chipaya [cap] (Puquina). Autonym: Chipaya. *Users*: 1,800 (Crevels 2012), increasing. 90 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,130 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Oruro department: Atahuallpa province. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Chipaya-Uru. *Dialects*: None known. May be Arawakan or distantly related to Mayan (Olson 1964). *Type*: SOV; 40 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Primary L2 is shifting from Central Aymara [ayr] to Spanish [spa]. Religious services. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Aymara [ayr]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. 400 children in school. Have a high school. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:7.

Chiquitano [cax] (Besïro, Chikitano, Chiquito, Tarapecosi). *Users*: 4,620 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 47,100 (Adelaar 2004). *Location*: Santa Cruz department: Ángel Sandoval and Germán Busch, Chiquitos, Concepción, Florida, Lomerío, Ñuflo de Chávez, Roboré, San Ignacio, San Javier, San José, San Miguel, San Rafael, San Ramón, Santa Rosa de

la Roca, and Velasco provinces. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Concepción, San Ignacio de Velasco, San Javier (Javierano, Xavierano), Santiago, San Miguel. *Type*: SVO; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal); grammatical differences between men's and women's speech. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Paunaka [pnk], Saraveca [sar]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,670. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Ese Eija [ese] (Ese Eja, Ese Exa, Ese'eha, Eseejja, Essejja, Huarayo, Tiatinagua, “Chama” *pej.*). Autonym: Ese'ejja. *Users*: 520 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 730 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni, La Paz, and Pando departments; Portachuelo Alto, Portachuelo Bajo, Portachuelo Medio; into foothills on Beni and Madre de Dios rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tacanan, Chama. *Dialects*: Each clan has slight dialect differences; all seem inherently intelligible. Most divergent Tacanan language. Tambopata dialect in Peru somewhat different from the Bolivian dialect. *Type*: SOV; 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most primary schools, yet with very little interest in L1 literacy resulting in extremely low literacy rate. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,110. Also indigenous in: Peru (Ese Eja).

Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui] (Western Argentine Guaraní, “Chawuncu” *pej.*, “Chiriguano” *pej.*). Autonym: Guaraní. *Users*: 52,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). Ethnic population: 125,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, and Tarija departments; south central Parapeti river area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní, Bolivian Guaraní. A member of macrolanguage Guaraní [grn] (Paraguay). *Dialects*: Izoceno (Izoceno), Ava. *Type*: 12 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Bilingual education implemented on a large scale (Crevels 2007). Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2001. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 69,530. Also established in: Argentina (Western Argentine Guaraní), Paraguay (Guarayo).

Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw] (Simba, Simba Guaraní). Autonym: Guaraní. *Users*: 7,000 (2002 J. Russell). *Location*: Chuquisaca department: south to Pilcomayo river, east to Cuevo, north to Monte Agudo; Santa Cruz and Tarija departments. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní, Bolivian Guaraní. A member of macrolanguage Guaraní [grn] (Paraguay). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1984–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:26.

Guarayu [gyr] (Chapacura, Guapore, Huachi, Iten, Maré, Tapacura, Ñañañe, “Guarayo” *pej.*). Autonym: Gwarayu. *Users*: 8,430 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Santa Cruz department: Ascensión de Guarayos, Urubichá, Salvatierra, San Pablo, Yaguarú y Yotaú, El Puente, Nueva Jerusalén, El Verano, Santa María, Cururú, Momené, Surucusi, San José Obrero, Cerro Chico, Cerro Grande, Cachuela, Puerto Ñuflo de Chávez.

Status: 5 (Developing). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú. *Type:* SOV; 17 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Eastern Bolivian Guaraní (Guarayo) [gui] of Paraguay and Huarayo (Ese Ejja) [ese] of Peru and Bolivia. “Guarayo”, used for several groups, means ‘savage’. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 21:11.

Ignaciano [ign] (Ignaciano Mojo, Moja, Mojeño, Mojo, Moxo). Autonym: Inaciànurupi. *Users:* 1,080 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* El Beni department. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Mojo, Mojo. *Dialects:* None known. Limited comprehension of Trinitario [trn]. *Type:* 15 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use:* Rapid loss of language among the youth (Crevels 2007). Most domains, town meetings. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa], the language of instruction in schools. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1980. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Nearly the same culture as Trinitario [trn]. *Map:* 21:12.

Itene [ite] (Guarayo, Iten, Iteneo, Iténez, Maré, Moré). *Users:* 44 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 64 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* El Beni department: junction of Mamoré and Iténez rivers. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Chapacuran, Itene. *Dialect:* Itoreauhip. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45. Also established in: Brazil.

Itonama [ito] (Itonama-Saramo, Itoname, Machoto, Saramo, Sihnipadara). *Users:* 1 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,940 (2006 PIB). *Location:* El Beni department: Chumano, Huaracajes, La Selva, Magdalena, Nueva Calama, San Borja, San Ramón, Versalles. Itonamas river area. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* None known. Ruhlen classifies it as Paezan. *Type:* 19 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1967–1969. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 21:13.

Jorá [jor] (Hora). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 5 speakers in 1976 (Danielsen and Gasparini 2015). *Location:* Santa Cruz department. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú, Sirionó. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Leco [lec] (Leko, Rik’a). *Users:* 20 (2001 S. van de Kerke). Ethnic population: 4,190 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* La Paz department: Apolo area, Karura, Candelaria, Tutilimundi, and Uyapi, Coroico river in Trapichiponte in KeleKelera, Pucasucho, Inca, Trinidad, Mulihuara, Chirimayo, Muiri, Ilipana Yuyo, Munaypata, Irimo, Correo, Santo Domingo. Lake Titicaca east; scattered on Mapiri-Kaka river. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* 24 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Some folklore, dances, and music preserved. Previously reported to be extinct. *Map:* 21:14.

Machinere [mpd] (Machineri, Manchinere, Manchineri, Manitenerí, Manitenére, Maxinéri). *Users:* 13 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Pando

department: Nicolás Suárez province, Bolpebra municipality, San Miguel; on Acre river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro, Piro. *Type*: 13 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Settled in San Miguel, a rubber plantation managed by Brazilians with whom they speak Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007) (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: NT: 2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 953. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Movima [mzp]. Autonym: Chosineł di' mowi:maj. *Users*: 1,170 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,200 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni department: 18 de Noviembre, 20 de Enero, Bella Flor, Buen Día, Carmen de Iruyañez, Carnavales, Ipimo, Miraflores, Navidad, San Lorenzo, Santa Ana del Yacuma. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly Tucanoan. *Type*: 19 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Most shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1967. Strong movement to revitalize the language (Crevels 2007). *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:16.

Pacahuara [pcp] (Pacawara). *Users*: 3 (Tallman 2018). Ethnic population: 18 (Adelaar 2004). Possibly as many as 50 in 8 scattered families (Crevels 2007). *Location*: El Beni department: Vaca Díez province, Puerto Tujuré; Pando department: Federico Román province, between Río Negro and Río Pacahuaras. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Bolivian Panoan. *Type*: 16 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Chácobo [cao] (Tallman 2018). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Integrated into the Chácobo [cao]. *Map*: 21:18.

Paunaka [pnk] (Pauna, Paunaca). *Users*: 5 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Santa Cruz department: San José de Chiquitos province. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Mojo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Baure [brg] and Trinitario [trn]. *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Chiquitano [cax]. Many shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The Paunaka are now culturally part of the Chiquitano, but they still consider themselves as a separate group within the Chiquitano complex, and the language is completely unrelated to Chiquitano.

Pauserna [psm] (Guarasugwé, Guarasú'we, Guarayu-Ta, Paucerne, Pauserna-Guarasugwé, Warázu). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the late 20th century. 1 semi-speaker reported in Bolivia. Ethnic population: 46 (Adelaar 2004). *Location*: El Beni department: Guaporé river. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Plautdietsch [pdt] (German, Mennonite German). Autonym: Plautdietsch. *Users*: 60,000 in Bolivia (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Santa Cruz department. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; question word initial; 5 prefixes; 2 suffixes; nontonal. *Lg Use*: A few also use Spanish [spa]. A few also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2003. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700). Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Belize, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Paraguay,

United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Russian Federation, Uruguay.

Portuguese [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 11,200 in Bolivia (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Machinere [mpd]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 38 more.

Puquina [puq] (Pukina). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. Last speaker likely died in the 1700s. *Location*: La Paz department: Lake Titicaca area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Seem to be remnants of Puquina in Callawalla [caw], which may be a mixed language formed from Quechuan morphology and Puquina lexicon. There may also have been contact with the moribund Leco [lec] in the past (Adelaar and van de Kerke 2006). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Chipaya (Puquina) [cap]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Chile, Peru.

Quechua, North Bolivian [qul] (North La Paz Quechua). Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 116,000 in Bolivia (1978 census), increasing. 18,500 monolinguals. *Location*: La Paz department: Franz Tamayo province, Apolo region. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Recognized language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: Apolo, Charazani, Chuma. *Type*: SOV; 25 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains, religious services, commerce, and labor. Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Central Aymara [ayr]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary schools. Newspapers. Radio. TV. NT: 1985. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 21:17. *Worldwide*: Unestablished in: Peru.

Quechua, South Bolivian [quh] (Central Bolivian Quechua, Cochabamba Quechua, Qhishwa, Quechua, Quechua Boliviano, Uralan Buliwya runasimi). Autonym: Qhichwa. *Users*: 1,610,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). *Location*: Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Oruro departments; La Paz department: except Franz Tamayo, Apolo area; mainly Potosí department; Tarija department. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: Sucre, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosí, Chuquisaca, Northwest Jujuy. *Type*: SOV; 25 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 1986–2015. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,616,120. Also indigenous in: Argentina, Chile.

Reyesano [rey] (Maropa, San Borjano). *Users*: 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,920

(Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni department: José Ballivián province, San Borja area. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tacanan, Tacana. *Type*: 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 21:19.

Saraveca [sar]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2007). Probably extinct by the 1970s. *Location*: Santa Cruz department: Velasco province. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Central, Paresí. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Chiquitano [cax]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Sirionó [srq] (Mbia Chee, Mbya). *Users*: 190 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 30 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 980 (2016 L. Evans). More than half the ethnic group is under 15 years old (Crevels 2007). *Location*: El Beni and Santa Cruz departments: Ibiato (Eviato); Salvatierra on Río Blanco river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú, Sirionó. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Yuqui [yuq]. *Type*: 13 consonants and 6 vowels; whistle speech reported. *Lg Use*: More and more of the children do not acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 40%. 250 can read, 50 can write. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1977. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 21:20.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 11,790,000 in Bolivia, all users. L1 users: 9,790,000 in Bolivia (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 2,000,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects*: Afro-Yungueño (Black Spanish), Andean Spanish (Español andino). *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*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. 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 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Tacana [tna] (Takana, Tupamasa). *Users*: 1,150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,350 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: La Paz department: Iturrealde province, Tumupasa and Ixiamas cantons; Capaina, Napashe, San Buenaventura, Tahua; along Orton, Beni, and Madre de Dios rivers. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tacanan, Tacana. *Type*: 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Hardly spoken by children under 10 over a decade ago (Crevels 2007). Shifting to Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1981–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:22.

Tapieté [tpj] (Guasurango, Tirumbae, Yanaigua, Ñanagua). *Users*: 29 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012).

Most elders and women are monolingual in Tapiete (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 41 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Tarija department: Gran Chaco province, Villa Montes municipality, Samayhuate and Cutaiqui; left bank Pilcomayo river. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Type*: 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Much intermarriage with the Weenhayek [mtp] and therefore, more and more children are trilingual Tapiete-Weenhayek-Spanish [spa]. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,759. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Argentina, Paraguay (Ñandeva).

Toba [tob] (Namqom, Qom, Qom l'aqtac, Qoml'ek). Autonym: Qom l'aqtac. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. The Toba speakers were pushed out of Bolivia to neighboring countries by 1936 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Tarija department: Pilmacayo river, between Villa Montes and Paraguay border. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Guaykuruan, Southern. *Type*: 20 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Different from Pilagá [plg] of Argentina or Toba [tmf] of Paraguay (Toba-Maskoy). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,580. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Argentina, Paraguay (Toba Qom).

Toromono [tno] (Toromona). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 200 (Adelaar 2004). *Location*: La Paz department: Abel Iturralde province; between Madidi and Heath river. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tacanan, Chama. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Trinitario [trn] (Mojeño, Mojeño Trinitario, Mojo, Mojos, Moxeño, Moxo, Moxos). *Users*: 3,140 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni department. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Mojo, Mojo. *Dialects*: Loreto (Loretano), Javierano. *Type*: 18 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Rapid loss of language among the youth (Crevels 2007). Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1979. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Both Trinitario and Ignaciano [ign] are called Mojeños, and occasionally Moxeños. *Map*: 21:24.

Tsimané [cas] (Chimané, Maseteno, Masetén). *Users*: 7,300 (Crevels 2012). 950 Masetén, 6,350 Tsimané (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 10,200 (Crevels 2012). 1,590 Masetén, 8,610 Tsimané (Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni department: San Miguel de Huachi and Santa Ana de Alto Beni; along Maniqui river; La Paz department: north of La Paz city. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Masetenan. *Dialects*: Tsimané, Masetén. Masetén move into Tsimané communities and function with seemingly no communication difficulties (2002 NTM). *Type*: 23 consonants and 16 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Young people and adults. Also use Spanish [spa], especially children who attend school in one of the highland communities. Other children do not acquire it until they are 15 years of age. Women and older people speak very little of it (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Videos. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, not in use by Masetén. *Other*: Masetén and Tsimané separate languages (Adelaar 1991). Traditional

religion. *Map*: 21:25.

Uru [ure] (Iru-Itu, Morato, Muratu, Uchumataqu). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2012). Last speaker died in 2004 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: La Paz department: Lake Titicaca, Desaguadero river area; Oruro department: Atahuallpa province. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Chipaya-Uru. *Type*: 26 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Central Aymara [ayr] (Crevels 2007). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: There are 3 groups of Uru origin: Chipaya, Iru Itu, Murato. Of these only Chipaya have conserved the language (Crevels 2007).

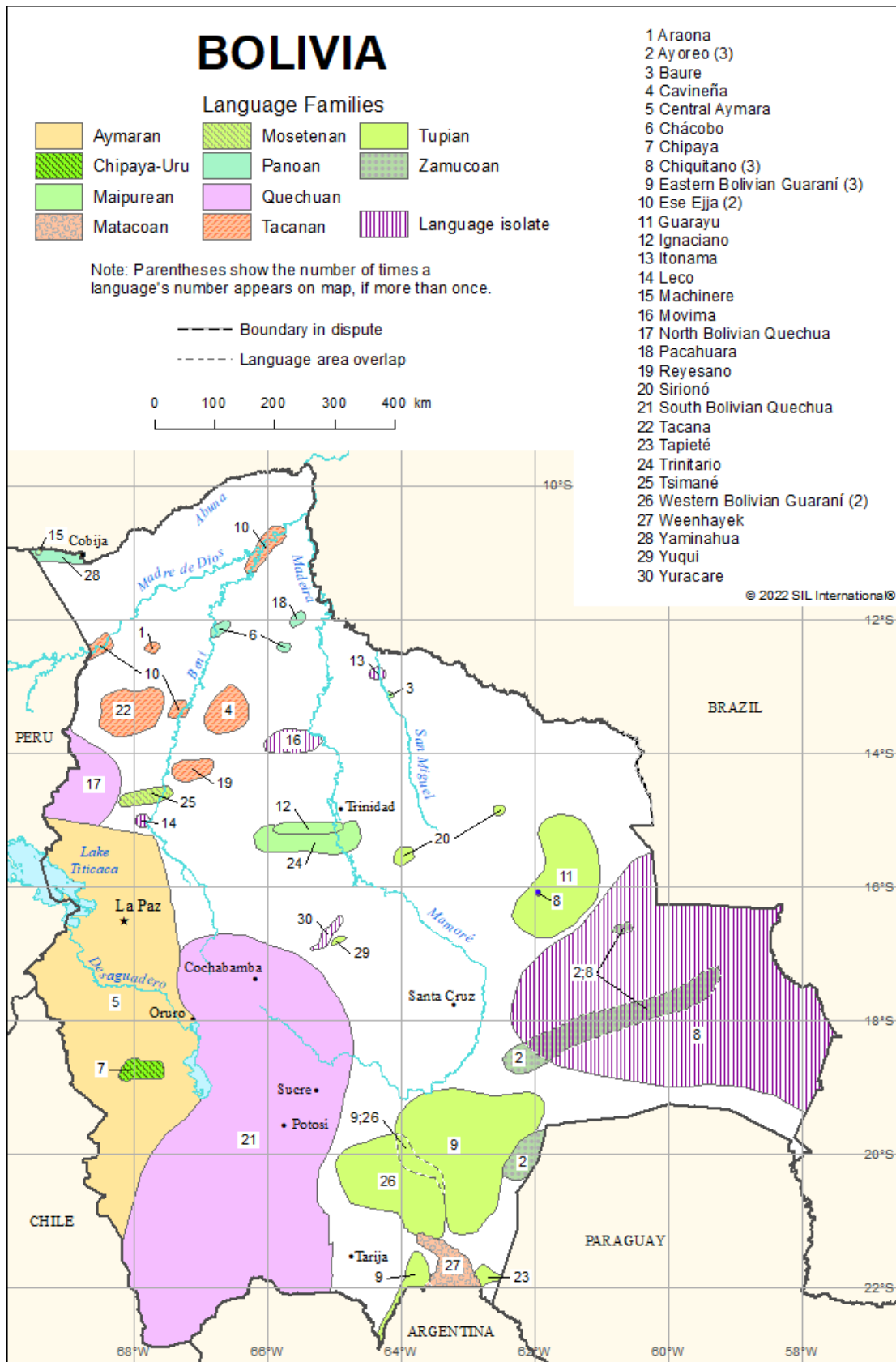
Weenhayek [mtp] (Bolivian, Noctenes, Noctén, Oktenai, Wichí Lhamtés Nocten, “Mataco” *pej.*, “Mataco Nocten” *pej.*). Autonym: ’weenhayeklhayhi’, ’weenhayeklhàmet. *Users*: 1,930 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,020 (1994). *Location*: Tarija department: Cordillera de Pirapo; southwest of Pilcomayo river. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Matacoan, Mataco. *Type*: 23 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: The 1994 Indigenous census shows an increase in language use among younger people compared to the elders (Crevels 2007). Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:27.

Yaminahua [yaa] (Yamanawa, Yaminawá). Autonym: Yaminawá. *Users*: 51 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 93 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pando department: Nicolás Suárez province, Puerto Yaminawa; headwaters of Alto Yuruá and Purús rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Type*: 14 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2003–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Same dialect or similar to that of Brazil; slightly different from Peru dialect. *Map*: 21:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,951. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brazil (Jaminawa), Peru.

Yuqui [yuq] (Bia, Mbia, Yuki). Autonym: Biá yë. *Users*: 140 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 210 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Foothills north of Cochabamba; Chimoré river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú, Sirionó. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Sirionó [srq]. *Type*: 20 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2000. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Nomadic. Bia is a Guaraní name. *Map*: 21:29.

Yuracare [yuz] (Yura, Yuracar, Yurakar, Yurakaré, Yurucare, Yurujare, Yurujuré). *Users*: 1,810 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,830 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: El Beni and Cochabamba departments, primarily along Chapare river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Mansinyo, Soloto. *Type*: 18 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1999. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 21:30.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Bolivia 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.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 9,790,000 in Bolivia (Instituto Cervantes 2021). 11,790,000 in Bolivia, all users. L2 users: 2,000,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Quechua, South Bolivian [[quh](#)] *Users:* 1,610,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,616,120.

100,000 to 999,999

Aymara, Central [[ayr](#)] *Users:* 998,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,464,100.

Quechua, North Bolivian [[qul](#)] *Users:* 116,000 in Bolivia (1978 census), increasing. 18,500 monolinguals. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Recognized language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)).

10,000 to 99,999

Plautdietsch [[pdt](#)] *Users:* 60,000 in Bolivia (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [[gui](#)] *Users:* 52,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). Ethnic population: 125,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 69,530.

Bolivian Sign Language [[bvl](#)] *Users:* 22,600 (2008 WFD). Approximately 0.24% of the total population in 2008. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Portuguese [[por](#)] *Users:* 11,200 in Bolivia (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

1,000 to 9,999

Guarayu [[gyr](#)] *Users:* 8,430 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tsimané [[cas](#)] *Users:* 7,300 (Crevels 2012). 950 Mosetén, 6,350 Tsimané (Crevels 2012). Ethnic

population: 10,200 (Crevels 2012). 1,590 Mosestén, 8,610 Tsimané (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw] *Users:* 7,000 (2002 J. Russell). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Chiquitano [cax] *Users:* 4,620 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 47,100 (Adelaar 2004). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,670.

Trinitario [trn] *Users:* 3,140 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ayoreo [ayo] *Users:* 2,190 in Bolivia (2012 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,650.

Weenhayek [mtp] *Users:* 1,930 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,020 (1994). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Yuracare [yuz] *Users:* 1,810 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,830 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Chipaya [cap] *Users:* 1,800 (Crevels 2012), increasing. 90 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,130 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Chácobo [cao] *Users:* 1,400 (Tallman 2018). Ethnic population: 1,800 (Tallman 2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Movima [mzp] *Users:* 1,170 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,200 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Tacana [tna] *Users:* 1,150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,350 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ignaciano [ign] *Users:* 1,080 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

100 to 999

Cavineña [cav] *Users:* 600 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,680 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ese Ejja [ese] *Users:* 520 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 730 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,110.

Sirionó [srq] *Users:* 190 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 30 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 980 (2016 L. Evans). More than half the ethnic group is under 15 years old (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Yuqui [yuq] *Users:* 140 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 210 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Araona [aro] *Users:* 110 (2006 PIB). Ethnic population: 160 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b

(Threatened).

10 to 99

Baure [[brg](#)] *Users:* 67 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 980 (2006 PIB). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Yaminahua [[yaa](#)] *Users:* 51 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 93 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,951.

Itene [[ite](#)] *Users:* 44 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 64 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45.

Tapieté [[tpj](#)] *Users:* 29 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Most elders and women are monolingual in Tapiete (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 41 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,759.

Leco [[lec](#)] *Users:* 20 (2001 S. van de Kerke). Ethnic population: 4,190 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Machinere [[mpd](#)] *Users:* 13 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 953.

Reyesano [[rey](#)] *Users:* 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,920 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

1 to 9

Paunaka [[pnk](#)] *Users:* 5 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Pacahuara [[pcp](#)] *Users:* 3 (Tallman 2018). Ethnic population: 18 (Adelaar 2004). Possibly as many as 50 in 8 scattered families (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Borôro [[bor](#)] *Users:* 2 in Bolivia (2004 S. Anonby), decreasing. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,392.

Itonama [[ito](#)] *Users:* 1 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,940 (2006 PIB). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

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Callawalla [[caw](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Canichana [[caz](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1990s. Ethnic population: 1,550 (2001 Diagnóstico Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Cayubaba [[cyb](#)] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Cayubaba ceased to be spoken several

generations ago (Crevels and Muysken 2012). Ethnic population: 650 (2006 PIB). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Chané [caj] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. Last speaker likely died in the 18th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

Jorá [jor] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 5 speakers in 1976 (Danielsen and Gasparini 2015). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Pauserna [psm] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the late 20th century. 1 semi-speaker reported in Bolivia. Ethnic population: 46 (Adelaar 2004). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Puquina [puq] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. Last speaker likely died in the 1700s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

Saraveca [sar] *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2007). Probably extinct by the 1970s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Toba [tob] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. The Toba speakers were pushed out of Bolivia to neighboring countries by 1936 (Crevels 2007). *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,580.

Toromono [tno] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 200 (Adelaar 2004). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Uru [ure] *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2012). Last speaker died in 2004 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Bolivia 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)

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 11,790,000 in Bolivia, all users. L1 users: 9,790,000 in Bolivia (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 2,000,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status:* Statutory national language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *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).

2 (Provincial)

Quechua, North Bolivian [[qul](#)] *Users:* 116,000 in Bolivia (1978 census), increasing. 18,500 monolinguals. *Status:* Recognized language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains, religious services, commerce, and labor. Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Also use Central Aymara [[ayr](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. TV. NT: 1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

5 (Developing)

Bolivian Sign Language [[bvl](#)] *Users:* 22,600 (2008 WFD). Approximately 0.24% of the total population in 2008. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)].

Chipaya [[cap](#)] *Users:* 1,800 (Crevels 2012), increasing. 90 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,130 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Primary L2 is shifting from Central Aymara [[ayr](#)] to Spanish [[spa](#)]. Religious services. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Aymara [[ayr](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ese Eija [[ese](#)] *Users:* 520 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 730 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2012. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,110.

Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [[gui](#)] *Users:* 52,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). Ethnic population: 125,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Bilingual education implemented on a large scale (Crevels 2007). Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 69,530.

Guarayu [[gyr](#)] *Users:* 8,430 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, South Bolivian [[quh](#)] *Users:* 1,610,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). *Status:* Recognized

language (2009, Constitution, Article 5(1)). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 1986–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,616,120.

Weenhayek [mtp] *Users*: 1,930 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,020 (1994). *Lg Use*: The 1994 Indigenous census shows an increase in language use among younger people compared to the elders (Crevels 2007). Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script.

6a (Vigorous)

Ayoreo [ayo] *Users*: 2,190 in Bolivia (2012 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Spanish [spa], with more younger than older people speaking it, with more men than women speaking it, and more urban dwellers than rural speaking it. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,650.

Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw] *Users*: 7,000 (2002 J. Russell). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1984–2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Araona [aro] *Users*: 110 (2006 PIB). Ethnic population: 160 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Spanish [spa], with increasing proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1974–1984. *Writing*: Latin script.

Aymara, Central [ayr] *Users*: 998,000 in Bolivia (2014 UNSD). *Lg Use*: In spite of large user population considered potentially endangered due to lack of intergenerational transmission of the language (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Chipaya [cap], North Bolivian Quechua [qul], Uru [ure]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1987–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100.

Cavineña [cav] *Users*: 600 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,680 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Cavineña highly conserved in the communities, except in Riberalta where children are not learning it (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa], increasingly. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chácobo [cao] *Users*: 1,400 (Tallman 2018). Ethnic population: 1,800 (Tallman 2018). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in remote areas (Crevels 2007). Some of all ages. Many also use Spanish [spa], especially those living in Riberalta where youth are using it as their L1 (Tallman 2018). Used as L2 by Pacahuara [pcp]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1979–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Plautdietsch [pdt] *Users*: 60,000 in Bolivia (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use*: A few also use Spanish [spa]. A few also use Standard German [deu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

Sirionó [srq] *Users*: 190 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 30 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 980 (2016 L. Evans). More than half the ethnic group is under 15 years old (Crevels 2007). *Lg*

Use: More and more of the children do not acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1977. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tsimané [cas] *Users:* 7,300 (Crevels 2012). 950 Masetén, 6,350 Tsimané (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 10,200 (Crevels 2012). 1,590 Masetén, 8,610 Tsimané (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Young people and adults. Also use Spanish [spa], especially children who attend school in one of the highland communities. Other children do not acquire it until they are 15 years of age. Women and older people speak very little of it (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Videos. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997. *Writing:* Latin script, not in use by Masetén.

Yaminahua [yaa] *Users:* 51 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 93 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,951.

7 (Shifting)

Ignaciano [ign] *Users:* 1,080 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Rapid loss of language among the youth (Crevels 2007). Most domains, town meetings. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa], the language of instruction in schools. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1980. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tacana [tna] *Users:* 1,150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,350 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Hardly spoken by children under 10 over a decade ago (Crevels 2007). Shifting to Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1981–2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Trinitario [trn] *Users:* 3,140 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Rapid loss of language among the youth (Crevels 2007). Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1979. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yuqui [yuq] *Users:* 140 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 210 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yuracare [yuz] *Users:* 1,810 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,830 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1999. *Writing:* Latin script.

8a (Moribund)

Baure [brg] *Users:* 67 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 980 (2006 PIB). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1960–1966. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chiquitano [cax] *Users:* 4,620 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 47,100 (Adelaar 2004). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Paunaka [pnk], Saraveca [sar]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–2012. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,670.

Itene [ite] *Users:* 44 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 64 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45.

Movima [mzp] *Users:* 1,170 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,200 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1967. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tapieté [tpj] *Users:* 29 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Most elders and women are monolingual in Tapiete (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 41 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Much intermarriage with the Weenhayek [mtp] and therefore, more and more children are trilingual Tapiete-Weenhayek-Spanish [spa]. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,759.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Borôro [bor] *Users:* 2 in Bolivia (2004 S. Anonby), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,392.

Itonama [ito] *Users:* 1 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,940 (2006 PIB). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1967–1969. *Writing:* Latin script.

Leco [lec] *Users:* 20 (2001 S. van de Kerke). Ethnic population: 4,190 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Machinere [mpd] *Users:* 13 in Bolivia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Settled in San Miguel, a rubber plantation managed by Brazilians with whom they speak Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007) (Crevels 2007). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 953.

Pacahuara [pcp] *Users:* 3 (Tallman 2018). Ethnic population: 18 (Adelaar 2004). Possibly as many as 50 in 8 scattered families (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Chácobo [cao] (Tallman 2018). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Paunaka [pnk] *Users:* 5 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Chiquitano [cax]. Many shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Reyesano [rey] *Users:* 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,920 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

9 (Dormant)

Callawalla [caw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s. *Lg Use:* Ostensibly a specialized language used by successors to the herb doctors of Inca emperors. Probably extinct. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

- Canichana** [caz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1990s. Ethnic population: 1,550 (2001 Diagnóstico Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Cayubaba** [cyb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Cayubaba ceased to be spoken several generations ago (Crevels and Muysken 2012). Ethnic population: 650 (2006 PIB). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Pauserna** [psm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the late 20th century. 1 semi-speaker reported in Bolivia. Ethnic population: 46 (Adelaar 2004). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Toba** [tob] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. The Toba speakers were pushed out of Bolivia to neighboring countries by 1936 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,580.
- Toromono** [tno] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 200 (Adelaar 2004). *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Uru** [ure] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2012). Last speaker died in 2004 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Central Aymara [ayr] (Crevels 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.

10 (Extinct)

- Chané** [caj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. Last speaker likely died in the 18th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.
- Jorá** [jor] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 5 speakers in 1976 (Danielsen and Gasparini 2015). *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Puquina** [puq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Bolivia. Last speaker likely died in the 1700s. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.
- Saraveca** [sar] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2007). Probably extinct by the 1970s. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Chiquitano [cax]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Unestablished

- Portuguese** [por] *Users:* 11,200 in Bolivia (2021). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Machinere [mpd]. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Languages by Department

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

Chuquisaca

- Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17

Cochabamba

- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Yuqui [yuq], 20
- Yuracare [yuz], 20

El Beni

- Baure [brg], 11
- Canichana [caz], 12
- Cavineña [cav], 12
- Cayubaba [cyb], 13
- Chácobo [cao], 13
- Ese Ejja [ese], 14
- Ignaciano [ign], 15
- Itene [ite], 15
- Itonama [ito], 15
- Movima [mzp], 16
- Pacahuara [pcp], 16
- Pauserna [psm], 16
- Reyesano [rey], 17
- Sirionó [srq], 18
- Trinitario [trn], 19
- Tsimané [cas], 19

La Paz

- Araona [aro], 11
- Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Callawalla [caw], 12
- Ese Ejja [ese], 14
- Leco [lec], 15
- Puquina [puq], 17
- Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17
- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Tacana [tna], 18

Toromono [tno], 19

Tsimané [cas], 19

Uru [ure], 20

Oruro

- Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Chipaya [cap], 13
- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Uru [ure], 20

Pando

- Ese Ejja [ese], 14
- Machinere [mpd], 15
- Yaminahua [yaa], 20

Potosí

- Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17

Santa Cruz

- Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Borôro [bor], 12
- Chané [caj], 13
- Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Jorá [jor], 15
- Paunaka [pnk], 16
- Plautdietsch [pdt], 16
- Saraveca [sar], 18
- Sirionó [srq], 18

Tarija

- Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Tapieté [tpj], 18
- Toba [tob], 19

Weenhayek [mtp], [20](#)

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Bolivia. 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.

Aymaran, Aymara

Aymara, Central [ayr], [11](#)

Bororoan

Borôro [bor], [12](#)

Chapacuran, Itene

Itene [ite], [15](#)

Chipaya-Uru

Chipaya [cap], [13](#)

Uru [ure], [20](#)

Guaykuran, Southern

Toba [tob], [19](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon

Plautdietsch [pdt], [16](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian

Spanish [spa], [18](#)

Language isolate

Callawalla [caw], [12](#)

Canichana [caz], [12](#)

Cayubaba [cyb], [13](#)

Chiquitano [cax], [13](#)

Itonama [ito], [15](#)

Leco [lec], [15](#)

Movima [mzp], [16](#)

Puquina [puq], [17](#)

Yuracare [yuz], [20](#)

Maipurean, Southern, Central, Paresí

Saraveca [sar], [18](#)

Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Mojo

Baure [brg], [11](#)

Paunaka [pnk], [16](#)

Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Mojo, Mojo

Ignaciano [ign], 15

Trinitario [trn], 19

Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro, Piro

Machinere [mpd], 15

Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Terena

Chané [caj], 13

Matacoan, Mataco

Weenhayek [mtp], 20

Mosetenan

Tsimané [cas], 19

Panoan, Bolivian Panoan

Pacahuara [pcp], 16

Panoan, Bolivian Panoan, Chákobo

Chácobo [cao], 13

Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State

Yaminahua [yaa], 20

Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay

Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17

Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Bolivian Sign Language [bvl], 12

Tacanan

Cavineña [cav], 12

Tacanan, Chama

Ese Ejja [ese], 14

Toromono [tno], 19

Tacanan, Tacana

Araona [aro], 11

Reyesano [rey], 17

Tacana [tna], 18

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní

Ñandeva [tpj], 18

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní, Bolivian Guaraní

Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14

Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú

Guarayu [gyr], 14

Pauserna [psm], 16

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guarayú, Sirionó

Jorá [jor], 15

Sirionó [srq], 18

Yuqui [yuq], 20

Zamucoan

Ayoreo [ayo], 11

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 49 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/>.

aro	Araona, 11	mpd	Machinere, 15
aym	Aymara, 11	mtp	Weenhayek, 20
ayo	Ayoreo, 11	mzp	Movima, 16
ayr	Aymara, Central, 11	pcp	Pacahuara, 16
bor	Borôro, 12	pdt	Plautdietsch, 16
brg	Baure, 11	pnk	Paunaka, 16
bvl	Bolivian Sign Language, 12	por	Portuguese, 17
caj	Chané, 13	psm	Pauserna, 16
cao	Chácobo, 13	puq	Puquina, 17
cap	Chipaya, 13	quh	Quechua, South Bolivian, 17
cas	Tsimané, 19	qul	Quechua, North Bolivian, 17
cav	Cavineña, 12	rey	Reyesano, 17
caw	Callawalla, 12	sar	Saraveca, 18
cax	Chiquitano, 13	spa	Spanish, 18
caz	Canichana, 12	srq	Sirionó, 18
cyb	Cayubaba, 13	tna	Tacana, 18
ese	Ese Ejja, 14	tno	Toromono, 19
gnw	Guaraní, Western Bolivian, 14	tob	Toba, 19
gui	Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian, 14	tpj	Ñandeva, 18
gyr	Guarayu, 14	trn	Trinitario, 19
ign	Ignaciano, 15	ure	Uru, 20
ite	Itene, 15	yaa	Yaminahua, 20
ito	Itonama, 15	yuq	Yuqui, 20
jor	Jorá, 15	yuz	Yuracare, 20
lec	Leco, 15		

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.

- Afro-Yungueño**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Aimara**, *alt.* Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Andean Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Apolo**, *dial.* Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17
- Araona** [aro], 11, 21
- Ava**, *dial.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Aymar**, *alt.* Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Aymar aru**, *alt.* Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Aymara, Central** [ayr], 11, 21
see Aymara, Central [ayr], 11
- Ayoreo**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Ayoré**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Ayoreo** [ayo], 11, 21
- Ayoweo**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Baure** [brg], 11, 21
- Besiro**, *alt.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Bia**, *alt.* Yuqui [yuq], 20
- Biá yë**, *alt.* Yuqui [yuq], 20
- Black Spanish**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Boe**, *alt.* Borôro [bor], 12
- Boe Wadáru**, *alt.* Borôro [bor], 12
- Bolivian**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Bolivian Sign Language** [bvl], 12, 0
- Borôro** [bor], 12
- Callahuaya**, *alt.* Callawalla [caw], 12
- Callawalla** [caw], 12
- Callawaya**, *alt.* Callawalla [caw], 12
- Canichana** [caz], 12
- Carmelitano**, *alt. dial.* Baure [brg], 11
- Carmeltio**, *dial.* Baure [brg], 11
- Cavina**, *alt.* Araona [aro], 11
- Cavineña** [cav], 12, 21
- Cayubaba** [cyb], 13
- Cayuvava**, *alt.* Cayubaba [cyb], 13
- Cayuwaba**, *alt.* Cayubaba [cyb], 13
- Central Bolivian Quechua**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [qul], 17
- Chácobo** [cao], 13, 21
- Chákobo**, *alt.* Chácobo [cao], 13
- Chama**, *pej. alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Chané** [caj], 13
- Chapacura**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Charazani**, *dial.* Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17
- Chawuncu**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Chikitano**, *alt.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Chimané**, *alt.* Tsimané [cas], 19
- Chipaya** [cap], 13, 21
- Chiquimiti**, *alt.* Baure [brg], 11
- Chiquitano** [cax], 13, 21
- Chiquito**, *alt.* Chiquitano [cax], 13

- Chiriguano**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Chosineŋ di' mowi:maj**, *alt.* Movima [mzp], 16
- Chuma**, *dial.* Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17
- Chuquisaca**, *dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Cochabamba**, *dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Cochabamba Quechua**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Concepción**, *dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Ese Eja**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Ese Eja** [ese], 14, 21
- Ese Exa**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Ese'eha**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Eseejja**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Ese'ejja**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Español andino**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Essejja**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- German**, *alt.* Plautdietsch [pdt], 16
- Guapore**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
alt. Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian** [gui], 14, 21
see Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Guaraní, Western Bolivian** [gnw], 14, 21
see Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Guarasugwé**, *alt.* Pauserna [psm], 16
- Guarasú'we**, *alt.* Pauserna [psm], 16
- Guarayo**, *alt.* Itene [ite], 15
pej. alt. Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Guarayu** [gyr], 14, 21
- Guarayu-Ta**, *alt.* Pauserna [psm], 16
- Guasurango**, *alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 18
- Gwarayu**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Hora**, *alt.* Jorá [jor], 15
- Huachi**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Huarayo**, *alt.* Ese Eja [ese], 14
- Ignaciano** [ign], 15, 21
- Ignaciano Mojo**, *alt.* Ignaciano [ign], 15
- Inaciànurupi**, *alt.* Ignaciano [ign], 15
- Iru-ltu**, *alt.* Uru [ure], 20
- Iten**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
alt. Itene [ite], 15
- Itene** [ite], 15
- Iteneo**, *alt.* Itene [ite], 15
- Iténez**, *alt.* Itene [ite], 15
- Itonama** [ito], 15, 21
- Itonama-Saramo**, *alt.* Itonama [ito], 15
- Itoname**, *alt.* Itonama [ito], 15
- Itoreauhip**, *dial.* Itene [ite], 15
- Izocenio**, *alt. dial.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Izoceño**, *dial.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Javierano**, *alt. dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
dial. Trinitario [trn], 19
- Jorá** [jor], 15
- Kallawaya**, *alt.* Callawalla [caw], 12
- Kanichana**, *alt.* Canichana [caz], 12
- Kavinenya**, *alt.* Cavineña [cav], 12
- Kayuvava**, *alt.* Cayubaba [cyb], 13
- Leco** [lec], 15, 21
- Leko**, *alt.* Leco [lec], 15
- Loretano**, *alt. dial.* Trinitario [trn], 19
- Loreto**, *dial.* Trinitario [trn], 19
- Machinere** [mpd], 15, 21
- Machineri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 15
- Machoto**, *alt.* Itonama [ito], 15
- Manchinere**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 15
- Manchineri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 15
- Manitenére**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 15

- Manitenerí**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 15
- Mansinyo**, *dial.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Maré**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
alt. Itene [ite], 15
- Maropa**, *alt.* Reyesano [rey], 17
- Mataco**, *pej. alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Mataco Nocten**, *pej. alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Maure**, *alt.* Baure [brg], 11
- Maxinéri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 15
- Mbia**, *alt.* Yuqui [yuq], 20
- Mbia Chee**, *alt.* Sirionó [srq], 18
- Mbya**, *alt.* Sirionó [srq], 18
- Mennonite German**, *alt.* Plautdietsch [pdt], 16
- Moja**, *alt.* Ignaciano [ign], 15
- Mojeño**, *alt.* Ignaciano [ign], 15
alt. Trinitario [trn], 19
- Mojeño Trinitario**, *alt.* Trinitario [trn], 19
- Mojo**, *alt.* Ignaciano [ign], 15
alt. Trinitario [trn], 19
- Mojos**, *alt.* Trinitario [trn], 19
- Morato**, *alt.* Uru [ure], 20
- Moré**, *alt.* Itene [ite], 15
- Moro**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Morotoco**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Mosetén**, *alt.* Tsimané [cas], 19
dial. Tsimané [cas], 19
- Moseteno**, *alt.* Tsimané [cas], 19
- Movima** [mzp], 16, 21
- Moxeño**, *alt.* Trinitario [trn], 19
- Moxo**, *alt.* Ignaciano [ign], 15
alt. Trinitario [trn], 19
- Moxos**, *alt.* Trinitario [trn], 19
- Muratu**, *alt.* Uru [ure], 20
- Namqom**, *alt.* Toba [tob], 19
- Ñanagua**, *alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 18
- Ñañañe**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Noctén**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Noctenes**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- North La Paz Quechua**, *alt.* Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17
- Northwest Jujuy**, *dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Oktenai**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Oruro**, *dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Pacahuara** [pcp], 16, 21
- Pacawara**, *alt.* Pacahuara [pcp], 16
- Paucerne**, *alt.* Pauserna [psm], 16
- Pauna**, *alt.* Paunaka [pnk], 16
- Paunaca**, *alt.* Paunaka [pnk], 16
- Paunaka** [pnk], 16
- Pauserna** [psm], 16
- Pauserna-Guarasugwé**, *alt.* Pauserna [psm], 16
- Plautdietsch** [pdt], 16
- Pohena**, *alt.* Callawalla [caw], 12
- Potosí**, *dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Pukina**, *alt.* Puquina [puq], 17
- Puquina** [puq], 17
alt. Chipaya [cap], 13
- Pyeta**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Qhichwa**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Qhishwa**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Qom**, *alt.* Toba [tob], 19
- Qom l'aqtac**, *alt.* Toba [tob], 19
- Qoml'ek**, *alt.* Toba [tob], 19
- Quechua**, *alt.* Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17
alt. Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Quechua Boliviano**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Quechua, North Bolivian** [qul], 17, 21
see Quechua, North Bolivian [qul], 17

- Quechua, South Bolivian** [quh], 17, 21
see Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Reyesano** [rey], 17, 21
- Rik'a**, *alt.* Leco [lec], 15
- San Borjano**, *alt.* Reyesano [rey], 17
- San Ignacio de Velazco**, *dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- San Javier**, *dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- San Miguel**, *dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Santiago**, *dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Saramo**, *alt.* Itonama [ito], 15
- Saraveca** [sar], 18
- Sihnipadara**, *alt.* Itonama [ito], 15
- Simba**, *alt.* Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Simba Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Western Bolivian [gnw], 14
- Sirionó** [srq], 18, 21
- Soloto**, *dial.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Spanish** [spa], 18
- Sucre**, *dial.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Tacana** [tna], 18, 21
- Takana**, *alt.* Tacana [tna], 18
- Tapacura**, *alt.* Guarayu [gyr], 14
- Tapieté** [tpj], 18, 21
- Tarapecosi**, *alt.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Tiatinagua**, *alt.* Ese Ejja [ese], 14
- Tirumbae**, *alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 18
- Toba** [tob], 19
- Toromona**, *alt.* Toromono [tno], 19
- Toromono** [tno], 19
- Trinitario** [trn], 19, 21
- Tsimané** [cas], 19, 21
dial. Tsimané [cas], 19
- Tsiricua**, *dial.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Tupamasa**, *alt.* Tacana [tna], 18
- Uchumataqu**, *alt.* Uru [ure], 20
- Uralan Buliwyá runasimi**, *alt.* Quechua, South Bolivian [quh], 17
- Uru** [ure], 20
- Warázu**, *alt.* Pauserna [psm], 16
- Weenhayek** [mtp], 20, 21
- 'weenhayeklhàmet**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- 'weenhayeklhayhi'**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Western Argentine Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Wichí Lhamtés Nocten**, *alt.* Weenhayek [mtp], 20
- Xavierano**, *alt. dial.* Chiquitano [cax], 13
- Yamanawa**, *alt.* Yaminahua [yaa], 20
- Yaminahua** [yaa], 20, 21
- Yaminawá**, *alt.* Yaminahua [yaa], 20
- Yanaigua**, *alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 18
- Yovai**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Yuki**, *alt.* Yuqui [yuq], 20
- Yuqui** [yuq], 20, 21
- Yura**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Yuracar**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Yuracare** [yuz], 20, 21
- Yurakar**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Yurakaré**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Yurucare**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Yurujare**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20
- Yurujuré**, *alt.* Yuracare [yuz], 20

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