

# Ethnologue: Languages of Cambodia

## 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	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Map	19
Languages by Population	20
Languages by Status	23
Languages by Province	27
Languages by Family	29
Language Code Index	31
Language Name Index	32
Bibliography	35

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
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

## How to Use This Digest

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

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 32 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Cambodia. 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 Map” (page 19) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 20) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 23) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Province” (page 27) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Cambodia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 29) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 31) 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 32) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 106 unique names are associated with the 32 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 35). 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.

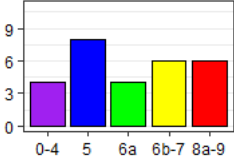
Alternatively, you may submit corrections and additions by e-mail to:

Ethnologue\_Editor@sil.org

Or by post to:

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

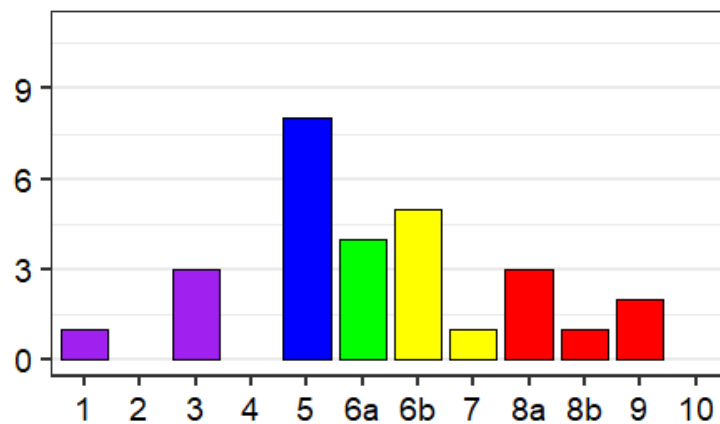
## Country Overview

Name of country	Cambodia												
Other names	Kingdom of Cambodia												
Population	16,719,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Principal language	Khmer												
Literacy rate	81% (2015 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	85,000												
International conventions	CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1992), UNCRPD (2012), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Bradley 2007a, Campbell and King 2011, Diffloth and Zide 1992, Lebar et al 1964, Thomas and Headley 1970, Voegelin and Voegelin 1977, Wurm and Hattori 1981												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Cambodia is 28. All are living languages. Of these, 21 are indigenous and 7 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 4 are institutional, 8 are developing, 4 are vigorous, 6 are in trouble, and 6 are dying. Also listed are 4 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Cambodia</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	4	5	8	6a	4	6b-7	6	8a-9	6
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	4												
5	8												
6a	4												
6b-7	6												
8a-9	6												

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 Cambodia with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 23) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

## Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Cambodia. 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 Cambodia 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 Cambodia 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 20) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	3.6	3.6%	15,300,000	95.40301	95.40301%
100,000 to 999,999	2	7.1	10.7%	458,000	2.85585	98.25886%
10,000 to 99,999	8	28.6	39.3%	227,600	1.41920	99.67806%
1,000 to 9,999	11	39.3	78.6%	50,820	0.31689	99.99495%
100 to 999	2	7.1	85.7%	800	0.00499	99.99994%
10 to 99	1	3.6	89.3%	10	0.00006	100.00000%
0	2	7.1	96.4%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	1	3.6	100.0%			

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
<i>Totals</i>	28	100.0		16,037,230	100.00000	

### Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Cambodia 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 23) 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 Cambodia. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

**Table 2:** Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	3.6	3.6%	15,300,000	95.4030	95.4030%	15,300,000	15,300,000
3	3	10.7	14.3%	227,660	1.4196	96.8226%	75,887	16,300
5	8	28.6	42.9%	430,090	2.6818	99.5044%	53,761	25,900
6a	4	14.3	57.1%	31,140	0.1942	99.6986%	7,785	4,970
6b	5	17.9	75.0%	32,260	0.2012	99.8997%	6,452	6,380
7	1	3.6	78.6%	10,000	0.0624	99.9621%	10,000	10,000
8a	3	10.7	89.3%	6,070	0.0378	99.9999%	2,023	1,670
8b	1	3.6	92.9%	10	0.0001	100.0000%	10	10
9	2	7.1	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	28	100.0		16,037,230	100.0000			

### Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 6 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of

living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

**Table 3:** Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Austro-Asiatic	18	64.3	15,509,810	96.7	861,656	6,220
Austronesian	2	7.1	269,800	1.7	134,900	134,900
Indo-European	2	7.1	18,660	0.1	9,330	9,330
Kra-Dai	3	10.7	21,960	0.1	7,320	2,460
Sign language	1	3.6	7,500	0.0	7,500	7,500
Sino-Tibetan	2	7.1	209,500	1.3	104,750	104,750
<i>Totals</i>	28	100.0	16,037,230	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Brao** [brb] (Braou, Brou, Lave, Laveh, Love, Proue). *Users*: 9,030 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD).

About 2,000 of the Brao counted in the census are Brao Tanap, which is actually more similar to Krung [krr]. 4,520 monolinguals (2009). Ethnic population: 9,030 (2009). *Location*: Ratanakiri province: Ta Veang district, north of Sesan river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, West Bahnaric, Brao-Kravet. *Dialects*: Ombaa, Ka-nying, Hamong, Jrii, Lun. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Khmer [khm]. Used as L2 by Kavet [krv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 34% can read Khmer [khm]. Government-run classes. Literature. Radio. Texts. Bible portions: 2007–2011. *Writing*: Khmer script. Lao script. Latin script. *Other*: Krung [krr], Brao [brb], Kavet [krv], and Lun dialect [brb] form a mutually-intelligible cluster. At times, Brao may be used as a cover term for all groups. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,560. Also indigenous in: Laos, Vietnam.

**Cambodian Sign Language** [csx] (CBDSL, CSL, Cambodia Sign Language, KSL, Khmer Sign Language). *Users*: 7,500 (Woodward et al 2015c). Estimated 1,500 deaf signers up to possibly 13,000 (Woodward et al 2015c:160). *Location*: Scattered, mostly in and around Phnom Penh. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Cambodian Sign Language is also distinct from a modified version of American Sign Language (ASL) [ase] that follows Khmer word order, which is used in most formal deaf education programs in Cambodia. Mutual intelligibility with ASL is low, and what understanding is possible depends on vocabulary that is shared by Cambodian Sign Language, Thai Sign Language [tsq] and ASL, and by iconic elements that are commonly found in all natural sign languages (2020 J. Woodward). Lexical similarity: 42% lexical similarity in basic vocabulary with Thai Sign Language [tsq]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Informal use in schools for adults operated by the Maryknoll Deaf Development Program. Formal education uses a modified version of American Sign language [ase] that follows Khmer [khm] word order (2020 J. Woodward). Used by all. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: A deaf school in Siem Reap, with about 150–200 students, reportedly signs quite differently from Phnom Penh, but no formal comparison has been done (2020 C. Wallace).

**Cham, Western** [cja] (Cambodian Cham, Cham, New Cham, Tjam). Autonym: Chă̄m. *Users*: 249,000 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). No monolinguals. *Location*: Scattered, nearly half of the Cham in Cambodia live in Kampong Cham and Tbong Khmum provinces, where they are about 6% of the total population. Cham also live dispersed through all other provinces especially Kampong Chhnang and Kratié provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Coastal, Cham. *Dialects*: None known. Cannot communicate with Eastern Cham [cjm] of central Vietnam. Lexical similarity: 84% with Eastern Cham [cjm] of Vietnam (Pawley and Pawley 2010), 69% with Jarai [jra] of northeast Cambodia. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Khmer [khm]. Many

children learn to read Cham using Arabic-based script in madrassah schools. In one sect, most people over age 50 can read using the ancient Cham script called Kakha. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Other*: Small ethnic groups from Cambodia settled in Thailand but no longer speak Cham (Bradley 2007a). Muslim. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500. Also indigenous in: Vietnam. Also established in: Laos (Cham), Thailand. Unestablished in: France, Malaysia.

**Chinese, Hakka** [hak]. *Users*: 500 in Cambodia (2011 SIL). *Location*: Ratanakiri and Stung Treng provinces: border areas, 2 enclaves along Sesan river. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; tonal. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1916–2012. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn]. *Users*: 2,100 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Scattered, especially in major cities. *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 Use*: Spoken by immigrants, businessmen, and tourists from China, and as a second language by those in industries servicing them. *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. Confucianist, Daoist. *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.

**Chinese, Min Nan** [nan] (Banlamgi, Minnan, Southern Min). *Users*: 209,000 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialects*: Hainan, Hokkien, Teochiu. *Type*: SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1933. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Confucianist, Daoist. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000). Indigenous in: China, China–Taiwan. Also established in: Brunei, China–Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States.

**Chinese, Yue** [yue]. *Users*: 20,000 in Cambodia (2011 SIL). *Location*: Battambang and Kampong Cham provinces. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO;

prepositions; genitives, relatives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; 18 consonants, 7 vowels; tonal (6 tones: 3 level, 3 contour). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1894–1981. *Writing*: Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong, China–Macau. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 18 more.

**Chong** [cog] (Khmer Chong). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 1,200 (2015 The Cambodian Daily). *Location*: Koh Kong province: possibly Areng valley and scattered. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Chong. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 500. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Indigenous in: Thailand.

**Chung** [scq]. *Users*: 10 in Cambodia (2009 J. Filipi), decreasing. Ethnic population: 450. *Location*: Preah Sihanouk province: near Kampong Saom bay, east coast, but inland. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Chong. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. All shifted to Khmer [khm]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30. Also established in: Thailand (Khamen Padong).

**English** [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 3,502,360 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 2,360 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). L2 users: 3,500,000 (2016 R. Salin). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *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 most secondary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. English [eng] has surpassed French [fra] as the more commonly spoken international language in Cambodia. *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] (Barang, Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 463,300 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 16,300 in Cambodia (2020). L2 users: 447,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *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. French is more common among those who were educated before 1975.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

**Hindi** [hin]. *Users*: 1,700 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

**Jarai** [jra] (Cho-Rai, Chor, Chrai, Djarai, Gia-Rai, Gio-Rai, Jo'rai, Mthur). Autonym: Jorai. *Users*: 20,800 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Ratanakiri province: principally Andoung Meas, Bar Kaev, and Ou Ya Dav districts; northeast border near Vietnam. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Highlands. *Type*: SVO; causatives; 25 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Khmer [khm] (Pawley and Pawley 2010). Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 20% in Khmer [khm] (2010 E. Pawley and M-S. Pawley). Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Khmer script, used in Cambodia. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 534,800. Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Kachok** [xkk] (Kachah', Kaco'). *Users*: 5,740 (2020 B. Aem), increasing. *Location*: Ratanakiri province: Andoung Meas district, Phum In village and 7 other villages; Veun Sai district, Kaoh Piek village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, North Bahnaric. *Lg Use*: Home, Community. Mixed Use: Religion. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Many also use Jarai [jra]. Some also use Khmer [khm]. Younger people are having more contact with Khmer [khm] through schooling. Some also use Krung [krr] (Magaspag 2009). Some also use Lao [lao]. Some also use Tampuan [tpu]. Also use Vietnamese [vie]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 19.

**Kavet** [krv] (Convét, Kaaveat, Khrak, Khvek, Kowet, Kraeth, Kravet, Kraveth). *Users*: 6,220 (2009 UNSD). *Location*: Stung Treng province: Siem Pang district; Ratanakiri province: Veun Sai district. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, West Bahnaric, Brao-Kravet. *Lg Use*: Also use Brao [brb]. Also use Khmer [khm]. Also use Lao [lao]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Khmer script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 19.

**Khmer** [khm] (Cambodian, Central Khmer). *Users*: 16,300,000 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 15,300,000 in Cambodia (2020). L2 users: 1,000,000. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1993, Constitution, Article 5). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Khmer. *Dialects*: Khmer Kandal (Central Khmer), Khmer Krom (Southern Khmer), Battambang Khmer, Khmer Keh (Stung Treng), Cardamom Khmer. Distinct from Northern Khmer [kxm] of Thailand. *Lg Dev*: 35% of the population over 15 cannot read or write Khmer. Taught in primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1954–2016. *DLS*: Vital (0.77). *Writing*: Khmer script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,996,950 (as L1: 16,991,050; as L2: 1,005,900). Also indigenous in: Vietnam. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, France, Laos, New Zealand, South Korea, United States.

**Korean** [kor]. *Users*: 12,000 in Cambodia (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, Brazil, Brunei, 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.

**Kraol** [rka]. *Users*: 4,200 (2009 UNSD). 4,200 monolinguals (2009). *Location*: Kratié province: Sambour district, Srae Chis commune; Mondolkiri province: Kaoh Nheaek district, Roya commune. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, South Bahnaric, Sre-Mnong, Mnong, Southern-Central Mnong. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible to speakers of Central Mnong [cmo]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Khmer [khm]. Also use Central Mnong [cmo]. In Roveak village some have proficiency in Central Mnong [cmo]. Many in Roya village use Central Mnong [cmo]. Also use Lao [lao].

Some in Roveak village use Lao [lao]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Kraol dialect of Kuay [kdt]. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 19.

**Krung** [krr] (Brao Krung, Kreung, Kru'ng). *Users*: 20,700 (2009 UNSD). *Location*: Ratanakiri province: Laos border area, mainly between Sesan and Sprepok rivers; Stung Treng province: southeast corner. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, West Bahnaric, Brao-Kravet. *Dialects*: Brao Tanap, Lun. Brao [brb] and Kavet [krv] are reportedly inherently intelligible with Krung. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Khmer [khm]. Also use Lao [lao]. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Khmer script. *Other*: Different from Krung 1 dialect of Rade [rad] in Vietnam. Traditional religion. *Map*: 19.

**Kuay** [kdt] (Kui, Kuy). *Users*: 10,000 in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 37,700 (2007 E. Pawley). *Location*: Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear provinces: Sen river area; Kratié province: isolated area east of Kratié city on Mekong river; Stung Treng province: west of Mekong river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Kuay. *Dialects*: Kuay Ndroe (Kuy Antra), Kuay Ndua (Kuy Anthua), Kuy May (Kuy Ma'ay), Kuay Mla (Kuy Mlor), Kuy Ak, Kuay Oe. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most shifting to Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1978–2020. *Writing*: Khmer script, used in Cambodia. Lao script, used in Laos. Thai script. *Other*: Khmer [khm] used in schools. Dialects are based on the use of their word for 'what': Kuy Antra (northern Kompong Thom, southern Preah Vihear), Kuy Anthua (central Preah Vihear), Kuy May or Ma'ay (in Kratie), Kuy Mlor (1 village in northern Preah Vihear); only the older people still speak the last 2 dialects. Traditional religion. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 456,600. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Laos, Thailand.

**Lao** [lao]. *Users*: 18,500 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Location*: Banteay Meanchey province: 3 enclaves between Thai border and Sisophon city; Prey Veng province; Stung Treng province: between Laos border and Kong river; Svay Rieng province. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; 23 consonants, 20 vowels, 3 diphthongs; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Also use Khmer [khm]. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk], Kavet [krv], Kraol [rka], Krung [krr], Tampuan [tpu]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1932–2012. *Writing*: Lao script. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Laos. Also established in: Vietnam. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Thailand, United States.

**Lao Phuon** [phu]. *Users*: 1,000 in Cambodia (Kev and Ly 2009). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Kev and Ly 2009). *Location*: Banteay Meanchey province: Mongkol Borei district, Boung Preang, Kok Thnong, Pong Ror, Pouy Ta Sek, Prey To Teang, Rohat Teak, Sdey Kraom, Sdey Leu, Sranal, and Ta Sal villages. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Use*: All also use Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 316,000. Global

EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Laos (Phuan), Thailand (Phuan).

**Mel-Khaonh** [hkn]. *Users*: Ethnic population: 3,670 (2016 SIL). 3,295 Mel and 375 Khaonh (2016 SIL). *Location*: Kratié province: Kracheh and Sambour districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, South Bahnaric, Stieng-Chrau. *Dialects*: Mel, Khaonh (Khogn). *Lexical similarity*: 80% with Bulo Stieng [sti], 73% with Kraol [rka], 70% with Central Mnong [cmo]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most of the children do not learn the language (2017 P. Lambrecht). Also use Khmer [khm], with many youth shifting. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 19.

**Mnong, Central** [cmo] (Budong, Bunong, Phanong, Phnong, Pnong). *Users*: 37,500 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Location*: Kratié province: northeast and central; Mondolkiri province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, South Bahnaric, Sre-Mnong, Mnong, Southern-Central Mnong. *Dialects*: Biat, Preh, Bunor, Bu Rung, Dih Bri, Bu Dang. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Khmer [khm], generally low proficiency. Used as L2 by Bulo Stieng [sti], Kraol [rka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2001–2016. *Writing*: Khmer script. Latin script. *Other*: Bunor is main dialect. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 70,000. Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Pear** [pcb] (Por). *Users*: 1,670 (2011). Ethnic population: 1,830 (2008 census). *Location*: Preah Vihear province: Rovieng district, 3–4 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Eastern. *Lg Use*: All ethnic Pear learn Khmer [khm] first, while most learn to speak some Pear by the time they become adults (2011 E. Pawley). Older adults only. All shifted to Khmer [khm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 19.

**Samre** [sxm]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 200 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Siem Reap province: Siem Reap town area north of Lake Sap. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Samre. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10. Global EGIDS level: 8b (Nearly extinct). Also indigenous in: Thailand.

**Somray** [smu]. *Users*: 4,100 (2005 J. Ironside). *Location*: Battambang province: Phumi Chhak Rokar area; Koh Kong province: far north; Pursat province: 2 areas, north, east, and west of Phum Tansh, and Tanyong river around Phum Pra Moi. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Samre. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Khmer [khm]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 19.

**Stieng, Bulo** [sti] (Kajiang, Troong Sdiêng). Autonym: Troong Sdiêng. *Users*: 6,540 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Location*: Kratié province: Snuol district; possibly southern Mondolkiri province. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, South Bahnaric, Stieng-Chrau. *Dialects*: Budip, Bulo. *Lg Use*: Also use Central Mnong [cmo]. Also use Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1971. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 59,540. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

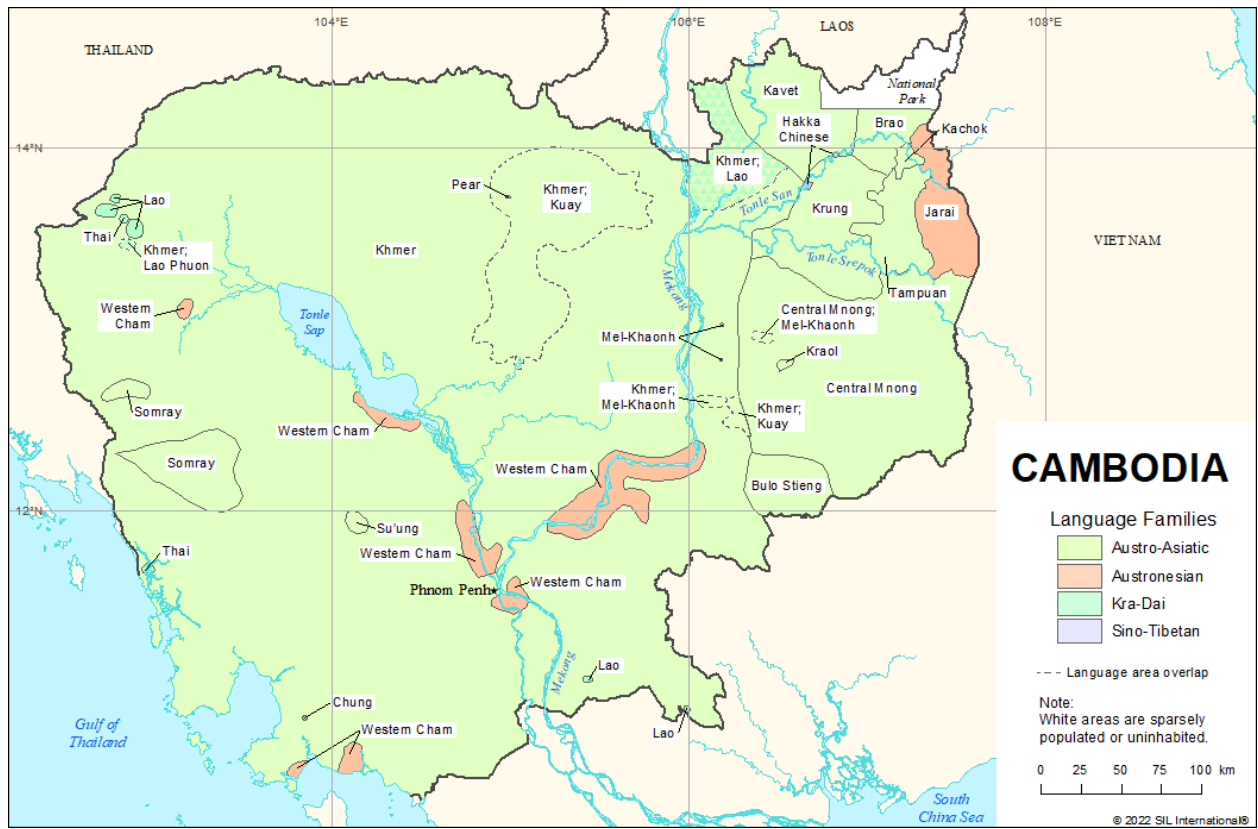
**Su'ung** [syo]. *Users*: 300 (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. *Location*: Kampong Speu and Pursat provinces: Phumi Krang Trachak area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Suoy. *Lg Use*: Religion. Older adults only. All shifted to Khmer [khm]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 19.

**Tampuan** [tpu] (Campuon, Proon, Proons, Tamphuan, Tampuen, Tampuon, “Kha Tampuon” *pej*). *Users*: 31,000 (2009 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Ratanakiri province: Sesan river area south to Srepok river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, Central Bahnaric. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Khmer [khm]. A few also use Lao [lao]. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Khmer script. *Other*: Exogamous clans, together with Kaco' and Jarai, override ethnic and linguistic boundaries. *Map*: 19.

**Thai** [tha]. *Users*: 2,460 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Location*: Banteay Meanchey province: between Sisophon and Paoy Pet on Thai border (Thai Norkor Raja); Koh Kong province: west of Meleuk river (Thai Koh Kong). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Thai Koh Kong, Thai Norkor Raja (Siam Nokor, Siam Trang). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; comparatives; 20 consonants, 18 vowels, 14 diphthongs, 3 triphthongs; tonal (5 phonemic tones: 3 level, 2 contour). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Map*: 19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Vietnamese** [vie] (Tiếng Việt). Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 817,800 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 72,800 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). L2 users: 745,000 (2019 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Phnom Penh; generally dispersed longstanding population; communities in urban areas, including Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, Ta Khmau, others. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

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

### 10,000,000 to 99,999,999

**Khmer** [[khm](#)] *Users:* 15,300,000 in Cambodia (2020). 16,300,000 in Cambodia, all users. L2 users: 1,000,000. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1993, Constitution, Article 5). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,996,950 (as L1: 16,991,050; as L2: 1,005,900).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Cham, Western** [[cja](#)] *Users:* 249,000 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). No monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 312,500.

**Chinese, Min Nan** [[nan](#)] *Users:* 209,000 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

### 10,000 to 99,999

**Vietnamese** [[vie](#)] *Users:* 72,800 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). 817,800 in Cambodia, all users. L2 users: 745,000 (2019 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

**Mnong, Central** [[cmo](#)] *Users:* 37,500 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,000.

**Tampuan** [[tpu](#)] *Users:* 31,000 (2009 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Jarai** [[jra](#)] *Users:* 20,800 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 534,800.

**Krung** [[krr](#)] *Users:* 20,700 (2009 UNSD). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Chinese, Yue** [[yue](#)] *Users:* 20,000 in Cambodia (2011 SIL). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

**Lao** [[lao](#)] *Users:* 18,500 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900).

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users:* 16,300 in Cambodia (2020). 463,300 in Cambodia, all users. L2 users: 447,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**Korean [kor]** *Users:* 12,000 in Cambodia (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).

**Kuay [kdt]** *Users:* 10,000 in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 37,700 (2007 E. Pawley). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 456,600.

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Brao [brb]** *Users:* 9,030 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). About 2,000 of the Brao counted in the census are Brao Tanap, which is actually more similar to Krung [krr]. 4,520 monolinguals (2009). Ethnic population: 9,030 (2009). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,560.

**Cambodian Sign Language [csx]** *Users:* 7,500 (Woodward et al 2015c). Estimated 1,500 deaf signers up to possibly 13,000 (Woodward et al 2015c:160). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Stieng, Bulo [sti]** *Users:* 6,540 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 59,540.

**Kavet [krv]** *Users:* 6,220 (2009 UNSD). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Kachok [xkk]** *Users:* 5,740 (2020 B. Aem), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Kraol [rka]** *Users:* 4,200 (2009 UNSD). 4,200 monolinguals (2009). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Somray [smu]** *Users:* 4,100 (2005 J. Ironside). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Thai [tha]** *Users:* 2,460 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

**English [eng]** *Users:* 2,360 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). 3,502,360 in Cambodia, all users. L2 users: 3,500,000 (2016 R. Salin). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]** *Users:* 2,100 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

**Hindi [hin]** *Users:* 1,700 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

**Pear [pcb]** *Users:* 1,670 (2011). Ethnic population: 1,830 (2008 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Lao Phuon [phu]** *Users:* 1,000 in Cambodia (Kev and Ly 2009). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Kev and Ly 2009). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 316,000.

## 100 to 999

**Chinese, Hakka [hak]** *Users:* 500 in Cambodia (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:*

Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

**Su'ung** [syo] *Users:* 300 (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

## 10 to 99

**Chung** [scq] *Users:* 10 in Cambodia (2009 J. Filipi), decreasing. Ethnic population: 450. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30.

## 0

**Chong** [cog] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 1,200 (2015 The Cambodian Daily). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 500.

**Samre** [sxm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 200 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10.

## Unknown

**Mel-Khaonh** [hkn] *Users:* Ethnic population: 3,670 (2016 SIL). 3,295 Mel and 375 Khaonh (2016 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Cambodia 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)

**Khmer** [[khm](#)] *Users:* 16,300,000 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 15,300,000 in Cambodia (2020). L2 users: 1,000,000. *Status:* Statutory national language (1993, Constitution, Article 5). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1954–2016. *Writing:* Khmer script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,996,950 (as L1: 16,991,050; as L2: 1,005,900).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Chinese, Min Nan** [[nan](#)] *Users:* 209,000 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users:* 3,502,360 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 2,360 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). L2 users: 3,500,000 (2016 R. Salin). *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users:* 463,300 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 16,300 in Cambodia (2020). L2 users: 447,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

### 5 (Developing)

**Brao** [[brb](#)] *Users:* 9,030 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). About 2,000 of the Brao counted in the census are Brao Tanap, which is actually more similar to Krung [[krr](#)]. 4,520 monolinguals (2009). Ethnic population: 9,030 (2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Khmer [[khm](#)]. Used as L2 by Kavet [[krv](#)]. *Writing:* Khmer script. Lao script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,560.

**Cambodian Sign Language** [[csx](#)] *Users:* 7,500 (Woodward et al 2015c). Estimated 1,500 deaf signers up to possibly 13,000 (Woodward et al 2015c:160). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Informal use in schools for adults operated by the Maryknoll Deaf Development Program. Formal education

uses a modified version of American Sign language [ase] that follows Khmer [khm] word order (2020 J. Woodward). Used by all.

**Cham, Western** [cja] *Users:* 249,000 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 312,500.

**Jarai** [jra] *Users:* 20,800 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Khmer [khm] (Pawley and Pawley 2010). Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Writing:* Khmer script, used in Cambodia. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 534,800.

**Mnong, Central** [cmo] *Users:* 37,500 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Khmer [khm], generally low proficiency. Used as L2 by Bulo Stieng [sti], Kraol [rka]. *Writing:* Khmer script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 70,000.

**Tampuan** [tpu] *Users:* 31,000 (2009 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Khmer [khm]. A few also use Lao [lao]. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Khmer script.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Thai** [tha] *Users:* 2,460 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Writing:* Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

**Vietnamese** [vie] *Users:* 817,800 in Cambodia, all users. L1 users: 72,800 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). L2 users: 745,000 (2019 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Writing:* Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Chinese, Hakka** [hak] *Users:* 500 in Cambodia (2011 SIL). *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

**Kachok** [xkk] *Users:* 5,740 (2020 B. Aem), increasing. *Lg Use:* Home, Community. Mixed Use: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Jarai [jra]. Some also use Khmer [khm]. Younger people are having more contact with Khmer [khm] through schooling. Some also use Krung [krr] (Magaspag 2009). Some also use Lao [lao]. Some also use Tampuan [tpu]. Also use Vietnamese [vie]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Kraol** [rka] *Users:* 4,200 (2009 UNSD). 4,200 monolinguals (2009). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Khmer [khm]. Also use Central Mnong [cmo]. In Roveak village some have proficiency in Central Mnong [cmo]. Many in Roya village use Central Mnong [cmo]. Also use Lao [lao].

Some in Roveak village use Lao [lao]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Krung** [krr] *Users*: 20,700 (2009 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Khmer [khm]. Also use Lao [lao]. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2012. *Writing*: Khmer script.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Kavet** [krv] *Users*: 6,220 (2009 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Brao [brb]. Also use Khmer [khm]. Also use Lao [lao]. *Writing*: Khmer script.

**Lao** [lao] *Users*: 18,500 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Khmer [khm]. Used as L2 by Kachok [xkk], Kavet [krv], Kraol [rka], Krung [krr], Tampuan [tpu]. *Writing*: Lao script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,482,970 (as L1: 3,679,070; as L2: 803,900).

**Lao Phuon** [phu] *Users*: 1,000 in Cambodia (Kev and Ly 2009). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Kev and Ly 2009). *Lg Use*: All also use Khmer [khm]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 316,000.

**Mel-Khaonh** [hkn] *Users*: Ethnic population: 3,670 (2016 SIL). 3,295 Mel and 375 Khaonh (2016 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most of the children do not learn the language (2017 P. Lambrecht). Also use Khmer [khm], with many youth shifting. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Stieng, Bulo** [sti] *Users*: 6,540 in Cambodia (2009 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Central Mnong [cmo]. Also use Khmer [khm]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 59,540.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Kuay** [kdt] *Users*: 10,000 in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 37,700 (2007 E. Pawley). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most shifting to Khmer [khm]. *Writing*: Khmer script, used in Cambodia. Lao script, used in Laos. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 456,600.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Pear** [pcb] *Users*: 1,670 (2011). Ethnic population: 1,830 (2008 census). *Lg Use*: All ethnic Pear learn Khmer [khm] first, while most learn to speak some Pear by the time they become adults (2011 E. Pawley). Older adults only. All shifted to Khmer [khm]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Somray** [smu] *Users*: 4,100 (2005 J. Ironside). *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Khmer [khm].

**Su'ung** [syo] *Users*: 300 (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Religion. Older adults only. All shifted to Khmer [khm].

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Chung** [scq] *Users*: 10 in Cambodia (2009 J. Filipi), decreasing. Ethnic population: 450. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. All shifted to Khmer [khm]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 30.

## 9 (Dormant)

**Chong** [cog] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 1,200 (2015 The Cambodian Daily). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Khmer [khm]. *Writing*: Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 500.

**Samre** [sxm] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Cambodia. Ethnic population: 200 (2000 D. Bradley). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Khmer [khm]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10.

## Unestablished

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users*: 2,100 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use*: Spoken by immigrants, businessmen, and tourists from China, and as a second language by those in industries servicing them. *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).

**Chinese, Yue** [yue] *Users*: 20,000 in Cambodia (2011 SIL). *Writing*: Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

**Hindi** [hin] *Users*: 1,700 in Cambodia (2019 J. Leclerc). *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

**Korean** [kor] *Users*: 12,000 in Cambodia (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul 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).

## Languages by Province

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

### Banteay Meanchey

- Lao [lao], 16
- Lao Phuon [phu], 16
- Thai [tha], 18

### Battambang

- Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Somray [smu], 17

### Kampong Cham

- Cham, Western [cja], 11

### Kampong Chhnang

- Cham, Western [cja], 11

### Kampong Speu

- Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Su'ung [syo], 18

### Kampong Thom

- Kuay [kdt], 16

### Kampot

- Cham, Western [cja], 11

### Kandal

- Cham, Western [cja], 11

### Koh Kong

- Somray [smu], 17
- Thai [tha], 18

### Kratié

- Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Kraol [rka], 15
- Kuay [kdt], 16
- Mel-Khaonh [hkn], 17
- Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Stieng, Bulo [sti], 17

### Mondolkiri

- Kraol [rka], 15
- Mnong, Central [cmo], 17

### Phnom Penh

- Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Vietnamese [vie], 18

### Preah Sihanouk

- Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Chung [scq], 13

### Preah Vihear

- Kuay [kdt], 16
- Pear [pcb], 17

### Prey Veng

- Lao [lao], 16

### Pursat

- Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Somray [smu], 17
- Su'ung [syo], 18

### Ratanakiri

- Brao [brb], 11
- Chinese, Hakka [hak], 12
- Jarai [jra], 14
- Kachok [xkk], 14
- Kavet [krv], 15
- Krung [krr], 16
- Tampuan [tpu], 18

### Siem Reap

- Samre [sxm], 17

### Stung Treng

- Chinese, Hakka [hak], 12
- Kavet [krv], 15
- Krung [krr], 16
- Kuay [kdt], 16
- Lao [lao], 16

### Svay Rieng

- Lao [lao], 16

**Tbong Khmum**

Cham, Western [cja], [11](#)

## Languages by Family

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

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, Central Bahnaric**

Tampuan [tpu], [18](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, North Bahnaric**

Kachok [xkk], [14](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, South Bahnaric, Sre-Mnong, Mnong, Southern-Central Mnong**

Kraol [rka], [15](#)

Mnong, Central [cmo], [17](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, South Bahnaric, Stieng-Chrau**

Mel-Khaonh [hkn], [17](#)

Stieng, Bulo [sti], [17](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Bahnaric, West Bahnaric, Brao-Kravet**

Brao [brb], [11](#)

Kavet [krv], [15](#)

Krung [krr], [16](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Katuic, West Katuic, Kuay**

Kuay [kdt], [16](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Khmer**

Khmer [khm], [15](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Eastern**

Pear [pcb], [17](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Chong**

Chong [cog], [13](#)

Chung [scq], [13](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Samre**

Samre [sxm], [17](#)

Somray [smu], [17](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Eastern Mon-Khmer, Pearic, Western, Suoy**

Su'ung [syo], [18](#)

**Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese**

Vietnamese [vie], [18](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Coastal, Cham**

Cham, Western [cja], 11

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Highlands**

Jarai [jra], 14

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

English [eng], 13

**Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance,  
Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French**

French [fra], 13

**Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern**

Lao [lao], 16

Phuan [phu], 16

Thai [tha], 18

**Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Cambodian Sign Language [csx], 11

**Sino-Tibetan, Chinese**

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 12

Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 32 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>brb</b>	Brao, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>krv</b>	Kavet, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>cja</b>	Cham, Western, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>lao</b>	Lao, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>cmn</b>	Chinese, Mandarin, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>nan</b>	Chinese, Min Nan, <a href="#">12</a>
<b>cmo</b>	Mnong, Central, <a href="#">17</a>	<b>pcb</b>	Pear, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>cog</b>	Chong, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>phu</b>	Phuan, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>csx</b>	Cambodian Sign Language, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>rka</b>	Kraol, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>eng</b>	English, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>scq</b>	Chung (Cambodia), <a href="#">13</a>
<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>smu</b>	Somray, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>hak</b>	Chinese, Hakka, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>sti</b>	Stieng, Bulo, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>hin</b>	Hindi, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>sxm</b>	Samre, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>hkn</b>	Mel-Khaonh, <a href="#">17</a>	<b>syo</b>	Su'ung, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>jra</b>	Jarai, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>tha</b>	Thai, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>kdt</b>	Kuay, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>tpu</b>	Tampuan, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>khm</b>	Khmer, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>vie</b>	Vietnamese, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>kor</b>	Korean, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>xkk</b>	Kachok, <a href="#">14</a>
<b>krr</b>	Krung, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>yue</b>	Chinese, Yue, <a href="#">12</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.

- Banlangi**, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Barang**, *alt.* French [fra], 13
- Battambang Khmer**, *dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Biat**, *dial.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Brao** [brb], 11, 19
- Brao Krung**, *alt.* Krung [krr], 16
- Brao Tanap**, *dial.* Krung [krr], 16
- Braou**, *alt.* Brao [brb], 11
- Brou**, *alt.* Brao [brb], 11
- Bu Dang**, *dial.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Bu Rung**, *dial.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Budip**, *dial.* Stieng, Bulo [sti], 17
- Budong**, *alt.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Bulo**, *dial.* Stieng, Bulo [sti], 17
- Bunong**, *alt.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Bunor**, *dial.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Cambodia Sign Language**, *alt.* Cambodian Sign Language [csx], 11
- Cambodian**, *alt.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Cambodian Cham**, *alt.* Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Cambodian Sign Language** [csx], 11, 0
- Campuon**, *alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Cardamom Khmer**, *dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- CBDSL**, *alt.* Cambodian Sign Language [csx], 11
- Central Khmer**, *alt. dial.* Khmer [khm], 15  
*alt.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Cham**, *alt.* Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Chăm**, *alt.* Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Cham, Western** [cja], 11, 19  
*see* Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Chinese, Hakka** [hak], 12, 19  
*see* Chinese, Hakka [hak], 12
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Chinese, Min Nan** [nan], 12  
*see* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Yue Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Yue [yue], 12
- Chong** [cog], 13
- Chor**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- Cho-Rai**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- Chrai**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- Chung** [scq], 13, 19
- Convét**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- CSL**, *alt.* Cambodian Sign Language [csx], 11
- Dih Bri**, *dial.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Djarai**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- English** [eng], 13
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 13
- French** [fra], 13
- Gia-Rai**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14

- Gio-Rai**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- Hainan**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Hamong**, *dial.* Brao [brb], 11
- Hokkien**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Jarai** [jra], 14, 19
- Jo'rai**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- Jrii**, *dial.* Brao [brb], 11
- Kaaveat**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Kachah'**, *alt.* Kachok [xkk], 14
- Kachok** [xkk], 14, 19
- Kaco'**, *alt.* Kachok [xkk], 14
- Kajiang**, *alt.* Stieng, Bulo [sti], 17
- Ka-nying**, *dial.* Brao [brb], 11
- Kavet** [krv], 15, 19
- Kha Tampuon**, *pej. alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Khaonh**, *dial.* Mel-Khaonh [hkn], 17
- Khmer** [khm], 15, 19
- Khmer Chong**, *alt.* Chong [cog], 13
- Khmer Kandal**, *dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Khmer Keh**, *dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Khmer Krom**, *dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Khmer Sign Language**, *alt.* Cambodian Sign Language [csx], 11
- Khogn**, *alt. dial.* Mel-Khaonh [hkn], 17
- Khrak**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Khvek**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Kowet**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Kraeth**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Kraol** [rka], 15, 19
- Kravet**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Kraveth**, *alt.* Kavet [krv], 15
- Kreung**, *alt.* Krung [krr], 16
- Krung** [krr], 16, 19
- Kru'ng**, *alt.* Krung [krr], 16
- KSL**, *alt.* Cambodian Sign Language [csx], 11
- Kuay** [kdt], 16, 19
- Kuay Mla**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuay Ndroe**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuay Ndua**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuay Oe**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kui**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy**, *alt.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy Ak**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy Anthua**, *alt. dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy Antra**, *alt. dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy Ma'ay**, *alt. dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy May**, *dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Kuy Mlor**, *alt. dial.* Kuay [kdt], 16
- Lao** [lao], 16, 19
- Lao Phuon** [phu], 16, 19
- Lave**, *alt.* Brao [brb], 11
- Laveh**, *alt.* Brao [brb], 11
- Love**, *alt.* Brao [brb], 11
- Lun**, *dial.* Brao [brb], 11  
*dial.* Krung [krr], 16
- Mel**, *dial.* Mel-Khaonh [hkn], 17
- Mel-Khaonh** [hkn], 17, 19
- Minnan**, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Mnong, Central** [cmo], 17, 19  
*see* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Mthur**, *alt.* Jarai [jra], 14
- New Cham**, *alt.* Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Ombaa**, *dial.* Brao [brb], 11
- Pear** [pcb], 17, 19
- Phanong**, *alt.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Phnong**, *alt.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Pnong**, *alt.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Por**, *alt.* Pear [pcb], 17
- Preh**, *dial.* Mnong, Central [cmo], 17
- Proon**, *alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Proons**, *alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Proue**, *alt.* Brao [brb], 11
- Samre** [sxm], 17
- Sa'och**, *pej. alt.* Chung [scq], 13

- Saotch**, *pej. alt.* Chung [scq], 13
- Sauch**, *pej. alt.* Chung [scq], 13
- Siam Nokor**, *alt. dial.* Thai [tha], 18
- Siam Trang**, *alt. dial.* Thai [tha], 18
- Somray** [smu], 17, 19
- Southern Khmer**, *alt. dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Southern Min**, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Stieng, Bulo** [sti], 17, 19  
*see* Stieng, Bulo [sti], 17
- Stung Treng**, *alt. dial.* Khmer [khm], 15
- Suoy**, *pej. alt.* Su'ung [syo], 18
- Su'ung** [syo], 18, 19
- Tamphuan**, *alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Tampuan** [tpu], 18, 19
- Tampuen**, *alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Tampuon**, *alt.* Tampuan [tpu], 18
- Teochiu**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 12
- Thai** [tha], 18, 19
- Thai Koh Kong**, *dial.* Thai [tha], 18
- Thai Norkor Raja**, *dial.* Thai [tha], 18
- Tiếng Việt**, *alt.* Vietnamese [vie], 18
- Tjam**, *alt.* Cham, Western [cja], 11
- Troong Sdiêng**, *alt.* Stieng, Bulo [sti], 17
- Vietnamese** [vie], 18

## Bibliography

- Bradley, D. 2007a. East and Southeast Asia. In C. Moseley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the world's endangered languages*, pp. 349–424. London: Routledge.
- Bradley, D. 2007b. Languages of Mainland South-East Asia. In O. Miyaoka, O. Sakiyama, and M. E. Krauss (eds.), *The vanishing languages of the Pacific Rim*, pp. 301–336. Oxford Linguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Campbell, G. L. and G. King. 2011. *The concise compendium of the world's languages, 2nd ed.* New York: Routledge.
- Diffloth, G. and N. Zide. 1992. Austro-Asiatic languages. In W. Bright (ed.), *Oxford international encyclopedia of linguistics, vol. 1*, pp. 137–158. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kev Chanvutty and Ly Vanna. 2009. Lao and Thai ethnic groups in Cambodia. In Hean Sokhom, *Ethnic Groups in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: Center for Advanced Study.
- Lebar, F. M., G. C. Hickey, and J. K. Musgrave. 1964. *Ethnic groups of mainland Southeast Asia*. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press.
- 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.
- Magaspag, C. 2009. *Language use and attitudes of Kachok speakers: Towards an assessment of the Kachok language vitality*. M.A. thesis, Philippine Normal University.
- Marcoux, R., L. Richard and A. Wolff. 2022. *Estimation des francophones dans le monde en 2022: Sources et démarches méthodologiques*. Note de recherche de l'ODSEF, Québec, Mars 2022. Québec: Université Laval, Observatoire démographique et statistique de l'espace francophone.
- Pawley, E. and M. Pawley. 2010. *Sociolinguistic survey of Jarai in Ratanakiri, Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: International Cooperation Cambodia.
- Thomas, D. D. and R. K. Headley, Jr. 1970. More on Mon-Khmer subgroupings. *Lingua* 25:398–418.
- Voegelin, C. F. and F. M. Voegelin. 1977. *Classification and index of the world's languages*. New York: Elsevier.
- Woodward, J., A. Bradford, C. Sokchea, and H. Samath. 2015c. Cambodian Sign language. In J. B. Jepsen, G. De Clerck, S. Lutalo-Kiingi, and W. B. McGregor (eds.), *Sign Languages of the world: A comparative handbook*, pp. 159–176. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Wurm, S. A. and S. Hattori (eds.). 1981. *Language atlas of the Pacific area*. Canberra: The Australian Academy of the Humanities in collaboration with the Japan Academy.