

# Ethnologue: Languages of Brazil

## Twenty-sixth edition data

David M. Eberhard, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, Editors

Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

*For personal use only*

Permission to distribute or reuse this work (in whole or in part) may be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center at <http://www.copyright.com>.

## Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	5
Country Overview	7
Language Status Profile	8
Statistical Summaries	9
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	13
Language Maps	66
Languages by Population	73
Languages by Status	90
Languages by State	113
Languages by Family	118
Language Code Index	127
Language Name Index	131
Bibliography	159

Copyright © 2023 by SIL International

*All rights reserved.* No part of this publication may be reproduced, redistributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without the prior written permission of SIL International, with the exception of brief excerpts in articles or reviews.

## 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
CPIAC	Comissão Pro Índio do Acre
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
DSEI	Distritos Sanitários Especiais Indígenas (Brazil)
FUNAI	Fundação Nacional do Índio
FUNASA	Fundação Nacional do Saude
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IEPE	Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
ISA	Instituto Socioambiental
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)
OSV	Object-Subject-Verb
OVS	Object-Verb-Subject
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
SESAI	Special Indigenous Health Secretariat (Brazil)
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
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)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VOS	Verb-Object-Subject

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Brazil 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 7) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 9) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 13) provides detailed information on the 262 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Brazil. 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. *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 Maps” (page 66) show 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 73) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 90) 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

State” (page 113) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Brazil and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 118) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 127) 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 131) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 1,549 unique names are associated with the 262 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 159). 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.

The preferred method of submitting corrections and additions is to join our Contributor Program by applying at <http://www.ethnologue.com/contributor-program>. With a contributor account you will be entitled to complimentary access to the website and will be able to use the Contribute tab on the page for a language or country in order to propose corrections and additions. The advantage of giving feedback in this way is that it becomes part of the public record on the website. You will also be automatically notified of the editorial action.

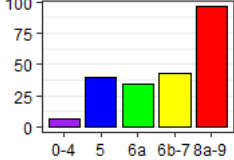
Alternatively, you may submit corrections and additions by e-mail to:

Ethnologue\_Editor@sil.org

Or by post to:

Editor, Ethnologue  
SIL International  
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road  
Dallas, TX 75236, U.S.A.

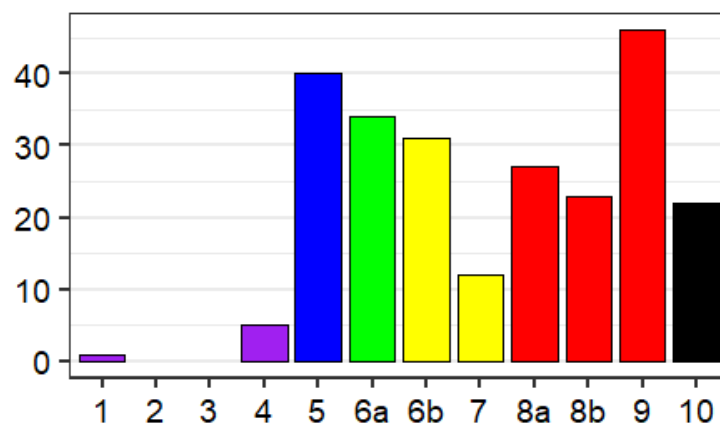
## Country Overview

Name of country	Brazil												
Population	213,993,000 (2021 UNDESA)												
Principal language	Portuguese												
Literacy rate	99% (2019 World Factbook)												
Deaf population	9,717,318												
International conventions	CDE (1968), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1992), ILOCITP (2002), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Campbell 1997, Crevels 2007, Derbyshire and Pullum 1991, Derbyshire and Pullum 1998, Dixon and Aikhenvald 1999, Hopper 1967, Moore 2006, Ribeiro 1957, Rodrigues 1986, Rodrigues 1999												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Brazil is 241. Of these, 219 are living and 22 are extinct. Of the living languages, 202 are indigenous and 17 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 6 are institutional, 40 are developing, 34 are vigorous, 43 are in trouble, and 96 are dying. Also listed are 21 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Number of Languages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Number of Languages	0-4	10	5	40	6a	35	6b-7	45	8a-9	96
Vitality Category	Number of Languages												
0-4	10												
5	40												
6a	35												
6b-7	45												
8a-9	96												

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 Brazil 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 13) 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 90) 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 13) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Brazil. 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 Brazil 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 Brazil 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 73) 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
100,000,000 to 999,999,999	1	0.5	0.5%	203,000,000	97.33341	97.33341%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	0.5	0.9%	3,000,000	1.43842	98.77184%
100,000 to 999,999	5	2.3	3.2%	2,193,000	1.05149	99.82332%
10,000 to 99,999	9	4.1	7.3%	208,600	0.10002	99.92334%
1,000 to 9,999	44	20.1	27.4%	130,840	0.06273	99.98608%
100 to 999	65	29.7	57.1%	28,010	0.01343	99.99951%
10 to 99	28	12.8	69.9%	966	0.00046	99.99997%
1 to 9	15	6.8	76.7%	60	0.00003	100.00000%
0	46	21.0	97.7%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Unknown	5	2.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	219	100.0		208,561,476	100.00000	

### Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Brazil 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 90) 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 Brazil. 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			<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>		
1	1	0.5	0.5%	203,000,000	97.3334	97.3334%	203,000,000	203,000,000
4	5	2.3	2.7%	1,197,950	0.5744	97.9078%	239,590	121,000
5	40	18.3	21.0%	761,360	0.3651	98.2729%	19,034	1,280
6a	34	15.5	36.5%	44,491	0.0213	98.2942%	1,309	430
6b	31	14.2	50.7%	482,586	0.2314	98.5256%	15,567	850
7	12	5.5	56.2%	3,067,020	1.4706	99.9961%	255,585	1,000
8a	27	12.3	68.5%	7,651	0.0037	99.9998%	283	50
8b	23	10.5	79.0%	418	0.0002	100.0000%	18	5
9	46	21.0	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	219	100.0		208,561,476	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 13) name 27 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			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Arauan	5	2.3	4,950	0.0	990	740
Bororoan	2	0.9	1,390	0.0	695	695
Botocudoan	1	0.5	10	0.0	10	10
Cariban	20	9.1	28,281	0.0	1,414	500
Chapacuran	4	1.8	2,726	0.0	682	3
Creole	2	0.9	2,440	0.0	1,220	1,220
Guaykuruan	1	0.5	1,590	0.0	1,590	1,590
Indo-European	9	4.1	207,244,300	99.4	23,027,144	121,000
Jabutian	2	0.9	40	0.0	20	20
Jean	14	6.4	56,060	0.0	4,004	1,235
Karajá	1	0.5	3,060	0.0	3,060	3,060
Katukinan	3	1.4	1,340	0.0	447	10
Language isolate	17	7.8	36,431	0.0	2,143	12
Maipurean	21	9.6	37,365	0.0	1,779	385
Maxakalian	2	0.9	1,270	0.0	635	635
Mixed language	1	0.5	400,000	0.2	400,000	400,000
Muran	1	0.5	390	0.0	390	390
Nambikwara	6	2.7	1,035	0.0	172	6
Panoan	14	6.4	12,151	0.0	868	375
Puinavean	4	1.8	2,610	0.0	652	495
Purian	1	0.5		0.0		

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Sign language	2	0.9	630,014	0.3	315,007	315,007
Tucanoan	14	6.4	8,117	0.0	580	48
Tupian	54	24.7	74,497	0.0	1,380	180
Unclassified	12	5.5	49	0.0	4	
Witotoan	1	0.5		0.0		
Yanomaman	5	2.3	11,360	0.0	2,272	470
<i>Totals</i>	219	100.0	208,561,476	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Acroá** [acs] (Coroá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 20th century.

*Location*: Bahia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Jean, Central. *DLS*: Still.

**Agavotaguerra** [avo] (Agavotocueng, Agavotokueng, Agavotoqueng). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the first decades of the 2000s (2016 SIL).

*Location*: Mato Grosso state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Waurá [wau] and Yawalapiti [yaw]. *DLS*: Still.

**Aikanã** [tba] (Aikaná, Corumbiara, Huari, Kasupá, Kolumbiara, Mondé, Tubarão, Uari, Wari).

*Users*: 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia, west

of Vilhena, near Cuiabá-Porto Velho highway. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Masaká (Massaca), Tubanao. *Type*: SOV; 17 consonants and 10 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Portuguese

[por], in most situations. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*:

Unwritten. *Other*: Corumbiara may also refer to the Kanoê [kxo] and the Mekens [skf]. Mondé also refers to the Salamã [mnd]. *Maps*: 70:77, 71:77.

**Akuntsu** [aqz] (Akunsu, Akunt'su, Akuntsun, Akuntsú). *Users*: 3 (2022 C. Aragon). Ethnic population: 5 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Rio Omerê Indigenous Territory.

*Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tuparí. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tuparí [tpr]. *Type*: 11 consonants and 11 vowels, including 5 nasal. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 71:95.

**Alapmunte** [apv] (Alapmonde, Yala'mun'du, Yalapmunde, Yalapmunte, Yalapmunxte). *Users*:

No known L1 speakers. The last speaker likely died in the early 1900s. *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Terra Indígena Vale do Guaporé indigenous reserve. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern. *DLS*: Still.

**Amahuaca** [amc] (Amawaca, Amawáka, Amenguaca, Sayacu, Yora). Autonym: Yora. *Users*: 220

in Brazil (1995). *Location*: Acre state: Peru border area. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*:

Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State, Amawaka. *Dialects*: Inuvaken, Viwivakeu. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*:

Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1963–1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*:

Total users in all countries: 520. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Peru.

**Amanayé** [ama] (Amanage, Amanaié, Amanajé, Amanajó, Amanyé, Ararandeuara, Manajó,

Mananyé, Manaxó, Manayé, Manaze, Manazewá, Manazo, Turiwa). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (2007 SIL). Ethnic

population: 190 (2001 ISA). *Location*: Pará state: Domingos do Capim municipality; Capim

river. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé. *Lg Use*: Shifted

to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Amundava** [adw] (Amondawa, Amundawa). *Users*: 83 (2003 ISA). Crevels 2007 groups the

Amundava together with the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz] for a total population of 170 (2003).

*Location:* Rondônia, Acre, near Jiparaná river. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *Dialects:* None known. The Amundava, Kayabi [kyz], Tenharim [pah], Júma [jua], and Karipuna [kuq] all call themselves Kagwahiva (Kagwahibm, Kagwahiv, Kawahip, Kavahiva, Kawaib, Kagwahiph). These varieties along with Uru-eu-wau-wau [urz] are all reportedly linguistically very similar. *Type:* 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* Some also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still. *Maps:* 70:70, 71:70.

**Anambé** [aan]. *Users:* 6 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 130 (2000 ISA). *Location:* Pará state; Cairari river (Moju river tributary). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Asuriní do Tocantins [asu]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 71:108.

**Apalaí** [apy] (Apalay, Aparáí, Arakwayu). *Users:* 950, all users. L1 users: 650 (2022 SIL). L2 users: 300 (2022 SIL). *Location:* Pará state: Paru Leste river; some on Jarí and Citare rivers, 20 villages; a few in Amapá state. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Cariban, Central. *Type:* OVS, SOV; 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Some also use Trió [tri]. Some also use Wayampi [oym]. Also use Wayana [way]. Used as L2 by Kaxuiána [kbb], Trió [tri], Wayampi [oym], Wayana [way]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 70%. Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Portuguese [por]. Taught in most primary schools in early grades and as subject thereafter. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 69:39.

**Apiaká** [api] (Apiacá, Apiake). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Pedrinho Kamassuri, died in 2011. Ethnic population: 1,000 (Tempesta 2009). *Location:* Mato Grosso state: upper Rio Tapajos, Slo Manoel confluence; a few in Pará state. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib. *Type:* 12 consonants and 10 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Many also use Kayabí [kyz], due to mixed marriages. Many also use Mundurukú [myu], due to mixed marriages. *DLS:* Still.

**Apinagé** [apn] (Afotigé, Aogé, Apinaíé, Apinajé, Apinayé, Otogé, Oupinagee, Pinagé, Pinaré, Timbira Ocidentais, Uhitische, Utinsche, Western Timbira). Autonym: Panhĩ kapêr. *Users:* 1,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,530 (2006 FUNASA). *Location:* Tocantins and Maranhão states, near Tocantinópolis; 6 villages. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Jean, Northern. *Type:* SOV; 17 consonants and 17 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use:* Most also use Portuguese [por], especially men. All women understand Portuguese even if they don't speak it (Crevels 2007). Also use Mundurukú [myu]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. NT: 1999–2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 71:116.

**Apurinã** [apu] (Ipurinã, Ipurinãn, Kangite, Popengare). *Users:* 2,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 10,200 (2019 DSEI). *Location:* Amazonas state: Purus river, from Rio Branco to Manaus. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro. *Type:* OSV; 14 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting both in length and nasality. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. In a few villages, Apurinã is widely spoken (Facundes 2000). Many also use

Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 70:59, 71:59.

**Arabic, Levantine** [apc]. *Users*: 700,000 in Brazil (Guedri 2008). Ethnic population: 7,000,000 (2015). *Location*: São Paulo. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Wealthy businessmen. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

**Arapaso** [arj] (Arapaço, Araspaso, Koneá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s; ethnic Arapaso had shifted to Tucano (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 570 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: São Gabriel, Iauarete. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Dialects*: Reportedly a dialect of Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tucano [tuo]. *DLS*: Still.

**Arára, Mato Grosso** [axg] (Arara, Arara do Aripuanã, Arara do Beiradão, Arara do Rio Branco, Koaia, Koaia, Koayá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 7 speakers remained in 1986 (Rodrigues 1986). Ethnic population: 210 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso State. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Type*: 19 consonants and 14 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Arára, Pará** [aap] (Arára Bravos). Autonym: Ukarãngmã. *Users*: 340 (2010 I. Souza). *Location*: Pará: Laranjal and Cachoeira Seca. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Cariban, South Amazonian, Arara. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar extant languages are Ikpeng [txi] and Bakairí [bkq]. *Type*: 11 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most shifting to Portuguese [por], especially adolescents. *Lg Dev*: Nearly all literates read and write in Portuguese [por]. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Some groups uncontacted. Subgroups of the Arara are Apiaká or Miranya (Apingui), Arára-Pariri or Arára Mansos, Arára Bravos, Yarumá. Except for the Arára Bravos, from whom the present Arára of Pará people come, all the other subgroups are extinct. *Maps*: 71:82, 71:82.

**Ararandewára** [xaj] (Ararandeuras, Ararandeuára, Manajé). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the latter half of the 20th century. *Location*: Pará state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

- Araweté** [awt] (Araueté, Arawine, Bide). *Users*: 340 (Crevels 2012). Nearly all are monolingual (1986). Ethnic population: 340 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pará state: near Altamira; near Xingu river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Asuriní do Tocantins [asu], Parakanã [pak], and Tapirapé [taf]. *Type*: 12 consonants and 9 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por], especially those under 20 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:104.
- Arikapú** [ark] (Aricapú, Mashubi, Maxubí). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker likely survived into the 2010s. Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state; Rio Branco headwaters, Guaporé tributary. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Jabutian. *Type*: 11 consonants and 13 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tuparí [tpr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Located among many other groups, primarily the Tupari [tpr].
- Arikem** [ait] (Ahopovo, Ahôpovo, Ariken, Arikém, Ariqueme, Ariquemes, Ariquême, Uitate). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1930s. *Location*: Rondônia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Arikem. *DLS*: Still.
- Armenian, Western** [hyw]. *Users*: 47,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 21 other countries and unestablished in 13 more.
- Aruá** [aru] (Arawá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1877. *Location*: Amazonas state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Arauan. *Dialects*: None known. Different from Aruá [arx] in Rondônia state. *DLS*: Still.
- Aruá** [arx] (Arouá, Arouén). *Users*: 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 36 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Rio Branco post; Branco and Guaporé rivers. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Mondé, Aruá. *Dialect*: Aruashí (Aruachi). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Many reportedly in Mato Grosso. Different from Aruá, an extinct language in Amazonas state. *Maps*: 70:78, 71:78.
- Arutani** [atx] (Anake, Aoaqi, Auakê, Auaqué, Awaikê, Awaké, Oewaku, Orotani, Uruak, Urutani). *Users*: 1 in Brazil (Labrada et al 2020). *Location*: Roraima state: Saúba village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Lg Use*: Most have intermarried with the Ninam, some with the Pemon (Arecuna) and a few with the Sapi and do not speak Arutani fluently. Shifted to Ninam [shb]. *DLS*: Still. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Venezuela.
- Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa** [cpb] (Campa, Kampa). *Users*: 810 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 870 (2004 CPIAC). *Location*: Acre state: border area with Peru, Juruá river between Amônia, Arara, and Breu tributaries; Tarauacá river, Envira tributary. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninga. *Type*: VSO; 24 consonants and 8

vowels (4 long, 4 short). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2000. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Live in 5 reserves. *Map*: 70:54. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,810. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Peru.

**Asurini of Xingú** [asn] (Assurinikin, Assuriní, Asurini do Xingú, Asuriní de Koatinema, Awaeté, Awaté, Kuben-Kamrektí). *Users*: 120 (Pereira 2009), decreasing. Any monolingual speakers are above 40 years of age (Pereira 2009). *Ethnic population*: 120 (Pereira 2009). *Location*: Pará state: Xingu River, Kwatinemu village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kayabí. *Dialects*: None known. Different from Tocantins Asurini (Akwaya) [asu], and Arawete [awt]. *Type*: 16 consonants and 11 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially those under 40 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:105.

**Asurini, Tocantins** [asu] (Akwawa, Akwawa-Asuriní, Akwaya, Assuriní, Asuriní do Tocantins, Asuriní do Trocará, “Akuáwa” pej.). *Autonym*: Asuriní. *Users*: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pará state: Trocará near Tucuruí; Tocantins river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Akwawa. *Type*: OVS; 11 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Portuguese [por], adults fluently; children almost exclusively (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. *Dictionary*. *Texts*. *Bible portions*: 1973–1979. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Different from Asuriní do Xingú [asn]. *Map*: 71:107.

**Atorada** [aox] (Ator'ti, Atorad, Atorai, Dauri). *Users*: Few in Brazil (2000). *Location*: Roraima. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Wapixana. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Wapishana [wap]. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Waimiri-Atroarí [atr]. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Guyana.

**Aurá** [aux] (Auré). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the first decade of the 2000s (2004 SIL). *Location*: Pará state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí. *DLS*: Still.

**Avá-Canoeiro** [avv] (Abá, Avá, Awana, Canoa, Canoe, Canoeiro, Canoeiros, Cara Preta, Carijó, Índios Negros). *Location*: Goiás state: Terra Indígena Ava-Canoeiro; Tocantins state: Bananal island, upper Tocantins river valley. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara. *Dialects*: The groups in Tocantins and Goiás speak different dialects, and have lived apart for over 100 years. *Type*: 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: All the Avá-Canoeiros of the Araguaia speak or at least understand the language. All the people of the Rio Tocantins also speak Avá-Canoeiro and Portuguese [por] (Rodrigues 2021). Some of all ages. Some also use Karajá [kpj] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Some also use Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: A portion of the group is called ‘recem-contatados’, or recently contacted (1970s and 1980s). One group on the Tocantins river, contacted in 1973, had 10 people, later reduced to 5. The other group on the Araguaia river, contacted in 1983, had 4 people. Another portion is officially recognized as ‘isolados’, or self-isolating seminomadic groups with highly restricted access. Population of these later groups unknown, but several small groups could exist, the

largest estimated at some 25 people. Total population estimates not possible due to the unknown number who remain uncontacted (2020 ISA). Traditional religion. *Maps*: 71:122, 72:122.

- Awetí** [awe] (Araúne, Araúite, Auetí, Auetó, Auití, Autl, Awetö). *Users*: 170 (2011 S. Drude). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú park, Rio Culiseu, Aweti, and Sauva villages; upper Xingú river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian. *Type*: 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. A few also use Portuguese [por], mostly men (Crevels 2007). Also use Kamayurá [kay]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 71:134.
- Bakairí** [bkq] (Bacairí). Autonym: Kurâ. *Users*: 950 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 950 (1999 ISA). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: about 9 villages. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Cariban, South Amazonian, Bakairí. *Type*: SOV, OVS; 16 consonants and 14 vowels (7 oral, 7 nasal). *Lg Use*: Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 72:142.
- Baniwa** [bwi] (Baniba, Baniua do Içana, Baniva, Dakenei, Issana, Kohoroxitari, Maniba, Wakuenai, Walimanai). *Users*: 5,810 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 5,700 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas state: Middle Içana river. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu. *Dialect*: Carutana. *Type*: 16 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Nhengatu [yrl]. Used as L2 by Nhengatu [yrl]. *Lg Dev*: More parents are putting their children in schools. In rural areas, teacher use L1 most of the time; in urban areas, Portuguese [por] is used. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1965–1985. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Go to Colombia or Venezuela to work or trade. Some isolated and uncontacted groups of Baniwa may exist in Brazil. *Map*: 68:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,420. Indigenous in: Venezuela.
- Baré** [bae] (Balé). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. The Baré people now speak Nhengatu [yrl] (Meira 2021). Ethnic population: 2,790 (Moore 2006). *Location*: Amazonas state: Xié river area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Baré. *Type*: 19 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Nhengatu [yrl]. Many shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Global EGIDS level: 8b (Nearly extinct). Indigenous in: Venezuela.
- Borôro** [bor] (Boe, Eastern Bororo). Autonym: Boe Wadáru. *Users*: 1,390 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,390 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Meruri, Sangradouro, Perigera. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Bororoan. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Spoken by most of the ethnic group (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Most children are learning Bororo as L1. Also use Portuguese [por], increasingly by children and young people, especially in Meruri. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. NT: 1993. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 72:141. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,392. Also established in: Bolivia.

**Brazilian Sign Language** [bzs] (LIBRAS, LSB, Libras, Língua Brasileira de Sinais, Língua de Sinais Brasileira, Língua de Sinais dos Centros Urbanos Brasileiros, SPSL, São Paulo Sign Language). *Users*: 630,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 420,000–840,000 deaf sign language users, based on 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. Another estimate: 2,000,000 (2019 R. Quadros). Ethnic population: 9,700,000 (2010). Ethnic population represents people with significant hearing loss (2010 census). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Law 10.436/2002, Parliamentary decree 5626/2005). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling system derived from French Sign Language [fsl]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Federação Nacional De Educação e Integração Dos Surdos (FENEIS). *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: São Paulo deaf generally receive oralist education.

**Cafundo Creole** [ccd]. *Users*: 40 (1978 M. Gnerre). *Location*: Rio de Janeiro state: Cafundo, 240 km from São Paulo. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Bantu lexicon in Portuguese [por] morphological and syntactic framework. The creole is considered a secret language.

**Caló** [rmq] (Chibi, Gitano, Iberian Romani). Autonym: Caló. *Users*: 400,000 in Brazil (2014 S. Anonby). Ethnic population: 800,000 (2011 R7 Notícias). *Location*: Widespread, primarily northeast and north central Brazil. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Mixed language, Iberian-Romani. *Dialect*: Brazilian Calão. *Lg Use*: All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible portions: 1837–1872. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Spain. Also established in: Colombia, France, Portugal.

**Canela** [ram] (Kanela). Autonym: Canela. *Users*: 2,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,850 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Maranhão state. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Jean, Northern, Timbira. *Dialects*: Apâniekra (Apânhecra, Apânjekra, Apânyekra, Canela Apanyekrá, Kanela Apanyekra), Ramkokamekra (Canela Ramkokamekrá, Kanela-Ramkokamekrá). *Type*: SOV; 13 consonants and 16 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1990. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 71:113.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn]. *Users*: 62,900 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script.

*Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

**Chiquitano** [cax] (Anenho, Linguará). *Users:* 50 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 740 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Mato Grosso, border area with Bolivia, municipalities of Vila Bela, Cáceres and Porto Espiridião. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* SVO; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal); grammatical differences between men's and women's speech. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–2012. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 72:139. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,670. Also indigenous in: Bolivia.

**Chiripá** [nhd] (Apytare, Ava Guaraní, Guaraní, Nandeva, Nhandeva, Tsiripá, Txiripá, Ñandeva). Autonym: Ava Guaraní. *Users:* 4,900 in Brazil (1995 Association of Brazilian Cross Cultural Missions). Ethnic population: 8,000 (2003 ISA). *Location:* Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo states; scattered. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Dialect:* Apapocuva. *Type:* 17 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Influenced by Paraguayan Guaraní [gug], Mbyá Guaraní [gun], and Kaiwá [kgk]. Most are from Apapocuva group. Ñandeva is used in Paraguayan Chaco for Tapiete [tpj], a different but related language. *Maps:* 72:144, 72:144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,350. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Paraguay (Ava Guaraní). Also established in: Argentina (Ava Guaraní).

**Cinta Larga** [cin]. *Users:* 650 (Crevels 2012). Nearly all are monolingual. Ethnic population: 650 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Mato Grosso state: Terra Indígena Aripuanã; Rondônia state: Terra Indígena Roosevelt, Parque Indígena Aripuanã. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Tupian, Mondé, Aruá. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 71:89.

**Cocama-Cocamilla** [cod] (Cocama, Kocama, Kokama, Kokama-Kokamilla). Autonym: Kokama-Kokamilla. *Users:* Ethnic population: 620 (Moore 2006). *Location:* Amazonas state: Rio Solimões region, Terra Indígena Acapuri de Cima, Terra Indígena Espírito Santo, Terra Indígena Evaré I, Terra Indígena Kokama. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama. *Dialects:* Cocama (Kokama), Cocamilla (Kokamilla, Pambadeque), Xibitaona. *Type:* SOV; 11 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961–1967. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund). Indigenous in: Peru (Kukama-Kukamiria). Also established in: Colombia.

**Cubeo** [cub] (Cobewa, Cubeu, Cuveo, Hehenawa, Kobeua, Kobewa, Kobéwa, Kubeo, Kubewa, Kubwa, Pamiwa, Pamié). Autonym: Pamié. *Users:* 150 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Amazonas state: near São Gabriel. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Tucanoan, Central Tucanoan. *Type:* SOV; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg*

*Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1970–2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 68:7. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,260. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Colombia. Unestablished in: Venezuela.

**Dâw** [kwa] (Dow, “Kamu Maku” *pej.*, “Kamán” *pej.*, “Kamã” *pej.*, “Kamã Makú” *pej.*). *Users:* 120 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 120 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Amazonas state: across the river from São Gabriel de Cochoeira, below confluence of Vaupés and Negro rivers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Puinavean. *Type:* 24 consonants and 15 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use:* Used by all. The Dâw language is still vital; it is spoken by all Dâw people and learned by children (Epps and Storto 2015). Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 68:24.

**Dení** [dny] (Dani, Madiha). *Users:* 740 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 880 (2006 FUNASA). *Location:* Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Camadeni and Terra Indígena Deni, between Purus and Juruá rivers, Upper Cunhua and Xiruiã rivers. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Arauan. *Dialect:* Inauini. Reportedly similar to Kulina [cul]. *Type:* 15 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1982. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 70:58.

**Desano** [des] (Boleka, Boreká, Desana-Siriana, Dessano, Desâna, Kusibi, Oregu, Uina, Umukomasã, Wina, Wirã). Autonym: Wirã ya. *Users:* 700 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,200 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Alto Rio Negro, sixty communities on Tiquié river and tributaries; border with Colombia. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Class:* Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Desano-Siriano. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 90% with Siriano [sri]. *Type:* 9 consonants and 6 vowels; whistle speech reported. *Lg Use:* Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo], more often than Desano. *Lg Dev:* Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 68:10. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,160. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Dutch** [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users:* 11,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Location:* Paraná. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type:* SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final; gender (common/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (middle, active, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use:* Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dutch farming communities use Portuguese [por] in schools but add Dutch curriculum. Fully developed. Bible: 1526–2004. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Belgium, Netherlands. Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Suriname, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, New Zealand,

Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**Enawené-Nawé** [unk] (Eneue-ne-Mare, Salumã). *Users*: 450 (Crevels 2012). Most are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 450 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Mato Grosso state. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Maipurean, Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Parecís [pab]. *Type*: 13 consonants and 12 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Distinct from Salumá [slj] in Pará. *Map*: 71:100.

**English** [eng] (Inglês). Autonym: English. *Users*: 10,921,000 in Brazil, all users. L1 users: 121,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. L2 users: 10,800,000 (2020 British Council). *Location*: Scattered. *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 all primary and secondary schools. Taught as L2. 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]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 42,700 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *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 Dev*: 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 96 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

**Galibi** [car] (Carib, Caribe, Cariña, Kalihna, Kalinya, Kari'na auran, Kari'ña, Maraworno, Marworno). Autonym: Karina auran. *Users*: 28 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 66 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amapá state: Terra Indígena Galibi, São José dos Galibi village on Oiapoque river right bank, south of Saint Georges, between Morcego and Taparabu streams. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Cariban. *Dialect*: Tyrewuju (Eastern Carib). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Karipuna French Creole [kmv]. Karipuna French Creole taught in a 3 year

primary school program (Ferreira 2010). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2003. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Portuguese-Carib creole people (Galibí do Uaçá) also speak Karipuna French Creole [kmv]. *Map*: 69:44. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,558. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Guyana (Carib), Venezuela (Carib). Also established in: French Guiana (Carib), Suriname (Carib).

**Gavião do Jiparaná** [gvo] (Digüt, Gavião - RO, Gavião do Rondônia, Ikolen, Ikólóéhj, Ikõleey, Ikõlej, Ikõro). *Users*: 1,120 (Crevels 2012). 520 Gavião and 600 Zoró speakers (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,120 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state, Terra Indígena Igarape Lourdes (Gavião dialect). Mato Grosso state, municipality of Rondolândia (Zoró dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Mondé, Aruá. *Dialects*: Gavião, Zoró (Cabeça Seca, Pageyn, Panginey, Pangyjēj). Partially intelligible with Suruí [sru]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1988. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Language is different from Gavião of Pará [gvp]. Zoró community also claims distinct identity from Gavião do Jiparaná (2020 D. Prill). *Map*: 71:88.

**Gavião, Pará** [gvp] (Gavião Perkatêjê, Gavião do Mãe Maria, Gavião do Pará, Parakatêjê, Parkatêjê, Perkatêjê, Pukobjê). *Users*: 970 (Crevels 2012). 480 Gavião Perkatêjê and 490 Pukobjê (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 970 (2006 ISA). 480 Parakatêjê and 470 Pukobjê (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pará state: Kaikoture near Marabá; possibly in original locations in Maranhão state. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Jean, Northern, Timbira. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Krinkati-Timbira [xri], Canela [ram], and Krahô [xra]. *Type*: 11 consonants and 10 vowels, including 3 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Ceremonies, songs, speeches. Adults only. Positive attitudes. All shifting to Portuguese [por], increasingly, a particular regional variety, and especially in schools. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Not to be confused with the Gavião of Jiparana [gvo]. *Map*: 71:115.

**German, Standard** [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 40,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Plautdietsch [pdt]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 22 more.

**Greek** [ell]. *Users*: 11,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect;

comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Guajá** [gvj] (Avá, Awá, Awá Guajá, Ayaya, Guaxare, Wazaizara). *Users*: 280 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 280 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Maranhão state: Terra Indígena Alto Turiaçu and Terra Indígena Caru, four settlements; Pará state. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Guajajára [gub]. *Type*: 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:109.

**Guajajára** [gub] (Guazazzara, Tenetehar, Tenetehára). Autonym: Ze'egete. *Users*: 14,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 28,900 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Maranhão state: Pindaré, Grajaú, Mearim, and Zutiua rivers. 81 villages. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Tenetehara. *Dialects*: Pindare, Zutiua, Mearim. *Type*: 15 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por], as a lingua franca (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Bible: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:112.

**Guana** [gqn] (Chana, Chuala, East Paraná, Equinao, Equiniquinao, Guaná, Kinihiniao, Kinikinao, Kinikinau). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the 2000s. Ethnic population: 250 (2005 ISA). *Location*: Mato Grosso do Sul state: near the Terêna. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Terena. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Terêna [ter] and Irantxe [irn]. *Type*: 13 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Guaraní, Mbyá** [gun] (Bugre, Mbiá, Mbua, Mbya, Mbyá). Autonym: Nhandeayvu. *Users*: 6,000 in Brazil (2008 Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior). Most children, women and elders are monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,400 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Paraná, São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Pará, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina states; possibly also Minas Gerais state. 35 villages. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. A member of macrolanguage Guaraní [grn] (Paraguay). *Dialects*: Tambéopé, Baticola. Lexical similarity: 75% with Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. *Type*: SVO; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 71:118, 72:118, 72:118.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,960. Also indigenous in: Argentina, Paraguay. Unestablished in: Uruguay.

**Guató** [gta]. *Users*: 5 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 370 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Mato Grosso do Sul state: Paraguai river banks and up São Lourenço river, along Bolivian border. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 17 consonants and 8 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 72:140, 72:140.

**Haitian Creole** [hat]. Autonym: Kreyòl Ayisyen. *Users*: 136,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, French based. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but articles after noun heads; definite and indefinite articles; 21 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1985. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,035,200 (as L1: 12,966,300; as L2: 68,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Haiti. Also established in: Dominica, Dominican Republic, Saint Martin, United States. Unestablished in: Bahamas, Canada, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands.

**Himarimã** [hir] (Hi-Merima). *Users*: 40. *Location*: Amazonas state: Tapauá valley, near the Jamamadi and Jarawara. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Contact in 2007 with a mixed group may have included Himarimã speakers. Used by all. Also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Essentially uncontacted. *Map*: 70:63.

**Hixkaryána** [hix] (Chawiyana, Faruaru, Hichkaryana, Hishkariana, Hishkaryana, Hixkariana, Hyxkaryana, Kumiyana, Parucutu, Parukoto-Charuma, Sherewyana, Sokaka, Wabui, Xereu, Xerewyana). Autonym: Hixkaryána. *Users*: 1,200 (2020 M. da Silva). Ethnic population: 1,200 (2012 SESAI). *Location*: Pará and Amazonas states: upper Nhamunda river to Mapuera and Jatapu rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Cariban, Waiwai. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Waiwai [waw]. No dialectal variation. Some Hixkaryana who live among the Waiwai are called Sherewyana. *Type*: OVS; 18 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Many also use Waiwai [waw]. Used as L2 by Kaxuiâna [kbb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–20%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Hixkaryana literacy no longer taught in schools. Mother tongue literacy only taught by some parents in home. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1976. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In 1959 the population was about 100, with few children, high infant mortality, low will to live. By 1977 it was 237. Through modern medicine, intermarrying with the Waiwai [waw], and government help in setting up a Brazil nut industry, they continue to grow. *Map*: 69:34.

**Hungarian** [hun]. Autonym: Magyar. *Users*: 22,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Uralic. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head final; definite article; case-marking (18 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; no passives; tense; comparatives; 25 consonants, 14 vowels, no diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1590–1991. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Israel, Slovenia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

**Hunsrik** [hrx] (Hunsrick, Hunsrickisch, Hunsriker, Hunsriqueano, Hunsriqueano Riograndense, Hunsrück, Katharinensisch, Rio Grand Hunsriker). Autonym: Hunsrik, Riograndenser Hunsrickisch. *Users*: 3,000,000 in Brazil. Ethnic population: 5,000,000 (2021 Joshua Project). *Location*: Widespread. Many in Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina states. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German. *Dialects*: Originally derived from Hunsrücker (Westfälzisch) German speech variety; influenced by Portuguese [por]. Several dialects, probably due to being language of intercommunication for many other Germanic language speakers such as Swabian [swg], Bavarian [bar] and others as well as immigrants from Switzerland and Austria. *Lg Use*: Officially minimized until the 2000s when it began to be recognized as a language and written with a standardized Latin alphabet. Home, market. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Emigrated from Germany from 1824 more or less continuously until World War II. *Map*: 72:150. *Worldwide*: Unestablished in: Argentina, Chile.

**Hupdë** [jup] (Hupda, Hupdah, Hupdé, Húpd'äh, Jupde, Ubdé, “Hupdá Makú” pej., “Jupdá Macú” pej., “Macú de Tucano” pej., “Makú-Hupdá” pej.). Autonym: Hup. *Users*: 1,500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Rio Auari. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Puinavean, Hupda. *Dialects*: Hupdë, Tuhup, Nëhup. Ruhlen and others classify it as Puinave, Macro-Tucanoan. Intelligible with Yahup [yab]. *Type*: SOV; agglutinative; case-marking; word-accent; 19 consonants and 15 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some also use Portuguese [por], but only less than 20% of men. Also use Tucano [tuo], especially men (almost all) and some women. *Lg Dev*: Children do not attend school. Where informal schooling is available Hupdë is used as the language of instruction. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Subservient to the Tucano and other Tucanoan Indians. Some nomadic between Brazil and Colombia. *Map*: 68:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,740. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Iatê** [fun] (Carnijó, Fornió, Fulniô, Furniô, Yaathe, Yahthe, Yatê, Yatê-Fulniô). Autonym: Iatê. *Users*: 1,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,930 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alagoas state; Pernambuco State: Sertão, Águas Belas municipality, 2 villages. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Fulniô, Yatê. Lexical similarity: 98% between Fulniô and Yatê dialects. *Type*: 21 consonants and 12 vowels, including 5 long vowels. *Lg Use*: Adult Fulniô still speak their mother tongue, Yatê children prefer to speak Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Adults only. Shifting to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1968. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 67.

**Ikpeng** [txi] (Chicao, Tonore, Tunuli, Txicão, Txikân, Txikão). *Users*: 340 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 340 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú park. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Cariban, South Amazonian, Arara. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Pará Arara [aap]. *Type*: 12 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Moderate vitality. Some also use Portuguese [por], but with low proficiency. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: First contact in 1964. *Map*: 71:129.

**Ingarikó** [ake] (Acahuayo, Acewaio, Akawai, Akawaio, Akawayo, Akwaio, Kapon, Kapóng, Patamona). Autonym: Kapon. *Users*: 1,700 in Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 1,700 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Location*: Roraima state: Terra Indígena Raposa or Serra do Sol, near Cotingo river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper, Kapong. *Type*: 10 consonants and 11 vowels, including 4 long vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,380. Also indigenous in: Guyana (Akawaio), Venezuela (Akawaio).

**Irántxe** [irn] (Iranche, Iranshe, Iranxe, Manoki, Münkü). *Users*: 90 (Crevels 2012). 10 Irántxe and 80 Münkü (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 360 (2006 ISA). 280 Irántxe and 80 Münkü (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Rio Cravari headwaters, Rio Sangue tributary, a tributary of Rio Juruena. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Münkü (Kenkü, Menku, Menky, Myky, Mynky, Myy), Irántxe. *Type*: 17 consonants and 21 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Weak use. Munku group intermarries with other groups. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Maps*: 71:101, 72:101.

**Italian** [ita] (Italiano). Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 39,300 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. Ethnic population: 22,000,000 (2020 S. Schwartzman). *Location*: Scattered, in Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 35 more.

**Itene** [ite] (Moré). *Users*: 1 in Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 30 (2002). *Location*: Rondônia state: Guajará-Mirim, Porto Velho. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Chapacuran, Itene. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Most shifted to Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund).

Indigenous in: Bolivia.

**Jabutí** [jbt] (Djeoromitxí, Jabotí, Jeoromitxí, Quipiu, Yabutí). *Users*: 40 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 170 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Rio Branco Post. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Jabutian. *Type*: 14 consonants and 10 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 70:76, 71:76.

**Jamamadí** [jaa] (Canamanti, Kanamanti, Kapaná, Madi, Yamadi, Yamamadí, Yamamandi). Autonym: Jamamadí. *Users*: 780 (2019). 100 Banawá, 450 Jamamadí, 230 Jarawara. Banawa Yafi (Kitiya) mostly monolingual; 160 ethnic Jarawara, also mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 790 (2012). 100 Banawá Yafi, 450 Jamamadí, 240 Jarawara. *Location*: Amazonas state: Jaruara; Lábrea municipality, 7 villages; Banawá river area; others scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Arauan, Jamamadi. *Dialects*: Bom Futuro, Jurua, Pauini, Mamoria (Mamori), Cuchudua (Maima), Tukurina, Jarawara (Jaruára, Yarawara), Banawá Yafi (Banauá, Banavá, Banawá, Jafi, Kitiya). Other groups called, Jamamadí, are reportedly more similar to Kulina [cul] or Dení [dny]. Tukurina dialect may be a separate language. *Type*: OSV; 12 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Religious services, letters. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Jamamadí 60%–100%; Jarawara 50%; Kitiya 1%. Literacy rate in L2: Jamamadí 75%–100%; Jarawara 5%–15%; Kitiya 5%. L1 literacy learned in the home as a norm. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: People want a school. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 70:64.

**Jaminawa** [yaa] (Iauminawa, Yamanawa, Yaminahua, Yaminawá). Autonym: Yaminawá. *Users*: 1,300 in Brazil (2020). Ethnic population: 1,400 (2020). *Location*: Acre: Alto Acre, Alto Yaco and Caiete rivers; Amazonas: Purus river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Type*: 14 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Portuguese [por], except for older generation (Crevels 2007). A few also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2003–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 70:53. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,951. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Bolivia (Yaminahua), Peru (Yaminahua).

**Japanese** [jpn]. *Users*: 380,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project). Ethnic population: 2,750,000 (2020 S. Schwartzman). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Japonic. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper noun precedes noun head; adverb precedes verb; sentence final question particle; no articles; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants, 5 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; pitch-accentuation pattern. *Lg Use*: All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Japan. Also established in: Australia, China–Taiwan, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Argentina, Austria, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland,

Germany, Guam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

**Júma** [jua] (Arara, Içuã Tupi, Kagwahibm, Kagwahiph, Kagwahiv, Kavahiva, Kawahip, Kawaib, Yumá). Autonym: Kagwahiva. *Users*: No known L1 speakers (2021). The last fluent speaker, named Aruka Juma, died on February 17, 2021 (2021 M. Astor). *Location*: Amazonas state: Upper Juary village; Mucuí river, Rio Açuã tributary. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *Dialects*: None known. The Júma, Amundava [adw], Kayabi [kyz], Tenharim [pah], and Karipuna [kuq] all call themselves Kagwahiva (Kagwahibm, Kagwahiv, Kawahip, Kavahiva, Kawaib, Kagwahiph). These varieties along with Uru-eu-wau-wau [urz] and Morerebi [xmo] are all reportedly linguistically similar. *Type*: SVO; 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible portions: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script.

**Jurúna** [jur] (Iuruna, Jaruna, Jurúna, Yudjá, Yudya, Yurúna). *Users*: 280 (Moore 2006). 1 speaker left in the Terra Indígena Paquiçamba in 1989 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 360 (2006 FUNASA). 35 ethnic group members in the Terra Indígena Paquiçamba (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingu park, 2 villages; Maritsauu-Mitau river mouth; possibly also Pará state. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Juruna. *Type*: 18 consonants and 15 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially the younger generations and most men in Xingu Park; about half of the women understand it; elders are less fluent in it (2019 S. Graham). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:106.

**Kaapor** [urb] (Caapor, Ka'apor, Kaaporté, Urubú-Kaapor, “Urubú” pej.). Autonym: Kaapor, awa je'êha. *Users*: 800 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 990 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Maranhão and Pará states: 8–10 villages scattered over 7,250 square km; Gurupi river. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé. *Type*: SOV, OSV; 15 consonants and 11 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some also use Kaapor Sign Language [uks] (Godoy 2020). Some also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 6%. Literacy rate in L2: 6%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:110.

**Kaapor Sign Language** [uks] (Ka'apor Sign Language, LSK, LSKB, Língua de sinais ka'apor, Língua dos Sinais Kaapor Brasileira, Língua de Sinais Kaapor Brasileira, “UKSL” pej., “Urubu-Kaapor Sign Language” pej., “Urubú Sign Language” pej.). *Users*: 14 (Godoy 2020). 13–15 deaf and an unspecified number of hearing users, among approximately 2,200 ethnic Kaapor (0.6%) (Godoy 2020:66). *Location*: Maranhão and Pará states, two villages near the Gurupi river: Xie and Axingi. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language. *Type*: OSV; noun-modifier, movement modification for intensity; relatively large signing space. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kaapor [urb]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Many hearing people are bilingual in Kaapor [urb] and Kaapor Sign Language (Ferreira Brito 1984, Godoy 2020). The first known deaf person was born ca. 1890, so the language presumably developed in the early 20th century. Signs described in 1968 are still in use

(Godoy 2020:54).

**Kabuverdianu** [kea]. Autonym: Kabuverdianu, Kriol. *Users*: 4,000 in Brazil (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Cape Verde Islands. Also established in: Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe, United States. Unestablished in: Angola, Argentina, Canada, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

**Kadiwéu** [kbc] (Cadiuéu, Caduvéu, Ediu-Adig, Ejiwajigi, Eyiguayegi, Kadiweo, Mbaya-Guaikuru). Autonym: Goniwoladi ejiwajegi. *Users*: 1,590 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 1,630 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Mato Grosso do Sul state: Serra da Bodoquena area; 3 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Guaykuruan, Guaykurú. *Type*: SVO; 23 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Payagua’, enemy, may be an exonym applied to this group. *Map*: 72:148.

**Kaimbé** [xai] (Caimbé, Cambe, Kariri de Massacará). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,100 (1986 SIL). *Location*: Bahia state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Kaingang** [kɣp] (Bugre, Caingang, Caingangue, Coroado, Coroados, Kanhgág). *Users*: 18,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 39,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Paraná State: 9 reservations between Paranapena and Iguaçu rivers; Rio Grande do Sul state: 5 reservations of southeast dialect south of Uruguay river east of Passo Fundo river; southwest dialect on 7 reservations; east of Passo Fundo river; outskirts of cities in Rio Grande do Sul; Santa Catarina state: 8 reservations between Iguaçu and Uruguay rivers; São Paulo state: 3 reservations north of Paranapena river; Scattered. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Jean, Southern, Kaingang. *Dialects*: Paraná Kaingang, Central Kaingang, Southwest Kaingang, Southeast Kaingang. *Type*: SOV; 12 consonants and 14 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Language use varies: in some communities all speak Kaingang as L1, but not in others. Growing interest in revitalization (Golla 2007). Some of all ages. There are some villages where everyone speaks Kaingang, while in other villages the majority speak Portuguese [por], and only the elderly speak Kaingang (Tommasino and Fernandes 2018). Most also use Portuguese [por], in some vilages (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Xetá [xet]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1977–2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Alternate names now only used in old documents. *Maps*: 72:145, 72:145.

**Kaingáng, São Paulo** [zɣp]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1989 SIL). *Location*: São Paulo. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Jean, Southern, Kaingang. *Type*: 13 consonants and 14 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *DLS*: Still.

**Kaiwá** [kgk] (Caingua, Caiua, Caiwa, Cayua, Guarani-kaiowá, Kaingwá, Kaiova, Kaiowá, Kayova, Paï-Tavyterã). *Users*: 18,000 (2003 ISA). Ethnic population: 20,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso do Sul state: Apa, Dourados, and Ivinhema rivers north to Mbarakaju mountains and Jejui river tributaries south. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Dialects*: Teüi, Tembekuá, Kaiwá. Some comprehension of Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Lexical similarity: 70% with Pai Tavytera [pta] of Paraguay. *Type*: 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Home, community, religious settings, special cultural events. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Most also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Ofayé [opy]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Portuguese [por]. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 72:147.

**Kamakan** [vkm] (Ezeshio, Kamakán). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). *Location*: Bahia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Kamakanan, Kamakán. *DLS*: Still.

**Kamayurá** [kay] (Camaiura, Kamaiurá, Kamayirá). *Users*: 530 (Vitti 2015). Ethnic population: 600 (2014 ISA). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú park. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tupian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives after head nouns; question word initial; case-marking (3 cases: attributive, locative, nuclear); morphological causatives; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. A few also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Awetí [awe], Trumai [tpy], Yawalapití [yaw]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: One of the larger groups in the Xingú park. *Map*: 71:131.

**Kambiwá** [xbw] (Cambioá, Cambiuá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 2,820 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pernambuco state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Kanamari** [knm] (Canamarí, Djapá, Kanamaré, Tâkâna, Tüküná). *Users*: 1,330 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 4,670 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas state: Itaquai, Jurua, Jutai rivers' upper regions. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Katukinan. *Dialects*: Tshom-Djapa (Txunhuã Dyapá, Txunhuã-Djapá), Tsohon-Djapa. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Maps*: 68:26, 70:26, 70:26, 71:26.

**Kanoé** [kxo] (Amniapé, Canoé, Canoê, Guarategaja, Guaratira, Guaratégaya, Kanoê, Kapishaná, Kapixana, Kapixaná, Koaratira). *Users*: 7 (Bacelar 2018). Ethnic population: 95 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Rondônia state: Guaporé river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 12 consonants and 14 vowels (7 oral, 7 nasal). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Distinct from Ava (Canoeiros) [avv]. *Maps*: 70:75, 71:75.

**Kapinawá** [xpn] (Capinauá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 420 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Pernambuco state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

- Karajá** [kpj] (Caraiuna, Carajá, Chambioa, Iny, Ynã). *Users*: 3,060 (Crevels 2012). Javaé 800, Karajá 2,250, Xambioá 10 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 5,800 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Mato Grosso, Pará, and Tocantins states: Bananal island, Araguaia river; possibly also Goiás state. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Karajá. *Dialects*: Javaé (Javahe), Karajá (Carajá, Iny), Xambioá (Iraru Mahãdu, Ixybiowa, Karajá do Norte). Men and women speak different dialects. *Type*: 9 consonants and 17 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Portuguese [por] is the dominant language in Xambioá village (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Avá-Canoeiro [avv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%. *Grammar*. *Texts*. NT: 1983. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:121.
- Karapanã** [cbc] (Carapana, Carapanã, Mextã, Muteamasa, Ukopinõpõna). *Autonym*: Carapana. *Users*: 63 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 63 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Pari-Cachoeira and São Gabriel. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Carapano. *Type*: 11 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Grammar*. *Texts*. NT: 1992–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 68:22, 70:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 523. *Global EGIDS level*: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Colombia (Carapana).
- Karipuna** [kuq] (Ah'e, Caripuna, Jau-Navo, Juanauo, Kagwahiva, Karipuna de Rondônia, Karipuna do Guaporé). *Users*: 10 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 14 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Jaru, Jamery, Urupa, Cabecciras, Candeias, and Jaciparana rivers' banks. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *Dialects*: Jacaria, Pama (Pamana). The Karipuna, Amundava [adw], Kayabi [kyz], Júma [jua], and Tenharim [pah] all call themselves, Kagwahiva (Kagwahibm, Kagwahiv, Kawahip, Kavahiva, Kawaib, Kagwahiph). These varieties along with Uru-eu-wau-wau [urz] and Morerebi [xmo] are reportedly all linguistically very similar. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Tenharim [pah]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Loukotka identified this as Panoan [knt]. *Map*: 70:68.
- Karipuna French Creole** [kmv] (Amapá French Creole, Crioulo, Crioulo karipúna, Uaçá Creole French). *Autonym*: Lanc-Patuá. *Users*: 2,400 (2008 SIL). *Location*: Amapá state: on French Guiana border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Creole, French based. *Dialects*: None known. Conflicting reports about difference from Guianese French Creole [gcr]. Different from Haitian Creole [hat]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Very weak language transmission. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Galibi [car], Palikúr [plu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in a few primary schools in grades 1–3. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Formerly spoke Karipuna [kgm], possibly from Marajó Island at the mouth of the Amazon. Also spoken by Galibi do Wasa ethnic group (2006 FUNASA), where language use is much stronger. *Traditional religion*, Christian. *Map*: 69:43.
- Karirí-Xocó** [kzw] (Cariri, Dzubukuá, Kariri Xucó, Kariri-Xoc, Karirí, Kiriri, Quirirí, Tumbulalá, Xocó, Xokó, Xokó-Karirí, Xukuru Kariri, Xukurú). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Spoken into last half of 20th century. *Ethnic population*: 1,470 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alagoas state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Kipeá (Quipea), Kamurú

(Camuru), Sabujá (Pedra Branca, Sapuia, Sapuya). Other dialects or languages are even less well attested. Classified as Equatorial, Macro-Carib (Swadesh), Macro-Ge (1975 A. Rodrigues), Isolate (Larsen 1984). *Type*: 14 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Xokó, Karirí-Xokó, Xukuru-Kariri are all descendants of indigenous groups that used to inhabit northeast Brazil. It is not clear whether they spoke 3 different languages or just one (Crevels 2007).

**Karitiâna** [ktn] (Caritiana, Yjxa). *Users*: 210 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 320 (2005 ISA). *Location*: Rondônia state: Candeias river, a tributary of upper Madeira river. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Arikem. *Type*: SVO; 11 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1981. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 70:67.

**Karo** [arr] (Arara Tupi, Arara-Karo, Arára, Arára de Rondonia, Arára do Jiparaná, Itogapuc, Itogapúk, Ntogapid, Ntogapig, Ramarama, Uruku, Urukú, Urumi, Ytangá). *Users*: 200 (Crevels 2012). Spoken by almost everyone in the two villages (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 210 (2006 Associação de Defesa Etnoambiental). *Location*: Mato Grosso and Rondônia states: south Terra Indígena Igarapé de Lourdes; Iterap and Paygap villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Ramarama. *Dialects*: Arara, Uruku. *Type*: 14 consonants and 11 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. The children are taught to speak Karo from the beginning. Some also use Portuguese [por], only in contact situations (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Arára do Pará [aap] in Carib family. *Map*: 71:91.

**Katawixi** [xat] (Catauichi, Catauixi, Catawishí, Catawixi, Jacareúba). *Users*: 10 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 250 (Moore 2006). *Location*: Amazonas state: Canutama municipality; Jacareúba river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Katukinan. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Isolated group. Last report of contact was in 1997. Continuing existence in doubt. *Map*: 70:66.

**Katukína** [kav] (Catuquina, Katukina do Jutáí, Katukina do Rio Biá, Pedá Djapá, Pidá-Djapá, Tüküná). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the late 1970s (1976 SIL). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Acre. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Katukinan. *Dialect*: Cutiadapa (Kutia-Dyapa). *Type*: 12 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Panoan Katukína [knt] in Amazonas and Acre.

**Katukína, Panoan** [knt] (Catuquina, Kamanawa, Kamannaua, Kanamarí, Katukina Pano, Katukina do Acre, Katukina do Juruá, Katukina-Kanamari, Waninnawa). *Users*: 700 (2010 S. Kennell). Ethnic population: 700 (S. Kennell). *Location*: Amazonas state: Acre. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo. *Dialects*: Arara-Shawanawa (Shawanawa-Arara), Ararapina, Ararawa, Sanainawa (Saninawacana). Possibly intelligible with Marúbo [mzr]. *Type*: 15 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. All the Katukina speak their own language when talking among themselves (Lima 2018). Some also use Portuguese [por], for communication with outsiders (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*:

Still. *Other*: Different from other Katukína [kav] (Katukinan family) in Acre. *Map*: 70:52.

**Kaxararí** [ktx] (Caxarari, Kaxariri). *Users*: 300 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 320 (2009 FUNASA). *Location*: Acre, Amazonas, and Rondônia states: Alto Rio Marmelo, tributary of Rio Abuna. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan. *Type*: 15 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Language is threatened, but there is a revitalization movement. Some of all ages. Also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Most education is in Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 70:60.

**Kaxinawá** [cbs] (Cashinahua, Caxinauá, Caxinawá, Huni Kui, Huni Kuin, Hãtxa Kuĩ, Juni Kuin, Kaxinauá, Kaxynawa). Autonym: Hãtxa Kuĩ. *Users*: 5,000 in Brazil (2020 H. Freitas). Ethnic population: 11,700 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Acre and Amazonas states. Along the Purus, Jordão, Envira, and Juruá rivers, in the towns of Santa Rosa do Purus, Manuel Urbano, Rio Branco, and Jordão. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives after noun heads; question word initial; 7 prefixes, 3 suffixes; ergative; 14 consonants and 4 vowels; lexical tone. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Many also use Portuguese [por], particularly in some villages where it is used as the L1. *Lg Dev*: L1 literacy materials exist but are not being used in the schools (2020 H. Freitas). *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Texts*. *NT*: 1980–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 70:56. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,420. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Peru (Kashinawa).

**Kaxuiâna** [kbb] (Caxuiana, Kachuana, Kashujana, Kashuyana, Katxuyana, Katxuyana-Xikuyana, Kaxuyana-Xikuyana, Kaxúyana, Warikiana, Warikyana). *Users*: 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pará state: Cachorro river, Chapéu, Maharuwani, and Santidade villages; Paru D'Oeste river, 4 villages north of Missão Tiriyó; Trombetes river near junction with Mapuwera, Aldeia Kasipakuru and Araçá villages. Most among the Trió [tri]; a few among Hixkaryána [hix] villages of Areia and Cafezal along the Nhamundá river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Wayana. *Dialects*: Pawiyana (Pawixi), Kahyana. *Type*: 12 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: In the 1960s, the number of speakers of the language fell to less than 100, due to disease and contact with the non-indigenous population colonizing their region. In 1968, the Kaxuiâna were moved to the Parque do Tumucumaque IT in Pará, an area where Trió [tri] was the dominant language, and they began to be assimilated into Trió. So since the 1970s until 2010, the Kaxuiâna children grew up speaking, reading and writing predominantly Trió with the language on the verge of extinction (Grupioni 2018). However, since 2010 the Kaxuianas have made a comeback, creating 8 new villages of their own on the river system where they were originally from. About half of the Kaxuiana children now grow up speaking Kaxuiana, while the other half speak Trió or Hixkaryana [hix] as their mother tongue. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Trió [tri], but only in some of the villages where the Kaxuiana live with the Tirio. In other villages this shift is no longer occurring. Many also use Hixkaryána [hix]. Some Kaxuiana children raised in Hixkaryana villages are L1 speakers of Hixkaryana. Some also use Apalaí [apy]. Some also use Portuguese [por], mostly men. Some also use Waiwai [waw]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 69:35.

**Kayabí** [kyz] (Caiabí, Kaiabí, Kajabí, Maquiri, Parua). *Users*: 1,000 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 2,710 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park, south Pará; Teles Pires river and Tatui. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kayabí. *Type*: OSV; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Low vitality outside of Xingú Park, but high vitality inside where 80% live. Some of all ages. Most also use Portuguese [por], in Xingu Park; many living outside the park no longer speak their native language (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Apiaká [api]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 71:85, 71:85.

**Kayapó** [txu] (Cayapo, Kokraimoro, Mebêngokrê, Put Karot). Autonym: Mëbêngôkre kabën. *Users*: 7,270 (Crevels 2012). 19 communities in regular contact with outsiders; also 3–4 isolated Kayapó groups of 30–100 people (Crevels 2007). 3,950 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 9,620 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Mato Grosso and Pará states: Xingú Park, both sides of Xingú river, west up to the Iriri and tributaries; west bank to Fresco and Zinho rivers; 14 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jean, Northern. *Dialects*: Xikrin (Diore, Xukru), Kararaó, Kayapó-Kradaú. Dialects only slightly different from village names. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 17 vowels, including 7 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains, including initial education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Panará [kre]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. 400 readers, 100 can write. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The village names sometimes listed as dialects are: Txukuhamai (Txucarramãe), Gorotire, Kube-Kran-Kenh (Cabeça Pelada), Kokraimoro, Menkrangnotire (Mentuktire, Kuben-Krangnotire, Gente Preta, Kubenkrangnoti, Kubenkrankegn, Menkrangnoti), Pacajá, and others. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 71:84, 71:84.

**Kepkiriwát** [kpn] (Kepkiriwat, Kepkiriwate, Quepi-quiri-uate, Quepiquiriquat, Quepiquiriuate). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably survived into 1950s. *Location*: Rondônia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tuparí. *DLS*: Still.

**Korean** [kor]. *Users*: 48,300 in Brazil (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

**Koripako** [kpc] (Coripaco, Cumata, Curipaco, Curripaco, Korispaso, Kuripako, Pacu, Palioariene, Payualiene, Payuliene, “Paku-Tapuya” *pej.*, “Pato Tapuia” *pej.*, “Pato-Tapuya” *pej.*). Autonym: Kurripako. *Users*: 1,330 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Içana. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu. *Dialects*: Ipeka-Tapuia (“Ipeca” *pej.*), Korripako (Karupaka), Unhun (Cadaupuritana, Enhen), Waliperi (Veliperi). *Type*: 25 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Nhengatu [yrl]. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Some also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. *Dictionary*. NT: 1959–1984. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,070. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Colombia (Curripaco), Venezuela (Curripaco).

**Koropó** [xxr] (Coropó). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the late 19th century. *Location*: Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais states. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Purian. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Puri [pr]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Korubo** [xor] (Caceteiro, Caceteiros, Corubo, Kaniwa, Maya). *Users*: 140 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 140 (2010 census). *Location*: Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Vale do Javari; Ituí river, Talawaka and Tapalaya villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Panoan, Mayoruna-Matsés. *Type*: 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: FUNAI expedition first contacted part of the Korubo group in 1996. This group of 22 split off from the original group. In recent years, dozens of others from the same group have grouped in the current location (2021 R. Tinoco). *Map*: 70:49.

**Krahô** [xra] (Craho, Craô, Kraô, Mehim). *Users*: 2,180 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,640 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Maranhão and Tocantins states; 5 villages. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Jean, Northern, Timbira. *Dialects*: None known. Different from Canela [ram], but may be able to use literature adapted from Canela. Lexical similarity: high with Apinaye [apn]. *Type*: SOV; 12 consonants and 34 vowels, contrasting length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por], all men and a growing number of women (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Do not accept the name Canela. *Map*: 71:119.

**Krenak** [kqq] (Aimorés, Borun, Botocudo, Botocudos, Crenac, Crenaque, Krenac, Krenak-Nakrehé, Nakrehé). *Users*: 10 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Minas Gerais state: between Conselheiro Pena and Resplendor towns; São Paulo state: small enclave; Doce river east bank. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Botocudoan. *Type*: 22 consonants, including 4 voiceless nasals, and 13 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 71:124, 72:124.

**Kreye** [xre] (Crange, Crengé, Crenye, Creye, Krem-Ye, Kren-Yê, Tage, Taze). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s. Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Maranhão and Pará states. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Jean, Northern, Timbira. *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Krikati-Timbira** [xri] (Krikati-Gaviao, Krinkati-Gaviao, Krinkati-Timbira). *Users*: 680 (2005 FUNASA). Ethnic population: 680 (2005 FUNASA). *Location*: Maranhão state: Amarante municipality, Governador village. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Jean, Northern, Timbira. *Dialects*: Krinkati (Karakati), Timbira. Krikati and Timbira are separate ethnic groups speaking related dialects. *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 15 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2006. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:114.

**Kuikúro-Kalapálo** [kui] (Apalakiri, Apalaquiri, Calapalu, Cuicuro, Cuicutl, Guicurú, Kalapalo, Kuikuru, Kurkuro). *Users*: 1,110 (Crevels 2012). 600 Kuikúro and 500 Kalapálo. *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park; 7 villages along Culuene river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Cariban, South Amazonian, Bakairí, Amonap. *Dialects*: Mogareb, Matipú, Nahukwá, Kuikúro. Kuikúro and Kalapálo speak the same language, but are separate ethnically. *Type*: 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Matipuhy [mzo], Yawalapití [yaw]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 71:138.

**Kulina** [cul] (Corina, Culina, Kulina Madihá, Kulyna, Kulína, Madiha, Madija). *Users*: 3,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Acre and Amazonas states: Juruá and Purus rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Arauan. *Dialects*: Minor changes from Peruvian dialect. *Type*: SOV; 17 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: May still be some uncontacted groups in the Brazil-Peru border area. *Maps*: 70:47, 70:47. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,420. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Peru (Culina).

**Kulina Pano** [xpk] (Culina Pano, Kulina do Acre). *Users*: 32 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 130 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Vale do Javari Indigenous Territory; Aldeia Pedro Lopes village, Curuca river. Migrating to Tabatinga town near the confluence of the Amazon and Javari Amazon rivers. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Panoan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly different from Kulina [cul] in the Arauan family. Similar to Matis [mpq] and Matses [mcf]. *Lg Use*: Weak use. Most live in urban area. Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 70:48.

**Kuruáya** [kyr] (Caravare, Curuaia, Kuruáia). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speakers died in 2010 (Picanço 2010). Ethnic population: 130 (2006 FUNASA). 115 (2002) in Cajueiro village (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Pará state: Altamira municipality; Terra Indígena Curuá, Cajueiro village, Curuá river right bank; Terra Indígena Xipaia, Altamira town. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Mundurukú. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: In Altamira, Kuruaya and Xipaya [xiy] are sometimes considered a single ethnic group due to intermarriage. This complicates a precise demographic (2007 census).

**Kwaza** [xwa] (Coaiá, Koaiá, Koaya, Quaiá). *Users*: 25 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 40 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: west of Vilhena, near Cuiabá-Porto Velho highway. Same reserve as Aikanãs [tba] and Latundês [ltn]. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Language

isolate. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 71:96.

**Lakondê** [lkd] (Laconde, Lacondê, Lakonde). *Users*: 1 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Vilhena village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern, Roosevelt Cluster. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Latundê [ltn], Mamaindé [wmd], and Tawandê [xtw]. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Latundê** [ltn] (Leitodu). *Users*: 10 (2010 S. Anonby). Ethnic population: 20 (2010 S. Anonby). *Location*: Rondônia state: Aikaná-Latundê Indigenous Reserve. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern, Roosevelt Cluster. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Lakondê [lkd], Mamaindé [wmd], and Tawandê [xtw]. *Type*: 12 consonants and 16 vowels, contrasting in nasality and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 71:94.

**Machinere** [mpd] (Machineri, Manchinere, Manchineri, Manitenerí, Manitenére, Manxinéri, Maxinéri). *Users*: 940 in Brazil (2004 CPIAC). *Location*: Acre state: Assis and Sena Madureira municipalities, Terra Indígena Mamoadate. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro, Piro. *Dialects*: Distinct from Yine [pib] (Piro) in Peru. The Manitenére dialect may be different from Machinere. *Type*: 13 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 70:57. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 953. Also indigenous in: Bolivia.

**Macuna** [myy] (Baigana, Buhagana, Jepa-Matsi, Makuna, Masa ye, Paneroa, Wuhána, Yeba-Masã, Yebamasã, Yehpá Majsá, Yepá Maxsã, Yepá-Mahsá). Autonym: Masa ye. *Users*: 32 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 32 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Rio Chié. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Type*: OVS; 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1989–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,032. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Macushi** [mbc] (Macushi Maimu, Macusi, Macuxi, Makuchi, Makushi, Makuxi, Teueia, Teweya). Autonym: Makusi. *Users*: 15,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 37,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Roraima state; Contingo, Mau, Pium, Quino rivers. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with Pemon [aoc] or Patamona [pbc]. *Type*: OVS; 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Most still speak the language (Crevels 2007). Most also use Portuguese [por], increasingly. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,930. Also indigenous in: Guyana, Venezuela.

**Máku** [xak] (Maco, Macu, Maku, Makó, Makú, Máko). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. The last speaker died in 2001. *Location*: Roraima territory, Uraricuera river. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also

indigenous in: Venezuela.

**Makuráp** [mpu] (Kurateg, Macurapi, Macuráp, Makurápi, Massaka). *Users*: 50 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Branco, Guaporé, Mequéns and Pororoca post rivers. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tuparí. *Type*: 10 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Inter-marriage on same post with speakers of other languages. *Maps*: 70:74, 71:74.

**Mamaindé** [wmd] (Mamaindé). Autonym: Mamainsahai'gidu. *Users*: 300 (2017 D. Eberhard). Losing speakers among the youth in one of the 4 villages. Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). 250 Mamaindé, 80 Negarotê. *Location*: Mato Grosso state: between Cabixi and Pardo rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern. *Dialects*: Negaroté, Tawende. Similar to Lakondê [lkd], Latundê [ltn], and Tawandê [xtw]. *Type*: 14 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in nasality and creaky voice. Lexical tone. *Lg Use*: Strong language use in 3 of the 4 villages. Some young people, all adults. All also use Portuguese [por], particularly the youth in the Cabixi village who use Portuguese as their L1 (Eberhard 2009). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1979. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:98.

**Mapidian** [mpw] (Mahuayana, Maiopitian, Maopityan, Mawayana). *Users*: 10 in Brazil (Moore 2006). *Location*: Roraima state: with the Waiwai [waw]. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Wapixana. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 10% with Wapishana [wap] and 20% with Atorada [aox]. *Lg Use*: Assimilating with Waiwai [waw]. Shifted to Waiwai [waw]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Guyana.

**Maquiritari** [mch] (Maiongong, Makiritare, Maquiritai, Maquiritare, Mayongong, Pawana, So'to, Ye'kuana, Yecuana, Yekuána, Yekwana). Autonym: Ye'kuana. *Users*: 430 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 430 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Roraima state: near Venezuela border, Terra Indígena Yanomami. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Cariban, Central, Makiritare. *Dialects*: Cunuana, De'cuana (Wainungomo), Ihuruana, Maitsi, Mayongong (Ye'cuana, Yekuana). *Type*: 12 consonants and 14 vowels (7 short, 7 long). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Sanumá [xsu]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1970. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,630. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

**Maritsauá** [msp] (Manitsauá, Manitsawa, Manitsawá, Mantizula). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the first half of the twentieth century (Rodrigues 1986). *Location*: Mato Grosso state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Juruna. *Dialect*: Arupai (Arupati, Urupaya). *DLS*: Still.

**Marubo** [mzr] (Kaniuá, Marova, Maruba). Autonym: Yora. *Users*: 1,980 (2019). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2014 SESAI). *Location*: Amazonas state: headwaters of Ituí and Curuçá, near the Peru border; large groups in Atalaia do Norte city; smaller groups in towns of Cruzeiro do Sul and Guajará. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo.

*Dialects*: None known. No comprehension of Matsés (Mayoruna) [mcf] reported. Possibly intelligible of Panoan Katukína [knt]. *Type*: SVO in unmarked clauses, morphologically agglutinative, mostly dependent marking. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used in texting and on amateur radio. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially youth. Portuguese is used in communication with outsiders by most men, and understood by some women. *Lg Dev*: Schools taught by Marubo teachers only. Taught as subject in some primary schools in grades 1–5. Bible portions: 2019. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 70:51.

**Matipuhý** [mzo] (Mariape-Nahuqua, Matipu). *Users*: 130 (Crevels 2012). 10 Matipuhý and 120 Nahukuá (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). 100 Matipuhý and 130 Nahukuá (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park south, 2 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Cariban, South Amazonian, Bakairí, Amonap. *Dialects*: Matipuhý, Nahukuá (Nafukwá, Nahukwa, Nahuqua, Nakukwa). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui]. A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated in government protected park. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:136.

**Matis** [mpq]. *Users*: 450 (2022 E. Emsheimer). *Location*: Amazonas state: Atalaia do Norte municipality; on Peru border; Javari valley. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Panoan, Mayoruna-Matsés. *Dialects*: None known. Different from Matsés [mcf]. *Type*: 13 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially men from 15–40 years of age, and some of the younger women. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Almost died out from disease in the 1980s. *Map*: 70:50.

**Matsés** [mcf] (Matse, Mayoruna). Autonym: Matses. *Users*: 1,500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Lameiãro, Terra Indígena Vale do Javari, Javari river basin; Terra Indígena Mayoruna, Solimões river area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mayoruna-Matsés. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1993–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 70:46, 70:46. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,500. Also indigenous in: Peru (Matses).

**Maxakalí** [mbl] (Caposho, Cumanasho, Kumanuxú, Macuni, Mashakalí, Maxacalí, Monacó, Monaxo, Monocho, Tikmuún). Autonym: Tikmũ'ũn Yĩy'ax. *Users*: 1,270 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,270 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Minas Gerais and Bahia states: 160 km inland from coast. 14 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Maxakalian. *Type*: SOV; 10 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Young population. Some also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 37%. Literacy rate in L2: 37%. Dictionary. NT: 1981. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 71:125, 72:125.

**Mehináku** [mmh] (Mahinaku, Mehinaco, Mehinako, Meinaku, Minaco). *Users*: 200 (Crevels 2012). All Mehinaku still speak their mother tongue (Crevels 2007). Combined Waura [wau] and Mehinaku speakers: 600 (2012). Ethnic population: 230 (2006 ISA). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Central, Waurá. *Dialect*: Waurá-kumá. Somewhat intelligible of Waurá [wau]. There is a dialect of Mehinaku

called Waurá-kumá which is influenced by Waurá [wau]. *Type*: 13 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por], having restricted access on government reserve. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:132.

**Miranha** [boa] (Bora, Boro, Meamuyna, Miamunaa, Miraña, Mirãha, Mirãnia). Autonym: Miamunaa. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 840 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Solimões, between Tefé and Caiçara river areas; along Brazilian Rio Iça. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Bora-Muinane. *Type*: SOV; 29 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Colombia (Bora), Peru (Bora).

**Miriti** [mmv] (Baniva de rio Içana, Baniwa do Içana, Buia-Tapuya, Búia-tapúya, Dyuremáwa, Dzúreme, Dzúremene, Miriti Tapuyo, Miriti-Tapuia, Mirity-Tapuya, Neenoá, Neenöa, Yiboia-tapuya, Yibóya-tapúya). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1980s. Ethnic population: 75 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Pari-Cachoeira, Taracua. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tucanoan. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tucano [tuo]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: ‘Tapuya’ comes from the Tupí word for enemy.

**Mondé** [mnd] (Salamaikã, Salamã, Sanamaica, Sanamaiká, Sanamaykã). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Golla 2007). Survived into late 20th century. 2 semi-speakers left (Golla 2007). *Location*: Rondônia state: Apidia river, tributary of Igarape Tanaru, near Pimenta Bueno. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Mondé. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Arua [arx] and Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo]. *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Morerebi** [xmo]. *Users*: 100 (2000). *Location*: Amazonas state: Marmelos and Rio Preto; Mato Grosso state. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly very similar linguistically to Amundava [adw], Tenharim [pah], and Uru-eu-wau-wau [urz]. A family group that has not lived with the Tenharim for many years, and does not want contact with outside culture. *Lg Use*: A few also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Mundurukú** [myu] (Caras-Pretas, Monjoroku, Mundurucu, Paiquize, Pari, Weidyenye). Autonym: Mõnjouroko. *Users*: 8,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Pará states; middle Madeira, and middle and upper Tapajós rivers; 22 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Mundurukú. *Type*: SOV; 17 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in nasality and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Sai Cinza village and others villages on the Cururu river mostly monolingual in Mundurukú (2020 F. Gerardi). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially in those communities where children use it as their L1 (Mangue, Praia do Índio, Terra Indígena Coatá-Laranjal, Amazonas). Portuguese is also used by many in Jacareacanga (with high proficiency), by men (more than women) in Sai Cinza, by those at the Roman Catholic mission on the Cururu, and by men in villages along the Cururu (for trade). Many women know daily greetings. Used as L2 by Apiaká [api], Apinagé [apn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1980. *DLS*:

Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Population formerly decimated by outsiders' diseases and malaria is presently growing. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 71:81, 71:81.

**Nadëb** [mbj] (Anodöb, Guariba, Guariba-Tapuyo, Kabari, Kabori, Makunadöbö, Makú Nadëb, Nadeb Macu, Nadöb, Nadöbö, Xiriwai, Xuriwai). Autonym: Nadëb. *Users*: 370 (Crevels 2012). 350 Nadëb, 20 Kuyabi (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 850 (2010 S. Anonby). *Location*: Amazonas state: 3 locations on Uneixu river: a tributary of Negro river, Japurá and Negro rivers. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Puinavean, Kaburi. *Dialect*: Kuyabi (Kuyawi). *Type*: OSV; 17 consonants and 17 vowels, including 7 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Those living near Santa Isabel are reported to be partially assimilated into local Brazilian culture and may be losing their native language. Those in Riacho Escondido are all full speakers (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por], and some are reported to be partially assimilated into local Brazilian culture and may be losing their native language. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ruhlen (1987) and others classify it as Puinave in Macro-Tucanoan. Deb, a separate ethnic group from the Nadëb, now reclaiming their identity by using Nadëb (2008 M. Rodriguez). Seminomadic. *Map*: 68:25.

**Nambikuára, Southern** [nab] (Nambicuara, Nambikuára, Nambikwara, Nambikwara do Sul, Nambiquara, Southern Nambikwara). *Users*: 720 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 720 (Moore 2006). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: along Porto Velho-Cuiabá highway. 10 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex. *Dialects*: Manduka, Khithaulhu (Kitãulhu, ki<sup>3</sup>thãu<sup>3</sup>lhu<sup>2</sup>), Halotesu, Saxwentesu, Wakalitesu, Serra Azul, Hahaintesu, Wasusu, Alatesu, Waikisu, Galera, Sarare, Alaketesu, Anunsu. *Type*: SOV; 13 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in nasality and creaky voice; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Manduca are semi-integrated. Population reduced from 10,000 to 600 in 1920s, 1930s, and 1950s by measles and other epidemics. Settlers from outside bring in agriculture, lumber, and mining which threaten the Nambikuára way of life. Manairisu is a subgroup. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 71:97, 72:97.

**Nhengatu** [yrl] (Coastal Tupian, Geral, Língua Geral, Língua Geral Amazônica, Modern Tupí, Nheengatú, Nyengato, Nyengatú, Waengatu, Yeral, Ñeengatú). Autonym: Ñe'engatú. *Users*: 6,000 in Brazil (2020). Ethnic population: 7,100 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas state: Içana, Lower Vaupés, Xié and Negro river areas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí. *Dialects*: None known. Based on Tupinambá [tpn], developed by Portuguese during 17th and 18th centuries as lingua franca. *Type*: 19 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used as L1 by several ethnic groups in the upper Rio Negro region. In Nheengatu-speaking communities along the Içana and Xié rivers, all children speak it. In communities along the Rio Negro and Vaupes rivers some children speak it (2020 M. Luz). Some young people, all adults. All also use Tucano [tuo], especially those in the Vaupes region where it is replacing Nheengatu [yrl]. Many also use Baniwa [bwi]. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially in communities along the Rio Negro and Vaupes rivers where some youth are using it as their L1. A few also use Spanish [spa], along the Colombia border. Used as L2 by Baniwa

[bwi], Baré [bae], Koripako [kpc], Siriano [sri], Warekena [gae]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1973. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Language of the Baré [bae] tribe, with several ethnic groups identifying as Baré and speaking Nhengatu. Many Baniwa [bwi], Koripako [kpc] and Warekana [gae] communities also use Nhengatu as their L1 (2020 M. Luz). *Map*: 68:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000. Also indigenous in: Colombia, Venezuela (Nengatu).

**Ninam** [shb] (Crichana, Jawaperi, Jawari, Kasrapai, Shiriana, Shiriana Casapare, Xirianá, Xirixana, Yanam, Yanam–Ninam, Yanomami Ninam). *Users*: 470 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). About evenly divided between northern and southern dialects. 15,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2006 FUNASA). *Ethnic population*: 470 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Roraima state: Mucajái and upper Uraricaá rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Southern Ninam (Mukajai, Shirishana), Northern Ninam (Shiriana, Uraricaa-Paragua). *Type*: 13 consonants and 25 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially children. Used as L2 by Arutani [atx]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1970. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Other*: Distinct from the Arawakan Xiriána [xir]. *Map*: 68:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,030. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

**Norwegian** [nor]. Autonym: Norsk. *Users*: 11,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, North, East Scandinavian, Danish-Swedish, Danish-Bokmal. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (active, middle, passive); comparatives; 24 consonants, 12 vowels, 5 diphthongs; 2 pitch contours; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1904–1985. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,312,730 (as L1: 5,308,030; as L2: 4,700). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Norway. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Nukuini** [nuc] (Inukuini, Nucuini, Nukini, Nuquini, Remo, Rheno). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Spoken into last half of 20th century. Although not used anymore, a few people were reported to still remember the Nukuini language in 2013. *Ethnic population*: 600 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Acre state: Juruá, from upper Mõa to Rio Sungarú. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Unclassified. *Dialect*: Cuyanawa. *Type*: 14 consonants and 6 vowels (3 oral, 3 nasal). *Lg Use*: Portuguese [por] used for 3 generations. Some older people remember some Nukuini. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Ofayé** [opy] (Ofaié, Ofaié-Xavante, Ofayé-Xavante, Opaié-Shavante, Opayé). *Users*: 12 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 61 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso do Sul state: Ivinhema, Vacaris, and Verde rivers; Brasilândia area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 14 consonants and 10 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Kaiwá [kgk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Language revival effort underway. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 72:146.

- Omagua** [omg] (Agua, Anapia, Ariana, Cambeba, Cambela, Campeba, Campeua, Canga-Peba, Carari, Comepeva, Janbeba, Kambeba, Kambewa, Kambéba, Macanipa, Omagua-Yete, Pariana, Umaua, Yhuata). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 350 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Alvaráes municipality, Terra Indígena Igarapé Grande; Maraã municipality, Terra Indígena Jaquiri; Tefé municipality, Santa Cruz on right bank of Solimões river, and Terra Indígena Kokama. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama. *Dialects*: Aizuare (Aissuari), Curacirari (Curazicari), Curucicuri (Curuzicari), Paguana (Paguara). *Type*: 13 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2. Global EGIDS level: 8b (Nearly extinct). Indigenous in: Peru.
- Oro Win** [orw] (Oto Towati). *Users*: 5 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 56 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Pacaás-Novos river headwaters, a tributary of Mamoré river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Chapacuran, Wari. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible of Tora [trz], Itene (More) [ite], and Pakaasnovos (Wari) [pav]. *Type*: VOS; 12 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Pakaásnovos [pav]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Live among the Pakaasnovos [pav]. *Map*: 70:71.
- Oti** [oti] (Chavante, Eochavante, Euchavante, Otí). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. *Location*: São Paulo. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *DLS*: Still.
- Otuke** [otu] (Loushiru, Louxiru, Louxiur, Otuké, Otuque, Otuqui, Otuqué). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1920s. *Location*: Mato Grosso state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Bororoan. *Dialects*: Related dialects or languages: Covareca, Curuminaca, Coraveca (Curave), Curucaneca, and Tapii; all extinct. *DLS*: Still.
- Pakaásnovos** [pav] (Jarú, Oro Wari, Orowari, Pacahanovo, Pacaás Novos, Pakaa Nova, Pakaanova, Pakaanovas, Uomo, Wari'). *Users*: 2,720 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,440 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Rondônia state: 7 villages. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Chapacuran, Wari. *Dialects*: Wari'-Oro Waram, Wari'-Oro Mon, Wari'-Oro Waram Xijen, Wari'-Oro Não, Wari'-Oro Eo, Wari'-Oro At, Wari'-Oro Jowin, Wari'-Oro Kao Oro Aje. *Type*: 15 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Strong vitality. A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated on government reserve. Used as L2 by Oro Win [orw]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1975–1984. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 70:69.
- Palikúr** [plu] (Aukuyene, Aukwayene, Paikwene, Palicur, Palijur, Palikour, Paliku'ene, Palincur, Paricores, Paricuria, Parikurene, Parinkur-lene). Autonym: Pa'ikwaki. *Users*: 1,290 in Brazil (2010 IEPE). Ethnic population: 1,330 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amapá state: Oiapoque municipality, Terra Indígena Uaçá I and II, in 10 villages; Urucauá river banks, right-bank tributary of the Uaçá between Uaçá and Curipi rivers. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Eastern, Palikur. *Type*: 13 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Strong vitality. Most also use Portuguese [por], especially the majority of educated youth (Crevels 2007). Many also use Karipuna French Creole [kmv] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Dictionary. NT: 1982–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin

script. *Map:* 69:42. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,540. Also indigenous in: French Guiana.

**Panará** [kre] (Indios Gigantes, Kreen Akarore, Kren Akarore, Krenakarore, Krenakore, Krenhakarore). Autonym: Panãra pẽẽ. *Users:* 380 (2008 SIL). Ethnic population: 540 (2014 ISA). *Location:* Mato Grosso state: Parque Indígena do Xingú; Pará state: Terra Indígena Panará, on Iriri river. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Jean, Northern. *Dialects:* Not a dialect of Kayapó [txu]; possibly more similar to Canela [ram]. *Type:* 11 consonants and 15 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por], passively but only a few men are fluent (Crevels 2007). Many also use Kayapó [txu] (Crevels 2007). Many also use Suyá [suy] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 71:127.

**Pankararé** [pax] (Pankaré). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1960s. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Location:* Bahia state. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still.

**Pankararú** [paz] (Pancarú, Pancaré, Pankarará, Pankaravu, Pankaroru, Pankarú). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1960s. Ethnic population: 6,520 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Pernambuco and Alagoas states. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* None known. Possibly related to Xukuru [xoo]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still.

**Parakanã** [pak] (Apiterewa, Awaeté, Paracana, Parakanân, Parocana). *Users:* 900 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 900 (2004 ISA). *Location:* Pará state: lower Xingú river, near São Felix and Altamira towns. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Akwawa. *Dialects:* None known. Part of Akwáwa subgroup. *Type:* 12 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Map:* 71:103.

**Paranawát** [paf] (Cabahyba, Cauaiua, Cauhib, Cawahib, Jauareta-Tapiia, Kawahib, Kawaib, Majubim, Paranauat, Pawate, Pawaté, Pawaté-Wirafed, Tupi do Machado, Tupí-Kawahíb, Wiraféd). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 50 (1986 SIL). *Location:* Rondônia state: Jiparaná (Machado) and Sono rivers' tributaries. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still.

**Parecís** [pab] (Arití, Paressí, Paresí, Pareás, Porçoes). Autonym: Haliti. *Users:* 1,800 (Brandão 2014). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Brandão 2014). *Location:* Mato Grosso state: Jubá, Guaporé, Verde, Papagaio, Burití, and Juruena rivers. 15–20 villages. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Maipurean, Southern, Central, Paresí. *Dialects:* None known. Very similar to Saraveca [sar] (Crevels 2007). *Type:* SOV, OVS; 14 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use:* Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 7 villages have public schools. *Maps:* 71:102, 72:102.

**Patamona** [pbc]. *Users:* Ethnic population: 200 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Location:*

Roraima state: Terra Indígena Raposa or Serra do Sol. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper, Kapong. *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Dev*: NT: 1974–2019. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 69:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,700. Indigenous in: Guyana. Also established in: Venezuela.

**Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe** [pth] (Hã Hã Hãe, Patashó, Pataxi, Pataxó, Pataxó-Hãhaãi, Patoxó). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the late 1930s (Loukotka 1968). *Ethnic population*: 2,220 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Minas Gerais and Bahia states; Pôsto Paraguassu in Itabuna municipality. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maxakalian. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Paumarí** [pad] (Palhari, Purupurú). *Autonym*: Pamoari. *Users*: 290 (Crevels 2007). *Ethnic population*: 890 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Purus river. 3 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Arauan. *Dialects*: Paumarm (Pammari), Kurukuru (Curucuru), Uaiari. 3 inherently intelligible dialects. *Type*: 22 consonants and 6 vowels (3 short, 3 long). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. NT: 1995–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In 1964 there were 96 Paumarí in 1 village. By 1994 they had increased to 700 in several villages. *Map*: 70:61.

**Pemon** [aoc] (Kamarakotos, Pemong, Taulipáng, Taurepáng). *Autonym*: Kamarakotos. *Users*: 500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population*: 580 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Roraima state: Rio Branco, near Guyana border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper. *Dialects*: Taulipang (Taurepa, Taurepan, Taurepang), Camaracota (Ipuricoto), Arecuna (Arecuna, Aricuna, Jaricuna), Ingarikó (Ingaricó). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; 10 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Bible portions*: 1990. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,080. *Global EGIDS level*: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Guyana, Venezuela.

**Pirahã** [myp] (Mura, Múra-Pirahã, Pirahán). *Autonym*: Xapaitíiso. *Users*: 390 (Crevels 2012). Most are monolingual. *Ethnic population*: 9,690 (Crevels 2012). 9,300 Múra, 390 Pirahã (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Maici and Autaces rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Muran. *Dialect*: Múra. No remaining L1 speakers of Múra dialect (Crevels 2012). *Type*: SOV; 8 consonants and 3 vowels; whistle speech reported. *Lg Use*: Vigorous use of the Pirahã dialect. No remaining L1 speakers of Múra dialect (Crevels 2012). Some of all ages. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Many have shifted to it. Of those who have not, men understand it, but women understand very little and never use it to express themselves (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: *Grammar*. *Bible portions*: 1987. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In 1960s the population dwindled to 80 due to high infant mortality, death of mothers giving birth, and disease. Modern medicine helped population growth. *Map*: 71:87.

**Piratapuyo** [pir] (Pira-Tapuia, Pira-Tapuya, Piratapuia, Piratapuya, Uaiana, Uaicana, Uaikena, Uainana, Waikhara, Waikino, Waina, Wanana-Pirá, Waíkana). *Users*: 700 in Brazil (Crevels

2012). Ethnic population: 1,430 (2005 Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro). *Location*: Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Médio Rio Negro I, Terra Indígena Médio Rio Negro II, Terra Indígena Rio Negro, Terra Indígena Rio Téa. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Guanano [gvc] but ethnically distinct. The two groups do not intermarry. 75% intelligibility of Guanano (1992 N. Waltz). *Type*: 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Strong use in home. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev*: A non-governmental organization is working in literacy. NT: 1991–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,330. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Plautdietsch** [pdt] (Low German, Mennonite German). Autonym: Plautdietsch. *Users*: 8,000 in Brazil (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Paraná state: Curitiba, other scattered communities. *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*: All also use Portuguese [por]. 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, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Paraguay, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Russian Federation, Uruguay.

**Pokangá** [pok] (Bara Sona, Barasana, Barasano, Bará, Bará-Tukano, Hanera, Pakang, Panenoá, Pokangá-Tapuya, Pãnerã). *Users*: 34 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 34 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Upper Tiquie, tributary of Vaupés. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Waimaha [bao]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: May be the same as Barasana-Eduria [bsn] or Waimaha [bao] (Northern Barasano, Bará). *Map*: 68:21.

**Polish** [pol]. *Users*: 7,670 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Lechitic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; aspect; comparatives; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1561–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Czechia, Poland, Ukraine. Also established in: Germany, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Pomeranian** [nds] (Pomerano, Pommersch). Autonym: Nedderdüütsch, Plattdüütsch. *Users*:

300,000 in Brazil (2016 M. Braga). *Location*: Espírito Santo: Domingos Martins, Laranja da Terra, Pancas, Santa Maria de Jetibá, and Vila Pavão; Rio Grande do Sul: Serra dos Tapes, Canguçu. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in State of Espírito Santo (2011, State Amendment), co-official in a number of municipalities within the state. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most primary schools in grades 2–5 using unofficial orthography (Mackedanz 2016). *Dictionary*. *Bible*: 1478–1534. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Developed from the East Pomeranian dialect of Low Saxon [nds], previously spoken in northern Poland. *Map*: 72:143. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,502,460 (as L1: 302,460; as L2: 2,200,000). Also indigenous in: Germany (Low Saxon). Unestablished in: Canada (Low Saxon).

**Portuguese** [por] (Português). Autonym: Português. *Users*: 213,300,000 in Brazil, all users. L1 users: 203,000,000 in Brazil (2022). L2 users: 10,300,000 (2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1988, Constitution, Article 13). *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 Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 71%. Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian, traditional religion. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 13 other countries and unestablished in 39 more.

**Potiguára** [pog] (Petigaré, Pitonara, Potiguara, Potyguara). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or had shifted entirely to Portuguese [por] by the early 1970s. Ethnic population: 11,400 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Paraíba state: Mamanguape municipality, Pôsto Nísia Brasileira on Baía da Traição. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Descended from the Tupinambá.

**Poyanáwa** [pyn] (Poianáua, Puinahua). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 12 speakers reported in 1992. Last known speakers likely survived into the first decade of the 2000s. Ethnic population: 400 (1999 ISA). *Location*: Acre state: upper Rio Mõa, Jumá tributary. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline. *Type*: 14 consonants and 7 vowels, including 3 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Puri** [pr] (Colorado, Coroado, Paquí, Telikóng). *Users*: No known L1 speakers, but emerging L2 speakers. Became extinct late in the 19th century. *Location*: Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo states. *Status*: 9 (Reawakening). *Class*: Purian. *Type*: 12 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Dev*: In the 2010s, the Txemim Puri Project was created to organize and motivate revitalization of the language through research, teaching, and cultural activities. *DLS*: Still.

**Puruborá** [pur] (Aurã, Burubora, Cujubi, Kuyubi, Miguelenho, Migueleno, Pumbora, Puroborá,

Puruba). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (2020). By 2015 there were only two elderly semi-speakers (Menezes et al 2020). Ethnic population: 50 (Moore 2006). *Location*: Rondônia state: headwaters of the Rio São Miguel, tributary of Guaporé right bank. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Live among other groups.

**Rikbaktsa** [rkb] (Aripaktsá, Canoeiro, Erigbaagtsá, Erigpactsá, Erigpaktsá, Erikbaktsá, Erikbatsá, Erikpatsá, Orelhas de Pau, Rikpakcá, Rikpaktsá). Autonym: Rikbaktsa. *Users*: 40 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,120 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso and Amazonas states: confluence of Sangue and Juruena rivers, Japuíra on the east bank of the Juruena between Arinos and Sangue rivers; Posto Escondido on Juruena west bank 700 km north. 9 villages, 14 settlements. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 14 vowels (7 oral, 7 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. NT: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Avá-Canoeiro [avv] and Kanoé [kxo]. *Map*: 71:86.

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy]. Autonym: Romani. *Users*: 20,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Pernambuco state. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Dialect*: Russian Kalderash. *Lg Use*: All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 18 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

**Romanian** [ron]. *Users*: 21,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Eastern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/ambigeneric); indefinite article and definite article suffix; case-marking (2 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 22 consonants, 7 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1688–1989. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Moldova, Romania, Ukraine. Also established in: Hungary, Israel, Serbia. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Russian** [rus]. *Users*: 143,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1

prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 29 more.

**Sabanê** [sae] (Sabanês, Sabones, Sowainte). *Users*: 3 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 140 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso state. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Nambikwara. *Type*: 11 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Integrated into Brazilian culture. *Map*: 71:99.

**Sakirabiá** [skf] (Mekens, Mekém, Sakirabiák, Sakirabiáp, Sakirabiát, Sakirap, Sakiriabar, Sakurabiat). *Users*: 22 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 84 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Cerejeira and Colorado do Oeste municipalities, Mequens river. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tuparí. *Type*: 16 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:93.

**Salumá** [slj]. *Users*: 240 (2000). *Location*: Pará state: upper Anamu, Trombetas river source, along Suriname border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Cariban, Tiriyó. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Trió [tri]. A few also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Enawené-Nawé [unk] in Mato Grosso. Live among the Trio [tri], losing their ethnic identity.

**Sanumá** [xsu] (Sanema, Sanima, Sanöma, Sánima, Tsanuma). Autonym: Sanöma. *Users*: 460 in Brazil (Moore 2006). All Yanomam groups in Brazil: 11,700 (2000 ISA). Ethnic population: 3,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Roraima state: Auaris river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Caura, Ervato-Ventuari, Auaris, Yanoma (Samatali, Samatari). *Type*: 11 consonants and 13 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Portuguese [por]. Some also use Maquiritari [mch]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

**Sateré-Mawé** [mav] (Andira, Arapium, Mabue, Maragua, Maué, Mawé, Sataré, Sataré-Maué, Sateré). Autonym: Sateré Mawé. *Users*: 6,220 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 16,300 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Pará and Amazonas states: Andirá, and Maués rivers, between lower Tapajós and lower Madeira rivers. More than 14 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tupian. *Dialects*: None known. Recent data show that Aweti [awe] and Sateré-Mawé probably form a separate sub-branch within the Tupian linguistic family (Crevels 2007). *Type*: 12 consonants and 15 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], though use varies greatly depending on the area. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 12%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Grammar. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:80.

**Serbian** [srp]. *Users*: 21,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, South, Western. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; comparatives; 25 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, the ‘r’ also functioning as a vocalic (or syllabic) consonant; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1804–1868. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Turkey. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

**Shanenawa** [swo] (Katukina Shanenawá). *Users*: 9 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 360 (2002 FUNAI). *Location*: Amazonas state: near Feijó city. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Yawanawa [ywn] and Sharanawa [mcd]. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sharanahua** [mcd] (Acre Arara, Arara, Arara Pano, Arara Shawādawa, Arara do Acre, Sharanahuan tsain, Shawadawa, Shawanauá, Shawã). Autonym: Sharanahuan tsain. *Users*: 9 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Acre state: Cruzeiro do Sul municipality, on Rio Humaitá off Juará river; Marináwa, along the upper Envira, tributary of the Tarauacá. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Dialects*: Marinhua (Marináwa), Chandinhua. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: The Marináwa have integrated into Brazilian society. In 1993 there were only 7 living speakers (Cunha 1993). There may be no remaining speakers today. Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 499. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Peru.

**Sikiana** [sik] (Chikena, Chiquena, Chiquiana, Shikiana, Sikiâna, Sikiiyana, Xikiyana, Xikujana). *Users*: 33 in Brazil (1986 SIL). *Location*: Pará state: between Rio Cafuini and headwaters of the Turuna and Itapi, near the Suriname border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Cariban, Kashuyana. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Salumá [slj]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Waiwai [waw] (Crevels 2007). *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:38. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45. Also indigenous in: Suriname.

**Siriano** [sri] (Sarirá, Siria-Masã, Siriana, Siriane, Surianá, Surirá, Suryana, Sūraya). Autonym: Sūraya. *Users*: 17 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 52 (2009 FUNASA). *Location*: Amazonas state: São Gabriel. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Desano-Siriano. *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some shifted to Portuguese [por]. Most also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Nhengatu [yrl]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1998–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: People are increasingly self-identifying as Tucano

[**tuo**]. *Map*: 68:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 217. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Slovak** [slk]. Autonym: Slovenský Jazyk, Slovenčina. *Users*: 3,900 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, West, Czech-Slovak. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 27 consonants, 10 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–1999. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Hungary, Slovakia. Also established in: Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Spanish** [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 6,342,000 in Brazil, all users. L1 users: 742,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. L2 users: 5,600,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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 Use*: All also use Portuguese [**por**]. Used as L2 by Jaminawa [**yaa**], Koripako [**kpc**], Nhengatu [**yrl**], Wanano [**gvc**]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in many primary schools in grades 5–8, as an elective subject per government policy adopted in 2005. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Spanish and English are the most common second languages available for students' foreign language requirement (students have the option to take two foreign languages in school). *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.

**Suruahá** [swx] (Indios do Coxodoá, Sorowaha, Suruwahá, Zuruahã). *Users*: 140 (Moore 2006). 140 monolinguals. All are monolingual. Ethnic population: 140 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Amazonas state: Juruá, Jutai and Purus rivers area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Arauan. *Type*: 18 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 70:62.

**Suruí** [sru] (Suruí de Rondônia, Suruí do Jiparaná, Suruí-Paiter). Autonym: Paiter. *Users*: 1,010 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,010 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia and Mato Grosso states: border area, 10 villages and scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tupian, Mondé. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Weaker vitality.

Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Bible portions: 1991–2002. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:90.

**Suruí do Pará** [mdz] (Aikewara, Akewara, Akewere, Sororos, Suruí, Suruí do Tocantins, “Mudjetíre” *pej.*, “Mudjetíre-Suruí” *pej.*, “Mudjétira” *pej.*). *Users*: 260 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 260 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Pará state: São João municipality, Araguaia. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Akwawa. *Dialects*: None known. Different from Suruí do Jiparaná [sru]. Member of Akwáwa subgroup. Closely related to Asuriní do Tocantins [asu] and Parakanã [pak]. *Lg Use*: Most of the ethnic group still speak their native language (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: May be same language as Asurini [asu]. *Map*: 71:117.

**Suyá** [suy] (Kisêdjê, Mêkisêdjê, Suiá). *Users*: 410 (Crevels 2012). 350 Suya (main dialect); 58 Tapayúna (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 410 (Crevels 2012). 350 Suya (main dialect); 58 Tapayúna (Crevels 2012). All Tapayuna speak their native language (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park, headwaters of Rio Culuene; Pará state: Terra Indígena Capoto or Jarina reservation, Kayapó villages (2002 ISA). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Jean, Northern. *Dialects*: Tapayúna (Beço de Pau), Yaruma (Jarumá, Waiku). *Type*: 13 consonants and 15 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Panará [kre]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2007. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Yaruma dialect became extinct around 2007. Ethnic autonym for Beço de Pau: Tapayúna, who no longer live with Suyás; they moved out of Xingú Park to live in Kayapó villages in Terra Indígena Capoto or Jarina reservation in Pará state (2002 ISA). *Map*: 71:126.

**Tagalog** [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 29,600 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Type*: Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

**Talian** [vec] (Taliano, Venetian, Veneto, Vêneto Brasileiro). Autonym: Veneto. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 1,000,000 (2021). *Location*: Northern Rio Grande do Sul: Caxias do Sul area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-

Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Bible portions: 1859. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,852,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Italy (Venetian). Also established in: Croatia (Venetian), Mexico (Venetian), Slovenia (Venetian). Unestablished in: Albania (Venetian), Greece (Venetian), Montenegro (Venetian).

**Tapirapé** [taf] (Tapi'irape). Autonym: Apyãwa. *Users*: 950 (2020 F. Gerardi). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Terra Indígena Tapirape/Karaja, 1 village; Terra Indígena Urubu Branco (Tapi'itawa), 7 villages. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara. *Type*: 13 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:123.

**Tariana** [tae] (Taliáseri, Tariano, Tariáno, Tarína). *Users*: 100 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,910 (2002 ISA). *Location*: Amazonas state: Santa Rosa (Jquirá), Iauarete, Periquitos, and Ji-Ponta on Middle Vaupés river. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki. *Type*: 23 consonants and 15 vowels, contrasting length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Periquitos has strongest language use. Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 68:12. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Colombia.

**Tawandê** [xtw] (Da'wan'du, Tawaindê). *Users*: 1 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Pyrineus de Souza village, near Vilhena town. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern, Roosevelt Cluster. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Lakondê [lkd], Latundê [ltn], and Mamaindê [wmd]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Tawandê live with the Sabane [sae], but have a closer affinity to Latundê [ltn] and Lakondê [lkd].

**Tembé** [tqb] (Tenetehara, Timbé, Turiwara). *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,430 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pará state: Terra Indígena Alto Turiaçu, banks of Gurupi river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Tenetehara. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligible with Guajajára [gub]. *Type*: 14 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: The youth in the main village are speaking a mixed language - Portuguese [por] grammar and verbs mixed with Tembé nouns. Youth in other villages only speak Portuguese. Adults only. Only in the main village. In all other villages there are no L1 speakers. Shifting to Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Turiwára [twt]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2008. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Assimilated the closely related Turiwara [twt] (Crevels 2007). *Map*: 71:111.

**Tenharim** [pah] (Kagwahiv, Kagwahiwa, Kawaib, Tenharem, Tenharin). Autonym: Kagwahiva. *Users*: 360 (Crevels 2012). 1 Diahói, 10 Parintintin, and 350 Tenharim (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,070 (Crevels 2012). 90 Diahói, 280 Parintintin, and 700 Tenharim (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas and Mato Grosso states. 2 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *Dialects*: Tenharim (Tenharem, Tenharin), Parintintín, Kagwahiv (Kawaib), Karipuna Jaci Paraná, Mialát, Diahói (Diahkoi, Diarroi,

Djahui, Gياهو, Jahui, Jahói, Jياهو). Tenharim, Amundava [adw], Kayabi [kyz], Júma [jua], Karipuna [kuq], Uru-eu-wau-wau [urz], and Morerebi [xmo] are all reportedly linguistically very similar. *Type*: SVO; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: On the Igarapé Preto and the Sepoti rivers, the indigenous language has almost disappeared and now is being revived. On the Marmelos river, Tenharim is spoken within the group and Portuguese [por] with those outside (Peggion 2018). Some of all ages. All also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Karipuna [kuq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Tenharim, Amundava [adw], Kayabi [kyz], Júma [jua], and Karipuná [kuq] all use the ethnic autonym Kagwahiva (Kagwahibm, Kagwahiv, Kawahip, KavaHiva, Kawaib, Kagwahiph). Dياهو are on Rio Marmelos; Karipuna in Rondônia on Jaci Paraná River Post; Morerebi on Rio Preto and Marmelos. *Maps*: 70:65, 71:65.

**Terêna** [ter] (Etelena, Tereno). Autonym: Emo’u xâne. *Users*: 15,800 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 25,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Mato Grosso do Sul state: east of Paraguay river in Miranda and Aguidauana rivers area, 20 villages and 2 cities; some in São Paulo state. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Terena. *Type*: VOS; 13 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Bilingual intercultural education has been implemented successfully in all municipal schools in the Terena region (Crevels 2007). Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1994. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 71:128, 72:128, 72:128.

**Ticuna** [tca] (Du-ûgü, Duüxügu, Magüa, Tikuna, Tucuna, Tukuna). Autonym: Ticunaga. *Users*: 35,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 57,400 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas state: upper Solimões river area, more than 20 indigenous islands. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SVO; 12 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1986–2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 70:45, 71:45. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,580. Also indigenous in: Colombia, Peru.

**Tingui-Boto** [tgv] (Carapató, Carapoto, Dzboku’a, Dzubukuá, Karapató, Shocó, Tingui, Tingui Botó, Xocó). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 300 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alagoas state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Torá** [trz] (Tora, Toraz, Torerizes, Toré, Tura, Turá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 2000s. Ethnic population: 310 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: lower Rio Marmelos tributary of Rio Madeira. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Chapacuran, Itene. *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Tremembé** [tme] (Taramembé, Teremembé). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime in the 18th or 19th century. Ethnic population: 2,050 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Ceará state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

- Trió** [tri] (Tarona, Tarëno, Tiriyo, Tirió, Yawi). Autonym: Tarëno ijomi. *Users*: 1,160 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 1,160 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pará state: mostly on west Paru river; also Terra Indígena Parque Tumucumaque, on Marapi and East Paru rivers. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Cariban, Tiriyo, Tiriyo. *Dialect*: Pianokotó. *Type*: 10 consonants and 14 vowels (7 short, 7 long). *Lg Use*: All children still learn the language (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Apalaí [apy]. Used as L2 by Apalaí [apy], Kaxuiâna [kbb], Salumá [slj]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1979. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Pianokotó dialect probably extinct; no reports since 1957. *Map*: 69:37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,460. Also indigenous in: Suriname.
- Truká** [tka]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct in latter half of 20th century. Ethnic population: 4,170 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Bahia and Pernambuco states. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.
- Trumai** [tpy]. *Users*: 51 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 250 (2014 SESAI). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park, source of Xingú river, villages along banks. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Ruhlen (1987) and others classify it as Equatorial. *Type*: 23 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Very low language vitality. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Many also use Kamayurá [kay], or other languages in the area. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:130.
- Tucano** [tuo] (Dahseyé, Dasea, Daxsea, Takuna, Tukano, Tukána, Ye'pãmasa). Autonym: Dasea ye. *Users*: 4,600 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas state. Wasona users primarily in Yacayacá village. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano. *Dialects*: Yohoraa (Curaua), Wasona (Uasona), Pisamira, Papiwa, Papihua, Pisatapuyo, Pisa-tapuyo. *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Cubeo [cub]. Used as L2 by Arapaso [arj], Desano [des], Hupdë [jup], Koripako [kpc], Miriti [mmv], Nhengatu [yrl], Piratapuyo [pir], Pokangá [pok], Siriano [sri], Tuyuca [tue], Waimaha [bao], Yuhup [yab]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,620. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Colombia.
- Tukumanféd** [tkf] (Tekumanfed, Tukumaféd). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in late 20th century. *Location*: Rondônia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *DLS*: Still.
- Tuparí** [tpr]. *Users*: 150 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 430 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Pororoca Post, Branco river, tributary of the Guaporé. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tuparí. *Type*: 14 consonants and 15 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Arikapú [ark]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: May be others upstream on the Rio Branco. *Maps*: 70:73, 71:73.
- Tupinambá** [tpn] (Classical Tupí, Língua Brasileira, Língua Geral, Old Tupí, Tupi Antigo, Tupí). Autonym: Abãñeenga, ñeendyba. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in

the 1800s. *Location*: Espírito Santo, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo: coastal areas. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used between 1575–1759, developed and utilized almost exclusively by Jesuit priests. *Other*: Lingua franca of Brazil from the time the Europeans arrived until the early eighteenth century, though it didn't go fully extinct until the twentieth century. Used as a symbol of Brazilian nationalism into the twenty-first century.

**Tupinikin** [tpk] (Margaya, Tupinaki, Tupinikim, Tupiniquim, Tupiniquin, Tupiniquín). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1960s. Ethnic population: 1,390. *Location*: Espírito Santo state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Turiwára** [tw] (Turiguara, Turiuara, Turiwara). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or was assimilated by the late 1980s. Ethnic population: 30 (1995 SIL). *Location*: Pará state: with the Tembé [tqb] language group on Acará-miri river. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tembé [tqb] (Crevels 2007). *DLS*: Still.

**Turkish** [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 6,200 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Tuxá** [tud] (Payacú, Rodela, Todela, Tusha, Tushá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,930 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Bahia and Pernambuco states. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Ruhlen (1987) and others classify it as Equatorial.

**Tuxináwa** [tux] (Tuchinaua, Tushinawa, Tutxinawa, Tuxinaua, Tuxinawa). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1970s. *Location*: Acre state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline. *DLS*: Still.

**Tuyuca** [tue] (Borá-Tuyuka, Dochkafuara, Doka-Poara, Dokapuara, Doxká-Poará, Tuiuca, Tuyuka, Utapinõmakãphõná). *Users*: 800 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 830 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Vaupés region, Terra Indígena Alto Rio Negro and Terra Indígena Apaporis. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka. *Dialect*: Tsola. *Type*: 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,440. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Uamué** [uam] (Aticum, Atikum, Huamuê, Wamoé). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,740 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Pernambuco state: Floresta area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Grünwald 2018). *DLS*: Still.

**Ukrainian** [ukr]. *Users*: 34,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project). Ethnic population: 500,000 (2015). *Location*: Paraná state. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: The language is being passed on from the grandparent generation to children and grandchildren. Home; community; church services; education. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Five Ukrainian language radio stations and a Ukrainian newspaper. Taught as subject in primary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1903–2020. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. First wave of immigrants arrived in the 1890s. Due to isolation from Ukraine, Brazilian Ukrainians speak a 100-year-old form of the Galician or Upper Dniestrian dialect. The Brazilian government offers students of Ukrainian heritage scholarships to study at universities in Ukraine. In 2021, Ukrainian became a co-official language of the municipality of Prudentópolis in Paraná state. Prudentópolis is the center of the Ukrainian community in Brazil. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine. Also established in: Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Umotina** [umo] (Barbados, Omotina, Umutina). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2012). The last speaker, Julá Paré, died in 2004 (2011 E. Vital). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: along the Paraguay River. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Bororoan. *Type*: 12 consonants and 8 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau** [urz] (Eru-Eu-Wau-Wau, Jupaú, Kagwahiva, Kawahíb, Uru-Eu-Uau-Uau, Uruewawau). *Users*: 87 (Moore 2006). Crevels (2007) groups the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau together

with Amundava [adw] for a total population of 170 (2003). Ethnic population: 87 (Moore 2006). *Location*: Rondônia state: upper Cautário, Jaciparaná, and Jamari rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib. *Dialects*: Mutually intelligible dialect of Amundava [adw]. Reportedly similar to Tenharim [pah]. *Type*: 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 70:72.

**Urumi** [uru] (Itanga, Ramarama, Ramarama-Urumí, Urumí). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in latter half of 20th century. *Location*: Rondônia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Ramarama. *DLS*: Still.

**Uru-Pa-In** [urp]. *Users*: 200 (1995 SIL). *Location*: Rondônia state: Ariquemes municipality. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib. *Lg Use*: A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated in a protected government reserve. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: No permanent contact. *Map*: 71:92.

**Waimaha** [bao] (Barazana, Northern Barasano, Waimajã, Waípinõmakã, “Bará” pej.). Autonym: Waimaja. *Users*: 21 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Pari Cachoeira, Bittencourt and Iauareté municipalities; Terra Indígena Pari Cachoeira II, Iauareté municipality; Terra Indígena Pari Cachoeira III, Bittencourt municipality, all on upper Tiquié river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka. *Type*: SOV; 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Increasingly self-identifying as Tucano [tuo]. Shifted to Tucano [tuo]. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Pokangá [pok], Tuyuca [tue]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 131. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Waimiri-Atroari** [atr] (Atroahy, Atroahí, Atroari, Atroái, Atrowari, Atruahí, Ki’nya, Kinja, Kinja Iara, Kinã). *Users*: 2,010 (2018 ISA). *Location*: Amazonas state: border area with Roraima state on Alalau and Camanau, Jatapu, and Jauaperi rivers. 24 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Cariban, North Amazonian, Yawaperí. *Dialects*: Atruahi, Waimiri (Uaimiri, Wahmiri), Jawaperi (Yauaperi). *Type*: 16 consonants and 11 vowels, including 4 long vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por], especially males (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Contacted by Waiwai [waw] people in 1968. Different from Atorai, dialect of Wapishana [wap]. Traditional religion. *Map*: 69:33.

**Waiwai** [waw] (Ouayeone, Tunayana-Waiwai, Uaieue, Wai Wai). Autonym: UaiUai. *Users*: 2,020 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 2,720 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Pará and Roraima states. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Cariban, Waiwai. *Dialect*: Katawian (Cachuena, Catauian, Catawian, Karahawyana, Katawina, Katuena, Katwena, Parucutu, Parukutu, Tonayana, Tunayana). Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) treat Katawian as a separate language. *Type*: 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Hixkaryána [hix], Kaxuiâna [kbb], Mapidian [mpw], Sikiana [sik]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:32. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,230. Also indigenous in: Guyana. Also established in: Suriname.

**Wajiará** [yui] (Jurití, Juruti, Juruti-Tapuaia, Luruty-Tapuya, Wajiaraye, Yuriti-Tapuaia, Yuruti).  
 Autonym: Wajiaraye. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Last known speakers likely survived into the 2000s (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Iauarete. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano. *Type*: 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1985–1986. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,100. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

**Wakoná** [waf] (Aconan). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 500 (1995 SIL). *Location*: Alagoas state: Lagoa Comprida, Penedo, and Porto Real do Colegio. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Loukotka 1968). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Survivors of the original tribe who speak only Portuguese [por] are found in the city of Porto Real do Colegio (Loukotka 1968).

**Wanano** [gvc] (Anana, Guanano, Kootiria, Kótedia, Kótirya, Uanana, Uanano, Wanana-Pirá, Wanâna). Autonym: Kotiria. *Users*: 1,000 in Brazil (2020 L. Drake). Ethnic population: 1,200 (2020 L. Drake). *Location*: Amazonas state: Terra Indígena Alto Rio Negro; on Colombia border. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Piratapuyo [pir], but the two groups do not intermarry. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Language stronger in Colombia than in Brazil. Language loss among children in São Gabriel da Cachoeira. Due to obligatory mixed marriages, wives speak other neighboring languages (such as Desano [des]). They and their children become bilingual over time, adding Wanano (2020 L. Drake). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially men. Some also use Spanish [spa], spoken by those living closest to Colombia border. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Wanano move back and forth across the border with Colombia. *Map*: 68:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,300. Also indigenous in: Colombia (Guanano).

**Wapishana** [wap] (Aruma, Uapixana, Vapidiana, Wapichan, Wapichan paradan, Wapishiana, Wapisiana, Wapixiana, Wapixiána, Wapixána). Autonym: Wapichan, Wapichan paradan. *Users*: 6,500 in Brazil (2000 ISA). Ethnic population: 11,200 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Roraima state: 23 indigenous lands. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Wapixana. *Dialects*: Amariba, Atorai. *Type*: 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Amariba dialect may have no remaining speakers. Shifting to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Atorai [aox]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Atorai dialect is not the same as the language Waimiri-Atroari [atr]. *Map*: 69:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,500. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Guyana.

**Warekena** [gae] (Arequena, Guarequena, Uarequena, Uerequema, Urequema, Werekena, Werikena). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil (Meira 2021). Ethnic population: 810 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Rio Chié (Xié) and Içana; near Venezuelan border.

*Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Warekena. *Type:* 17 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Nhengatu [yrl] (Meira 2021). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 160. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund). Also indigenous in: Venezuela (Guarequena).

**Wasu** [wsu] (Wassu, Wassú, Waçu). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: 1,560 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Alagoas state. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS:* Still.

**Waurá** [wau] (Aura, Uará, Uaura, Waujá, Waurá-Meinaku). *Users:* 320 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 320 (Moore 2006). *Location:* Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Maipurean, Southern, Central, Waurá, Waurá-Meinaku. *Dialects:* None known. Partially intelligible of Mehináku [mmh]. *Type:* 16 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use:* A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated in a protected government reserve. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Bible portions: 1997–2003. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 71:133.

**Wayampi** [oym] (Guaiapi, Guayapi, Oiampí, Oyampí, Oyampík, Oyanpík, Waiampi, Waiãpi, Wajapae, Wajapuku, Wayapae, Wayapi, Wayãpi, Wayãpy, Wãyãpĩ, “Oiampipucu” *pej.*, “Oyampipuku” *pej.*). Autonym: Wajãpi. *Users:* 910 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 910 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Amapá and Pará states: tributaries of upper Amapari river. 8 villages. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Wayampí. *Dialects:* Oiyapoque Wayampi, Amapari Wayampi, Jari. Monolinguals include children under 6, more than half the women, most men over 45, and all of those recently from Brazil. *Type:* 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* All still speak their native language but knowledge of Portuguese [por] is growing (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Also use Apalaí [apy]. Used as L2 by Apalaí [apy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2003–2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 69:41. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,660. Also indigenous in: French Guiana.

**Wayana** [way] (Alukuyana, Aparai, Oayana, Oiana, Oyana, Uaiana, Upurui, Waiana, Wayâna). Autonym: Wayâna. *Users:* 290 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 450 (Moore 2006). Wayana and Aparai are registered as a single group of 420 members (1998). *Location:* Pará state: Parque Indígena do Tumucumaque, and Terra Indígena Rio Paru D’Este, mainly on Paru de Leste river. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Cariban, Central, Wayana. *Dialects:* Rucuyen (Roucuyenne), Urucuiana (Urucena). *Type:* 9 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use:* Most Wayana speak their native language but it is not known how many are among the combined ethnic group (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Apalaí [apy]. Used as L2 by Apalaí [apy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1979. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 69:40. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,740. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: French Guiana, Suriname.

**Wayoró** [wyr] (Ajurú, Ayurú, Uaiora, Wajaru, Wayurú). *Users:* 3 (Nogueira 2019). Ethnic

population: 94 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Rondônia state: Pororoca post, Guapore river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tuparí. *Type*: 14 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Low ethnolinguistic vitality. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 70:79.

**Wiraféd** [wir] (Bocas Pretas, Cabahyba, Cauaiua, Cauhib, Cawahib, Jauareta-Tapiia, Kawahib, Kawaib, Paranawat, Pawaté-Wirafed, Tupi do rio Machado, Uirafed, Wirafed, Wiroféd). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1980s. *Location*: Rondônia state. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Permanent contact reported late 1950s.

**Xakriabá** [xkr] (Chakriaba, Chicriaba, Chicriabá, Chikriaba, Shacriaba, Shakriabá, Shicriaba, Shicriabá, Xacriabá, Xikriabá). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in latter 19th century. Ethnic population: 7,670 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Minas Gerais state. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Jean, Central. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Xavánte** [xav] (A'uwe Uptabi, A'we, Akuên, Akwen, Awen, Chavante, Crisca, Pusciti, Shavante, Tapacua). Autonym: A'uwẽ. *Users*: 19,000 (2010 census). 7,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 22,100 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: 6 noncontiguous reservations. 80 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jean, Central. *Type*: OSV; 11 consonants and 13 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Portuguese [por]. About 3,000 speak it some, but with Brazilians only. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50% (most men, few women). Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In 1950s contact with outsiders began and diseases killed hundreds. Forced to abandon seminomadic means of survival when placed on reservations. Learned swidden agriculture. During the transition many died. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 71:135, 72:135.

**Xerênte** [xer] (Acuen, Akwen, Akwẽ-Xerente, Sherenté). Autonym: Akwẽ. *Users*: 2,570 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,470 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Tocantins state: between Rio do Sono and Rio Tocantins. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jean, Central. *Type*: 13 consonants and 14 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. All also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary schools. Grammar. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 71:120.

**Xetá** [xet] (Aré, Cheta, Curutón, Hetá, Seta, Sheta). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1986 SIL). Ethnic population: 86 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Paraná state: among Kaingang [kgp]. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní. *Type*: 13 consonants and 11 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Kaingang [kgp]. *DLS*: Still.

**Xipaya** [xiy] (Shipaja, Shipaya, Xipaia). *Users*: 1 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 600 (2002 ISA). The ethnic population probably includes Kuruaya [kyr] as they are sometimes considered a single ethnic group. There were 8 elders of Kuruaya and Xipaya descentance in Altamira

reported to speak the native language in 2007 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Pará state: lower Xingú river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Juruna. *Type*: 14 consonants and 9 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 71:83, 71:83.

**Xiriána** [xir] (Bahuana, Bahwana, Barauána, Chiriana, Chiriána, Shiriana, Shriana, Xiriana).

*Users*: No known L1 speakers. There were 200 monolingual speakers in 1960 (Migliazza and Grimes 1961), but the language became dormant by the 2000s. Ethnic population: 900 (2000). *Location*: Amazonas state: Demeni and Rio Negro tributaries, near Venezuela border. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Unclassified. *Type*: 19 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Other*: Distinct from Ninam (Xirianá) [shb].

**Xokleng** [xok] (Aweikoma, Aweikoma-Kaingang, Botocudos, Kaingang de Santa Catarina, Laklanô, Shokléng, Xakléng, Xogléng, Xokré, Xokrén, Xokréng, “Bugres” pej., “Bugré” pej.).

*Users*: 100 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 890 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Santa Catarina state: Itajaí river tributary. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Jean, Southern. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 18 vowels (9 oral, 9 nasal). *Lg Use*: Number of speakers is dropping alarmingly due to intermarriage and countless social, political and cultural disruptions (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 72:149.

**Xukurú** [xoo] (Ichikile, Kirirí, Kirirí-Xokó, Shukuru, Shukurú, Xucuru, Xukuru-Kariri). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1960s (Meader 1978). Ethnic population: 2,650 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Bahía state; Pernambuco state: Serra de Urubá (Arobá) near Cimbres city. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still.

**Yabaána** [ybn] (Hobacana, Jabaana, Jabâ-ana, Yabarana, Yabaána). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted entirely to Portuguese by 1986 (Rodrigues 1986). Ethnic population: 90 (1986 SIL). *Location*: Amazonas state: Marauia and Cauaboris rivers' headwaters, tributaries of the left bank of Rio Negro. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Distinct from Yabarana [yar] of Venezuela.

**Yalakalore** [xyl] (Yalakalodu). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime before 1907. *Location*: Rondônia state: north of Vilhena. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern. *DLS*: Still.

**Yanomámi** [wca] (Central Waica, Parahuri, Surara, Waicá, Waiká, Xurima, Yanoam, Yanoama, Yanomam, Yanomama, Yanomamé, Yanomami, Yanomamõ). *Users*: 6,000 (Moore 2006). 11,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2000 ISA). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 6,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: Toototobi post; Roraima state: Waicá post, Catrimani and Uraricuera rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Yanamam (Guaica, Palimi Teri, Palimi Theli, Palimi Thili, Parimitari, Patimitheri,

Waika), Yanomam (Guadema, Naomam, Wadema, Warema), Yanomay (Toototobi), Nanomam (Karime), Jauari (Aica, Joari, Yoari), Xamatari, Kohoroxitari. *Type*: SOV; 13 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2009. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Seminomadic. *Map*: 68:4.

**Yanomamö** [guu] (Guaharibo, Guaica, Shaathari, Shamatri, Xamatari, Yanomae, Yanomam, Yanomami). Autonym: Yanomami. *Users*: 4,000 in Brazil (Moore 2006). 11,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2000 ISA). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 7,420 (2019 DSEI). *Location*: Amazonas and Roraima states: upper tributaries of Rio Negro, along Venezuela border. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: Eastern Yanomami (Parima), Western Yanomami (Padamo-Orinoco). *Type*: 12 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1984–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,200. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

**Yaroamë** [yro] (Jawari, Yawari). *Users*: 430 (Ferreira 2011). *Location*: Roraima. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Yanomaman. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar to Ninam [shb]. *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 68:5, 69:5.

**Yawalapití** [yaw] (Iualapití, Jaulapiti, Yaulapiti). *Users*: 5 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 260 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Location*: Mato Grosso state: Xingú Park. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Central, Waurá, Waurá-Meinaku. *Type*: 17 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Many shifted to Kamayurá [kay], due to mixed marriages with Kamayura (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Many shifted to Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], due to mixed marriages with Kuikuro (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). A few also use Portuguese [por], being isolated on a government protected reserve. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 71:137.

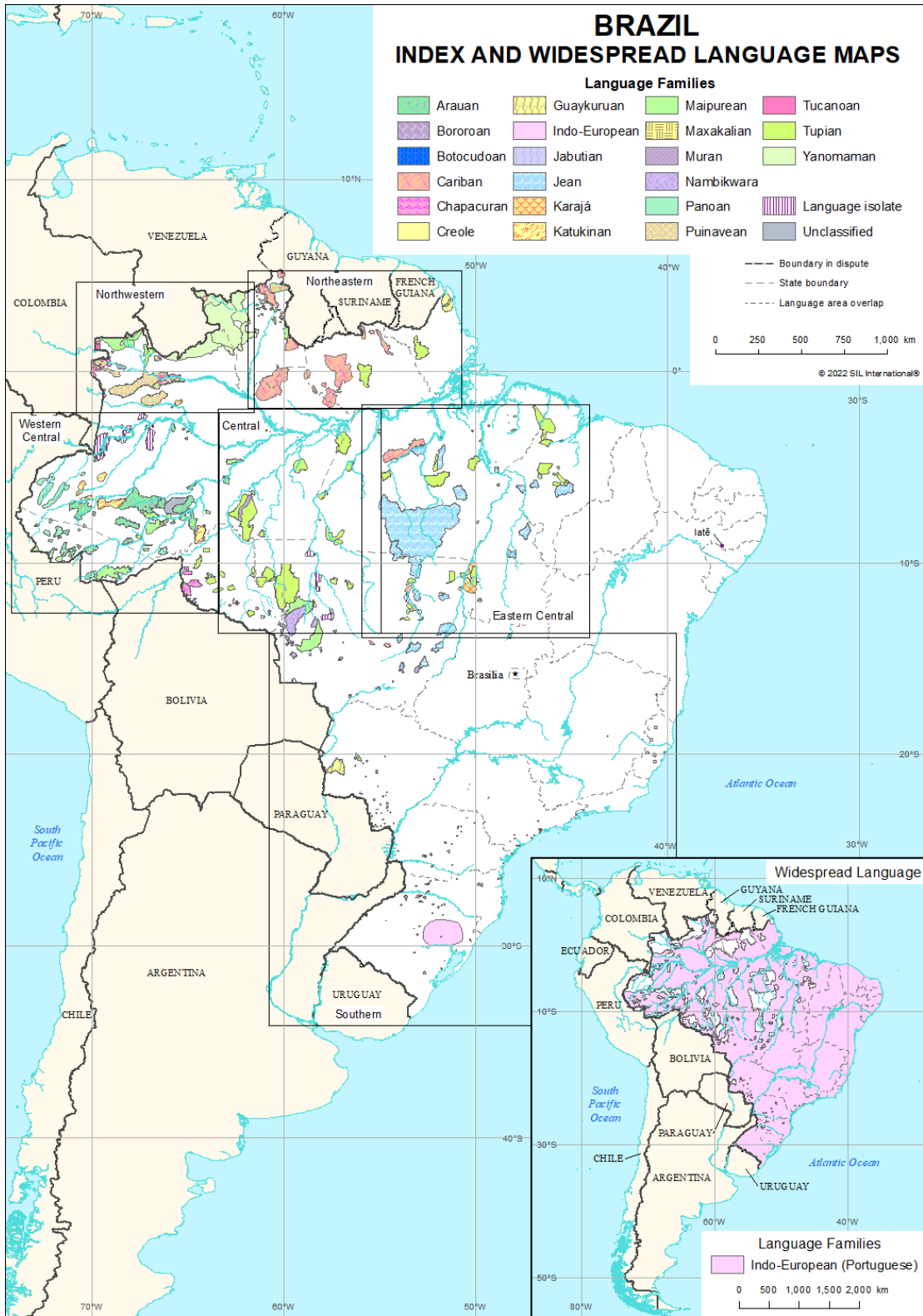
**Yawanawa** [ywn] (Iauanauá, Jawanaua, Yahuanahua, Yauanauá). *Users*: 520 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 520 (2006 FUNASA). *Location*: Acre state: Gregório river. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Type*: 15 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1979, limited usage. *Other*: Some consider Yawanawá, Arara do Acre, Shanenawá [swo], and Yaminawa [yaa] to be dialects of one language (Arara). *Map*: 70:55.

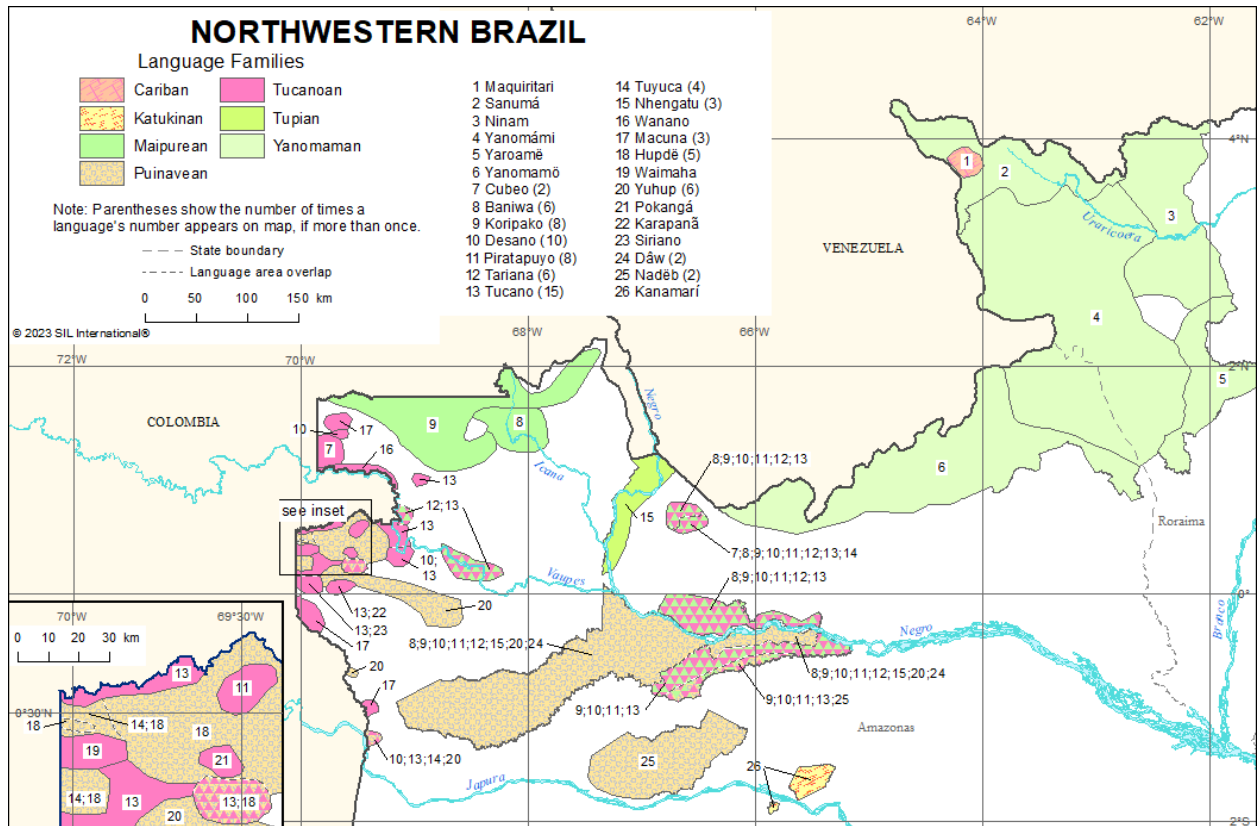
**Yuhup** [yab] (Yahup, Yuhupdeh, Yëhup, “Maku” pej., “Makú-Yahup” pej., “Yahup Makú” pej.). Autonym: Yuhup. *Users*: 620 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 620 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas state: on the Apapóris, Castanha, Cunuri, Igarapé Samaúma, Ira, and Tiquié rivers. 11 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Puinavean, Hupda. *Dialects*: None known. Limited intelligibility of Hupdë [jup]. Ruhlen and others classify it as related to Puinave [pui]. *Type*: OSV; 20 consonants and 15 vowels, including 6 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por], especially about half of the men. Also use Tucano [tuo], especially men. *Lg Dev*: Schooling in Portuguese [por] is desired but some teaching is done in Yuhup. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 68:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 720. Unestablished in: Colombia.

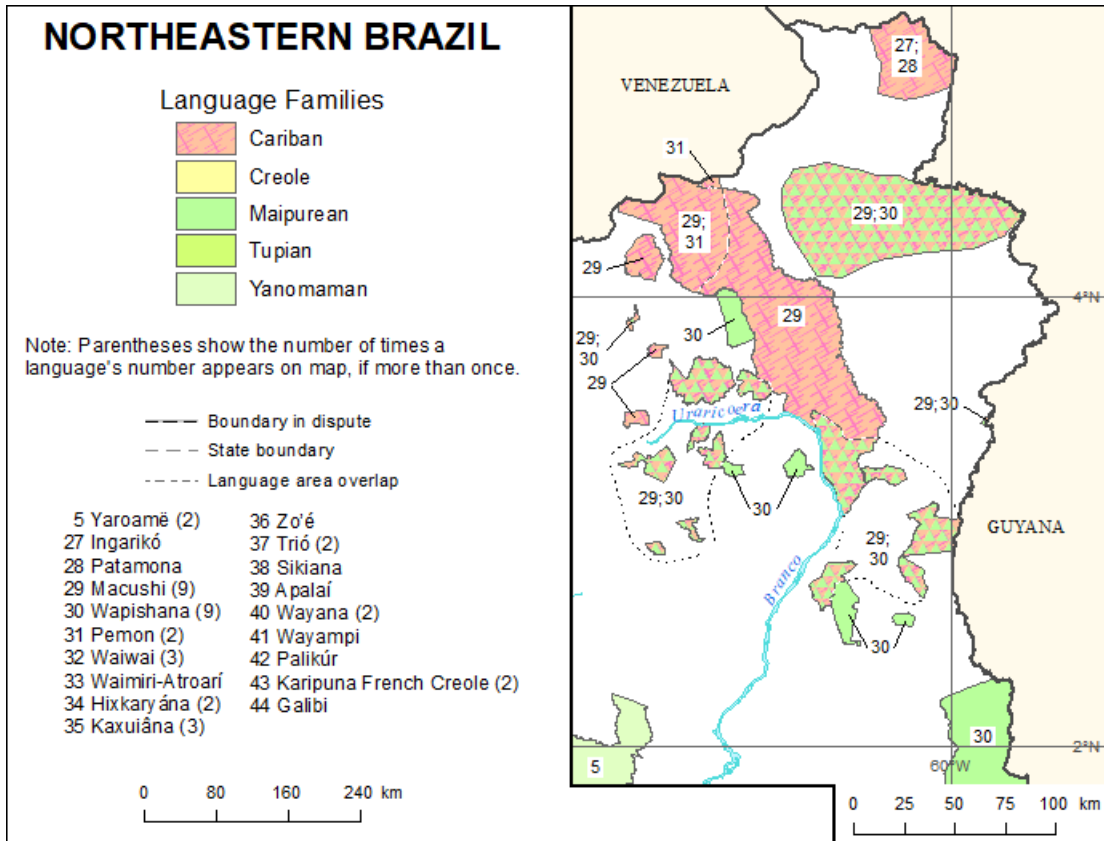
**Zo'é** [pto] (Buré, Jo'é, Poturu, Poturujara, Puturú, Tupí of Cuminapanema). *Users:* 180 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 180 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Pará state: Obidos municipality on Cuminapanema river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Tupian. *Type:* 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use:* In 1997, all Zo'e speakers were still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Used by all. A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated and protected by government reserve. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Similar to Wayampi [oym]. *Map:* 69:36.

## **Language Maps**

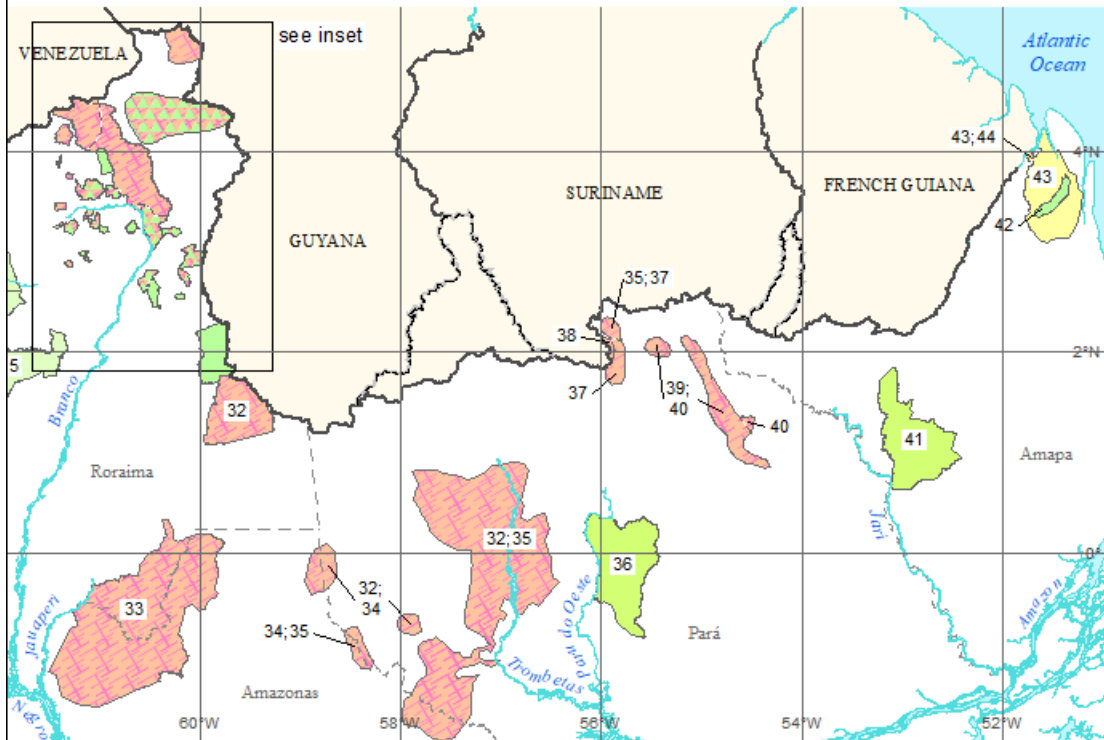
Brazil: Index map	67
Northwestern Brazil	68
Northeastern Brazil	69
Western Central Brazil	70
Central Brazil	71
Eastern Central Brazil	71
Southern Brazil	72

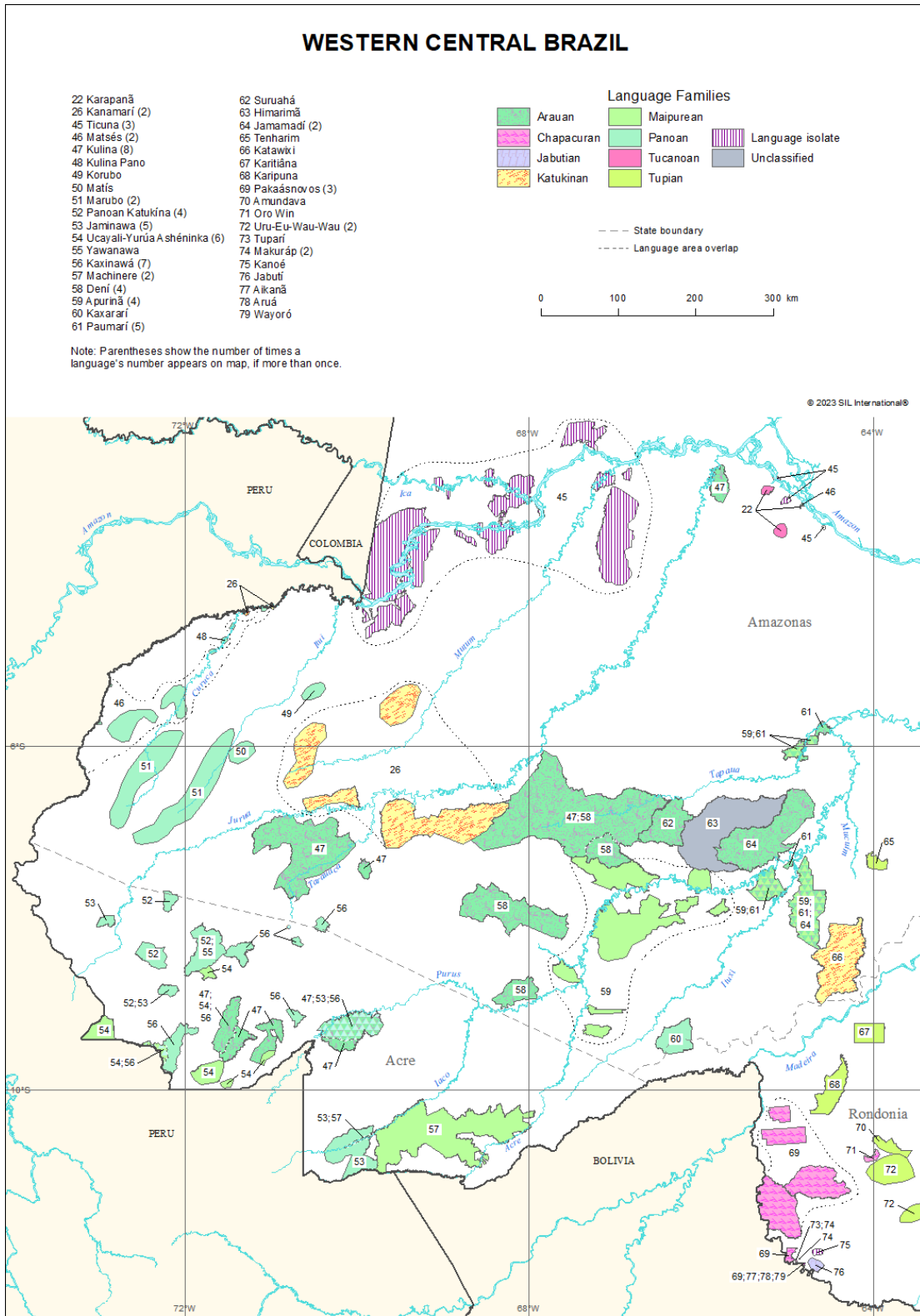


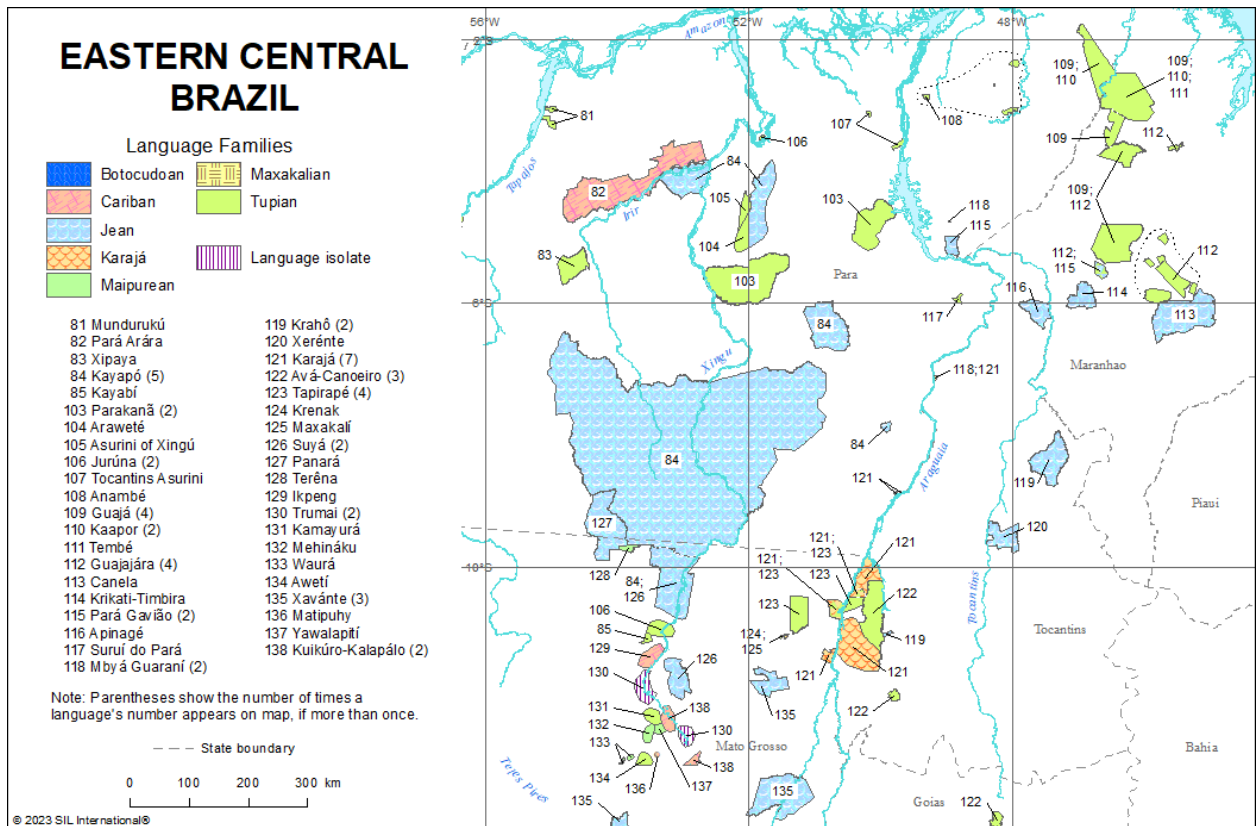
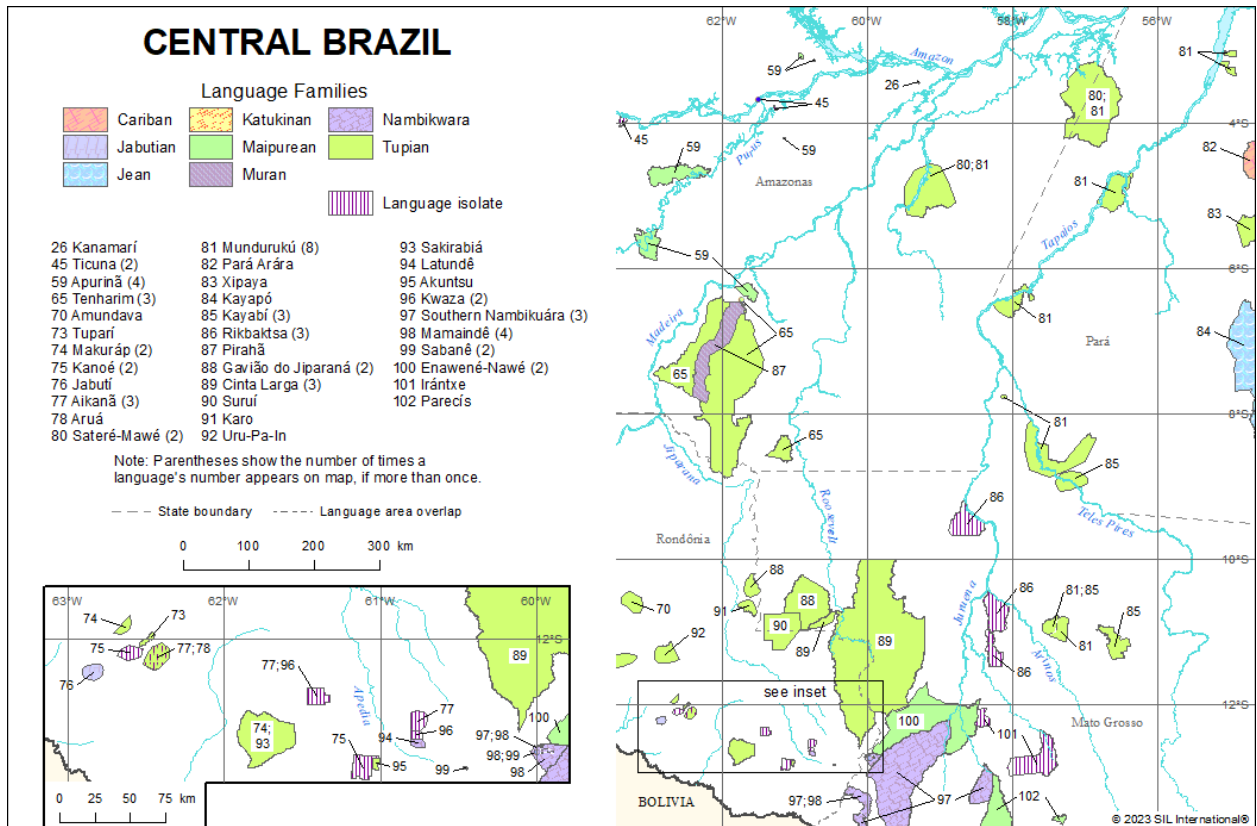




© 2023 SIL International®









## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Brazil 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.

### 100,000,000 to 999,999,999

**Portuguese** [[por](#)] *Users:* 203,000,000 in Brazil (2022). 213,300,000 in Brazil, all users. L2 users: 10,300,000 (2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1988, Constitution, Article 13). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

### 1,000,000 to 9,999,999

**Hunsrik** [[hrx](#)] *Users:* 3,000,000 in Brazil. Ethnic population: 5,000,000 (2021 Joshua Project). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Spanish** [[spa](#)] *Users:* 742,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. 6,342,000 in Brazil, all users. L2 users: 5,600,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

**Arabic, Levantine** [[apc](#)] *Users:* 700,000 in Brazil (Guedri 2008). Ethnic population: 7,000,000 (2015). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

**Brazilian Sign Language** [[bzs](#)] *Users:* 630,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 420,000–840,000 deaf sign language users, based on 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. Another estimate: 2,000,000 (2019 R. Quadros). Ethnic population: 9,700,000 (2010). Ethnic population represents people with significant hearing loss (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2002, Law 10.436/2002, Parliamentary decree 5626/2005).

**Caló** [[rmq](#)] *Users:* 400,000 in Brazil (2014 S. Anonby). Ethnic population: 800,000 (2011 R7 Notícias). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460,000.

**Japanese** [[jpn](#)] *Users:* 380,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project). Ethnic population: 2,750,000 (2020 S. Schwartzman). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

**Pomeranian** [[nds](#)] *Users:* 300,000 in Brazil (2016 M. Braga). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in State of Espírito Santo (2011, State Amendment), co-official

in a number of municipalities within the state. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,502,460 (as L1: 302,460; as L2: 2,200,000).

**Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 143,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Haitian Creole** [[hat](#)] *Users*: 136,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,035,200 (as L1: 12,966,300; as L2: 68,900).

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users*: 121,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. 10,921,000 in Brazil, all users. L2 users: 10,800,000 (2020 British Council). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 62,900 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

**Korean** [[kor](#)] *Users*: 48,300 in Brazil (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Armenian, Western** [[hyw](#)] *Users*: 47,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: 42,700 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Italian** [[ita](#)] *Users*: 39,300 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. Ethnic population: 22,000,000 (2020 S. Schwartzman). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

**Ticuna** [[tca](#)] *Users*: 35,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 57,400 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,580.

**Ukrainian** [[ukr](#)] *Users*: 34,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project). Ethnic population: 500,000 (2015). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

**Tagalog** [tgl] *Users:* 29,600 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

**Hungarian** [hun] *Users:* 22,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

**Romanian** [ron] *Users:* 21,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

**Serbian** [srp] *Users:* 21,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 20,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

**Xavánte** [xav] *Users:* 19,000 (2010 census). 7,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 22,100 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Kaingang** [kgp] *Users:* 18,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 39,000 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Kaiwá** [kgk] *Users:* 18,000 (2003 ISA). Ethnic population: 20,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Terêna** [ter] *Users:* 15,800 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 25,000 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

**Macushi** [mbc] *Users:* 15,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 37,000 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,930.

**Guajajara** [gub] *Users:* 14,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 28,900 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Dutch** [nld] *Users:* 11,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

**Greek** [ell] *Users:* 11,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

**Norwegian** [nor] *Users:* 11,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,312,730 (as L1: 5,308,030; as L2: 4,700).

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Mundurukú** [[myu](#)] *Users*: 8,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Plautdietsch** [[pdt](#)] *Users*: 8,000 in Brazil (Salminen 2007). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

**Polish** [[pol](#)] *Users*: 7,670 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

**Kayapó** [[txu](#)] *Users*: 7,270 (Crevels 2012). 19 communities in regular contact with outsiders; also 3–4 isolated Kayapó groups of 30–100 people (Crevels 2007). 3,950 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 9,620 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Wapishana** [[wap](#)] *Users*: 6,500 in Brazil (2000 ISA). Ethnic population: 11,200 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,500.

**Sateré-Mawé** [[mav](#)] *Users*: 6,220 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 16,300 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Turkish** [[tur](#)] *Users*: 6,200 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Guaraní, Mbyá** [[gun](#)] *Users*: 6,000 in Brazil (2008 Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior). Most children, women and elders are monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,400 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,960.

**Nhengatu** [[yrl](#)] *Users*: 6,000 in Brazil (2020). Ethnic population: 7,100 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000.

**Yanomámi** [[wca](#)] *Users*: 6,000 (Moore 2006). 11,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2000 ISA). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 6,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Baniwa** [[bwi](#)] *Users*: 5,810 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 5,700 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,420.

**Kaxinawá** [[cbs](#)] *Users*: 5,000 in Brazil (2020 H. Freitas). Ethnic population: 11,700 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,420.

**Chiripá** [[nhd](#)] *Users*: 4,900 in Brazil (1995 Association of Brazilian Cross Cultural Missions). Ethnic population: 8,000 (2003 ISA). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,350.

**Tucano** [[tuo](#)] *Users*: 4,600 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,620.

**Kabuverdianu** [[kea](#)] *Users*: 4,000 in Brazil (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Status*:

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

**Yanomamö** [guu] *Users*: 4,000 in Brazil (Moore 2006). 11,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2000 ISA). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 7,420 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,200.

**Slovak** [slk] *Users*: 3,900 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

**Karajá** [kpi] *Users*: 3,060 (Crevels 2012). Javaé 800, Karajá 2,250, Xambioá 10 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 5,800 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened).

**Kulina** [cul] *Users*: 3,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,000 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,420.

**Pakaásnovos** [pav] *Users*: 2,720 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,440 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Xerênte** [xer] *Users*: 2,570 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,470 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Canela** [ram] *Users*: 2,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,850 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Karipuna French Creole** [kmv] *Users*: 2,400 (2008 SIL). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened).

**Krahô** [xra] *Users*: 2,180 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,640 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Waiwai** [waw] *Users*: 2,020 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 2,720 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,230.

**Waimiri-Atroarí** [atr] *Users*: 2,010 (2018 ISA). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Apurinã** [apu] *Users*: 2,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 10,200 (2019 DSEI). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Marubo** [mzr] *Users*: 1,980 (2019). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2014 SESAI). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Parecís** [pab] *Users*: 1,800 (Brandão 2014). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Brandão 2014). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Ingarikó** [ake] *Users*: 1,700 in Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 1,700 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,380.

**Kadiwéu** [kbc] *Users*: 1,590 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 1,630 (2006 FUNASA). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

- Apinagé** [apn] *Users:* 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,530 (2006 FUNASA). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Hupdë** [jup] *Users:* 1,500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,740.
- Matsés** [mcf] *Users:* 1,500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 3,260 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,500.
- Borôro** [bor] *Users:* 1,390 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,390 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,392.
- Kanamari** [knm] *Users:* 1,330 (Moore 2006). *Ethnic population:* 4,670 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Koripako** [kpc] *Users:* 1,330 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,070.
- Jaminawa** [yaa] *Users:* 1,300 in Brazil (2020). *Ethnic population:* 1,400 (2020). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,951.
- Palikúr** [plu] *Users:* 1,290 in Brazil (2010 IEPE). *Ethnic population:* 1,330 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,540.
- Maxakalí** [mbl] *Users:* 1,270 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,270 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Hixkaryána** [hix] *Users:* 1,200 (2020 M. da Silva). *Ethnic population:* 1,200 (2012 SESAI). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Trió** [tri] *Users:* 1,160 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Most are monolingual. *Ethnic population:* 1,160 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,460.
- Gavião do Jiparaná** [gvo] *Users:* 1,120 (Crevels 2012). 520 Gavião and 600 Zoró speakers (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,120 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Kuikúro-Kalapálo** [kui] *Users:* 1,110 (Crevels 2012). 600 Kuikúro and 500 Kalapálo. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Suruí** [sru] *Users:* 1,010 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,010 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- latê** [fun] *Users:* 1,000 (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 2,930 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Kayabí** [kyz] *Users:* 1,000 (Moore 2006). *Ethnic population:* 2,710 (2019 DSEI). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Wanano** [gvc] *Users:* 1,000 in Brazil (2020 L. Drake). *Ethnic population:* 1,200 (2020 L. Drake). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,300.

## 100 to 999

- Gavião, Pará** [gvp] *Users:* 970 (Crevels 2012). 480 Gavião Perkatêjê and 490 Pukobjê (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 970 (2006 ISA). 480 Parakatêjê and 470 Pukobjê (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Bakairí** [bkq] *Users:* 950 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 950 (1999 ISA). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Tapirapé** [taf] *Users:* 950 (2020 F. Gerardi). *Status:* 4 (Educational).
- Machinere** [mpd] *Users:* 940 in Brazil (2004 CPIAC). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 953.
- Wayampi** [oym] *Users:* 910 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 910 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,660.
- Parakanã** [pak] *Users:* 900 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 900 (2004 ISA). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa** [cpb] *Users:* 810 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 870 (2004 CPIAC). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,810.
- Kaapor** [urb] *Users:* 800 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 990 (2006 FUNASA). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Tuyuca** [tue] *Users:* 800 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 830 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,440.
- Jamamadí** [jaa] *Users:* 780 (2019). 100 Banawá, 450 Jamamadí, 230 Jarawara. Banawa Yafi (Kitiya) mostly monolingual; 160 ethnic Jarawara, also mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 790 (2012). 100 Banawá Yafi, 450 Jamamadí, 240 Jarawara. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Dení** [dny] *Users:* 740 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 880 (2006 FUNASA). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Nambikuára, Southern** [nab] *Users:* 720 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 720 (Moore 2006). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Desano** [des] *Users:* 700 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,200 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,160.
- Katukína, Panoan** [knt] *Users:* 700 (2010 S. Kennell). Ethnic population: 700 (S. Kennell). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Piratapuyo** [pir] *Users:* 700 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,430 (2005 Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,330.
- Krikati-Timbira** [xri] *Users:* 680 (2005 FUNASA). Ethnic population: 680 (2005 FUNASA).

*Status: 5\* (Developing).*

**Apalaí** [apy] *Users: 650 (2022 SIL). 950, all users. L2 users: 300 (2022 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*

**Cinta Larga** [cin] *Users: 650 (Crevels 2012). Nearly all are monolingual. Ethnic population: 650 (Crevels 2012). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).*

**Yuhup** [yab] *Users: 620 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 620 (Crevels 2012). Status: 5 (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 720.*

**Kamayurá** [kay] *Users: 530 (Vitti 2015). Ethnic population: 600 (2014 ISA). Status: 5 (Developing).*

**Yawanawa** [ywn] *Users: 520 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 520 (2006 FUNASA). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).*

**Pemon** [aoc] *Users: 500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 580 (Crevels 2012). Status: 6b\* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 24,080.*

**Ninam** [shb] *Users: 470 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). About evenly divided between northern and southern dialects. 15,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2006 FUNASA). Ethnic population: 470 (Crevels 2012). Status: 6a (Vigorous). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,030.*

**Sanumá** [xsu] *Users: 460 in Brazil (Moore 2006). All Yanomam groups in Brazil: 11,700 (2000 ISA). Ethnic population: 3,000 (2019 DSEI). Status: 7 (Shifting). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 3,500.*

**Enawené-Nawé** [unk] *Users: 450 (Crevels 2012). Most are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 450 (2006 FUNASA). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).*

**Matís** [mpq] *Users: 450 (2022 E. Emsheimer). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*

**Maquiritari** [mch] *Users: 430 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 430 (Crevels 2012). Status: 6a (Vigorous). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 6,630.*

**Yaroamë** [yro] *Users: 430 (Ferreira 2011). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).*

**Suyá** [suy] *Users: 410 (Crevels 2012). 350 Suya (main dialect); 58 Tapayúna (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 410 (Crevels 2012). 350 Suya (main dialect); 58 Tapayúna (Crevels 2012). All Tapayuna speak their native language (Crevels 2007). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).*

**Pirahã** [myp] *Users: 390 (Crevels 2012). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 9,690 (Crevels 2012). 9,300 Múra, 390 Pirahã (Crevels 2012). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Asurini, Tocantins** [asu] *Users: 380 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). Status: 7 (Shifting).*

**Panará** [kre] *Users: 380 (2008 SIL). Ethnic population: 540 (2014 ISA). Status: 5\* (Developing).*

**Nadëb** [mbj] *Users: 370 (Crevels 2012). 350 Nadëb, 20 Kuyabi (Crevels 2012). Ethnic*

population: 850 (2010 S. Anonby). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Tenharim** [pah] *Users*: 360 (Crevels 2012). 1 Diahóí, 10 Parintintin, and 350 Tenharim (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,070 (Crevels 2012). 90 Diahóí, 280 Parintintin, and 700 Tenharim (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Araweté** [awt] *Users*: 340 (Crevels 2012). Nearly all are monolingual (1986). Ethnic population: 340 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Arára, Pará** [aap] *Users*: 340 (2010 I. Souza). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

**Ikpeng** [txi] *Users*: 340 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 340 (2006 FUNASA). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Waurá** [wau] *Users*: 320 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 320 (Moore 2006). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Kaxararí** [ktx] *Users*: 300 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 320 (2009 FUNASA). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Mamaindê** [wmd] *Users*: 300 (2017 D. Eberhard). Losing speakers among the youth in one of the 4 villages. Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). 250 Mamaindê, 80 Negarotê. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Paumarí** [pad] *Users*: 290 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 890 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Wayana** [way] *Users*: 290 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 450 (Moore 2006). Wayana and Aparai are registered as a single group of 420 members (1998). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,740.

**Guajá** [gvj] *Users*: 280 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 280 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Jurúna** [jur] *Users*: 280 (Moore 2006). 1 speaker left in the Terra Indígena Paquiçamba in 1989 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 360 (2006 FUNASA). 35 ethnic group members in the Terra Indígena Paquiçamba (Crevels 2007). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Suruí do Pará** [mdz] *Users*: 260 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 260 (2006 FUNASA). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Salumá** [slj] *Users*: 240 (2000). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Amahuaca** [amc] *Users*: 220 in Brazil (1995). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 520.

**Karitiâna** [ktn] *Users*: 210 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 320 (2005 ISA). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Karo** [arr] *Users*: 200 (Crevels 2012). Spoken by almost everyone in the two villages (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 210 (2006 Associação de Defesa Etnoambiental). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Mehináku** [mmh] *Users:* 200 (Crevels 2012). All Mehinaku still speak their mother tongue (Crevels 2007). Combined Waura [wau] and Mehinaku speakers: 600 (2012). Ethnic population: 230 (2006 ISA). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Uru-Pa-In** [urp] *Users:* 200 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Zo'é** [pto] *Users:* 180 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 180 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Awetí** [awe] *Users:* 170 (2011 S. Drude). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Aikanã** [tba] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Cubeo** [cub] *Users:* 150 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,260.

**Kaxuiâna** [kbb] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Tuparí** [tpr] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 430 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Korubo** [xor] *Users:* 140 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 140 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Suruahá** [swx] *Users:* 140 (Moore 2006). 140 monolinguals. All are monolingual. Ethnic population: 140 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Matipuhý** [mzo] *Users:* 130 (Crevels 2012). 10 Matipuhý and 120 Nahukuá (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). 100 Matipuhý and 130 Nahukuá (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Asurini of Xingú** [asn] *Users:* 120 (Pereira 2009), decreasing. Any monolingual speakers are above 40 years of age (Pereira 2009). Ethnic population: 120 (Pereira 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Dâw** [kwa] *Users:* 120 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 120 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Morerebi** [xmo] *Users:* 100 (2000). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Tariana** [tae] *Users:* 100 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,910 (2002 ISA). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Xokleng** [xok] *Users:* 100 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 890 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

## 10 to 99

**Irántxe** [irn] *Users:* 90 (Crevels 2012). 10 Irántxe and 80 Münkü (Crevels 2012). Ethnic

population: 360 (2006 ISA). 280 Irántxe and 80 Münkü (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau** [[urz](#)] *Users:* 87 (Moore 2006). Crevels (2007) groups the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau together with Amundava [[adw](#)] for a total population of 170 (2003). Ethnic population: 87 (Moore 2006). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Amundava** [[adw](#)] *Users:* 83 (2003 ISA). Crevels 2007 groups the Amundava together with the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [[urz](#)] for a total population of 170 (2003). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Karapanã** [[cbc](#)] *Users:* 63 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 63 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 523.

**Trumai** [[tpy](#)] *Users:* 51 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 250 (2014 SESAI). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Chiquitano** [[cax](#)] *Users:* 50 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 740 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,670.

**Makuráp** [[mpu](#)] *Users:* 50 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Himarimã** [[hir](#)] *Users:* 40. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Cafundo Creole** [[ccd](#)] *Users:* 40 (1978 M. Gnerre). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Jabutí** [[jbt](#)] *Users:* 40 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 170 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Rikbaktsa** [[rkb](#)] *Users:* 40 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,120 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Pokangá** [[pok](#)] *Users:* 34 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 34 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Sikiana** [[sik](#)] *Users:* 33 in Brazil (1986 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45.

**Kulina Pano** [[xpk](#)] *Users:* 32 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 130 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Macuna** [[myy](#)] *Users:* 32 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 32 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,032.

**Galibi** [[car](#)] *Users:* 28 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 66 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,558.

**Kwaza** [[xwa](#)] *Users:* 25 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 40 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Sakirabiá** [[skf](#)] *Users:* 22 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 84 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

- Waimaha** [bao] *Users:* 21 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 131.
- Siriano** [sri] *Users:* 17 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 52 (2009 FUNASA). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 217.
- Kaapor Sign Language** [uks] *Users:* 14 (Godoy 2020). 13–15 deaf and an unspecified number of hearing users, among approximately 2,200 ethnic Kaapor (0.6%) (Godoy 2020:66). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Aruá** [arx] *Users:* 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 36 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Ofayé** [opy] *Users:* 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 61 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Karipuna** [kuq] *Users:* 10 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 14 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Katawixi** [xat] *Users:* 10 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 250 (Moore 2006). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Krenak** [kqq] *Users:* 10 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Latundê** [ltn] *Users:* 10 (2010 S. Anonby). Ethnic population: 20 (2010 S. Anonby). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Mapidian** [mpw] *Users:* 10 in Brazil (Moore 2006). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

## 1 to 9

- Shanenawa** [swo] *Users:* 9 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 360 (2002 FUNAI). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Sharanahua** [mcd] *Users:* 9 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 499.
- Kanoé** [kxo] *Users:* 7 (Bacelar 2018). Ethnic population: 95 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Anambé** [aan] *Users:* 6 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 130 (2000 ISA). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Guató** [gta] *Users:* 5 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 370 (2006 FUNASA). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Oro Win** [orw] *Users:* 5 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 56 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Yawalpití** [yaw] *Users:* 5 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 260 (Instituto

Socioambiental 2020). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Akuntsu** [aqz] *Users*: 3 (2022 C. Aragon). Ethnic population: 5 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Sabanê** [sae] *Users*: 3 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 140 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Wayoró** [wyr] *Users*: 3 (Nogueira 2019). Ethnic population: 94 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Arutani** [atx] *Users*: 1 in Brazil (Labrada et al 2020). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Itene** [ite] *Users*: 1 in Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 30 (2002). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45.

**Lakondê** [lkd] *Users*: 1 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Tawandê** [xtw] *Users*: 1 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Xipaya** [xiy] *Users*: 1 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 600 (2002 ISA). The ethnic population probably includes Kuruaya [kyr] as they are sometimes considered a single ethnic group. There were 8 elders of Kuruaya and Xipaya descentance in Altamira reported to speak the native language in 2007 (Crevels 2007). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

## 0

**Acroá** [acs] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 20th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Agavotaguerra** [avo] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the first decades of the 2000s (2016 SIL). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Alapmunte** [apv] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker likely died in the early 1900s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Amanayé** [ama] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 190 (2001 ISA). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Apiaká** [api] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Pedrinho Kamassuri, died in 2011. Ethnic population: 1,000 (Tempesta 2009). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Arapaso** [arj] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s; ethnic Arapaso had shifted to Tucano (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 570 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Ararandewára** [xaj] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the latter half of the 20th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Arikapú** [ark] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker likely survived into the 2010s.

Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Arikem** [ait] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1930s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Aruá** [aru] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1877. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Arára, Mato Grosso** [axg] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 7 speakers remained in 1986 (Rodrigues 1986). Ethnic population: 210 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Aurá** [aux] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the first decade of the 2000s (2004 SIL). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Baré** [bae] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. The Baré people now speak Nhengatu [yrl] (Meira 2021). Ethnic population: 2,790 (Moore 2006). *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

**Guana** [gqn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the 2000s. Ethnic population: 250 (2005 ISA). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Júma** [jua] *Users*: No known L1 speakers (2021). The last fluent speaker, named Aruka Juma, died on February 17, 2021 (2021 M. Astor). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Kaimbé** [xai] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,100 (1986 SIL). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Kaingáng, São Paulo** [zkp] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1989 SIL). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Kamakan** [vkm] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Kambiwá** [xbw] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 2,820 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Kapinawá** [xpn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 420 (Crevels 2007). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Karirí-Xocó** [kzw] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Spoken into last half of 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,470 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Katukína** [kav] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the late 1970s (1976 SIL). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Kepkiriwát** [kpn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably survived into 1950s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Koropó** [xxr] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the late 19th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Kreye** [xre] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s. Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Kuruáya** [kyr] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speakers died in 2010 (Picanço

2010). Ethnic population: 130 (2006 FUNASA). 115 (2002) in Cajueiro village (Crevels 2007). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Maritsauá** [*m<sub>sp</sub>*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the first half of the twentieth century (Rodrigues 1986). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Miranha** [*boa*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 840 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350.

**Miriti** [*mmv*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1980s. Ethnic population: 75 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Mondé** [*mnd*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Golla 2007). Survived into late 20th century. 2 semi-speakers left (Golla 2007). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Máku** [*xak*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. The last speaker died in 2001. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

**Nukuini** [*nuc*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Spoken into last half of 20th century. Although not used anymore, a few people were reported to still remember the Nukuini language in 2013. Ethnic population: 600 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Omagua** [*omg*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 350 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2.

**Oti** [*oti*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Otuke** [*otu*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1920s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Pankararé** [*pax*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1960s. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Pankararú** [*paz*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1960s. Ethnic population: 6,520 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Paranawát** [*paf*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 50 (1986 SIL). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe** [*pth*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the late 1930s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 2,220 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Potiguára** [*pog*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or had shifted entirely to Portuguese [*por*] by the early 1970s. Ethnic population: 11,400 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Poyanáwa** [*pyn*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 12 speakers reported in 1992. Last known speakers likely survived into the first decade of the 2000s. Ethnic population: 400 (1999 ISA). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Puri** [*pr<sub>r</sub>*] *Users*: No known L1 speakers, but emerging L2 speakers. Became extinct late in the 19th century. *Status*: 9 (Reawakening).

- Puruborá** [pur] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2020). By 2015 there were only two elderly semi-speakers (Menezes et al 2020). Ethnic population: 50 (Moore 2006). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Talian** [vec] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 1,000,000 (2021). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,852,500.
- Tingui-Boto** [tgv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 300 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Torá** [trz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 2000s. Ethnic population: 310 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Tremembé** [tme] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime in the 18th or 19th century. Ethnic population: 2,050 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Truká** [tka] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct in latter half of 20th century. Ethnic population: 4,170 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Tukumanféd** [tkf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in late 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).
- Tupinambá** [tpn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 1800s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).
- Tupinikin** [tpk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1960s. Ethnic population: 1,390. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Turiwára** [tw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or was assimilated by the late 1980s. Ethnic population: 30 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Tuxináwa** [tux] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1970s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).
- Tuxá** [tud] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,930 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Uamué** [uam] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,740 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Umotína** [umo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2012). The last speaker, Julá Paré, died in 2004 (2011 E. Vital). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Urumi** [uru] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in latter half of 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).
- Wajjara** [yui] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Last known speakers likely survived into the 2000s (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,100.
- Wakoná** [waf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 500 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
- Warekena** [gae] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil (Meira 2021). Ethnic population: 810 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 160.

**Wasu** [wsu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: 1,560 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Wiraféd** [wir] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1980s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

**Xakriabá** [xkr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in latter 19th century. Ethnic population: 7,670 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Xetá** [xet] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1986 SIL). Ethnic population: 86 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Xiriâna** [xir] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. There were 200 monolingual speakers in 1960 (Migliazza and Grimes 1961), but the language became dormant by the 2000s. Ethnic population: 900 (2000). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Xukurú** [xoo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1960s (Meador 1978). Ethnic population: 2,650 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Yabaâna** [ybn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted entirely to Portuguese by 1986 (Rodrigues 1986). Ethnic population: 90 (1986 SIL). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

**Yalakalore** [xyl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime before 1907. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

## Unknown

**Atorada** [aox] *Users:* Few in Brazil (2000). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Avá-Canoeiro** [avv] *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Cocama-Cocamilla** [cod] *Users:* Ethnic population: 620 (Moore 2006). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

**Patamona** [pbc] *Users:* Ethnic population: 200 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,700.

**Tembé** [tqb] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,430 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Brazil 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)

**Portuguese** [por] *Users:* 213,300,000 in Brazil, all users. L1 users: 203,000,000 in Brazil (2022). L2 users: 10,300,000 (2022). *Status:* Statutory national language (1988, Constitution, Article 13). *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).

### 4 (Educational)

**English** [eng] *Users:* 10,921,000 in Brazil, all users. L1 users: 121,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. L2 users: 10,800,000 (2020 British Council). *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).

**Pomeranian** [nds] *Users:* 300,000 in Brazil (2016 M. Braga). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in State of Espírito Santo (2011, State Amendment), co-official in a number of municipalities within the state. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,502,460 (as L1: 302,460; as L2: 2,200,000).

**Spanish** [spa] *Users:* 6,342,000 in Brazil, all users. L1 users: 742,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. L2 users: 5,600,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Lg Use:* All also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Jaminawa [yaa], Koripako [kpc], Nhengatu [yrl], Wanano [gvc]. *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).

**Tapirapé** [taf] *Users:* 950 (2020 F. Gerardi). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ukrainian** [ukr] *Users:* 34,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project). Ethnic population: 500,000 (2015). *Lg Use:* The language is being passed on from the grandparent generation to children and grandchildren. Home; community; church services; education. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in the 19th century, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,026,920 (as L1: 26,862,920; as L2: 6,164,000).

## 5 (Developing)

- Apalaí** [apy] *Users:* 950, all users. L1 users: 650 (2022 SIL). L2 users: 300 (2022 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Some also use Trió [tri]. Some also use Wayampi [oym]. Also use Wayana [way]. Used as L2 by Kaxuiâna [kbb], Trió [tri], Wayampi [oym], Wayana [way]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Apinagé** [apn] *Users:* 1,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,530 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use:* Most also use Portuguese [por], especially men. All women understand Portuguese even if they don't speak it (Crevels 2007). Also use Mundurukú [myu]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1999–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Bakairi** [bkq] *Users:* 950 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 950 (1999 ISA). *Lg Use:* Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Brazilian Sign Language** [bzs] *Users:* 630,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 420,000–840,000 deaf sign language users, based on 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. Another estimate: 2,000,000 (2019 R. Quadros). Ethnic population: 9,700,000 (2010). Ethnic population represents people with significant hearing loss (2010 census). *Status:* Recognized language (2002, Law 10.436/2002, Parliamentary decree 5626/2005). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* TV. Dictionary. Grammar.
- Canela** [ram] *Users:* 2,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,850 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Dení** [dny] *Users:* 740 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 880 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Gavião do Jiparaná** [gvo] *Users:* 1,120 (Crevels 2012). 520 Gavião and 600 Zoró speakers (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,120 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1988. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Guajajara** [gub] *Users:* 14,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 28,900 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por], as a lingua franca (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Guaraní, Mbyá** [gun] *Users:* 6,000 in Brazil (2008 Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior). Most children, women and elders are monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 5,400 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Some also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,960.
- Hixkaryána** [hix] *Users:* 1,200 (2020 M. da Silva). Ethnic population: 1,200 (2012 SESAI). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Many also use Waiwai [waw]. Used as L2 by Kaxuiâna [kbb]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1976. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Hupdë** [jup] *Users:* 1,500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some also use Portuguese [por], but only less than 20% of men. Also use

Tucano [[tuo](#)], especially men (almost all) and some women. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,740.

**Ingarikó** [[ake](#)] *Users*: 1,700 in Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 1,700 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [[por](#)] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,380.

**Jamamadí** [[jaa](#)] *Users*: 780 (2019). 100 Banawá, 450 Jamamadí, 230 Jarawara. Banawa Yafi (Kitiya) mostly monolingual; 160 ethnic Jarawara, also mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 790 (2012). 100 Banawá Yafi, 450 Jamamadí, 240 Jarawara. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Religious services, letters. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kaapor** [[urb](#)] *Users*: 800 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 990 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some also use Kaapor Sign Language [[uks](#)] (Godoy 2020). Some also use Portuguese [[por](#)] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1986. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kadiwéu** [[kbc](#)] *Users*: 1,590 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 1,630 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [[por](#)] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kamayurá** [[kay](#)] *Users*: 530 (Vitti 2015). Ethnic population: 600 (2014 ISA). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. A few also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. Used as L2 by Awetí [[awe](#)], Trumai [[tpy](#)], Yawalapití [[yaw](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Karitiâna** [[ktn](#)] *Users*: 210 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 320 (2005 ISA). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1981. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kayapó** [[txu](#)] *Users*: 7,270 (Crevels 2012). 19 communities in regular contact with outsiders; also 3–4 isolated Kayapó groups of 30–100 people (Crevels 2007). 3,950 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 9,620 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains, including initial education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. Used as L2 by Panará [[kre](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Krikati-Timbira** [[xri](#)] *Users*: 680 (2005 FUNASA). Ethnic population: 680 (2005 FUNASA). *Lg Use*: Most also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Marubo** [[mzr](#)] *Users*: 1,980 (2019). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2014 SESAI). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used in texting and on amateur radio. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [[por](#)], especially youth. Portuguese is used in communication with outsiders by most men, and understood by some women. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Matsés** [[mcf](#)] *Users*: 1,500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,500.

**Maxakalí** [mbl] *Users:* 1,270 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,270 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Young population. Some also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1981. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Nadëb** [mbj] *Users:* 370 (Crevels 2012). 350 Nadëb, 20 Kuyabi (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 850 (2010 S. Anonby). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Those living near Santa Isabel are reported to be partially assimilated into local Brazilian culture and may be losing their native language. Those in Riacho Escondido are all full speakers (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por], and some are reported to be partially assimilated into local Brazilian culture and may be losing their native language. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Nambikuára, Southern** [nab] *Users:* 720 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 720 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Palikúr** [plu] *Users:* 1,290 in Brazil (2010 IEPE). Ethnic population: 1,330 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Strong vitality. Most also use Portuguese [por], especially the majority of educated youth (Crevels 2007). Many also use Karipuna French Creole [kmv] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1982–2014. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,540.

**Panará** [kre] *Users:* 380 (2008 SIL). Ethnic population: 540 (2014 ISA). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por], passively but only a few men are fluent (Crevels 2007). Many also use Kayapó [txu] (Crevels 2007). Many also use Suyá [suy] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Parakanã** [pak] *Users:* 900 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 900 (2004 ISA). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Parecís** [pab] *Users:* 1,800 (Brandão 2014). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Brandão 2014). *Lg Use:* Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Sateré-Mawé** [mav] *Users:* 6,220 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 16,300 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], though use varies greatly depending on the area. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Suruí** [sru] *Users:* 1,010 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,010 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Weaker vitality. Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1991–2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ticuna** [tca] *Users:* 35,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 57,400 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1986–2022. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,580.

**Trió** [tri] *Users:* 1,160 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 1,160 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* All children still learn the language (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Apalaí [apy]. Used as L2 by Apalaí [apy], Kaxuiâna [kbb], Salumá

[slj]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,460.

**Tucano** [tuo] *Users*: 4,600 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Cubeo [cub]. Used as L2 by Arapaso [arj], Desano [des], Hupdë [jup], Koripako [kpc], Miriti [mmv], Nhengatu [yrl], Piratapuyo [pir], Pokangá [pok], Siriano [sri], Tuyuca [tue], Waimaha [bao], Yuhup [yab]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,620.

**Waiwai** [waw] *Users*: 2,020 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 2,720 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Some also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Hixkaryána [hix], Kaxuiána [kbb], Mapidian [mpw], Sikiana [sik]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,230.

**Waurá** [wau] *Users*: 320 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 320 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use*: A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated in a protected government reserve. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1997–2003. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Wayampi** [oym] *Users*: 910 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 910 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: All still speak their native language but knowledge of Portuguese [por] is growing (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Also use Apalaí [apy]. Used as L2 by Apalaí [apy]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2003–2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,660.

**Xavánte** [xav] *Users*: 19,000 (2010 census). 7,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 22,100 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Portuguese [por]. About 3,000 speak it some, but with Brazilians only. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Xerénte** [xer] *Users*: 2,570 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,470 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. All also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Yanomamö** [guu] *Users*: 4,000 in Brazil (Moore 2006). 11,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2000 ISA). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 7,420 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,200.

**Yuhup** [yab] *Users*: 620 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 620 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por], especially about half of the men. Also use Tucano [tuo], especially men. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 720.

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Araweté** [awt] *Users*: 340 (Crevels 2012). Nearly all are monolingual (1986). Ethnic population: 340 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por], especially those under 20 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

- Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa** [cpb] *Users:* 810 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 870 (2004 CPIAC). *Lg Use:* Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,810.
- Cinta Larga** [cin] *Users:* 650 (Crevels 2012). Nearly all are monolingual. Ethnic population: 650 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Dâw** [kwa] *Users:* 120 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 120 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. The Dâw language is still vital; it is spoken by all Dâw people and learned by children (Epps and Storto 2015). Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.
- Enawené-Nawé** [unk] *Users:* 450 (Crevels 2012). Most are still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 450 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por].
- Guajá** [gvj] *Users:* 280 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 280 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Portuguese [por], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.
- Himarimã** [hir] *Users:* 40. *Lg Use:* Contact in 2007 with a mixed group may have included Himarimã speakers. Used by all. Also use Portuguese [por].
- Ikpeng** [txi] *Users:* 340 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 340 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use:* Moderate vitality. Some also use Portuguese [por], but with low proficiency.
- Jurúna** [jur] *Users:* 280 (Moore 2006). 1 speaker left in the Terra Indígena Paquiçamba in 1989 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 360 (2006 FUNASA). 35 ethnic group members in the Terra Indígena Paquiçamba (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially the younger generations and most men in Xingu Park; about half of the women understand it; elders are less fluent in it (2019 S. Graham). *Lg Dev:* Grammar.
- Kaapor Sign Language** [uks] *Users:* 14 (Godoy 2020). 13–15 deaf and an unspecified number of hearing users, among approximately 2,200 ethnic Kaapor (0.6%) (Godoy 2020:66). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kaapor [urb].
- Kaiwá** [kgk] *Users:* 18,000 (2003 ISA). Ethnic population: 20,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Home, community, religious settings, special cultural events. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Most also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Ofayé [opy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Kanamari** [knm] *Users:* 1,330 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 4,670 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Karo** [arr] *Users:* 200 (Crevels 2012). Spoken by almost everyone in the two villages (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 210 (2006 Associação de Defesa Etnoambiental). *Lg Use:* Used by all. The children are taught to speak Karo from the beginning. Some also use Portuguese [por], only in contact situations (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Grammar.
- Katukína, Panoan** [knt] *Users:* 700 (2010 S. Kennell). Ethnic population: 700 (S. Kennell). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. All the Katukina speak their own language when talking among themselves (Lima 2018). Some also use Portuguese [por], for communication with outsiders

(Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Korubo** [xor] *Users*: 140 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 140 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Krahô** [xra] *Users*: 2,180 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,640 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most also use Portuguese [por], all men and a growing number of women (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

**Kuikúro-Kalapálo** [kui] *Users*: 1,110 (Crevels 2012). 600 Kuikúro and 500 Kalapálo. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Matipuhý [mzo], Yawalapití [yaw]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

**Kulina** [cul] *Users*: 3,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,420.

**Maquiritari** [mch] *Users*: 430 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 430 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Sanumá [xsu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,630.

**Matís** [mpq] *Users*: 450 (2022 E. Emsheimer). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially men from 15–40 years of age, and some of the younger women. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mehináku** [mmh] *Users*: 200 (Crevels 2012). All Mehinaku still speak their mother tongue (Crevels 2007). Combined Waura [wau] and Mehinaku speakers: 600 (2012). Ethnic population: 230 (2006 ISA). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por], having restricted access on government reserve.

**Ninam** [shb] *Users*: 470 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). About evenly divided between northern and southern dialects. 15,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2006 FUNASA). Ethnic population: 470 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially children. Used as L2 by Arutani [atx]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1970. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,030.

**Pakaásnovos** [pav] *Users*: 2,720 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,440 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Strong vitality. A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated on government reserve. Used as L2 by Oro Win [orw]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1975–1984. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Patamona** [pbc] *Users*: Ethnic population: 200 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,700.

**Suruahá** [swx] *Users*: 140 (Moore 2006). 140 monolinguals. All are monolingual. Ethnic population: 140 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all.

**Suruí do Pará** [mdz] *Users*: 260 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 260 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg*

*Use:* Most of the ethnic group still speak their native language (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Suyá** [suy] *Users:* 410 (Crevels 2012). 350 Suya (main dialect); 58 Tapayúna (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 410 (Crevels 2012). 350 Suya (main dialect); 58 Tapayúna (Crevels 2012). All Tapayuna speak their native language (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Panará [kre]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau** [urz] *Users:* 87 (Moore 2006). Crevels (2007) groups the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau together with Amundava [adw] for a total population of 170 (2003). Ethnic population: 87 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Portuguese [por].

**Uru-Pa-In** [urp] *Users:* 200 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated in a protected government reserve.

**Waimiri-Atroari** [atr] *Users:* 2,010 (2018 ISA). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por], especially males (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

**Yanomámi** [wca] *Users:* 6,000 (Moore 2006). 11,700 for all Yanomam groups in Brazil (2000 ISA). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 6,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Yaroamë** [yro] *Users:* 430 (Ferreira 2011). *Lg Use:* Many also use Portuguese [por].

**Yawanawa** [ywn] *Users:* 520 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 520 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1979, limited usage.

**Zo'é** [pto] *Users:* 180 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 180 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* In 1997, all Zo'e speakers were still monolingual (Crevels 2007). Used by all. A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated and protected by government reserve.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Aikanã** [tba] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Portuguese [por], in most situations. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Amundava** [adw] *Users:* 83 (2003 ISA). Crevels 2007 groups the Amundava together with the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz] for a total population of 170 (2003). *Lg Use:* Some also use Portuguese [por].

**Apurinã** [apu] *Users:* 2,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 10,200 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. In a few villages, Apurinã is widely spoken (Facundes 2000). Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Asurini of Xingú** [asn] *Users:* 120 (Pereira 2009), decreasing. Any monolingual speakers are above 40 years of age (Pereira 2009). Ethnic population: 120 (Pereira 2009). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially those under 40 (Crevels

2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Avá-Canoeiro** [avv] *Lg Use*: All the Avá-Canoeiros of the Araguaia speak or at least understand the language. All the people of the Rio Tocantins also speak Avá-Canoeiro and Portuguese [por] (Rodrigues 2021). Some of all ages. Some also use Karajá [kpj] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Some also use Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Awetí** [awe] *Users*: 170 (2011 S. Drude). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. A few also use Portuguese [por], mostly men (Crevels 2007). Also use Kamayurá [kay]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Baniwa** [bwi] *Users*: 5,810 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 5,700 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Nhengatu [yrl]. Used as L2 by Nhengatu [yrl]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,420.

**Borôro** [bor] *Users*: 1,390 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,390 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Spoken by most of the ethnic group (Crevels 2007). Some young people, all adults. Most children are learning Bororo as L1. Also use Portuguese [por], increasingly by children and young people, especially in Meruri. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,392.

**Caló** [rmq] *Users*: 400,000 in Brazil (2014 S. Anonby). Ethnic population: 800,000 (2011 R7 Noticias). *Lg Use*: All also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000.

**Desano** [des] *Users*: 700 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,200 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo], more often than Desano. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,160.

**Jabutí** [jbt] *Users*: 40 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 170 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

**Jaminawa** [yaa] *Users*: 1,300 in Brazil (2020). Ethnic population: 1,400 (2020). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Portuguese [por], except for older generation (Crevels 2007). A few also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,951.

**Kaingang** [kqp] *Users*: 18,500 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 39,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Language use varies: in some communities all speak Kaingang as L1, but not in others. Growing interest in revitalization (Golla 2007). Some of all ages. There are some villages where everyone speaks Kaingang, while in other villages the majority speak Portuguese [por], and only the elderly speak Kaingang (Tommasino and Fernandes 2018). Most also use Portuguese [por], in some vilages (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Xetá [xet]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1977–2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Karajá** [kpj] *Users*: 3,060 (Crevels 2012). Javaé 800, Karajá 2,250, Xambioá 10 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 5,800 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Portuguese [por] is the dominant language in Xambioá village (Crevels 2007). Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Avá-

Canoeiro [avv]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 1983. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Karapanã** [cbc] *Users*: 63 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 63 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 523.

**Karipuna French Creole** [kmv] *Users*: 2,400 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Very weak language transmission. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Galibi [car], Palikúr [plu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kaxararí** [ktx] *Users*: 300 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 320 (2009 FUNASA). *Lg Use*: Language is threatened, but there is a revitalization movement. Some of all ages. Also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kaxinawá** [cbs] *Users*: 5,000 in Brazil (2020 H. Freitas). Ethnic population: 11,700 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Many also use Portuguese [por], particularly in some villages where it is used as the L1. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,420.

**Kaxuiâna** [kbb] *Users*: 150 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: In the 1960s, the number of speakers of the language fell to less than 100, due to disease and contact with the non-indigenous population colonizing their region. In 1968, the Kaxuiâna were moved to the Parque do Tumucumaque IT in Pará, an area where Trió [tri] was the dominant language, and they began to be assimilated into Trió. So since the 1970s until 2010, the Kaxuiâna children grew up speaking, reading and writing predominantly Trió with the language on the verge of extinction (Grupioni 2018). However, since 2010 the Kaxuiânas have made a comeback, creating 8 new villages of their own on the river system where they were originally from. About half of the Kaxuiâna children now grow up speaking Kaxuiâna, while the other half speak Trió or Hixkaryana [hix] as their mother tongue. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Trió [tri], but only in some of the villages where the Kaxuiâna live with the Trió. In other villages this shift is no longer occurring. Many also use Hixkaryana [hix]. Some Kaxuiâna children raised in Hixkaryana villages are L1 speakers of Hixkaryana. Some also use Apalaí [apy]. Some also use Portuguese [por], mostly men. Some also use Waiwai [waw]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kayabí** [kyz] *Users*: 1,000 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 2,710 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Low vitality outside of Xingú Park, but high vitality inside where 80% live. Some of all ages. Most also use Portuguese [por], in Xingu Park; many living outside the park no longer speak their native language (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Apiaká [api]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Macushi** [mbc] *Users*: 15,000 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 37,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Most still speak the language (Crevels 2007). Most also use Portuguese [por], increasingly. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,930.

**Mamaindê** [wmd] *Users*: 300 (2017 D. Eberhard). Losing speakers among the youth in one of the 4 villages. Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). 250 Mamaindê, 80 Negarotê. *Lg Use*:

Strong language use in 3 of the 4 villages. Some young people, all adults. All also use Portuguese [por], particularly the youth in the Cabixi village who use Portuguese as their L1 (Eberhard 2009). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1979. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Morerebi** [xmo] *Users*: 100 (2000). *Lg Use*: A few also use Portuguese [por].

**Mundurukú** [myu] *Users*: 8,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Sai Cinza village and others villages on the Cururu river mostly monolingual in Mundurukú (2020 F. Gerardi). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially in those communities where children use it as their L1 (Mangue, Praia do Índio, Terra Indígena Coatá-Laranjal, Amazonas). Portuguese is also used by many in Jacareacanga (with high proficiency), by men (more than women) in Sai Cinza, by those at the Roman Catholic mission on the Cururu, and by men in villages along the Cururu (for trade). Many women know daily greetings. Used as L2 by Apiaká [api], Apinagé [apn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1980. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Nhengatu** [yrl] *Users*: 6,000 in Brazil (2020). Ethnic population: 7,100 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use*: Used as L1 by several ethnic groups in the upper Rio Negro region. In Nhengatu-speaking communities along the Içana and Xié rivers, all children speak it. In communities along the Rio Negro and Vaupes rivers some children speak it (2020 M. Luz). Some young people, all adults. All also use Tucano [tuo], especially those in the Vaupes region where it is replacing Nhengatu [yrl]. Many also use Baniwa [bwi]. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially in communities along the Rio Negro and Vaupes rivers where some youth are using it as their L1. A few also use Spanish [spa], along the Colombia border. Used as L2 by Baniwa [bwi], Baré [bae], Koripako [kpc], Siriano [sri], Warekena [gae]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1973. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000.

**Pemon** [aoc] *Users*: 500 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 580 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,080.

**Pirahã** [myp] *Users*: 390 (Crevels 2012). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 9,690 (Crevels 2012). 9,300 Múra, 390 Pirahã (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Vigorous use of the Pirahã dialect. No remaining L1 speakers of Múra dialect (Crevels 2012). Some of all ages. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Many have shifted to it. Of those who have not, men understand it, but women understand very little and never use it to express themselves (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1987. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Piratapuyo** [pir] *Users*: 700 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,430 (2005 Federação das Organizações Indígenas do Rio Negro). *Lg Use*: Strong use in home. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1991–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,330.

**Plautdietsch** [pdt] *Users*: 8,000 in Brazil (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use*: All also use Portuguese [por]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

**Tenharim** [pah] *Users:* 360 (Crevels 2012). 1 Diahói, 10 Parintintin, and 350 Tenharim (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,070 (Crevels 2012). 90 Diahói, 280 Parintintin, and 700 Tenharim (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* On the Igarapé Preto and the Sepoti rivers, the indigenous language has almost disappeared and now is being revived. On the Marmelos river, Tenharim is spoken within the group and Portuguese [por] with those outside (Peggion 2018). Some of all ages. All also use Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Karipuna [kuq]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Wanano** [gvc] *Users:* 1,000 in Brazil (2020 L. Drake). Ethnic population: 1,200 (2020 L. Drake). *Lg Use:* Language stronger in Colombia than in Brazil. Language loss among children in São Gabriel da Cachoeira. Due to obligatory mixed marriages, wives speak other neighboring languages (such as Desano [des]). They and their children become bilingual over time, adding Wanano (2020 L. Drake). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Portuguese [por], especially men. Some also use Spanish [spa], spoken by those living closest to Colombia border. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,300.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Arára, Pará** [aap] *Users:* 340 (2010 I. Souza). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to Portuguese [por], especially adolescents. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Asurini, Tocantins** [asu] *Users:* 380 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Portuguese [por], adults fluently; children almost exclusively (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1973–1979. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Gavião, Pará** [gvp] *Users:* 970 (Crevels 2012). 480 Gavião Perkatêjê and 490 Pukobjê (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 970 (2006 ISA). 480 Parakatêjê and 470 Pukobjê (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Ceremonies, songs, speeches. Adults only. Positive attitudes. All shifting to Portuguese [por], increasingly, a particular regional variety, and especially in schools. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

**Hunsrik** [hrx] *Users:* 3,000,000 in Brazil. Ethnic population: 5,000,000 (2021 Joshua Project). *Lg Use:* Officially minimized until the 2000s when it began to be recognized as a language and written with a standardized Latin alphabet. Home, market. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script.

**latê** [fun] *Users:* 1,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,930 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Adult Fulniô still speak their mother tongue, Yatê children prefer to speak Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Adults only. Shifting to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1968. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Italian** [ita] *Users:* 39,300 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. Ethnic population: 22,000,000 (2020 S. Schwartzman). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage.

*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

**Koripako** [kpc] *Users:* 1,330 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Nhengatu [yrl]. Some also use Portuguese [por]. Some also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,070.

**Machinere** [mpd] *Users:* 940 in Brazil (2004 CPIAC). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 953.

**Sanumá** [xsu] *Users:* 460 in Brazil (Moore 2006). All Yanomam groups in Brazil: 11,700 (2000 ISA). Ethnic population: 3,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Portuguese [por]. Some also use Maquiritari [mch]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,500.

**Tembé** [tqb] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,430 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* The youth in the main village are speaking a mixed language - Portuguese [por] grammar and verbs mixed with Tembé nouns. Youth in other villages only speak Portuguese. Adults only. Only in the main village. In all other villages there are no L1 speakers. Shifting to Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Turiwára [tw]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Terêna** [ter] *Users:* 15,800 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 25,000 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Wapishana** [wap] *Users:* 6,500 in Brazil (2000 ISA). Ethnic population: 11,200 (2019 DSEI). *Lg Use:* Amariba dialect may have no remaining speakers. Shifting to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Atorada [aox]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,500.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Aruá** [arx] *Users:* 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 36 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Atorada** [aox] *Users:* Few in Brazil (2000). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Wapishana [wap]. Many also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Chiquitano** [cax] *Users:* 50 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 740 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,670.

**Chiripá** [nhd] *Users:* 4,900 in Brazil (1995 Association of Brazilian Cross Cultural Missions). Ethnic population: 8,000 (2003 ISA). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,350.

**Cubeo** [cub] *Users:* 150 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Tucano [tuo]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,260.

**Galibi** [car] *Users:* 28 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 66 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Karipuna French Creole [kmv].

Karipuna French Creole taught in a 3 year primary school program (Ferreira 2010). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,558.

**Irántxe** [irn] *Users*: 90 (Crevels 2012). 10 Irántxe and 80 Münkü (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 360 (2006 ISA). 280 Irántxe and 80 Münkü (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Weak use. Munku group intermarries with other groups. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Karipuna** [kuq] *Users*: 10 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 14 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Tenharim [pah]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Krenak** [kqq] *Users*: 10 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 200 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

**Kulina Pano** [xpk] *Users*: 32 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 130 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Weak use. Most live in urban area. Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Latundê** [ltn] *Users*: 10 (2010 S. Anonby). Ethnic population: 20 (2010 S. Anonby). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Makuráp** [mpu] *Users*: 50 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 380 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Matipuhý** [mzo] *Users*: 130 (Crevels 2012). 10 Matipuhý and 120 Nahukuá (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 230 (Crevels 2012). 100 Matipuhý and 130 Nahukuá (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui]. A few also use Portuguese [por], isolated in government protected park.

**Ofayé** [opy] *Users*: 12 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 61 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Kaiwá [kgk]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Paumarí** [pad] *Users*: 290 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 890 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Pokangá** [pok] *Users*: 34 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 34 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Waimaha [bao].

**Rikbaktsa** [rkb] *Users*: 40 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,120 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: NT: 2000. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sakirabiá** [skf] *Users*: 22 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 84 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Salumá** [slj] *Users*: 240 (2000). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Trió [tri]. A few also use Portuguese [por].

**Sikiana** [sik] *Users*: 33 in Brazil (1986 SIL). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Waiwai [waw] (Crevels 2007). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45.

**Siriano** [sri] *Users*: 17 in Brazil (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 52 (2009 FUNASA). *Lg Use*:

Some shifted to Portuguese [por]. Most also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Nhengatu [yrl].

*Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 217.

**Tariana** [tae] *Users:* 100 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,910 (2002 ISA). *Lg Use:* Periquitos has strongest language use. Older adults only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Trumai** [tpy] *Users:* 51 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 250 (2014 SESAI). *Lg Use:* Very low language vitality. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Many also use Kamayurá [kay], or other languages in the area.

**Tuparí** [tpr] *Users:* 150 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 430 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Arikapú [ark].

**Tuyuca** [tue] *Users:* 800 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 830 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Waimaha [bao]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,440.

**Wayana** [way] *Users:* 290 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 450 (Moore 2006). Wayana and Aparai are registered as a single group of 420 members (1998). *Lg Use:* Most Wayana speak their native language but it is not known how many are among the combined ethnic group (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Portuguese [por]. Also use Apalaí [apy]. Used as L2 by Apalaí [apy]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,740.

**Xokleng** [xok] *Users:* 100 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 890 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Number of speakers is dropping alarmingly due to intermarriage and countless social, political and cultural disruptions (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Akuntsu** [aqz] *Users:* 3 (2022 C. Aragon). Ethnic population: 5 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Amahuaca** [amc] *Users:* 220 in Brazil (1995). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 520.

**Anambé** [aan] *Users:* 6 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 130 (2000 ISA). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Arutani** [atx] *Users:* 1 in Brazil (Labrada et al 2020). *Lg Use:* Most have intermarried with the Ninam, some with the Pemon (Arecuna) and a few with the Sapi and do not speak Arutani fluently. Shifted to Ninam [shb].

**Cafundo Creole** [ccd] *Users:* 40 (1978 M. Gnerre). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Cocama-Cocamilla** [cod] *Users:* Ethnic population: 620 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

- Guató** [gta] *Users:* 5 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 370 (2006 FUNASA). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.
- Itene** [ite] *Users:* 1 in Brazil (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 30 (2002). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Most shifted to Portuguese [por] (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45.
- Kanoé** [kxo] *Users:* 7 (Bacelar 2018). Ethnic population: 95 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.
- Katawixi** [xat] *Users:* 10 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 250 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].
- Kwaza** [xwa] *Users:* 25 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 40 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Lakondê** [lkd] *Users:* 1 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 7 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Macuna** [myy] *Users:* 32 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 32 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,032.
- Mapidian** [mpw] *Users:* 10 in Brazil (Moore 2006). *Lg Use:* Assimilating with Waiwai [way]. Shifted to Waiwai [waw]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Oro Win** [orw] *Users:* 5 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 56 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Pakaásnovos [pav]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Sabanê** [sae] *Users:* 3 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 140 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por].
- Shanenawa** [swo] *Users:* 9 (Moore 2006). Ethnic population: 360 (2002 FUNAI). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Sharanahua** [mcd] *Users:* 9 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* The Marináwa have integrated into Brazilian society. In 1993 there were only 7 living speakers (Cunha 1993). There may be no remaining speakers today. Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 499.
- Tawandê** [xtw] *Users:* 1 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Waimaha** [bao] *Users:* 21 in Brazil (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Increasingly self-identifying as Tucano [tuo]. Shifted to Tucano [tuo]. Many also use Portuguese [por]. Used as L2 by Pokangá [pok], Tuyuca [tue]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 131.
- Wayoró** [wyr] *Users:* 3 (Nogueira 2019). Ethnic population: 94 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Low ethnolinguistic vitality. Shifted to Portuguese [por].
- Xipaya** [xiy] *Users:* 1 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 600 (2002 ISA). The ethnic population

probably includes Kuruaya [[kyr](#)] as they are sometimes considered a single ethnic group. There were 8 elders of Kuruaya and Xipaya descentance in Altamira reported to speak the native language in 2007 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Yawalapití** [[yaw](#)] *Users*: 5 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Ethnic population: 260 (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Many shifted to Kamayurá [[kay](#)], due to mixed marriages with Kamayura (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). Many shifted to Kuikúro-Kalapálo [[kui](#)], due to mixed marriages with Kuikuro (Instituto Socioambiental 2020). A few also use Portuguese [[por](#)], being isolated on a government protected reserve.

## 9 (Dormant)

**Amanayé** [[ama](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 190 (2001 ISA). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Apiaká** [[api](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Pedrinho Kamassuri, died in 2011. Ethnic population: 1,000 (Tempesta 2009). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)]. Many also use Kayabí [[kyz](#)], due to mixed marriages. Many also use Mundurukú [[myu](#)], due to mixed marriages.

**Arapaso** [[arj](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s; ethnic Arapaso had shifted to Tucano (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 570 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tucano [[tuo](#)].

**Arikapú** [[ark](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker likely survived into the 2010s. Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tuparí [[tpr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

**Arára, Mato Grosso** [[axg](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 7 speakers remained in 1986 (Rodrigues 1986). Ethnic population: 210 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Baré** [[bae](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. The Baré people now speak Nhengatu [[yrl](#)] (Meira 2021). Ethnic population: 2,790 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Nhengatu [[yrl](#)]. Many shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

**Guana** [[gqn](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the 2000s. Ethnic population: 250 (2005 ISA). *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Kaimbé** [[xai](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,100 (1986 SIL). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Kambiwá** [[xbw](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 2,820 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Kapinawá** [[xpn](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 20th century. Ethnic population: 420 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [[por](#)].

**Karirí-Xocó** [[kzw](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Spoken into last half of 20th century. Ethnic

population: 1,470 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Katukína** [kav] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the late 1970s (1976 SIL). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Kreye** [xre] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s. Ethnic population: 30 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Kuruáya** [kyr] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speakers died in 2010 (Picanço 2010). Ethnic population: 130 (2006 FUNASA). 115 (2002) in Cajueiro village (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Miranha** [boa] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 840 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350.

**Miriti** [mmv] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1980s. Ethnic population: 75 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tucano [tuo].

**Mondé** [mnd] *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Golla 2007). Survived into late 20th century. 2 semi-speakers left (Golla 2007). *Lg Use*: All shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Nukuini** [nuc] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Spoken into last half of 20th century. Although not used anymore, a few people were reported to still remember the Nukuini language in 2013. Ethnic population: 600 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Portuguese [por] used for 3 generations. Some older people remember some Nukuini. Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Omagua** [omg] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 350 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2.

**Pankararé** [pax] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1960s. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Pankararú** [paz] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1960s. Ethnic population: 6,520 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Paranawát** [paf] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 50 (1986 SIL). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe** [pth] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the late 1930s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 2,220 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Potiguára** [pog] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or had shifted entirely to Portuguese [por] by the early 1970s. Ethnic population: 11,400 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Poyanáwa** [pyn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 12 speakers reported in 1992. Last known speakers likely survived into the first decade of the 2000s. Ethnic population: 400 (1999 ISA).

*Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Puruborá** [pur] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2020). By 2015 there were only two elderly semi-speakers (Menezes et al 2020). Ethnic population: 50 (Moore 2006). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Talian** [vec] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Ethnic population: 1,000,000 (2021). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,852,500.

**Tingui-Boto** [tgv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 300 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Torá** [trz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 2000s. Ethnic population: 310 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* All shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Tremembé** [tme] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime in the 18th or 19th century. Ethnic population: 2,050 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Truká** [tka] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct in latter half of 20th century. Ethnic population: 4,170 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Tupinikin** [tpk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1960s. Ethnic population: 1,390. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Turiwára** [tw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or was assimilated by the late 1980s. Ethnic population: 30 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Tembé [tqb] (Crevels 2007).

**Tuxá** [tud] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 3,930 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Uamué** [uam] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,740 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Grünwald 2018).

**Umotína** [umo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Crevels 2012). The last speaker, Julá Paré, died in 2004 (2011 E. Vital). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Wajjara** [yui] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil. Last known speakers likely survived into the 2000s (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,100.

**Wakoná** [waf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 500 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por] (Loukotka 1968).

**Warekena** [gae] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil (Meira 2021). Ethnic population: 810 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Nhengatu [yrl] (Meira 2021). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 160.

**Wasu** [wsu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: 1,560 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Xakriabá** [xkr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in latter 19th century. Ethnic population: 7,670 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Xetá** [xet] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1986 SIL). Ethnic population: 86 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Kaingang [kgp].

**Xiriâna** [xir] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. There were 200 monolingual speakers in 1960 (Migliazza and Grimes 1961), but the language became dormant by the 2000s. Ethnic population: 900 (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use.

**Xukurú** [xoo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died in the 1960s (Meader 1978). Ethnic population: 2,650 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

**Yabaâna** [ybn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted entirely to Portuguese by 1986 (Rodrigues 1986). Ethnic population: 90 (1986 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Portuguese [por].

## 9 (Reawakening)

**Puri** [pr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers, but emerging L2 speakers. Became extinct late in the 19th century.

## 10 (Extinct)

**Acroá** [acs] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by the 20th century.

**Agavotaguerra** [avo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the first decades of the 2000s (2016 SIL).

**Alapmunte** [apv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker likely died in the early 1900s.

**Ararandewára** [xaj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the latter half of the 20th century. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Arikem** [ait] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1930s.

**Aruá** [aru] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1877.

**Aurá** [aux] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the first decade of the 2000s (2004 SIL).

**Júma** [jua] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2021). The last fluent speaker, named Aruka Juma, died on February 17, 2021 (2021 M. Astor). *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kaingáng, São Paulo** [zkp] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into

the 1990s (1989 SIL).

**Kamakan** [vkm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s (Loukotka 1968).

**Kepkiriwát** [kpn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably survived into 1950s.

**Koropó** [xxr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the late 19th century. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Maritsauá** [msp] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the first half of the twentieth century (Rodrigues 1986).

**Máku** [xak] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Brazil. The last speaker died in 2001. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

**Oti** [oti] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct early in the 20th century.

**Otuke** [otu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1920s.

**Tukumanféd** [tkf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in late 20th century.

**Tupinambá** [tpn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in the 1800s. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, used between 1575–1759, developed and utilized almost exclusively by Jesuit priests.

**Tuxináwa** [tux] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1970s.

**Urumi** [uru] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Became extinct in latter half of 20th century.

**Wiraféd** [wir] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 1980s.

**Yalakalore** [xyl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime before 1907.

## Unestablished

**Arabic, Levantine** [apc] *Users:* 700,000 in Brazil (Guedri 2008). Ethnic population: 7,000,000 (2015). *Lg Use:* Wealthy businessmen. All also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

**Armenian, Western** [hyw] *Users:* 47,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users:* 62,900 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2:

198,985,000).

**Dutch** [[nld](#)] *Users*: 11,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Lg Use*: Most also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: 42,700 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *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).

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Plautdietsch [[pdt](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Greek** [[ell](#)] *Users*: 11,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

**Haitian Creole** [[hat](#)] *Users*: 136,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,035,200 (as L1: 12,966,300; as L2: 68,900).

**Hungarian** [[hun](#)] *Users*: 22,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,617,790 (as L1: 12,610,690; as L2: 7,100).

**Japanese** [[jpn](#)] *Users*: 380,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project). Ethnic population: 2,750,000 (2020 S. Schwartzman). *Lg Use*: All also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

**Kabuverdianu** [[kea](#)] *Users*: 4,000 in Brazil (2015 Instituto de Apoio ao Emigrante). *Lg Use*: Most also use Portuguese [[por](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,500 (as L1: 1,181,500; as L2: 14,000).

**Korean** [[kor](#)] *Users*: 48,300 in Brazil (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangeul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Norwegian** [[nor](#)] *Users*: 11,000 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,312,730 (as L1: 5,308,030; as L2: 4,700).

**Polish** [[pol](#)] *Users*: 7,670 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 40,589,930 (as L1: 39,896,930; as L2: 693,000).

**Romani, Vlax** [rmy] *Users:* 20,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* All also use Portuguese [por]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000.

**Romanian** [ron] *Users:* 21,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Moldova until 1991. Cyrillic script, Old Church Slavonic variant, 1688, experimental usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,478,820 (as L1: 24,461,820; as L2: 17,000).

**Russian** [rus] *Users:* 143,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Serbian** [srp] *Users:* 21,000 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,213,776 (as L1: 10,193,976; as L2: 19,800).

**Slovak** [slk] *Users:* 3,900 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,330,420 (as L1: 5,281,620; as L2: 2,048,800).

**Tagalog** [tgl] *Users:* 29,600 in Brazil (2020 Registro Nacional Migratório no Brasil), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

**Turkish** [tur] *Users:* 6,200 in Brazil (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

## Languages by State

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

### Acre

Amahuaca [amc], 13  
 Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 16  
 Jaminawa [yaa], 28  
 Katukína [kav], 33  
 Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33  
 Kaxararí [ktx], 34  
 Kaxinawá [cbs], 34  
 Kulína [cul], 37  
 Machinere [mpd], 38  
 Nukuini [nuc], 43  
 Poyanáwa [pyn], 48  
 Sharanahua [mcd], 51  
 Tuxináwa [tux], 57  
 Yawanawa [ywn], 64

### Alagoas

Iatê [fun], 26  
 Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32  
 Pankararú [paz], 45  
 Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55  
 Wakoná [waf], 60  
 Wasu [wsu], 61

### Amapá

Apalaí [apy], 14  
 Galibi [car], 22  
 Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32  
 Palikúr [plu], 44  
 Wayampi [oym], 61

### Amazonas

Apurinã [apu], 14  
 Arapaso [arj], 15  
 Aruá [aru], 16  
 Baniwa [bwi], 18  
 Baré [bae], 18  
 Cocama-Cocamilla [cod], 20  
 Cubeo [cub], 20

Dâw [kwa], 21  
 Dení [dny], 21  
 Desano [des], 21  
 Himarimã [hir], 25  
 Hixkaryána [hix], 25  
 Hupdë [jup], 26  
 Jamamadí [jaa], 28  
 Jaminawa [yaa], 28  
 Júma [jua], 29  
 Kanamarí [knm], 31  
 Karapanã [cbc], 32  
 Katawixi [xat], 33  
 Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33  
 Kaxararí [ktx], 34  
 Kaxinawá [cbs], 34  
 Koripako [kpc], 36  
 Korubo [xor], 36  
 Kulína [cul], 37  
 Kulína Pano [xpk], 37  
 Macuna [myy], 38  
 Marubo [mzr], 39  
 Matís [mpq], 40  
 Matsés [mcf], 40  
 Miranha [boa], 41  
 Miriti [mmv], 41  
 Morerebi [xmo], 41  
 Mundurukú [myu], 41  
 Nadëb [mbj], 42  
 Nhengatu [yrl], 42  
 Omagua [omg], 44  
 Paumarí [pad], 46  
 Pirahã [myp], 46  
 Piratapuyo [pir], 46  
 Pokangá [pok], 47  
 Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49  
 Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50

Shanenawa [swo], 51

Siriano [sri], 51

Suruahá [swx], 52

Tariana [tae], 54

Tenharim [pah], 54

Ticuna [tca], 55

Torá [trz], 55

Tucano [tuo], 56

Tuyuca [tue], 58

Waimaha [bao], 59

Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59

Wajiara [yui], 60

Wanano [gvc], 60

Warekena [gae], 60

Xiriâna [xir], 63

Yabaâna [ybn], 63

Yanomámi [wca], 63

Yanomamö [guu], 64

Yuhup [yab], 64

### Bahia

Acroá [acs], 13

Kaimbé [xai], 30

Kamakan [vkm], 31

Maxakalí [mbl], 40

Pankararé [pax], 45

Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46

Truká [tka], 56

Tuxá [tud], 57

### Ceará

Tremembé [tme], 55

### Espírito Santo

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24

Koropó [xxr], 36

Pomeranian [nds], 47

Puri [prr], 48

Tupinambá [tpn], 56

Tupinikin [tpk], 57

### Goiás

Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17

### Maranhão

Apinagé [apn], 14

Canela [ram], 19

Guajá [gvj], 24

Guajajára [gub], 24

Kaapor [urb], 29

Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29

Krahô [xra], 36

Kreye [xre], 36

Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37

### Mato Grosso

Agavotaguerra [avo], 13

Alapmunte [apv], 13

Apiaká [api], 14

Apurinã [apu], 14

Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15

Awetí [awe], 18

Bakairí [bkq], 18

Borôro [bor], 18

Chiquitano [cax], 20

Cinta Larga [cin], 20

Enawené-Nawé [unk], 22

Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23

Guató [gta], 25

Ikpeng [txi], 27

Irántxe [irn], 27

Jurúna [jur], 29

Kamayurá [kay], 31

Karajá [kpj], 32

Karo [arr], 33

Kayabí [kyz], 35

Kayapó [txu], 35

Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37

Mamaindê [wmd], 39

Maritsauá [msp], 39

Matipuhy [mzo], 40

Mehináku [mmh], 40

Morerebi [xmo], 41

Mundurukú [myu], 41

Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42

Otuke [otu], 44

Panará [kre], 45

Parecís [pab], 45

Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49

Sabanê [sae], 50  
 Suruí [sru], 52  
 Suyá [suy], 53  
 Tapirapé [taf], 54  
 Tenharim [pah], 54  
 Trumai [tpy], 56  
 Umotína [umo], 58  
 Waurá [wau], 61  
 Xavánte [xav], 62  
 Yawalapití [yaw], 64

**Mato Grosso do Sul**

Chiripá [nhd], 20  
 Guana [gqn], 24  
 Guató [gta], 25  
 Kadiwéu [kbc], 30  
 Kaiwá [kgk], 31  
 Ofayé [opy], 43  
 Terêna [ter], 55

**Minas Gerais**

Italian [ita], 27  
 Koropó [xxr], 36  
 Krenak [kqq], 36  
 Maxakalí [mbl], 40  
 Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46  
 Puri [pr], 48  
 Xakriabá [xkr], 62

**Pará**

Amanayé [ama], 13  
 Anambé [aan], 14  
 Apalaí [apy], 14  
 Apiaká [api], 14  
 Arára, Pará [aap], 15  
 Ararandewára [xaj], 15  
 Araweté [awt], 16  
 Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17  
 Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17  
 Aurá [aux], 17  
 Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23  
 Guajá [gvj], 24  
 Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24  
 Hixkaryána [hix], 25

Jurúna [jur], 29  
 Kaapor [urb], 29  
 Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29  
 Karajá [kpj], 32  
 Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34  
 Kayabí [kyz], 35  
 Kayapó [txu], 35  
 Kreye [xre], 36  
 Kuruáya [kyr], 37  
 Mundurukú [myu], 41  
 Panará [kre], 45  
 Parakanã [pak], 45  
 Salumá [slj], 50  
 Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50  
 Sikiana [sik], 51  
 Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53  
 Tembé [tqb], 54  
 Trió [tri], 56  
 Turiwára [twt], 57  
 Waiwai [waw], 59  
 Wayana [way], 61  
 Xipaya [xiy], 62  
 Zo'é [pto], 65

**Paraíba**

Potiguára [pog], 48

**Paraná**

Chiripá [nhd], 20  
 Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24  
 Kaingang [kqp], 30  
 Plautdietsch [pdt], 47  
 Tupinambá [tpn], 56  
 Ukrainian [ukr], 58  
 Xetá [xet], 62

**Pernambuco**

Iatê [fun], 26  
 Kambiwá [xbw], 31  
 Kapinawá [xpn], 31  
 Pankararú [paz], 45  
 Romani, Vlax [rmy], 49  
 Truká [tka], 56  
 Tuxá [tud], 57

Uamué [uam], 58

Xukurú [xoo], 63

### Rio de Janeiro

Cafundo Creole [ccd], 19

Puri [pr], 48

Tupinambá [tpn], 56

### Rio Grande do Sul

Chiripá [nhd], 20

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24

Hunsrik [hrx], 26

Italian [ita], 27

Kaingang [kgp], 30

Pomeranian [nds], 47

Talian [vec], 53

Tupinambá [tpn], 56

### Rondônia

Aikanã [tba], 13

Akuntsu [aqz], 13

Amundava [adw], 13

Arikapú [ark], 16

Arikem [ait], 16

Aruá [arx], 16

Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23

Itene [ite], 27

Jabutí [jbt], 28

Kanoé [kxo], 31

Karipuna [kuq], 32

Karitiâna [ktn], 33

Karo [arr], 33

Kaxararí [ktx], 34

Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35

Kwaza [xwa], 37

Lakondê [lkd], 38

Latundê [ltn], 38

Makuráp [mpu], 39

Mondé [mnd], 41

Oro Win [orw], 44

Pakaásnovos [pav], 44

Paranawát [paf], 45

Puruborá [pur], 48

Sakirabiá [skf], 50

Suruí [sru], 52

Tawandê [xtw], 54

Tukumanféd [tkf], 56

Tuparí [tpr], 56

Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58

Urumi [uru], 59

Uru-Pa-In [urp], 59

Wayoró [wyr], 61

Wiraféd [wir], 62

Yalalakore [xyl], 63

### Roraima

Arutani [atx], 16

Atorada [aox], 17

Ingarikó [ake], 27

Macushi [mbc], 38

Máku [xak], 38

Mapidian [mpw], 39

Maquiritari [mch], 39

Ninam [shb], 43

Patamona [pbc], 45

Pemon [aoc], 46

Sanumá [xsu], 50

Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59

Waiwai [waw], 59

Wapishana [wap], 60

Yanomámi [wca], 63

Yanomamö [guu], 64

Yaroamë [yro], 64

### Santa Catarina

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24

Kaingang [kgp], 30

Tupinambá [tpn], 56

Xokleng [xok], 63

### São Paulo

Chiripá [nhd], 20

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24

Italian [ita], 27

Kaingang [kgp], 30

Kaingáng, São Paulo [zcp], 30

Krenak [kqq], 36

Oti [oti], 44

Puri [prɾ], [48](#)

Terêna [tɛr], [55](#)

Tupinambá [tɥn], [56](#)

**Tocantins**

Apinagé [apɲ], [14](#)

Avá-Canoeiro [avv], [17](#)

Karajá [kɔj], [32](#)

Krahô [xɾa], [36](#)

Xerênte [xɛr], [62](#)

## Languages by Family

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

### **Arauan**

- Aruá [aru], [16](#)
- Dení [dny], [21](#)
- Kulina [cul], [37](#)
- Paumarí [pad], [46](#)
- Suruahá [swx], [52](#)

### **Arauan, Jamamadi**

- Jamamadi [jaa], [28](#)

### **Bororoan**

- Borôro [bor], [18](#)
- Otuke [otu], [44](#)
- Umotína [umo], [58](#)

### **Botocudoan**

- Krenak [kqq], [36](#)

### **Cariban**

- Carib [car], [22](#)

### **Cariban, Central**

- Apalaí [apy], [14](#)

### **Cariban, Central, Makiritare**

- Maquiritari [mch], [39](#)

### **Cariban, Central, Wayana**

- Kaxuiâna [kbb], [34](#)
- Wayana [way], [61](#)

### **Cariban, Kashuyana**

- Sikiana [sik], [51](#)

### **Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper**

- Macushi [mbc], [38](#)
- Pemon [aoc], [46](#)

### **Cariban, North Amazonian, Pemón, Pemón proper, Kapong**

- Akawaio [ake], [27](#)
- Patamona [pbc], [45](#)

**Cariban, North Amazonian, Yawaperí**

Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59

**Cariban, South Amazonian, Arara**

Arára, Pará [aap], 15

Ikpeng [txi], 27

**Cariban, South Amazonian, Bakairí**

Bakairí [bkq], 18

**Cariban, South Amazonian, Bakairí, Amonap**

Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37

Matipuhy [mzo], 40

**Cariban, Tiriyo**

Salumá [slj], 50

**Cariban, Tiriyo, Tiriyo**

Trió [tri], 56

**Cariban, Waiwai**

Hixkaryána [hix], 25

Waiwai [waw], 59

**Chapacuran, Itene**

Itene [ite], 27

Torá [trz], 55

**Chapacuran, Wari**

Oro Win [orw], 44

Pakaásnovos [pav], 44

**Creole, French based**

Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32

**Creole, Portuguese based**

Cafundo Creole [ccd], 19

**Guaykuruan, Guaykurú**

Kadiwéu [kbc], 30

**Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, East**

Ukrainian [ukr], 58

**Indo-European, Germanic, West, English**

English [eng], 22

**Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German**

Hunsrik [hrx], 26

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

Plautdietsch [pdt], 47

Saxon, Low [nds], 47

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian**

Italian [ita], 27

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Italian**

Venetian [vec], 53

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

Spanish [spa], 52

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician**

Portuguese [por], 48

**Jabutian**

Arikapú [ark], 16

Jabutí [jbt], 28

**Jean, Central**

Acroá [acs], 13

Xakriabá [xkr], 62

Xavánte [xav], 62

Xerénte [xer], 62

**Jean, Northern**

Apinagé [apn], 14

Kayapó [txu], 35

Panará [kre], 45

Suyá [suy], 53

**Jean, Northern, Timbira**

Canela [ram], 19

Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23

Krahô [xra], 36

Kreye [xre], 36

Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37

**Jean, Southern**

Xokleng [xok], 63

**Jean, Southern, Kaingang**

Kaingang [kgp], 30

Kaingáng, São Paulo [zkp], 30

**Kamakanan, Kamakán**

Kamakan [vkm], 31

**Karajá**

Karajá [kpj], 32

**Katukinan**

Kanamari [knm], 31

Katawixi [xat], 33

Katukína [kav], 33

**Language isolate**

Aikanã [tba], 13

Arutani [atx], 16

Chiquitano [cax], 20

Guató [gta], 25

Iatê [fun], 26

Irántxe [irn], 27

Kanoé [kxo], 31

Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32

Kwaza [xwa], 37

Máku [xak], 38

Ofayé [opy], 43

Oti [oti], 44

Pankararú [paz], 45

Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49

Ticuna [tca], 55

Trumai [tpy], 56

Tuxá [tud], 57

Uamué [uam], 58

Xukurú [xoo], 63

**Maipurean, Northern, Eastern, Palikur**

Palikúr [plu], 44

**Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Wapixana**

Atorada [aox], 17

Mapidian [mpw], 39

Wapishana [wap], 60

**Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Central Upper Amazon, Baré**

Baré [bae], 18

**Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki**

Tariana [tae], 54

**Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu**

Baniwa [bwi], 18

Curripaco [kpc], 36

**Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Unclassified**

Xiriâna [xir], 63

Yabaâna [ybn], 63

**Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Warekena**

Guarekena [gae], 60

**Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninga**

Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 16

**Maipurean, Southern, Central, Paresí**

Parecís [pab], 45

**Maipurean, Southern, Central, Waurá**

Mehináku [mmh], 40

**Maipurean, Southern, Central, Waurá, Waurá-Meinaku**

Waurá [wau], 61

Yawalapití [yaw], 64

**Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro**

Apurinã [apu], 14

**Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro, Piro**

Machinere [mpd], 38

**Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Terena**

Guana [gqn], 24

Terêna [ter], 55

**Maipurean, Unclassified**

Enawené-Nawé [unk], 22

**Maxakalian**

Maxakalí [mbl], 40

Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46

**Mixed language, Iberian-Romani**

Caló [rmq], 19

**Muran**

Pirahã [myp], 46

**Nambikwara**

Sabanê [sae], 50

**Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex**

Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42

**Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern**

Alapmunte [apv], 13

Mamaindê [wmd], 39

Yalakalore [xyl], 63

**Nambikwara, Nambikwara Complex, Northern, Roosevelt Cluster**

Lakondê [lkd], 38

Latundê [ltn], 38

Tawandê [xtw], 54

**Panoan**

Kaxararí [ktx], 34

Kulina Pano [xpk], 37

**Panoan, Mainline**

Poyanáwa [pyn], 48

Tuxináwa [tux], [57](#)

**Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo**

Katukína, Panoan [knt], [33](#)

Marubo [mzr], [39](#)

**Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State**

Kashinawa [cbs], [34](#)

Sharanahua [mcd], [51](#)

Yaminahua [yaa], [28](#)

Yawanawa [ywn], [64](#)

**Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State, Amawaka**

Amahuaca [amc], [13](#)

**Panoan, Mainline, Unclassified**

Nukuini [nuc], [43](#)

**Panoan, Mayoruna-Matsés**

Korubo [xor], [36](#)

Mátis [mpq], [40](#)

Matses [mcf], [40](#)

**Puinavean**

Dâw [kwa], [21](#)

**Puinavean, Hupda**

Hupdë [jup], [26](#)

Yuhup [yab], [64](#)

**Puinavean, Kaburi**

Nadëb [mbj], [42](#)

**Purian**

Koropó [xxr], [36](#)

Puri [prr], [48](#)

**Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], [19](#)

**Sign language, Shared sign language**

Kaapor Sign Language [uks], [29](#)

**Tucanoan**

Miriti [mmv], [41](#)

**Tucanoan, Central Tucanoan**

Cubeo [cub], [20](#)

**Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan**

Arapaso [arj], [15](#)

Macuna [myy], [38](#)

Piratapuyo [pir], [46](#)

Wanano [gvc], [60](#)

**Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka**

Pokangá [pok], 47

Tuyuca [tue], 58

Waimaha [bao], 59

**Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Carapano**

Carapana [cbc], 32

**Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Desano-Siriano**

Desano [des], 21

Siriano [sri], 51

**Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano**

Tucano [tuo], 56

Wajiara [yui], 60

**Tupian**

Awetí [awe], 18

Kamayurá [kay], 31

Puruborá [pur], 48

Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50

Zo'é [pto], 65

**Tupian, Arikem**

Arikem [ait], 16

Karitiâna [ktn], 33

**Tupian, Juruna**

Jurúna [jur], 29

Maritsauá [msp], 39

Xipaya [xiy], 62

**Tupian, Mondé**

Mondé [mnd], 41

Suruí [sru], 52

**Tupian, Mondé, Aruá**

Aruá [arx], 16

Cinta Larga [cin], 20

Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23

**Tupian, Mundurukú**

Kuruáya [kyr], 37

Mundurukú [myu], 41

**Tupian, Ramarama**

Karo [arr], 33

Urumi [uru], 59

**Tupian, Tuparí**

Akuntsu [aqz], 13

Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35

Makuráp [mpu], 39

Sakirabiá [skf], 50

Tuparí [tpr], 56

Wayoró [wyr], 61

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní**

Araweté [awt], 16

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní**

Xetá [xet], 62

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní**

Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24

Kaiwá [kgk], 31

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib**

Apiaká [api], 14

Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58

Uru-Pa-In [urp], 59

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kawahib, Parintintin**

Amundava [adw], 13

Júma [jua], 29

Karipuna [kuq], 32

Morerebi [xmo], 41

Paranawát [paf], 45

Tenharim [pah], 54

Tukumanféd [tkf], 56

Wiraféd [wir], 62

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Kayabí**

Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17

Kayabí [kyz], 35

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara**

Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17

Tapirapé [taf], 54

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Akwawa**

Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17

Parakanã [pak], 45

Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tenetehara, Tenetehara**

Guajajára [gub], 24

Tembé [tqb], 54

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama**

Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20

Omagua [omg], 44

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí**

Nhengatu [yrl], 42

Potiguára [pog], 48

Tupinambá [tpn], 56

Tupinikin [tpk], 57

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí**

Aurá [aux], 17

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Amanayé**

Amanayé [ama], 13

Anambé [aan], 14

Ararandewára [xaj], 15

Guajá [gvj], 24

Kaapor [urb], 29

Turiwára [tw], 57

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Wayampí, Wayampí**

Wayampí [oym], 61

**Unclassified**

Agavotaguerra [avo], 13

Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15

Himarimã [hir], 25

Kaimbé [xai], 30

Kambiwá [xbw], 31

Kapinawá [xpn], 31

Pankararé [pax], 45

Shanenawa [swo], 51

Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55

Tremembé [tme], 55

Truká [tka], 56

Wakoná [waf], 60

Wasu [wsu], 61

**Witotoan, Proto-Bora-Muinane**

Bora [boa], 41

**Yanomaman**

Ninam [shb], 43

Sanumá [xsu], 50

Yanomámi [wca], 63

Yanomamö [guu], 64

Yaroamë [yro], 64

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 262 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/>.

<b>aan</b>	Anambé, 14	<b>boa</b>	Bora, 41
<b>aap</b>	Arára, Pará, 15	<b>bor</b>	Borôro, 18
<b>acs</b>	Acroá, 13	<b>bwi</b>	Baniwa, 18
<b>adw</b>	Amundava, 13	<b>bzs</b>	Brazilian Sign Language, 19
<b>ait</b>	Arikem, 16	<b>car</b>	Carib, 22
<b>ake</b>	Akawaio, 27	<b>cax</b>	Chiquitano, 20
<b>ama</b>	Amanayé, 13	<b>cbc</b>	Carapana, 32
<b>amc</b>	Amahuaca, 13	<b>cbs</b>	Kashinawa, 34
<b>aoc</b>	Pemon, 46	<b>ccd</b>	Cafundo Creole, 19
<b>aox</b>	Atorada, 17	<b>cin</b>	Cinta Larga, 20
<b>apc</b>	Arabic, Levantine, 15	<b>cmn</b>	Chinese, Mandarin, 19
<b>api</b>	Apiaká, 14	<b>cod</b>	Kukama-Kukamiria, 20
<b>apn</b>	Apinagé, 14	<b>cpb</b>	Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa, 16
<b>apu</b>	Apurinã, 14	<b>cub</b>	Cubeo, 20
<b>apv</b>	Alapmunte, 13	<b>cul</b>	Kulina, 37
<b>apy</b>	Apalaí, 14	<b>des</b>	Desano, 21
<b>aqz</b>	Akuntsu, 13	<b>deu</b>	German, Standard, 23
<b>arj</b>	Arapaso, 15	<b>dny</b>	Dení, 21
<b>ark</b>	Arikapú, 16	<b>ell</b>	Greek, 23
<b>arr</b>	Karo (Brazil), 33	<b>eng</b>	English, 22
<b>aru</b>	Aruá (Amazonas State), 16	<b>fra</b>	French, 22
<b>arx</b>	Aruá (Rondonia State), 16	<b>fun</b>	Iatê, 26
<b>asn</b>	Asurini of Xingú, 17	<b>gae</b>	Guarequena, 60
<b>asu</b>	Asurini, Tocantins, 17	<b>gqn</b>	Guana (Brazil), 24
<b>atr</b>	Waimiri-Atroarí, 59	<b>gta</b>	Guató, 25
<b>atx</b>	Arutani, 16	<b>gub</b>	Guajajára, 24
<b>aux</b>	Aurá, 17	<b>gun</b>	Guaraní, Mbyá, 24
<b>avo</b>	Agavotaguerra, 13	<b>guu</b>	Yanomamö, 64
<b>avv</b>	Avá-Canoeiro, 17	<b>gvc</b>	Wanano, 60
<b>awe</b>	Awetí, 18	<b>gvj</b>	Guajá, 24
<b>awt</b>	Araweté, 16	<b>gvo</b>	Gavião do Jiparaná, 23
<b>axg</b>	Arára, Mato Grosso, 15	<b>gvp</b>	Gavião, Pará, 23
<b>bae</b>	Baré, 18	<b>hat</b>	Haitian Creole, 25
<b>bao</b>	Waimaha, 59	<b>hir</b>	Himarimã, 25
<b>bkq</b>	Bakairí, 18	<b>hix</b>	Hixkaryána, 25

<b>hrx</b>	Hunsrik, 26	<b>mbj</b>	Nadëb, 42
<b>hun</b>	Hungarian, 25	<b>mbi</b>	Maxakalí, 40
<b>hyw</b>	Armenian, Western, 16	<b>mcd</b>	Sharanahua, 51
<b>irn</b>	Irántxe, 27	<b>mcf</b>	Matses, 40
<b>ita</b>	Italian, 27	<b>mch</b>	Maquiritari, 39
<b>ite</b>	Itene, 27	<b>mdz</b>	Suruí do Pará, 53
<b>jaa</b>	Jamamadí, 28	<b>mmh</b>	Mehináku, 40
<b>jbt</b>	Jabutí, 28	<b>mmv</b>	Miriti, 41
<b>jpn</b>	Japanese, 28	<b>mnd</b>	Mondé, 41
<b>jua</b>	Júma, 29	<b>mpd</b>	Machinere, 38
<b>jup</b>	Hupdë, 26	<b>mpq</b>	Matis, 40
<b>jur</b>	Jurúna, 29	<b>mpu</b>	Makuráp, 39
<b>kav</b>	Katukína, 33	<b>mpw</b>	Mapidian, 39
<b>kay</b>	Kamayurá, 31	<b>msh</b>	Maritsauá, 39
<b>kbb</b>	Kaxuiána, 34	<b>myp</b>	Pirahã, 46
<b>kbc</b>	Kadiwéu, 30	<b>myu</b>	Mundurukú, 41
<b>kea</b>	Kabuverdianu, 30	<b>myy</b>	Macuna, 38
<b>kgk</b>	Kaiwá, 31	<b>mzo</b>	Matipuhý, 40
<b>kgp</b>	Kaingang, 30	<b>mzr</b>	Marubo, 39
<b>kmv</b>	Karipuna French Creole, 32	<b>nab</b>	Nambikuára, Southern, 42
<b>knm</b>	Kanamari, 31	<b>nds</b>	Saxon, Low, 47
<b>knt</b>	Katukína, Panoan, 33	<b>nhd</b>	Guaraní, Ava, 20
<b>kor</b>	Korean, 35	<b>nld</b>	Dutch, 21
<b>kpc</b>	Curripaco, 36	<b>nor</b>	Norwegian, 43
<b>kpj</b>	Karajá, 32	<b>nuc</b>	Nukuini, 43
<b>kpn</b>	Kepkiriwát, 35	<b>omg</b>	Omagua, 44
<b>kqq</b>	Krenak, 36	<b>opy</b>	Ofayé, 43
<b>kre</b>	Panará, 45	<b>orw</b>	Oro Win, 44
<b>ktn</b>	Karitiána, 33	<b>oti</b>	Oti, 44
<b>ktx</b>	Kaxararí, 34	<b>otu</b>	Otuke, 44
<b>kui</b>	Kuikúro-Kalapálo, 37	<b>oym</b>	Wayampi, 61
<b>kuq</b>	Karipuna, 32	<b>pab</b>	Parecís, 45
<b>kwa</b>	Dâw, 21	<b>pad</b>	Paumarí, 46
<b>kxo</b>	Kanoé, 31	<b>paf</b>	Paranawát, 45
<b>kyr</b>	Kuruáya, 37	<b>pah</b>	Tenharim, 54
<b>kyz</b>	Kayabí, 35	<b>pak</b>	Parakanã, 45
<b>kzw</b>	Karirí-Xocó, 32	<b>pav</b>	Pakaásnovos, 44
<b>lkd</b>	Lakondê, 38	<b>pax</b>	Pankararé, 45
<b>ltn</b>	Latundê, 38	<b>paz</b>	Pankararú, 45
<b>mav</b>	Sateré-Mawé, 50	<b>pbk</b>	Patamona, 45
<b>mbc</b>	Macushi, 38	<b>pdt</b>	Plautdietsch, 47

<b>pir</b>	Piratapuyo, 46	<b>tpn</b>	Tupinambá, 56
<b>plu</b>	Palikúr, 44	<b>tpr</b>	Tuparí, 56
<b>pog</b>	Potiguára, 48	<b>tpy</b>	Trumai, 56
<b>pok</b>	Pokangá, 47	<b>tqb</b>	Tembé, 54
<b>pol</b>	Polish, 47	<b>tri</b>	Trió, 56
<b>por</b>	Portuguese, 48	<b>trz</b>	Torá, 55
<b>prr</b>	Puri, 48	<b>tud</b>	Tuxá, 57
<b>pth</b>	Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe, 46	<b>tue</b>	Tuyuca, 58
<b>pto</b>	Zo'é, 65	<b>tuo</b>	Tucano, 56
<b>pur</b>	Puruborá, 48	<b>tur</b>	Turkish, 57
<b>pyn</b>	Poyanáwa, 48	<b>tux</b>	Tuxináwa, 57
<b>ram</b>	Canela, 19	<b>twt</b>	Turiwára, 57
<b>rkb</b>	Rikbaktsa, 49	<b>txi</b>	Ikpeng, 27
<b>rmq</b>	Caló, 19	<b>txu</b>	Kayapó, 35
<b>rmy</b>	Romani, Vlax, 49	<b>uam</b>	Uamué, 58
<b>ron</b>	Romanian, 49	<b>ukr</b>	Ukrainian, 58
<b>rus</b>	Russian, 49	<b>uks</b>	Kaapor Sign Language, 29
<b>sae</b>	Sabanê, 50	<b>umo</b>	Umotína, 58
<b>shb</b>	Ninam, 43	<b>unk</b>	Enawené-Nawé, 22
<b>sik</b>	Sikiana, 51	<b>urb</b>	Kaapor, 29
<b>skf</b>	Sakirabiá, 50	<b>urp</b>	Uru-Pa-In, 59
<b>slj</b>	Salumá, 50	<b>uru</b>	Urumi, 59
<b>slk</b>	Slovak, 52	<b>urz</b>	Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau, 58
<b>spa</b>	Spanish, 52	<b>vec</b>	Venetian, 53
<b>sri</b>	Siriano, 51	<b>vkm</b>	Kamakan, 31
<b>srp</b>	Serbian, 51	<b>waf</b>	Wakoná, 60
<b>sru</b>	Suruí, 52	<b>wap</b>	Wapishana, 60
<b>suy</b>	Suyá, 53	<b>wau</b>	Waurá, 61
<b>swo</b>	Shanenawa, 51	<b>waw</b>	Waiwai, 59
<b>swx</b>	Suruahá, 52	<b>way</b>	Wayana, 61
<b>tae</b>	Tariana, 54	<b>wca</b>	Yanomámi, 63
<b>taf</b>	Tapirapé, 54	<b>wir</b>	Wiraféd, 62
<b>tba</b>	Aikanã, 13	<b>wmd</b>	Mamaindê, 39
<b>tca</b>	Ticuna, 55	<b>wsu</b>	Wasu, 61
<b>ter</b>	Terêna, 55	<b>wyr</b>	Wayoró, 61
<b>tgl</b>	Tagalog, 53	<b>xai</b>	Kaimbé, 30
<b>tgv</b>	Tingui-Boto, 55	<b>xaj</b>	Ararandewára, 15
<b>tka</b>	Truká, 56	<b>xak</b>	Máku, 38
<b>tkf</b>	Tukumanféd, 56	<b>xat</b>	Katawixi, 33
<b>tme</b>	Tremembé, 55	<b>xav</b>	Xavánte, 62
<b>tpk</b>	Tupinikin, 57	<b>xbw</b>	Kambiwá, 31

<b>xer</b>	Xerénte, <a href="#">62</a>	<b>xsu</b>	Sanumá, <a href="#">50</a>
<b>xet</b>	Xetá, <a href="#">62</a>	<b>xtw</b>	Tawandê, <a href="#">54</a>
<b>xir</b>	Xiriâna, <a href="#">63</a>	<b>xwa</b>	Kwaza, <a href="#">37</a>
<b>xiy</b>	Xipaya, <a href="#">62</a>	<b>xxr</b>	Koropó, <a href="#">36</a>
<b>xkr</b>	Xakriabá, <a href="#">62</a>	<b>xyl</b>	Yalakalore, <a href="#">63</a>
<b>xmo</b>	Morerebi, <a href="#">41</a>	<b>yaa</b>	Yaminahua, <a href="#">28</a>
<b>xok</b>	Xokleng, <a href="#">63</a>	<b>yab</b>	Yuhup, <a href="#">64</a>
<b>xoo</b>	Xukurú, <a href="#">63</a>	<b>yaw</b>	Yawalapití, <a href="#">64</a>
<b>xor</b>	Korubo, <a href="#">36</a>	<b>ybn</b>	Yabaâna, <a href="#">63</a>
<b>xpk</b>	Kulina Pano, <a href="#">37</a>	<b>yrl</b>	Nhengatu, <a href="#">42</a>
<b>xpn</b>	Kapinawá, <a href="#">31</a>	<b>yro</b>	Yaroamë, <a href="#">64</a>
<b>xra</b>	Krahô, <a href="#">36</a>	<b>yui</b>	Wajiara, <a href="#">60</a>
<b>xre</b>	Kreye, <a href="#">36</a>	<b>ywn</b>	Yawanawa, <a href="#">64</a>
<b>xri</b>	Krikati-Timbira, <a href="#">37</a>	<b>zkg</b>	Kaingáng, São Paulo, <a href="#">30</a>

## 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.

- Abá**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17  
**Abãñeenga**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56  
**Acahuayo**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27  
**Acewaio**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27  
**Aconan**, *alt.* Wakoná [waf], 60  
**Acre Arara**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51  
**Acroá** [acs], 13  
**Acuen**, *alt.* Xerénte [xer], 62  
**Afotigé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14  
**Agavotaguerra** [avo], 13  
**Agavotocueng**, *alt.* Agavotaguerra [avo], 13  
**Agavotokueng**, *alt.* Agavotaguerra [avo], 13  
**Agavotoqueng**, *alt.* Agavotaguerra [avo], 13  
**Agua**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44  
**Ah'e**, *alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32  
**Ahopovo**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16  
**Ahôpovo**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16  
**Aica**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63  
**Aikaná**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13  
**Aikanã** [tba], 13, 70, 71  
**Aikewara**, *alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53  
**Aimorés**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36  
**Aissuari**, *alt. dial.* Omagua [omg], 44  
**Aizuaire**, *dial.* Omagua [omg], 44  
**Ajurú**, *alt.* Wayoró [wyr], 61  
**Akawai**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27  
**Akawaio**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27  
**Akawayo**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27  
**Akewara**, *alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53  
**Akewere**, *alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53  
**Akuáwa**, *pej. alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17  
**Akuên**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62  
**Akunsu**, *alt.* Akuntsu [aqz], 13  
**Akuntsu** [aqz], 13, 71  
**Akunt'su**, *alt.* Akuntsu [aqz], 13  
**Akuntsú**, *alt.* Akuntsu [aqz], 13  
**Akuntsun**, *alt.* Akuntsu [aqz], 13  
**Akwaio**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27  
**Akwawa**, *alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17  
**Akwawa-Asurini**, *alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17  
**Akwaya**, *alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17  
**Akwě**, *alt.* Xerénte [xer], 62  
**Akwen**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62  
*alt.* Xerénte [xer], 62  
**Akwě-Xerente**, *alt.* Xerénte [xer], 62  
**Alaketesu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42  
**Alapmonde**, *alt.* Alapmunte [apv], 13  
**Alapmunte** [apv], 13  
**Alatesu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42  
**Alukuyana**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61

- Amahuaca** [amc], 13
- Amanage**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Amanaié**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Amanajé**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Amanajó**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Amanayé** [ama], 13
- Amanyé**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Amapá French Creole**, *alt.* Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32
- Amapari Wayampi**, *dial.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Amariba**, *dial.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Amawaca**, *alt.* Amahuaca [amc], 13
- Amawáka**, *alt.* Amahuaca [amc], 13
- Amenguaca**, *alt.* Amahuaca [amc], 13
- Amniapé**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Amondawa**, *alt.* Amundava [adw], 13
- Amundava** [adw], 13, 70, 71
- Amundawa**, *alt.* Amundava [adw], 13
- Anake**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Anambé** [aan], 14, 71
- Anana**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Anapia**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Andira**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Anenho**, *alt.* Chiquitano [cax], 20
- Anodöb**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Anunsu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Aoaqui**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Aogé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Apalaí** [apy], 14, 69
- Apalakiri**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Apalaquiri**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Apalay**, *alt.* Apalaí [apy], 14
- Apânhecra**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Apâniekra**, *dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Apânjekra**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Apânyekra**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Apapocuva**, *dial.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Aparaí**, *alt.* Apalaí [apy], 14  
*alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Apiacá**, *alt.* Apiaká [api], 14
- Apiaká** [api], 14
- Apiake**, *alt.* Apiaká [api], 14
- Apinagé** [apn], 14, 71
- Apinaíé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Apinajé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Apinayé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Apiterewa**, *alt.* Parakanã [pak], 45
- Apurinã** [apu], 14, 70, 71
- Apyãwa**, *alt.* Tapirapé [taf], 54
- Apytare**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 15
- Arakwayu**, *alt.* Apalaí [apy], 14
- Arapaço**, *alt.* Arapaso [arj], 15
- Arapaso** [arj], 15
- Arapium**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Arara**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15  
*alt.* Júma [jua], 29  
*alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51  
*dial.* Karo [arr], 33
- Arára**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Arára Bravos**, *alt.* Arára, Pará [aap], 15
- Arára de Rondonia**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Arara do Acre**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Arara do Aripuanã**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15
- Arara do Beiradão**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15
- Arára do Jiparaná**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Arara do Rio Branco**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15
- Arara Pano**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Arara Shawãdawa**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Arara Tupi**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33

- Arára, Mato Grosso** [axg], 15  
*see* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15
- Arára, Pará** [aap], 15, 71, 71  
*see* Arára, Pará [aap], 15
- Arara-Karo**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Ararandeuara**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Ararandeuára**, *alt.* Ararandewára [xaj], 15
- Ararandeuras**, *alt.* Ararandewára [xaj], 15
- Ararandewára** [xaj], 15
- Ararapina**, *dial.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Arara-Shawanawa**, *dial.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Ararawa**, *dial.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Araspaso**, *alt.* Arapaso [arj], 15
- Araueté**, *alt.* Araweté [awt], 16
- Arauine**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- Arauite**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- Arawá**, *alt.* Aruá [aru], 16
- Araweté** [awt], 16, 71
- Arawine**, *alt.* Araweté [awt], 16
- Aré**, *alt.* Xetá [xet], 62
- Arecuna**, *dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Arekuna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Arequena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Ariana**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Aricapú**, *alt.* Arikapú [ark], 16
- Aricuna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Arikapú** [ark], 16
- Arikem** [ait], 16
- Arikém**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16
- Ariken**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16
- Aripaktsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Ariqueme**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16
- Ariquême**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16
- Ariquemes**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16
- Arití**, *alt.* Parecís [pab], 45
- Western Armenian**, *see* Armenian, Western [hyw], 16
- Arouá**, *alt.* Aruá [arx], 16
- Arouén**, *alt.* Aruá [arx], 16
- Aruá** (Amazonas State) [aru], 16  
 Aruá (Rondonia State) [arx], 16, 70, 71
- Aruachi**, *alt. dial.* Aruá [arx], 16
- Aruashí**, *dial.* Aruá [arx], 16
- Aruma**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Arupai**, *dial.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Arupati**, *alt. dial.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Arutani** [atx], 16
- Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa** [cpb], 16, 70  
*see* Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 16
- Assurini**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17  
*alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17
- Assurinikin**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17
- Asurini**, *alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17
- Asurini de Koatinema**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17
- Asurini do Tocantins**, *alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17
- Asurini do Trocará**, *alt.* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17
- Asurini do Xingú**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17
- Asurini of Xingú** [asn], 17, 71
- Asurini, Tocantins** [asu], 17, 71  
*see* Asurini, Tocantins [asu], 17
- Aticum**, *alt.* Uamué [uam], 58
- Atikum**, *alt.* Uamué [uam], 58
- Atorad**, *alt.* Atorada [aox], 17
- Atorada** [aox], 17
- Atorai**, *alt.* Atorada [aox], 17  
*dial.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Ator'ti**, *alt.* Atorada [aox], 17
- Atroahí**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Atroahy**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Atroaí**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59

- Atroarí**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Atrowari**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Atruahi**, *dial.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Atruahí**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Auakê**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Auaqué**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Auaris**, *dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Auetí**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- Auetó**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- Auití**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- Aukuyene**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Aukwayene**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Aura**, *alt.* Waurá [wau], 61
- Aurá** [aux], 17
- Aurã**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Auré**, *alt.* Aurá [aux], 17
- Autl**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- A'uwẽ**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- A'uwe Uptabi**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Avá**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17  
*alt.* Guajá [gvj], 24
- Ava Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Avá-Canoeiro** [avv], 17, 71, 72
- Awá**, *alt.* Guajá [gvj], 24
- Awá Guajá**, *alt.* Guajá [gvj], 24
- awa je'êha**, *alt.* Kaapor [urb], 29
- Awaeté**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17  
*alt.* Parakanã [pak], 45
- Awaikê**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Awaké**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Awana**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Awaté**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17
- A'we**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Aweikoma**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Aweikoma-Kaingang**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Awen**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Awetí** [awe], 18, 71
- Awetö**, *alt.* Awetí [awe], 18
- Ayaya**, *alt.* Guajá [gvj], 24
- Ayurú**, *alt.* Wayoró [wyr], 61
- Bacairí**, *alt.* Bakairí [bkq], 18
- Bahuana**, *alt.* Xiriâna [xir], 63
- Bahwana**, *alt.* Xiriâna [xir], 63
- Baigana**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Bakairí** [bkq], 18, 72
- Balé**, *alt.* Baré [bae], 18
- Banauá**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Banavá**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Banawá**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Banawá Yafí**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Baniba**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Baniua do Içana**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Baniva**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Baniva de rio Içana**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Baniwa** [bwi], 18, 68
- Baniwa do Içana**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Bará**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47  
*pej. alt.* Waimaha [bao], 59
- Bara Sona**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Barasana**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Barasano**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Bará-Tukano**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Barauána**, *alt.* Xiriâna [xir], 63
- Barazana**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 59
- Barbados**, *alt.* Umotína [umo], 58
- Baré** [bae], 18
- Baticola**, *dial.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Beicho de Pau**, *alt. dial.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Bïde**, *alt.* Araweté [awt], 16
- Bocas Pretas**, *alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Boe**, *alt.* Borôro [bor], 18
- Boe Wadáru**, *alt.* Borôro [bor], 18
- Boleka**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Bom Futuro**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28

- Bora**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Borá-Tuyuka**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Boreká**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Boro**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Borôro** [bor], 18, 72
- Borun**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36
- Botocudo**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36
- Botocudos**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36  
*alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Brazilian Calão**, *dial.* Caló [rmq], 19
- Brazilian Sign Language** [bzs], 19, 0
- Bugre**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24  
*alt.* Kaingang [kgp], 30
- Bugré**, *pej. alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Bugres**, *pej. alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Buhagana**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Buia-Tapuya**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Búia-tapúya**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Buré**, *alt.* Zo'ê [pto], 65
- Burubora**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Caapor**, *alt.* Kaapor [urb], 29
- Cabahyba**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Cabeça Seca**, *alt. dial.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Caceteiro**, *alt.* Korubo [xor], 36
- Caceteiros**, *alt.* Korubo [xor], 36
- Cachuena**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Cadaupuritana**, *alt. dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Cadiuéu**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Caduvéu**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Cafundo Creole** [ccd], 19
- Caiabí**, *alt.* Kayabí [kyz], 35
- Caimbé**, *alt.* Kaimbé [xai], 30
- Caingang**, *alt.* Kaingang [kgp], 30
- Caingangue**, *alt.* Kaingang [kgp], 30
- Caingua**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Caiua**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Caiwa**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Calapalu**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Caló** [rmq], 19
- Camaiura**, *alt.* Kamayurá [kay], 31
- Camaracota**, *dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Cambe**, *alt.* Kaimbé [xai], 30
- Cambeba**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Cambela**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Cambioá**, *alt.* Kambiwá [xbw], 31
- Cambiuá**, *alt.* Kambiwá [xbw], 31
- Campa**, *alt.* Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 16
- Campeba**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Campeua**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Camuru**, *alt. dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Canamanti**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Canamarí**, *alt.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Canela** [ram], 19, 71
- Canela Apanyekrá**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Canela Ramkokamekrá**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Canga-Peba**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Canoa**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Canoe**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Canoé**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Canoê**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Canoeiro**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17  
*alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Canoeiros**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Capinauá**, *alt.* Kapinawá [xpn], 31
- Caposhó**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Cara Preta**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Caraiuna**, *alt.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Carajá**, *alt. dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32  
*alt.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Carapana**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 32

- Carapanã**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 32
- Carapató**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Carapoto**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Carari**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Caras-Pretas**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Caravare**, *alt.* Kuruáya [kyr], 37
- Carib**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Caribe**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Carijó**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Cariña**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Caripuna**, *alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Cariri**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Caritiana**, *alt.* Karitiána [ktn], 33
- Carnijó**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Carutana**, *dial.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Cashinahua**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Catauian**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Catauichi**, *alt.* Katawixi [xat], 33
- Catauixi**, *alt.* Katawixi [xat], 33
- Catawian**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Catawishi**, *alt.* Katawixi [xat], 33
- Catawixi**, *alt.* Katawixi [xat], 33
- Catuquina**, *alt.* Katukína [kav], 33  
*alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Cauaiua**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Cauhib**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Caura**, *dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Cawahib**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Caxarari**, *alt.* Kaxararí [ktx], 34
- Caxinauá**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Caxinawá**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Caxuiana**, *alt.* Kaxuiána [kbb], 34
- Cayapo**, *alt.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Cayua**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Central Kaingang**, *dial.* Kaingang [kgp], 30
- Central Waica**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Chakriaba**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Chambioa**, *alt.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Chana**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Chandinahua**, *dial.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Chavante**, *alt.* Oti [oti], 44  
*alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Chawiyana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Cheta**, *alt.* Xetá [xet], 62
- Chibi**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 19
- Chicao**, *alt.* Ikpeng [txi], 27
- Chicriaba**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Chicriabá**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Chikena**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Chikriaba**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 19
- Chiquena**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Chiquiana**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Chiquitano** [cax], 20, 72
- Chiriana**, *alt.* Xiriána [xir], 63
- Chiriána**, *alt.* Xiriána [xir], 63
- Chiripá** [nhd], 20, 72
- Chuala**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Cinta Larga** [cin], 20, 71
- Classical Tupí**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Coaiá**, *alt.* Kwaza [xwa], 37
- Coastal Tupian**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Cobewa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Cocama**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20  
*dial.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Cocama-Cocamilla** [cod], 20
- Cocamilla**, *dial.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Colorado**, *alt.* Puri [prr], 48
- Compeva**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Corina**, *alt.* Kulina [cul], 37

- Coripaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Coroá**, *alt.* Acroá [acs], 13
- Coroado**, *alt.* Kaingang [kgp], 30  
*alt.* Puri [pr], 48
- Coroados**, *alt.* Kaingang [kgp], 30
- Coropó**, *alt.* Koropó [xxr], 36
- Corubo**, *alt.* Korubo [xor], 36
- Corumbiara**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Craho**, *alt.* Krahô [xra], 36
- Crange**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Craô**, *alt.* Krahô [xra], 36
- Crenac**, *alt.* Krenak [kq], 36
- Crenaque**, *alt.* Krenak [kq], 36
- Crengé**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Crenye**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Creye**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Crichana**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Crioulo**, *alt.* Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32
- Crioulo karipúna**, *alt.* Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32
- Crisca**, *alt.* Xavante [xav], 62
- Cubeo** [cub], 20, 68
- Cubeu**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Cuchudua**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Cuicuro**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Cuicutl**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Cujubi**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Culina**, *alt.* Kulina [cul], 37
- Culina Pano**, *alt.* Kulina Pano [xpk], 37
- Cumanasho**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Cumata**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Cunuana**, *dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Curacirari**, *dial.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Curaua**, *alt. dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Curazicari**, *alt. dial.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Curipaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Curripaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Curuaia**, *alt.* Kuruáya [kyr], 37
- Curucicuri**, *dial.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Curucuru**, *alt. dial.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Curutón**, *alt.* Xetá [xet], 62
- Curuzicari**, *alt. dial.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Cutiadapa**, *dial.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Cuveo**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Cuyanawa**, *dial.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Dahseyé**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Dakenei**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Dani**, *alt.* Dení [dny], 21
- Dasea**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Dasea ye**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Dauri**, *alt.* Atorada [aox], 17
- Dâw** [kwa], 21, 68
- Da'wan'du**, *alt.* Tawandê [xtw], 54
- Daxsea**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- De'cuana**, *dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Dení** [dny], 21, 70
- Desâna**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Desana-Siriana**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Desano** [des], 21, 68
- Dessano**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Diahkoi**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Diahói**, *dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Diarroi**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Digüt**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Diore**, *alt. dial.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Djahui**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Djapá**, *alt.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Djeoromitxí**, *alt.* Jabutí [jbt], 28
- Dochkafuara**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Doka-Poara**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Dokapuara**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Dow**, *alt.* Dâw [kwa], 21
- Doxká-Poará**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Du-ûgü**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55

- Duüxügu**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55
- Dyuremáwa**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Dzboku'a**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Dzubukuá**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32  
*alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Dzúreme**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Dzúremene**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- East Paraná**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Eastern Bororo**, *alt.* Borôro [bor], 18
- Eastern Carib**, *alt. dial.* Carib [car], 22
- Eastern Yanomami**, *dial.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Ediu-Adig**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Ejiwajigi**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Emo'u xâne**, *alt.* Terêna [ter], 55
- Enawené-Nawé** [unk], 22, 71
- Eneue-Mare**, *alt.* Enawené-Nawé [unk], 22
- English** [eng], 22
- Enhen**, *alt. dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Eochavante**, *alt.* Oti [oti], 44
- Equinao**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Equiniquinao**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Erigbaagtsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Erigpactsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Erigpaktsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Erikbaktsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Erikbatsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Erikpatsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Eru-Eu-Wau-Wau**, *alt.* Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz],  
58
- Ervato-Ventuari**, *dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Etelena**, *alt.* Terêna [ter], 55
- Euchavante**, *alt.* Oti [oti], 44
- Eyiguayegi**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Ezeshio**, *alt.* Kamakan [vkm], 31
- Faruaru**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Forniô**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Fulniô**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26  
*dial.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Furniô**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Galera**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Galibi** [car], 22, 69
- Gavião - RO**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Gavião**, *dial.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Gavião do Jiparaná** [gvo], 23, 71
- Gavião do Mãe Maria**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp],  
23
- Gavião do Pará**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Gavião do Rondônia**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná  
[gvo], 23
- Gavião Perkatêjê**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Gavião, Pará** [gvp], 23, 71  
*see* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Geral**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Standard German**, *see* German, Standard  
[deu], 23
- Giahoi**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Gitano**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 19
- Goniwoladi ejiwajegi**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Guadema**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Guaharibo**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Guaiapi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Guaica**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63  
*alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Guajá** [gvj], 24, 71
- Guajajára** [gub], 24, 71
- Guana** [gqn], 24
- Guaná**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Guanano**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Guaraní, Mbyá** [gun], 24, 71, 72  
*see* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Guarani-kaiowá**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Guarategaja**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Guaratégaya**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31

- Guaratira**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Guarequena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Guariba**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Guariba-Tapuyo**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Guató** [gta], 25, 72
- Guaxare**, *alt.* Guajá [gvj], 24
- Guayapi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Guazazzara**, *alt.* Guajajára [gub], 24
- Guicurú**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Hã Hã Hãe**, *alt.* Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46
- Hahaintesu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Haliti**, *alt.* Parecís [pab], 45
- Halotesu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Hanera**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Hãtxa Kuĩ**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Hehenawa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Hetá**, *alt.* Xetá [xet], 62
- Hichkaryana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Himarimã** [hir], 25, 70
- Hi-Merima**, *alt.* Himarimã [hir], 25
- Hishkariana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Hishkaryana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Hixkariana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Hixkaryána** [hix], 25, 69
- Hobacana**, *alt.* Yabaâna [ybn], 63
- Huamuê**, *alt.* Uamué [uam], 58
- Huari**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Huni Kui**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Huni Kuin**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Hunsrick**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Hunsrickisch**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Hunsrik** [hrx], 26, 72
- Hunsriker**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Hunsriqueano**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Hunsriqueano Riograndense**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Hunsrück**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Hup**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Hupda**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Hupdá Makú**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Hupdah**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Húpd'äh**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Hupdé**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Hupdë** [jup], 26, 68  
*dial.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Hyxkaryana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- latê** [fun], 26, 67
- laualapití**, *alt.* Yawalapití [yaw], 64
- lauanauá**, *alt.* Yawanawa [ywn], 64
- lauminawa**, *alt.* Yaminahua [yaa], 28
- Iberian Romani**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 19
- Ichikile**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Içuã Tupi**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29
- Ihuruana**, *dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Iköleey**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Ikölej**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Ikolen**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Ikólóéhj**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Iköro**, *alt.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Ikpeng** [txi], 27, 71
- Inauini**, *dial.* Dení [dny], 21
- Índios do Coxodoá**, *alt.* Suruahá [swx], 52
- Índios Gigantes**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Índios Negros**, *alt.* Avá-Canoeiro [avv], 17
- Ingaricó**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Ingarikó** [ake], 27, 69  
*dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Inglês**, *alt.* English [eng], 22
- Inukuini**, *alt.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Inuvaken**, *dial.* Amahuaca [amc], 13
- Iny**, *alt. dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32  
*alt.* Karajá [kpj], 32

- Ipeca**, *pej. alt. dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Ipeka-Tapuia**, *dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Ipuricoto**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Ipurinã**, *alt.* Apurinã [apu], 14
- Ipurinãn**, *alt.* Apurinã [apu], 14
- Iranche**, *alt.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Iranshe**, *alt.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Irántxe** [irn], 27, 71, 72  
*dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Iranxe**, *alt.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Iraru Mahãdu**, *alt. dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Issana**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Italian** [ita], 27
- Italiano**, *alt.* Italian [ita], 27
- Itanga**, *alt.* Urumi [uru], 59
- Itene** [ite], 27
- Itogapuc**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Itogapúk**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Iuruna**, *alt.* Jurúna [jur], 29
- Ixybiowa**, *alt. dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Jabaana**, *alt.* Yabaãna [ybn], 63
- Jabã-ana**, *alt.* Yabaãna [ybn], 63
- Jabotí**, *alt.* Jabutí [jbt], 28
- Jabutí** [jbt], 28, 70, 71
- Jacareúba**, *alt.* Katawixi [xat], 33
- Jacaria**, *dial.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Jafí**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Jahói**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Jahui**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Jamamadí** [jaa], 28, 70
- Jaminawa** [yaa], 28, 70
- Janbeba**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Jarawara**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Jari**, *dial.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Jaricuna**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Jaru**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Jaruára**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Jarumá**, *alt. dial.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Jaruna**, *alt.* Jurúna [jur], 29
- Jauareta-Tapiia**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Jauari**, *dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Jaulapiti**, *alt.* Yawalapití [yaw], 64
- Jau-Navo**, *alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Javaé**, *dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Javahe**, *alt. dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Jawanaua**, *alt.* Yawanawa [ywn], 64
- Jawaperi**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43  
*dial.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Jawari**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43  
*alt.* Yaroamë [yro], 64
- Jeoromitxí**, *alt.* Jabutí [jbt], 28
- Jepa-Matsi**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Jiahui**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Joari**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Jo'é**, *alt.* Zo'é [pto], 65
- Juanauo**, *alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Júma** [jua], 29
- Juni Kuin**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Jupaú**, *alt.* Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58
- Jupdá Macú**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Jupde**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Jurití**, *alt.* Wajiará [yui], 60
- Jurua**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Jurúna** [jur], 29, 71
- Jurúna**, *alt.* Jurúna [jur], 29
- Juruti**, *alt.* Wajiará [yui], 60
- Juruti-Tapuia**, *alt.* Wajiará [yui], 60
- Kaapor** [urb], 29, 71
- Ka'apor**, *alt.* Kaapor [urb], 29
- Kaapor Sign Language** [uks], 29
- Ka'apor Sign Language**, *alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Kaaporté**, *alt.* Kaapor [urb], 29

- Kabari**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Kabori**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Kachuana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kadiweo**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Kadiwéu** [kbc], 30, 72
- Kagwahibm**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29
- Kagwahiph**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29
- Kagwahiv**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29  
*alt.* Tenharim [pah], 54  
*dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Kagwahiva**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29  
*alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32  
*alt.* Tenharim [pah], 54  
*alt.* Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58
- Kagwahiwa**, *alt.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Kahyana**, *dial.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kaiabí**, *alt.* Kayabí [kyz], 35
- Kaimbé** [xai], 30
- Kaingang** [kqp], 30, 72
- Kaingang de Santa Catarina**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Kaingáng, São Paulo** [zkp], 30  
*see* Kaingáng, São Paulo [zkp], 30
- Kaingwá**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Kaiova**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Kaiowá**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Kaiwá** [kgk], 31, 72  
*dial.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Kajabí**, *alt.* Kayabí [kyz], 35
- Kalapalo**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Kalihna**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Kalinya**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Kamã**, *pej. alt.* Dâw [kwa], 21
- Kamã Makú**, *pej. alt.* Dâw [kwa], 21
- Kamaiurá**, *alt.* Kamayurá [kay], 31
- Kamakan** [vkm], 31
- Kamakán**, *alt.* Kamakan [vkm], 31
- Kamán**, *pej. alt.* Dâw [kwa], 21
- Kamanawa**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Kamannaua**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Kamarakotos**, *alt.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Kamayirá**, *alt.* Kamayurá [kay], 31
- Kamayurá** [kay], 31, 71
- Kambeba**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Kambéba**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Kambewa**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Kambiwá** [xbw], 31
- Kampa**, *alt.* Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 16
- Kamu Maku**, *pej. alt.* Dâw [kwa], 21
- Kamurú**, *dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Kanamanti**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Kanamaré**, *alt.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Kanamarí** [knm], 31, 68, 70, 71  
*alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Kanela**, *alt.* Canela [ram], 19
- Kanela Apanyekra**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Kanela-Ramkokamekrá**, *alt. dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Kangite**, *alt.* Apurinã [apu], 14
- Kanhgág**, *alt.* Kaingang [kqp], 30
- Kaniuá**, *alt.* Marubo [mzr], 39
- Kaniwa**, *alt.* Korubo [xor], 36
- Kanoé** [kxo], 31, 70, 71
- Kanoê**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Kapaná**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Kapinawá** [xpn], 31
- Kapishaná**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Kapixana**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Kapixaná**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Kapon**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27
- Kapóng**, *alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27
- Karahawyana**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Karajá** [kpj], 32, 71  
*dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32

- Karajá do Norte**, *alt. dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Karakati**, *alt. dial.* Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37
- Karapanã** [cbc], 32, 68, 70
- Karapató**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Kararaó**, *dial.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Karime**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Kari'ña**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Kari'na auran**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Karipuna** [kuq], 32, 70
- Karipuna de Rondônia**, *alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Karipuna do Guaporé**, *alt.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Karipuna French Creole** [kmv], 32, 69
- Karipuna Jaci Paraná**, *dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Karirí**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Kariri de Massacará**, *alt.* Kaimbé [xai], 30
- Kariri Xucó**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Kariri-Xoc**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Karirí-Xocó** [kzw], 32
- Karitiâna** [ktn], 33, 70
- Karo** [arr], 33, 71
- Karupaka**, *alt. dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Kashujana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kashuyana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kasrapai**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Kasupá**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Katawian**, *dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Katawina**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Katawixi** [xat], 33, 70
- Katharinensisich**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Katuena**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Katukína** [kav], 33
- Katukina do Acre**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Katukina do Juruá**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Katukina do Jutaiá**, *alt.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Katukina do Rio Biá**, *alt.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Katukina Pano**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Katukina Shanenawá**, *alt.* Shanenawa [swo], 51
- Katukína, Panoan** [knt], 33, 70  
*see* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Katukina-Kanamari**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Katwena**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Katxuyana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Katxuyana-Xikuyana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kawahiva**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29
- Kawahib**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Kawahip**, *alt.* Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58
- Kawahip**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29
- Kawaib**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54  
*alt.* Júma [jua], 29  
*alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Tenharim [pah], 54  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Kaxararí** [ktx], 34, 70
- Kaxariri**, *alt.* Kaxararí [ktx], 34
- Kaxinauá**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Kaxinawá** [cbs], 34, 70
- Kaxuiâna** [kbb], 34, 69
- Kaxúyana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kaxuyana-Xikuyana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Kaxynawa**, *alt.* Kashinawa [cbs], 34
- Kayabí** [kyz], 35, 71, 71
- Kayapó** [txu], 35, 71, 71
- Kayapó-Kradaú**, *dial.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Kayova**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Kenkü**, *alt. dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Kepkiriwat**, *alt.* Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35
- Kepkiriwát** [kpn], 35
- Kepkiriwate**, *alt.* Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35

- Khithaulhu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- ki<sup>3</sup>thãu<sup>3</sup>lhu<sup>2</sup>**, *alt. dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Kinã**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Kinihinao**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Kinikinao**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Kinikinau**, *alt.* Guana [gqn], 24
- Kinja**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Kinja lara**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Ki'nya**, *alt.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Kipeá**, *dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Kiriri**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Kirirí**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Kirirí-Xokó**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Kisêdjê**, *alt.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Kitãulhu**, *alt. dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Kitiya**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Koايا**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15
- Koaiá**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15  
*alt.* Kwaza [xwa], 37
- Koaratira**, *alt.* Kanoé [kxo], 31
- Koaya**, *alt.* Kwaza [xwa], 37
- Koayá**, *alt.* Arára, Mato Grosso [axg], 15
- Kobeua**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Kobewa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Kobéwa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Kocama**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Kohoroxitari**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18  
*dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Kokama**, *alt. dial.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20  
*alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Kokama-Kokamilla**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Kokamilla**, *alt. dial.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Kokraimoro**, *alt.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Kolumbiara**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Koneá**, *alt.* Arapaso [arj], 15
- Kootiria**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Koripako** [kpc], 36, 68
- Korispaso**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Koropó** [xxr], 36
- Korripako**, *dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Korubo** [xor], 36, 70
- Kótedia**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Kotiria**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Kótirya**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Krahô** [xra], 36, 71
- Kraô**, *alt.* Krahô [xra], 36
- Kreen Akarore**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Krem-Ye**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Kren Akarore**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Krenac**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36
- Krenak** [kqq], 36, 71, 72
- Krenakarore**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Krenak-Nakrehé**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36
- Krenakore**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Krenhakarore**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Kren-Yê**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Kreye** [xre], 36
- Krikati-Gaviao**, *alt.* Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37
- Krikati-Timbira** [xri], 37, 71
- Krinkati**, *dial.* Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37
- Krinkati-Gaviao**, *alt.* Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37
- Krinkati-Timbira**, *alt.* Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37
- Kuben-Kamrektí**, *alt.* Asurini of Xingú [asn], 17
- Kubeo**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Kubewa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Kubwa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Kuikúro**, *dial.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Kuikúro-Kalapálo** [kui], 37, 71

- Kuikuru**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Kulina** [cul], 37, 70
- Kulína**, *alt.* Kulina [cul], 37
- Kulina do Acre**, *alt.* Kulina Pano [xpk], 37
- Kulina Madihá**, *alt.* Kulina [cul], 37
- Kulina Pano** [xpk], 37, 70
- Kulyna**, *alt.* Kulina [cul], 37
- Kumanuxú**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Kumiyana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Kurâ**, *alt.* Bakairi [bkq], 18
- Kurateg**, *alt.* Makuráp [mpu], 39
- Kuripako**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Kurkuro**, *alt.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Kuruáia**, *alt.* Kuruáya [kyr], 37
- Kuruáya** [kyr], 37
- Kurukuru**, *dial.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Kusibi**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Kutia-Dyapa**, *alt. dial.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Kuyabi**, *dial.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Kuyawi**, *alt. dial.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Kuyubi**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Kwaza** [xwa], 37, 71
- Laconde**, *alt.* Lakondê [lkd], 38
- Lacondê**, *alt.* Lakondê [lkd], 38
- Laklanô**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Lakonde**, *alt.* Lakondê [lkd], 38
- Lakondê** [lkd], 38
- Lanc-Patua**, *alt.* Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32
- Latundê** [ltn], 38, 71
- Leitodu**, *alt.* Latundê [ltn], 38
- Libras**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- Língua Brasileira de Sinais**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- Língua Brasileira**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Língua de Sinais Brasileira**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- Língua de Sinais dos Centros Urbanos Brasileiros**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- Língua de sinais ka'apor**, *alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Língua de Sinais Kaapor Brasileira**, *alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Língua dos Sinais Kaapor Brasileira**, *alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Língua Geral**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42  
*alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Língua Geral Amazônica**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Linguará**, *alt.* Chiquitano [cax], 20
- Loushiru**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Louxiru**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Louxiur**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Low German**, *alt.* Plautdietsch [pdt], 47
- LSB**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- LSK**, *alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- LSKB**, *alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Luruty-Tapuya**, *alt.* Wajiará [yui], 60
- Mabue**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Macanipa**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Machinere** [mpd], 38, 70
- Machineri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Maco**, *alt.* Máku [xak], 38
- Macu**, *alt.* Máku [xak], 38
- Macú de Tucano**, *pej. alt.* Hupdê [jup], 26
- Macuna** [myy], 38, 68
- Macuni**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Macuráp**, *alt.* Makuráp [mpu], 39
- Macurapi**, *alt.* Makuráp [mpu], 39
- Macushi** [mbc], 38, 69
- Macushi Maimu**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Macusi**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Macuxi**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Madi**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28

- Madiha**, *alt.* Dení [dny], 21  
*alt.* Kulina [cul], 37
- Madija**, *alt.* Kulina [cul], 37
- Magüa**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55
- Mahinaku**, *alt.* Mehináku [mmh], 40
- Mahuayana**, *alt.* Mapidian [mpw], 39
- Maima**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Maiongong**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Maiopitian**, *alt.* Mapidian [mpw], 39
- Maitsi**, *dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Majubim**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Makiritare**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Makó**, *alt.* Máku [xak], 38
- Máko**, *alt.* Máku [xak], 38
- Maku**, *alt.* Máku [xak], 38  
*pej. alt.* Yuhup [yab], 64
- Makú**, *alt.* Máku [xak], 38
- Máku** [xak], 38
- Makú Nadëb**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Makuchi**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Makú-Hupdá**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Makuna**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Makunadöbö**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Makuráp** [mpu], 39, 70, 71
- Makurápi**, *alt.* Makuráp [mpu], 39
- Makushi**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Makusi**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Makuxi**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Makú-Yahup**, *pej. alt.* Yuhup [yab], 64
- Mamaindé**, *alt.* Mamaindê [wmd], 39
- Mamaindê** [wmd], 39, 71
- Mamainsahai'gidu**, *alt.* Mamaindê [wmd], 39
- Mamori**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Mamoria**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Manajé**, *alt.* Ararandewára [xaj], 15
- Manajó**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Mananyé**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Manaxó**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Manayé**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Manaze**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Manazewá**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Manazo**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Manchinere**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Manchineri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Manduka**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Maniba**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Manitenére**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Manitenerí**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Manitsauá**, *alt.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Manitsawa**, *alt.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Manitsawá**, *alt.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Manoki**, *alt.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Mantizula**, *alt.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Manxinéri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Maopityan**, *alt.* Mapidian [mpw], 39
- Mapidian** [mpw], 39
- Maquiri**, *alt.* Kayabí [kyz], 35
- Maquiritai**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Maquiritare**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Maquiritari** [mch], 39, 68
- Maragua**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Maraworno**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Margaya**, *alt.* Tupinikin [tpk], 57
- Mariape-Nahuqua**, *alt.* Matipuhy [mzo], 40
- Marinahua**, *dial.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Marináwa**, *alt. dial.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Maritsauá** [msp], 39
- Marova**, *alt.* Marubo [mzr], 39
- Maruba**, *alt.* Marubo [mzr], 39
- Marubo** [mzr], 39, 70
- Marworno**, *alt.* Carib [car], 22
- Masa ye**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Masaká**, *dial.* Aikanã [tba], 13

- Mashakalí**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Mashubi**, *alt.* Arikapú [ark], 16
- Massaca**, *alt. dial.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Massaka**, *alt.* Makuráp [mpu], 39
- Matipu**, *alt.* Matipuhý [mzo], 40
- Matipú**, *dial.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Matipuhý** [mzo], 40, 71  
*dial.* Matipuhý [mzo], 40
- Matís** [mpq], 40, 70
- Matse**, *alt.* Matses [mcf], 40
- Matsés** [mcf], 40, 70
- Maué**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Mawayana**, *alt.* Mapidian [mpw], 39
- Mawé**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Maxacalí**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Maxakalí** [mbl], 40, 71, 72
- Maxinéri**, *alt.* Machinere [mpd], 38
- Maxubí**, *alt.* Arikapú [ark], 16
- Maya**, *alt.* Korubo [xor], 36
- Mayongong**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39  
*dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Mayoruna**, *alt.* Matses [mcf], 40
- Mbaya-Guaikuru**, *alt.* Kadiwéu [kbc], 30
- Mbiá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Mbua**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Mbya**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Mbyá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Meamuyna**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Mearim**, *dial.* Guajajára [gub], 24
- Mebêngokrê**, *alt.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Mëbêngôkre kabën**, *alt.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Mehim**, *alt.* Krahô [xra], 36
- Mehinaco**, *alt.* Mehináku [mmh], 40
- Mehinako**, *alt.* Mehináku [mmh], 40
- Mehináku** [mmh], 40, 71
- Meinaku**, *alt.* Mehináku [mmh], 40
- Mekém**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Mekens**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Mëkisêdjê**, *alt.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Menku**, *alt. dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Menky**, *alt. dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Mennonite German**, *alt.* Plautdietsch [pdt], 47
- Mextã**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 32
- Mialát**, *dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Miamunaa**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Miguelenho**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Migueleno**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Minaco**, *alt.* Mehináku [mmh], 40
- Miraña**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Miranha** [boa], 41
- Mirãnha**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Mirãnia**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 41
- Miriti** [mmv], 41
- Miriti Tapuyo**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Miriti-Tapuaia**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Mirity-Tapuya**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Modern Tupí**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Mogareb**, *dial.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Monacó**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Monaxo**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Mondé** [mnd], 41  
*alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Mönjoroko**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Monjoroku**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Monocho**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Moré**, *alt.* Itene [ite], 27
- Morerebi** [xmo], 41
- Mudjétira**, *pej. alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53
- Mudjetire**, *pej. alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53
- Mudjetire-Suruí**, *pej. alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53
- Mukajai**, *alt. dial.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Mundurucu**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Mundurukú** [myu], 41, 71, 71

- Müncü**, *alt.* Irántxe [irn], 27  
*dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Mura**, *alt.* Pirahã [myp], 46
- Múra**, *dial.* Pirahã [myp], 46
- Múra-Pirahã**, *alt.* Pirahã [myp], 46
- Muteamasa**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 32
- Myky**, *alt. dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Mynky**, *alt. dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Myy**, *alt. dial.* Irántxe [irn], 27
- Nadëb** [mbj], 42, 68
- Nadëb Macu**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Nadöb**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Nadöbö**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Nafukwá**, *alt. dial.* Matipuhuy [mzo], 40
- Nahukuá**, *dial.* Matipuhuy [mzo], 40
- Nahukwa**, *alt. dial.* Matipuhuy [mzo], 40
- Nahukwá**, *dial.* Kuikúro-Kalapálo [kui], 37
- Nahuqua**, *alt. dial.* Matipuhuy [mzo], 40
- Nakrehé**, *alt.* Krenak [kqq], 36
- Nakukwa**, *alt. dial.* Matipuhuy [mzo], 40
- Nambicuara**, *alt.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Nambikuára**, *alt.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Nambikuára, Southern** [nab], 42, 71, 72  
*see* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Nambikwara**, *alt.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Nambikwara do Sul**, *alt.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Nambiquara**, *alt.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Nandeva**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Ñandeva**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Nanomam**, *dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Naomam**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Ñeengatú**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- ñeendyba**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Ñe'engatú**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Neenoá**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Neenöa**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41
- Negaroté**, *dial.* Mamaindê [wmd], 39
- Nëhup**, *dial.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Nhandeayvu**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Nhandeva**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Nheengatú**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Nhengatu** [yrl], 42, 68
- Ninam** [shb], 43, 68
- Northern Barasano**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 59
- Northern Ninam**, *dial.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Ntogapid**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Ntogapig**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Nucuini**, *alt.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Nukini**, *alt.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Nukuini** [nuc], 43
- Nuquini**, *alt.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Nyengato**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Nyengatú**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Oayana**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Oewaku**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Ofaié**, *alt.* Ofayé [opy], 43
- Ofaié-Xavante**, *alt.* Ofayé [opy], 43
- Ofayé** [opy], 43, 72
- Ofayé-Xavante**, *alt.* Ofayé [opy], 43
- Oiampí**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Oiampipucu**, *pej. alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Oiana**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Oiyapoque Wayampi**, *dial.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Old Tupí**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Omagua** [omg], 44
- Omagua-Yete**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Omotina**, *alt.* Umotína [umo], 58
- Opaié-Shavante**, *alt.* Ofayé [opy], 43
- Opayé**, *alt.* Ofayé [opy], 43

- Oregu**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Orelhas de Pau**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Oro Wari**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Oro Win** [orw], 44, 70
- Orotani**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Orowari**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Oti** [oti], 44
- Otí**, *alt.* Oti [oti], 44
- Oto Towati**, *alt.* Oro Win [orw], 44
- Otogé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Otuke** [otu], 44
- Otuké**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Otuque**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Otuqué**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Otuqui**, *alt.* Otuke [otu], 44
- Ouayeone**, *alt.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Oupinagee**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Oyampí**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Oyampík**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Oyampipuku**, *pej. alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Oyana**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Oyanpik**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Pacaás Novos**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Pacahanovo**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Pacu**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Padamo-Orinoco**, *alt. dial.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Pageyn**, *alt. dial.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Paguana**, *dial.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Paguara**, *alt. dial.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Pa'ikwaki**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Paikwene**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Paiquize**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Pai-Tavyterä**, *alt.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Paiter**, *alt.* Suruí [sru], 52
- Pakaa Nova**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Pakaanova**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Pakaanovas**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Pakaásnovos** [pav], 44, 70
- Pakang**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Paku-Tapuya**, *pej. alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Palicur**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Palijur**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Palikour**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Paliku'ene**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Palikúr** [plu], 44, 69
- Palimi Teri**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Palimi Theli**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Palimi Thili**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Palincur**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Palioariene**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Palmari**, *alt.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Pama**, *dial.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Pamana**, *alt. dial.* Karipuna [kuq], 32
- Pambadeque**, *alt. dial.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Pamié**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Pamiwa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 20
- Pammari**, *alt. dial.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Pamoari**, *alt.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Panará** [kre], 45, 71
- Panāra pēē**, *alt.* Panará [kre], 45
- Pancaré**, *alt.* Pankararú [paz], 45
- Pancaruru**, *alt.* Pankararú [paz], 45
- Panenoá**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Pānerä**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Paneroa**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Panginey**, *alt. dial.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Pangyjēj**, *alt. dial.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23
- Panhĩ kapēr**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Pankarará**, *alt.* Pankararú [paz], 45
- Pankararé** [pax], 45

- Pankararú** [paz], 45
- Pankaravu**, *alt.* Pankararú [paz], 45
- Pankaré**, *alt.* Pankararé [pax], 45
- Pankaroru**, *alt.* Pankararú [paz], 45
- Pankarú**, *alt.* Pankararú [paz], 45
- Papihua**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Papiwa**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Paquí**, *alt.* Puri [pr], 48
- Paracana**, *alt.* Parakanã [pak], 45
- Parahuri**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Parakanã** [pak], 45, 71
- Parakanân**, *alt.* Parakanã [pak], 45
- Parakatêjê**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Paraná Kaingang**, *dial.* Kaingang [kgp], 30
- Paranauat**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Paranawat**, *alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Paranawát** [paf], 45
- Pareás**, *alt.* Parecís [pab], 45
- Parecís** [pab], 45, 71, 72
- Paresí**, *alt.* Parecís [pab], 45
- Paressí**, *alt.* Parecís [pab], 45
- Pari**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Pariana**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Paricores**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Paricuria**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Parikurene**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Parima**, *alt. dial.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Parimitari**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Parinkur-lene**, *alt.* Palikúr [plu], 44
- Parintintín**, *dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Parkatêjê**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Parocana**, *alt.* Parakanã [pak], 45
- Parua**, *alt.* Kayabí [kyz], 35
- Parucutu**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59  
*alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Parukoto-Charuma**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Parukutu**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Patamona** [pbc], 45, 69  
*alt.* Akawaio [ake], 27
- Patashó**, *alt.* Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46
- Pataxi**, *alt.* Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46
- Pataxó**, *alt.* Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46
- Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe** [pth], 46
- Pataxó-Hãhaã**, *alt.* Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46
- Patimitheri**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Pato Tapuia**, *pej. alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Pato-Tapuya**, *pej. alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Patoxó**, *alt.* Pataxó Hã-Ha-Hãe [pth], 46
- Pauini**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Paumarí** [pad], 46, 70
- Paumarm**, *dial.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Pawana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Pawate**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Pawaté**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Pawaté-Wirafed**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45  
*alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Pawixi**, *alt. dial.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Pawiyana**, *dial.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Payacú**, *alt.* Tuxá [tud], 57
- Payualiene**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Payuliene**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Pedá Djapá**, *alt.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Pedra Branca**, *alt. dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Pemon** [aoc], 46, 69
- Pemong**, *alt.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Perkatêjê**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Petigaré**, *alt.* Potiguára [pog], 48
- Pianokotó**, *dial.* Trió [tri], 56
- Pidá-Djapá**, *alt.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Pinagé**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Pinaré**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Pindare**, *dial.* Guajajára [gub], 24
- Pirahã** [myp], 46, 71

- Pirahán**, *alt.* Pirahã [myp], 46
- Piratapuia**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Pira-Tapuia**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Piratapuya**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Pira-Tapuya**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Piratapuyo** [pir], 46, 68
- Pisamira**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Pisatapuyo**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Pisa-tapuyo**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Pitonara**, *alt.* Potiguára [pog], 48
- Plautdietsch** [pdt], 47
- Poianáua**, *alt.* Poyanáwa [pyn], 48
- Pokangá** [pok], 47, 68
- Pokangá-Tapuya**, *alt.* Pokangá [pok], 47
- Pomeranian** [nds], 47, 72
- Pomerano**, *alt.* Saxon, Low [nds], 47
- Pommersch**, *alt.* Saxon, Low [nds], 47
- Popengare**, *alt.* Apurinã [apu], 14
- Porçoes**, *alt.* Parecís [pab], 45
- Português**, *alt.* Portuguese [por], 48
- Portuguese** [por], 48
- Potiguara**, *alt.* Potiguára [pog], 48
- Potiguára** [pog], 48
- Poturu**, *alt.* Zo'é [pto], 65
- Poturujara**, *alt.* Zo'é [pto], 65
- Potyguara**, *alt.* Potiguára [pog], 48
- Poyanáwa** [pyn], 48
- Puinahua**, *alt.* Poyanáwa [pyn], 48
- Pukobjê**, *alt.* Gavião, Pará [gvp], 23
- Pumbora**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Puri** [pr], 48
- Puroborá**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Puruba**, *alt.* Puruborá [pur], 48
- Puruborá** [pur], 48
- Purupurú**, *alt.* Paumari [pad], 46
- Pusciti**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Put Karot**, *alt.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Puturú**, *alt.* Zo'é [pto], 65
- Quaiá**, *alt.* Kwaza [xwa], 37
- Quepiquiriquat**, *alt.* Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35
- Quepiquiriuat**, *alt.* Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35
- Quepi-quiri-uate**, *alt.* Kepkiriwát [kpn], 35
- Quipea**, *alt. dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Quipiu**, *alt.* Jabutí [jbt], 28
- Quirirí**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Ramarama**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33  
*alt.* Urumi [uru], 59
- Ramarama-Urumí**, *alt.* Urumi [uru], 59
- Ramkokamekra**, *dial.* Canela [ram], 19
- Remo**, *alt.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Rheno**, *alt.* Nukuini [nuc], 43
- Rikbaktsa** [rkb], 49, 71
- Rikpakcá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Rikpaktsá**, *alt.* Rikbaktsa [rkb], 49
- Rio Grand Hunsriker**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Riogradenser Hunsrickisch**, *alt.* Hunsrik [hrx], 26
- Rodela**, *alt.* Tuxá [tud], 57
- Vlax Romani**, *see* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 49
- Roucuyenne**, *alt. dial.* Wayana [way], 61
- Rucuyen**, *dial.* Wayana [way], 61
- Russian Kalderash**, *dial.* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 49
- Sabanê** [sae], 50, 71
- Sabanês**, *alt.* Sabanê [sae], 50
- Sabones**, *alt.* Sabanê [sae], 50
- Sabujá**, *dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Sakirabiá** [skf], 50, 71
- Sakirabiák**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Sakirabiáp**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Sakirabiát**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Sakirap**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Sakiriabar**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50
- Sakurabiat**, *alt.* Sakirabiá [skf], 50

- Salamãï**, *alt.* Mondé [mnd], 41
- Salamaikã**, *alt.* Mondé [mnd], 41
- Salumá** [slj], 50
- Salumã**, *alt.* Enawené-Nawé [unk], 22
- Samatali**, *alt. dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Samatari**, *alt. dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Sanainawa**, *dial.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Sanamaica**, *alt.* Mondé [mnd], 41
- Sanamaiká**, *alt.* Mondé [mnd], 41
- Sanamaykā**, *alt.* Mondé [mnd], 41
- Sanema**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Sanīma**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Sánīma**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Saninawacana**, *alt. dial.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Sanöma**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Sanumá** [xsu], 50, 68
- São Paulo Sign Language**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- Sapuia**, *alt. dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Sapuya**, *alt. dial.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Sarare**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Sarirá**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Sataré**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Sataré-Maué**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Sateré**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Satere Mawe**, *alt.* Sateré-Mawé [mav], 50
- Sateré-Mawé** [mav], 50, 71
- Saxwentesu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Sayacu**, *alt.* Amahuaca [amc], 13
- Serra Azul**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Seta**, *alt.* Xetá [xet], 62
- Shaathari**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Shacriaba**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Shakriabá**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Shamatri**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Shanenawa** [swo], 51
- Sharanahua** [mcd], 51
- Sharanahuan tsain**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Shavante**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Shawã**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Shawadawa**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Shawanauá**, *alt.* Sharanahua [mcd], 51
- Shawanawa-Arara**, *alt. dial.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Sherenté**, *alt.* Xerénte [xer], 62
- Sherewyana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Sheta**, *alt.* Xetá [xet], 62
- Shicriaba**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Shicriabá**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Shikiana**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Shipaja**, *alt.* Xipayá [xiy], 62
- Shipaya**, *alt.* Xipayá [xiy], 62
- Shiriana**, *alt. dial.* Ninam [shb], 43  
*alt.* Ninam [shb], 43  
*alt.* Xiriâna [xir], 63
- Shiriana Casapare**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Shirishana**, *alt. dial.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Shocó**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Shoklêng**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Shriana**, *alt.* Xiriâna [xir], 63
- Shukuru**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Shukurú**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Sikiana** [sik], 51, 69
- Sikiâna**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Sikiïyana**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Siria-Masã**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Siriana**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Siriane**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Siriano** [sri], 51, 68
- Sokaka**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Sororos**, *alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53

- Sorowaha**, *alt.* Suruahá [swx], 52
- So'to**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Southeast Kaingang**, *dial.* Kaingang [kgrp], 30
- Southern Nambikwara**, *alt.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Southern Ninam**, *dial.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Southwest Kaingang**, *dial.* Kaingang [kgrp], 30
- Sowainte**, *alt.* Sabanê [sae], 50
- Spanish** [spa], 52
- SPSL**, *alt.* Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], 19
- Suiá**, *alt.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Surara**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Suraya**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Surianá**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Surirá**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Suruahá** [swx], 52, 70
- Suruí** [sru], 52, 71  
*alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53
- Suruí de Rondônia**, *alt.* Suruí [sru], 52
- Suruí do Jiparaná**, *alt.* Suruí [sru], 52
- Suruí do Pará** [mdz], 53, 71
- Suruí do Tocantins**, *alt.* Suruí do Pará [mdz], 53
- Suruí-Paiter**, *alt.* Suruí [sru], 52
- Suruwahá**, *alt.* Suruahá [swx], 52
- Suryana**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 51
- Suyá** [suy], 53, 71
- Tage**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Tákâna**, *alt.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Takuna**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Talian** [vec], 53
- Taliano**, *alt.* Venetian [vec], 53
- Taliáseri**, *alt.* Tariana [tae], 54
- Tambéopé**, *dial.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 24
- Tapacua**, *alt.* Xavánte [xav], 62
- Tapayúna**, *dial.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Tapi'irape**, *alt.* Tapirapé [taf], 54
- Tapirapé** [taf], 54, 71
- Taramembé**, *alt.* Tremembé [tme], 55
- Tarëno**, *alt.* Trió [tri], 56
- Tariana** [tae], 54, 68
- Tariano**, *alt.* Tariana [tae], 54
- Tariáno**, *alt.* Tariana [tae], 54
- Tarína**, *alt.* Tariana [tae], 54
- Tarona**, *alt.* Trió [tri], 56
- Taulipang**, *dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Taulipáng**, *alt.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Taurepa**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Taurepan**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Taurepang**, *alt. dial.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Taurepáng**, *alt.* Pemon [aoc], 46
- Tawaindê**, *alt.* Tawandê [xtw], 54
- Tawandê** [xtw], 54
- Tawende**, *dial.* Mamaindê [wmd], 39
- Taze**, *alt.* Kreye [xre], 36
- Tekumanfed**, *alt.* Tukumanféd [tkf], 56
- Telikóng**, *alt.* Puri [pr], 48
- Tembé** [tqb], 54, 71
- Tembekuá**, *dial.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31
- Tenetehar**, *alt.* Guajajára [gub], 24
- Tenetehara**, *alt.* Tembé [tqb], 54
- Tenetehára**, *alt.* Guajajára [gub], 24
- Tenharem**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54  
*alt.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Tenharim** [pah], 54, 70, 71  
*dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Tenharin**, *alt. dial.* Tenharim [pah], 54  
*alt.* Tenharim [pah], 54
- Teremembé**, *alt.* Tremembé [tme], 55
- Terêna** [ter], 55, 71, 72
- Tereno**, *alt.* Terêna [ter], 55
- Teueia**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Teüi**, *dial.* Kaiwá [kgk], 31

- Teweya**, *alt.* Macushi [mbc], 38
- Ticuna** [tca], 55, 70, 71
- Ticunaga**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55
- Tikmuún**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Tikmū'ün Yiy'ax**, *alt.* Maxakalí [mbl], 40
- Tikuna**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55
- Timbé**, *alt.* Tembé [tqb], 54
- Timbira**, *dial.* Krikati-Timbira [xri], 37
- Timbira Ocidentais**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Tingui**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Tingui Botó**, *alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Tingui-Boto** [tgv], 55
- Tirió**, *alt.* Trió [tri], 56
- Tiriyó**, *alt.* Trió [tri], 56
- Todela**, *alt.* Tuxá [tud], 57
- Tonayana**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Tonore**, *alt.* Ikpeng [txi], 27
- Toototobi**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Tora**, *alt.* Torá [trz], 55
- Torá** [trz], 55
- Toraz**, *alt.* Torá [trz], 55
- Toré**, *alt.* Torá [trz], 55
- Torerizes**, *alt.* Torá [trz], 55
- Tremembé** [tme], 55
- Trió** [tri], 56, 69
- Truká** [tka], 56
- Trumai** [tpy], 56, 71
- Tsanuma**, *alt.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Tshom-Djapa**, *dial.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Tsiripá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Tsohon-Djapa**, *dial.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Tsola**, *dial.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Tubanao**, *dial.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Tubarão**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Tucano** [tuo], 56, 68
- Tuchinaua**, *alt.* Tuxináwa [tux], 57
- Tucuna**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55
- Tuhup**, *dial.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Tuiuca**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Tukána**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Tukano**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Tukumaféd**, *alt.* Tukumanféd [tkf], 56
- Tukumanféd** [tkf], 56
- Tukuna**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 55
- Tüküná**, *alt.* Kanamarí [knm], 31  
*alt.* Katukína [kav], 33
- Tukurina**, *dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Tumbulalá**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Tunayana**, *alt. dial.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Tunayana-Waiwai**, *alt.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Tunuli**, *alt.* Ikpeng [txi], 27
- Tuparí** [tpr], 56, 70, 71
- Tupí**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Tupi Antigo**, *alt.* Tupinambá [tpn], 56
- Tupi do Machado**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Tupi do rio Machado**, *alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Tupí of Cuminapanema**, *alt.* Zo'é [pto], 65
- Tupí-Kawahib**, *alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Tupinaki**, *alt.* Tupinikin [tpk], 57
- Tupinambá** [tpn], 56
- Tupinikim**, *alt.* Tupinikin [tpk], 57
- Tupinikin** [tpk], 57
- Tupiniquim**, *alt.* Tupinikin [tpk], 57
- Tupiniquin**, *alt.* Tupinikin [tpk], 57
- Tupiniquín**, *alt.* Tupinikin [tpk], 57
- Tura**, *alt.* Torá [trz], 55
- Turá**, *alt.* Torá [trz], 55
- Turiguara**, *alt.* Turiwára [tw], 57
- Turiuara**, *alt.* Turiwára [tw], 57
- Turiwa**, *alt.* Amanayé [ama], 13
- Turiwara**, *alt.* Tembé [tqb], 54  
*alt.* Turiwára [tw], 57
- Turiwára** [tw], 57
- Tusha**, *alt.* Tuxá [tud], 57

- Tushá**, *alt.* Tuxá [tud], 57
- Tushinawa**, *alt.* Tuxináwa [tux], 57
- Tutxinawa**, *alt.* Tuxináwa [tux], 57
- Tuxá** [tud], 57
- Tuxinaua**, *alt.* Tuxináwa [tux], 57
- Tuxinawa**, *alt.* Tuxináwa [tux], 57
- Tuxináwa** [tux], 57
- Tuyuca** [tue], 58, 68
- Tuyuka**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Txicão**, *alt.* Ikpeng [txi], 27
- Txikân**, *alt.* Ikpeng [txi], 27
- Txikão**, *alt.* Ikpeng [txi], 27
- Txiripá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 20
- Txunhuã Dyapá**, *alt. dial.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Txunhuã-Djapá**, *alt. dial.* Kanamarí [knm], 31
- Tyrewuju**, *dial.* Carib [car], 22
- Uaçá Creole French**, *alt.* Karipuna French Creole [kmv], 32
- Uaiiai**, *dial.* Paumarí [pad], 46
- Uaiana**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46  
*alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Uaicana**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Uaieue**, *alt.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Uaikena**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Uaimirí**, *alt. dial.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Uainana**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Uaiora**, *alt.* Wayoró [wyr], 61
- UaiUai**, *alt.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Uamué** [uam], 58
- Uanana**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Uanano**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Uapixana**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Uará**, *alt.* Waurá [wau], 61
- Uarequena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Uari**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Uasona**, *alt. dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Uaura**, *alt.* Waurá [wau], 61
- Ubdé**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 26
- Uerequema**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Uhitische**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Uina**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Uirafed**, *alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Uitáte**, *alt.* Arikem [ait], 16
- Ukarängmã**, *alt.* Arára, Pará [aap], 15
- Ukopinöpõna**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 32
- Ukrainian** [ukr], 58
- UKSL**, *pej. alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Umaua**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44
- Umotína** [umo], 58
- Umukomasã**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Umutina**, *alt.* Umotína [umo], 58
- Unhun**, *dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Uomo**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Upurui**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Uaricaa-Paragua**, *alt. dial.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Urequema**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Uruak**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Urubú**, *pej. alt.* Kaapor [urb], 29
- Urubú Sign Language**, *pej. alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Urubú-Kaapor**, *alt.* Kaapor [urb], 29
- Urubu-Kaapor Sign Language**, *pej. alt.* Kaapor Sign Language [uks], 29
- Urucena**, *alt. dial.* Wayana [way], 61
- Urucuiana**, *dial.* Wayana [way], 61
- Uru-Eu-Uau-Uau**, *alt.* Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58
- Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau** [urz], 58, 70
- Uruewawau**, *alt.* Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau [urz], 58
- Uruku**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33  
*dial.* Karo [arr], 33
- Urukú**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33
- Urumi** [uru], 59  
*alt.* Karo [arr], 33

- Urumí**, *alt.* Urumi [uru], 59
- Uru-Pa-In** [urp], 59, 71
- Urupaya**, *alt. dial.* Maritsauá [msp], 39
- Urutani**, *alt.* Arutani [atx], 16
- Utapinōmakāphōná**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 58
- Utinsche**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Vapidiana**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Veliperi**, *alt. dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Venetian**, *alt.* Venetian [vec], 53
- Veneto**, *alt.* Venetian [vec], 53
- Vêneto Brasileiro**, *alt.* Venetian [vec], 53
- Viwivakeu**, *dial.* Amahuaca [amc], 13
- Wabui**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Waçu**, *alt.* Wasu [wsu], 61
- Wadema**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Waengatu**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Wahmirí**, *alt. dial.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Wai Wai**, *alt.* Waiwai [waw], 59
- Waiampi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Waiana**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Waiāpi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Waicá**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Waika**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Waiká**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Waikana**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Waikhara**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Waikino**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Waikisu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Waiku**, *alt. dial.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Waimaha** [bao], 59, 68
- Waimajã**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 59
- Waimirí**, *dial.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Waimiri-Atroarí** [atr], 59, 69
- Waina**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46
- Wainungomo**, *alt. dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Waipinōmakã**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 59
- Waiwai** [waw], 59, 69
- Wajapae**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wajāpi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wajapuku**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wajaru**, *alt.* Wayoró [wyr], 61
- Wajiara** [yui], 60
- Wajiaraye**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 60
- Wakalitesu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Wakoná** [waf], 60
- Wakuenai**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Walimanai**, *alt.* Baniwa [bwi], 18
- Waliperi**, *dial.* Curripaco [kpc], 36
- Wamoé**, *alt.* Uamué [uam], 58
- Wanâna**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Wanana-Pirá**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 46  
*alt.* Wanano [gvc], 60
- Wanano** [gvc], 60, 68
- Waninnawa**, *alt.* Katukína, Panoan [knt], 33
- Wapichan**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Wapichan paradan**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Wapishana** [wap], 60, 69
- Wapishiana**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Wapisiana**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Wapixána**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Wapixiana**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Wapixiána**, *alt.* Wapishana [wap], 60
- Warekena** [gae], 60
- Warema**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Wari**, *alt.* Aikanã [tba], 13
- Wari'**, *alt.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Warikiana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Warikyana**, *alt.* Kaxuiâna [kbb], 34
- Wari'-Oro At**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wari'-Oro Eo**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wari'-Oro Jowin**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wari'-Oro Kao Oro Aje**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44

- Wari'-Oro Mon**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wari'-Oro Nãõ**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wari'-Oro Waram**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wari'-Oro Waram Xijen**, *dial.* Pakaásnovos [pav], 44
- Wasona**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Wassu**, *alt.* Wasu [wsu], 61
- Wassú**, *alt.* Wasu [wsu], 61
- Wasu** [wsu], 61
- Wasusu**, *dial.* Nambikuára, Southern [nab], 42
- Waujá**, *alt.* Waurá [wau], 61
- Waurá** [wau], 61, 71
- Waurá-kumá**, *dial.* Mehináku [mmh], 40
- Waurá-Meinaku**, *alt.* Waurá [wau], 61
- Wayampi** [oym], 61, 69
- Wayana** [way], 61, 69
- Wayâna**, *alt.* Wayana [way], 61
- Wayapae**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wayapi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wayãpi**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wãypĩ**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wayãpy**, *alt.* Wayampi [oym], 61
- Wayoró** [wyr], 61, 70
- Wayurú**, *alt.* Wayoró [wyr], 61
- Wazaizara**, *alt.* Guajá [gvj], 24
- Weidyenye**, *alt.* Mundurukú [myu], 41
- Werekena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Werikena**, *alt.* Guarequena [gae], 60
- Western Timbira**, *alt.* Apinagé [apn], 14
- Western Yanomami**, *dial.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Wina**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Wirã**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Wirã ya**, *alt.* Desano [des], 21
- Wirafed**, *alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Wiraféd** [wir], 62  
*alt.* Paranawát [paf], 45
- Wiroféd**, *alt.* Wiraféd [wir], 62
- Wuhána**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Xacriabá**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Xakléng**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Xakriabá** [xkr], 62
- Xamatari**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64  
*dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Xambioá**, *dial.* Karajá [kpj], 32
- Xapaitíiso**, *alt.* Pirahã [myp], 46
- Xavánte** [xav], 62, 71, 72
- Xerénte** [xer], 62, 71
- Xereu**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Xerewyana**, *alt.* Hixkaryána [hix], 25
- Xetá** [xet], 62
- Xibitaona**, *dial.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 20
- Xikiyana**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Xikriabá**, *alt.* Xakriabá [xkr], 62
- Xikrin**, *dial.* Kayapó [txu], 35
- Xikujana**, *alt.* Sikiana [sik], 51
- Xipaia**, *alt.* Xipaya [xiy], 62
- Xipaya** [xiy], 62, 71, 71
- Xiriana**, *alt.* Xiriâna [xir], 63
- Xirianá**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Xiriâna** [xir], 63
- Xiriwai**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Xirixana**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Xocó**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32  
*alt.* Tingui-Boto [tgv], 55
- Xogléng**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Xokleng** [xok], 63, 72
- Xokó**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Xokó-Karirí**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Xokré**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Xokrén**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Xokréng**, *alt.* Xokleng [xok], 63
- Xucuru**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Xukru**, *alt. dial.* Kayapó [txu], 35

- Xukurú** [xoo], 63  
*alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Xukuru Kariri**, *alt.* Karirí-Xocó [kzw], 32
- Xukuru-Kariri**, *alt.* Xukurú [xoo], 63
- Xurima**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Xuriwai**, *alt.* Nadëb [mbj], 42
- Yaathe**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Yabaána**, *alt.* Yabaâna [ybn], 63
- Yabaâna** [ybn], 63
- Yabarana**, *alt.* Yabaâna [ybn], 63
- Yabutí**, *alt.* Jabutí [jbt], 28
- Yahthe**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Yahuanahua**, *alt.* Yawanawa [ywn], 64
- Yahup**, *alt.* Yuhup [yab], 64
- Yahup Makú**, *pej. alt.* Yuhup [yab], 64
- Yalakalodu**, *alt.* Yalakalore [xyl], 63
- Yalakalore** [xyl], 63
- Yala'mun'du**, *alt.* Alapmunte [apv], 13
- Yalapmunde**, *alt.* Alapmunte [apv], 13
- Yalapmunte**, *alt.* Alapmunte [apv], 13
- Yalapmunxte**, *alt.* Alapmunte [apv], 13
- Yamadi**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Yamamadí**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Yamamandi**, *alt.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Yamanawa**, *alt.* Yaminahua [yaa], 28
- Yaminahua**, *alt.* Yaminahua [yaa], 28
- Yaminawá**, *alt.* Yaminahua [yaa], 28
- Yanam**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Yanamam**, *dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanam–Ninam**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Yanoam**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanoama**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanoma**, *dial.* Sanumá [xsu], 50
- Yanomae**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Yanomam**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63  
*alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64  
*dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanomama**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanomamé**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanomami**, *alt.* Yanomamö [guu], 64
- Yanomami**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanomámi** [wca], 63, 68
- Yanomami Ninam**, *alt.* Ninam [shb], 43
- Yanomamö** [guu], 64, 68
- Yanomamō**, *alt.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yanomay**, *dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63
- Yarawara**, *alt. dial.* Jamamadí [jaa], 28
- Yaroamë** [yro], 64, 68, 69
- Yaruma**, *dial.* Suyá [suy], 53
- Yatê**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26  
*dial.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Yatê-Fulniô**, *alt.* Iatê [fun], 26
- Yauanauá**, *alt.* Yawanawa [ywn], 64
- Yauaperi**, *alt. dial.* Waimiri-Atroarí [atr], 59
- Yaulapiti**, *alt.* Yawalapití [yaw], 64
- Yawalapití** [yaw], 64, 71
- Yawanawa** [ywn], 64, 70
- Yawari**, *alt.* Yaroamë [yro], 64
- Yawi**, *alt.* Trió [tri], 56
- Yebamasã**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Yeba-Masã**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Yecuana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Ye'cuana**, *alt. dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Yehpá Majsá**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Yëhup**, *alt.* Yuhup [yab], 64
- Yekuana**, *alt. dial.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Ye'kuana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Yekuána**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Yekwana**, *alt.* Maquiritari [mch], 39
- Yepá Maxsã**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Yepá-Mahsá**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 38
- Ye'pãmasa**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 56
- Yeral**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 42
- Yhuata**, *alt.* Omagua [omg], 44

**Yiboia-tapuya**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41  
**Yibóya-tapúya**, *alt.* Miriti [mmv], 41  
**Yjxa**, *alt.* Karitiâna [ktn], 33  
**Ynã**, *alt.* Karajá [kpj], 32  
**Yoari**, *alt. dial.* Yanomámi [wca], 63  
**Yohoraa**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 56  
**Yora**, *alt.* Amahuaca [amc], 13  
*alt.* Marubo [mzr], 39  
**Ytangá**, *alt.* Karo [arr], 33  
**Yudjá**, *alt.* Jurúna [jur], 29  
**Yudya**, *alt.* Jurúna [jur], 29

**Yuhup** [yab], 64, 68  
**Yuhupdeh**, *alt.* Yuhup [yab], 64  
**Yumá**, *alt.* Júma [jua], 29  
**Yuriti-Tapuia**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 60  
**Yurúna**, *alt.* Jurúna [jur], 29  
**Yurutí**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 60  
**Ze'egete**, *alt.* Guajajára [gub], 24  
**Zo'é** [pto], 65, 69  
**Zoró**, *dial.* Gavião do Jiparaná [gvo], 23  
**Zuruahã**, *alt.* Suruahá [swx], 52  
**Zutiua**, *dial.* Guajajára [gub], 24

## Bibliography

- Bacelar, L. N. 2018. Kanoê. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental.  
<https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Kanoê>.
- Brandão, A. 2014. *A reference grammar of Pareci-Haliti (Arawak)*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin.
- Campbell, L. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America*. Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics 4. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Crevels, M. 2007. South America. In C. Moseley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the world's endangered languages*, pp. 103–196. London: Routledge.
- Crevels, M. 2012. Language endangerment in South America: The clock is ticking. In: Campbell, L. and V. Grondona (eds.) *The Indigenous Languages of South America: A comprehensive guide*, pp. 167–233. The World of Linguistics 2. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Cunha, C. M. 1993. *A morfossintaxe da língua Arara (Pano) do Acre*. M.A. thesis, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.
- Derbyshire, D. C. and G. K. Pullum (eds.). 1991. *Handbook of Amazonian languages, vol. 3*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Derbyshire, D. C. and G. K. Pullum (eds.). 1998. *Handbook of Amazonian languages, vol. 4*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Dixon, R. M. W. and A. Y. Aikhenvald (eds.). 1999. *The Amazonian languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Eberhard, D. 2009. *Mamaindê grammar: A Northern Nambikwara language and its cultural context*. Ph.D. dissertation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.
- Epps, P. 2008. *A grammar of Hup*. Mouton Grammar Library 43. Berlin: Mouton De Gruyter.
- Epps, P. and L. R. Storto. 2015. *Documentation of Dâw, a Nadahup language of Brazil*. London: SOAS, Endangered Languages Archive. <https://elar.soas.ac.uk/Collection/MPI1008717>.
- Facundes, S. da Silva. 2000. *The language of the Apurinã people of Brazil (Maipure/Arawak)*. Ph.D. dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo.
- Ferreira, H. P. 2011. *Esboço gramatical do Yaroamë: Língua Yanomami falada do Serra do Pacu/RR*. Rio de Janeiro: Museo do Índio.
- Ferreira, J. 2010. Bilingual education among the Karipúna and Galibi-Marwono: Prospects and possibilities for language preservation. In B. Migge, I. Léglise, and A. Bartens, *Creoles in education: An appraisal of current programs and projects*, pp. 211–236. Creole Language Library 36. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing.
- Ferreira Brito, L. 1984. Similarities and differences in two Brazilian sign languages. *Sign*

*Language Studies* 42:45–56.

Godoy, G. 2020. *Os Ka'apor, os gestos e os sinais*. Ph.D. dissertation, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

Golla, V. 2007. North America. In C. Moseley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the world's endangered languages*, pp. 1–96. London: Routledge.

Grünewald, R. de Azeredo. 2018. Atikum. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Atikum>.

Grupioni, D. F. 2018. Kaxuyana. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Kaxuyana>.

Guedri, C. M. 2008. *A sociolinguistic study of language contact of Lebanese Arabic and Brazilian Portuguese in São Paulo*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin.

Hopper, J. H. (ed.). 1967. *Indians of Brazil in the twentieth century*. ICR Studies 2. Washington, D. C.: Institute for Cross-Cultural Research.

Instituto Cervantes. 2021. *El Español: Una lengua viva. Informe 2021*. Madrid: Instituto Cervantes. [https://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/espanol\\_lengua\\_viva/pdf/espanol\\_lengua\\_viva\\_2021.pdf](https://cvc.cervantes.es/lengua/espanol_lengua_viva/pdf/espanol_lengua_viva_2021.pdf).

Instituto Socioambiental. 2020. Ingarikó. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Ingarikó>.

Labrada, R., J. Emilio, T. Chacon, and F. Medina. 2020. Arutani (Venezuela and Brazil) — Language Snapshot. *Language Documentation and Description* 17:170–177.

Larsen, T. W. 1984. Case markings and subjecthood in Kipeá Kirirí. In *Subordination*. Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society 10, pp. 189–205. Berkeley, CA: Berkeley Linguistics Society.

Lewis, M. P. and G. F. Simons. 2010. Assessing endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 55(2):103–120. [http://www.lingv.ro/RRL\\_2\\_2010\\_art01Lewis.pdf](http://www.lingv.ro/RRL_2_2010_art01Lewis.pdf). Accessed 11 January 2011.

Lima, E. C. de. 2018. Katukina Pano. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. [https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Katukina\\_Pano](https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Katukina_Pano).

Loukotka, C. 1968. *Classification of South American Indian languages*. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles.

Meador, R. E. (ed.), 1978. *Índios do nordeste: Levantamento sobre os remanescentes tribais do nordeste brasileiro*. Série Lingüística 8. Brasília: SIL.

Meira, Márcio. 2021. Baré. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Baré>.

Menezes, T. dos Reis, A. V. Galucio, and F. F. Vander Velden. 2020. Puruborá. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Purubor%C3%A1>.

- Migliazza, E. and J. E. Grimes. 1961. Shiriana phonology. *Anthropological Linguistics* 3(5):31–41.
- Moore, D. 2006. Brazil: Language situation. In K. Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics, 2nd ed., vol. 2*, pp. 117–128. Oxford: Elsevier.
- Nogueira, A. F. de Souza. 2019. *Predicação na língua Wayoro (Tupi): propriedades de finitude*. Doctoral dissertation, São Paulo University.
- Peggion, E. A. 2018. Tenharim. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Tenharim>.
- Pereira, A. A. 2009. *Estudo morfossintático do Asurini do Xingu*. Ph.D. dissertation, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, São Paulo.
- Picanço, G. 2010. A reconstruction of nasal harmony in Proto-Mundurukú (Tupi). *International Journal of American Linguistics* 76(4)411–438.
- Ribeiro, D. 1957. *Culturas e línguas indígenas do Brasil*. Educação e Ciências Sociais 6. Rio de Janeiro: Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Educacionais.
- Rodrigues, A. D. 1986. *Línguas brasileiras: Para o conhecimento das línguas indígenas*. São Paulo: Loyola.
- Rodrigues, A. D. 1999. Macro-Jê. In R. M. W. Dixon and A. Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages*, pp. 164–206. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Rodrigues, P. de Mendonça. 2021. Avá-Canoeiro. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Avá-Canoeiro>.
- Salminen, T. 2007. Europe and North Asia. In C. Moseley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the world's endangered languages*, pp. 211–282. London: Routledge.
- Tempesta, G. A. 2009. *Travessia de Banzeiros. Historicidade e Organização Sociopolítica Apiaka*. Ph.D. dissertation. Departamento de Antropologia, Universidade de Brasília.
- Tommasino, K. and R. S. Fernandes. 2018. Kaingang. *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*. São Paulo: Instituto Socioambiental. <https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo:Kaingang>.
- Vitti, V. T. 2015. *Fecundidade e saúde reprodutiva do povo Kamaiurá*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Campinas.