

# Ethnologue: Languages of Cameroon

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CABTAL	Cameroon Association for Bible Translation and Literacy
<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)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOBES	Documentation of Endangered Languages (Dokumentation bedrohter Sprachen)
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
LWC	language of wider communication
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
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Cameroon 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 288 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Cameroon. 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 83) 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 88) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 102) 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

Region” (page 132) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Cameroon and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 137) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 151) 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 155) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 1,621 unique names are associated with the 288 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 194). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

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

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

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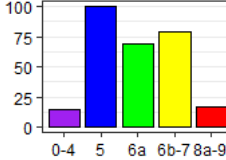
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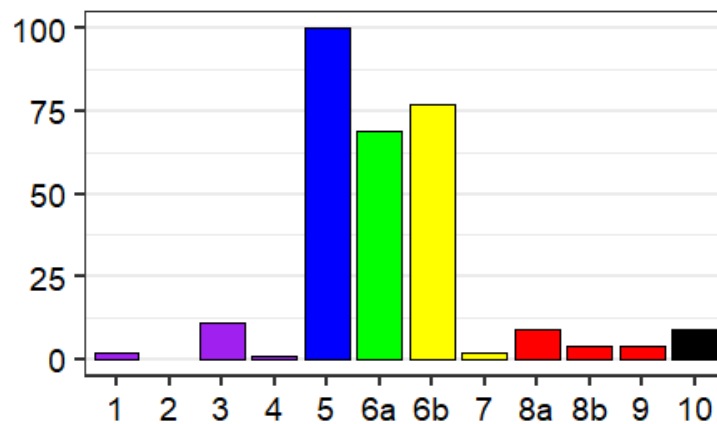
## Country Overview

Name of country	Cameroon												
Other names	Republic of Cameroon												
Population	26,546,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Principal languages	English, French												
Literacy rate	77% (2018 UNESCO)												
International conventions	ACHPR (1989), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2012), ICCPR (1984), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, Bikoi 2012, Campbell and King 2011, Dieu and Renaud 1983, Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Cameroon is 288. Of these, 279 are living and 9 are extinct. Of the living languages, 273 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 14 are institutional, 100 are developing, 69 are vigorous, 79 are in trouble, and 17 are dying.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data for Cameroon</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	10	5	100	6a	70	6b-7	80	8a-9	15
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	10												
5	100												
6a	70												
6b-7	80												
8a-9	15												

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 Cameroon 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 102) 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 Cameroon. 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 Cameroon 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 Cameroon 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 88) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	0.4	0.4%	2,500,000	19.65556	19.65556%
100,000 to 999,999	26	9.3	9.7%	6,148,000	48.33696	67.99253%
10,000 to 99,999	114	40.9	50.5%	3,629,000	28.53202	96.52454%
1,000 to 9,999	99	35.5	86.0%	430,470	3.38445	99.90899%
100 to 999	23	8.2	94.3%	11,460	0.09010	99.99910%
10 to 99	3	1.1	95.3%	110	0.00086	99.99996%
1 to 9	1	0.4	95.7%	5	0.00004	100.00000%
0	4	1.4	97.1%		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	8	2.9	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	279	100.0		12,719,045	100.00000	

### Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Cameroon 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 102) 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 Cameroon. 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>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	2	0.7	0.7%	5,900	0.0464	0.0464%	2,950	5,900
3	11	3.9	4.7%	5,701,700	44.8281	44.8744%	518,336	330,000
4	1	0.4	5.0%	Unknown				
5	100	35.8	40.9%	4,867,240	38.2673	83.1418%	48,672	29,500
6a	69	24.7	65.6%	1,571,750	12.3575	95.4992%	22,779	9,000
6b	77	27.6	93.2%	566,590	4.4547	99.9539%	7,358	3,000
7	2	0.7	93.9%	1,000	0.0079	99.9618%	500	1,000
8a	9	3.2	97.1%	4,360	0.0343	99.9960%	484	250
8b	4	1.4	98.6%	505	0.0040	100.0000%	126	200
9	4	1.4	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	279	100.0		12,719,045	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>
Afro-Asiatic	56	20.1	1,672,010	13.1	29,857	12,250
Creole	1	0.4	Unknown			
Indo-European	3	1.1	5,900	0.0	1,967	5,900
Niger-Congo	216	77.4	10,798,635	84.9	49,994	9,000
Nilo-Saharan	2	0.7	113,500	0.9	56,750	56,750
Sign language	1	0.4	129,000	1.0	129,000	129,000
<i>Totals</i>	279	100.0	12,719,045	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Afade** [aal] (Afadeh, Affade, Mandagué). *Users*: 5,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, south Makari subdivision, Afade area. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Kotoko Proper, North. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Mpade [mpi], Maslam [msv], Malgbe [mxf], Mser [kqx], and Lagwan [kot]. *Type*: 27 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Most also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Used as L2 by Musgu [mug], Shuwa Arabic [shu]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Mandage’ is used by the Kotoko to refer to either the northern group of Kotoko languages (Mpade, Afade, Maslam, Malgbe) or the Kotoko group as a whole (including Mser and Lagwan as well). Muslim. *Map*: 85:5. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Aghem** [agq] (Wum, Yum). Autonym: Aghîm. *Users*: 39,100 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum Central subdivision, Wum area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, West. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Weh [weh]. Minimal regional differences in speech. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, church, market, clinic. Used by all. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. A few also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Isu [isu]. Also use Weh [weh]. Used as L2 by Akum [aku], Esimbi [ags], Isu [isu], Laimbue [lmx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Used in primary and secondary education informally. Mostly women and children want to learn to read and write. Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Ascending (0.21). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Aghem Cultural and Development Association active in language development. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:86.

**Ajumbu** [muc] (Ajuh Mbuh, Du Adzu, Mbu’). *Users*: 200 (Good et al 2011). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum subdivision, Ajumbu village northeast of Wum. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Yemne-Kimbi. *Dialect*: Lung (Mesem). The Lung dialect is extinct, with perhaps 4 remaining rememberers (Good et al 2011). *Type*: 7 noun classes; 25 consonants and 9 vowels; tonal (3 tones). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:83.

**Akoose** [bss] (Akooose, Akose, Akosi, Bafaramani, Bakosi, Bakossi, Bekoose, Koose, Kosi, Kosse, Kossi, Manenguba, Ngoe, Nkoosi, Nkosi). Autonym: Akóôsē. *Users*: 100,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Littoral region: Mounjo division, Manjo subdivision; South West region: Koupé-Muanenguba division, Bangem, Nguti, and Tombel subdivisions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.15C). *Dialects*: Northern Bakossi, Western Bakossi, Southern Bakossi, Mwambong, Ninong, Elung (Along, Elong, Nlong), Mwamenam (Mouamenam). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. In official settings use English [eng], French

[fra] or Pidgin English [wes]. Home, church, market. Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Kenyang [ken]. A few also use Mbo [mbo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 30% (Gov't figure). Used informally in education. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:208.

**Akum** [aku] (Aakuem, Anyar, Oakuem, Okum). *Users*: 1,400 in Cameroon (2002 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision, Nigeria border area, Akum village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Jukunoid, Yukuben-Kuteb. *Lg Use*: Home, friends, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Aghem [agq]. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use Jukun Takum [jbu] (Akumbu and Brye 2005). A few also use English [eng]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:69. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Ambele** [ael] (Ambala, Bata'o, Lembala). *Users*: 5,000 (2005 SIL). Ethnic population: 6,000 (2001 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, west Widikum-Menka subdivision, 11 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Western Momo. *Dialects*: None known. May be related to Busam [bxs] or Atong [ato]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Denya [anv]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Manta [myg]. Some also use Menka [mea]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:114.

**Arabic, Shuwa** [shu] (Al-arabi al-Tachaadi, Arabe Choa, Baggara Arabic, Chadian Spoken Arabic, Choa, Shoa, Shoa Arabic, Shua, Western Sudanic Arabic). *Users*: 145,000 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 75,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). L2 users: 70,000 (2013 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré, Logone-and-Chari, Mayo-Danay, and Mayo-Sava divisions; along Chari river between Lake Chad and Kousséri, pockets south of Kousséri. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Used as a LWC in the market and media, and in some churches. Originated from the migration of Arabic speakers from Chad to Cameroon from colonial period until present. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra]. A few also use Afade [aal]. A few also use Hausa [hau]. A few also use Mpade [mpi]. Used as L2 by Afade [aal], Buduma [bdm], Jina [jia], Lagwan [kot], Malgbe [mxf], Mambai [mcs], Masana [mcn], Mpade [mpi], Mser [kqx], Musgu [mug], Ngambay [sba], Wandala [mfi]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 85:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000). Also indigenous in: Chad (Chadian Spoken Arabic), Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Sudan (Western Sudanic Arabic). Unestablished in: Central African Republic, United States (Chadian Spoken Arabic).

**Atong** [ato] (Etoh). *Users*: 4,200 (2000 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, extreme northwest Widikum-Menka subdivision, 5 villages. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Western Momo. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Menka [mea] and Manta

[myg]. *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:111.

**Awing** [azo] (Atembuluwe, Atembwə'wi, Awi, Bambuluwe, Mbwe'wi, Mbñwiñə). Autonym: Mbñwiñə. *Users*: 19,000 (2001 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Awing-Bambaluwe village. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Bafut [bfd], Bambili-Bambui [baw], Kpati [koc], Mendankwe-Nkwen [mfd], Ngemba [nge], and Pinyin [pny]. Lexical similarity: 74% with Bamukumbit [bqt]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:136.

**Babanki** [bbk] (Finge, Ga'a Kedjom, Kedjom, Kejeng, Kejom, Kidzem, Kidzom, Nga-Kejom). Autonym: Ga'a-Kejom. *Users*: 39,000 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Tubah subdivision, Kejom-Keku and Kejom-Ketinguh villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Lg Use*: Home, church, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], at market and health clinic. Many also use English [eng]. A few also use Kom [bkm]. Used as L2 by Kom [bkm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Used informally in education. Schooling in English. Women and children dominate in learning to read and write L1. Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:106.

**Bafanji** [bfj] (Bafangi, Bafanyi, Chuufi, Chuufiè, Nchufie). Autonym: Chufie'. *Users*: 18,000 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Ngo-Ketunja division, Balikumbat subdivision, southwest of Ndop on Ndop plain. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Bamali [bbq], Bamenyam [bce], and Bambalang [bmo]. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, farm. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bamukumbit [bqt]. *Lg Dev*: Basic literacy materials. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:131.

**Bafaw-Balong** [bwt] (Ngoe). *Users*: 8,400 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Littoral region: Moungo division; South West region: Meme division, Kumba area and north along Kumba-Mamfe road and southeast of Ekondo-Titi. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.13). *Dialects*: Bafo (Afo, "Bafaw" *pej.*, Bafowu, Lefo', Nho), Balong (Bai, Balon, Balung, Bayi, Nlong, Valongi). May be 2 languages. *Lg Use*: Many also use English [eng]. English is the language of education and government for the Bafaw-Balong who live in the South West Region. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Duala [dua]. Used as L2 by Oroko [bdu].

*Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Language community is heterogeneous. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 87:205.

**Bafia** [ksf] (Bekpak, Kpa, Rikpa'). Autonym: Rikpa. *Users:* 60,000 (1991 UBS). *Location:* Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Bafia, Kiiki, and Kon-Yambetta subdivisions, north of Sanaga river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bafia (A.53). *Dialects:* Kpa, Bape. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Nugunu [yas]. A few also use Tuki [bag]. Used as L2 by Dimbong [dii]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: High rate in French [fra]. Written Bafia is little used, but there are members of the community who are trying to revise the orthography and get literacy programs started. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 87:256.

**Bafut** [bfd] (Befe, Bufe, Fu, Fut). Autonym: Bifiñ. *Users:* 100,000 (Tamanji 2009), increasing. *Location:* North West region: Mezam division, Tuba subdivision, Bafut. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects:* Bafut, Bufe (Afughe). *Lg Use:* Home, market, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Some also use Ngemba [nge]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mungaka [mhk]. Used as L2 by Ngemba [nge]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy programs in 20 schools and 30 churches. Taught in a few primary schools in early grades only; taught as subject in some other schools. Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1999. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 86:107.

**Baka** [bkc] (Bebayaga, Bebayaka, Bibaya, Pygmees Baka, Pygmees de l'Est, "Babinga" pej.). Autonym: baka. *Users:* 40,000 in Cameroon (2007 Y. Léonard). 15,000 monolinguals. Mainly women. Ethnic population: 40,000. *Location:* East region: Boumba, Kadey, Ngoko, and Upper Nyong divisions; South region: Dja-and-Lobo division. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Ubangi, Sere-Ngbaka-Mba, Ngbaka-Mba, Ngbaka, Western, Baka-Gundi. *Lg Use:* The Baka, being pygmies, are held in low esteem by the Bantus. East Region population increase among all language groups and Baka sedentism increase bilingualism. Most domains, including home, education, and forest. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], especially with outsiders and also in schools. Some also use Koonzime [ozm]. Some also use Njyem [nny]. A few also use Makaa [mcp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5% in French [fra]. In small, dispersed villages, which makes literacy difficult. Taught in one primary school. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script, not used in Gabon. *Other:* Semi-nomadic but encouraged by the government to settle along roadways. Different from Baka of Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan and from the Aka [soh] (Baaka, Bayaka, Biyaka). Although similar in culture, they are different in language. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps:* 87:260, 87:260. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,200. Also indigenous in: Gabon.

**Bakaka** [bqz] (Central Mbo, Ehob Mkaa'). Autonym: Mkaa'. *Users:* 30,000 (1998 SIL). *Location:*

Littoral region: Moungo division, west Loum, Manjo, south Nkongsamba, and Nlonako subdivisions. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.15C). *Dialects*: Babong (Ihobe Mbog, Ihobe Mboong), Baneka (Mwaneka), Bakaka (Ehob Mkaa, Kaa, Kaka), Manehas (Mvae, Mwahed, Mwahet), Balondo (Belon, Ehobe Belon, Mlon), Bafun (Mbwase Nghuy, Miamilo, Pendia). Related to Akoose [bss], Bassossi [bsi], and Mbo [mtk]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra], especially young people. Also use Duala [dua], especially older generations. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. *Dictionary*. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:216.

**Bakoko** [bkh] (Basoo, Koko). Autonym: Bakoko. *Users*: 50,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Littoral region: scattered communities; Moungo division, south of Dibombari; Nkam division, Nkondjok area; Sanaga-Maritime division, southwest of Edéa; Wouri division, south of Douala; South region: northwest Océan division; West region: Haut-Nkam division. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.43). *Dialects*: Adie (Basoo Ba Die, Basoo D'eeda, Elog Mpoo), Bisoo (Adiangok, Basoo Ba Likol, Basso), Mbang (Dimbambang), Yabyang (Yabyang-Yapeke), Yakalak (Yakalag), Yapoma, Yassuku (Yasoukou, Yasug, Yasuku). *Lg Use*: Home, church, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Basaa [bas]. Many also use Doutai [tds]. Used as L2 by Basaa [bas], Bati [btc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%. *Radio*. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:237.

**Bakole** [kme] (Bakolle, Bamusso, Kole). *Users*: 300 (1982 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Ndian division, Bamusso area south of Meme estuary. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Duala (A.231). *Lg Use*: Most shifted to French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:198.

**Baldemu** [bdn] (Baldamu, Baldare, Mbazla). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers probably survived into the early 2010s. *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, Balda, Bogo, and Guingley east of Maroua; Lara, south of Maroua. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Balo** [bqo]. *Users*: 2,230 (2000). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Osatu [ost], 40% with Ipulo [ass] and Caka [ckx], 35% with Esimbi [ags] and Mesaka [iyo]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in English. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:110.

**Bamali** [bbq] (Chopechop, Ngoobechop). Autonym: Chɔ̀pɛchɔ̀p. *Users*: 10,800 (2008 SIL).

*Location:* North West region: Ngo-Ketunjia division, Ndop subdivision, southwest of Ndop town, on Ndop plain. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Bafanji [bfj], Bamenyam [bce], Bambalang [bmo], and Bangolan [bgj]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bamukumbit [bqt]. *Lg Dev:* Basic literacy materials. Radio. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 86:129.

**Bambalang** [bmo] (Bambalang, Chirambo, Cirambo, Mbawyakum, Mboyakum, Tshirambo). Autonym: Chrambo. *Users:* 29,000 (2008 SIL). *Location:* North West region: Ngo-Ketunjia division, Ndop subdivision, southeast of Ndop town, on Ndop plain. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Bafanji [bfj], Bamenyam [bce], Bamun [bax], Bamali [bbq], and Bangolan [bgj]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Basic literacy materials. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 86:130.

**Bambili-Bambui** [baw] (Bambili). *Users:* 12,500 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Location:* North West region: Mezam division, Tuba subdivision, Bambili and Bambui villages along Ring road northeast of Bamenda. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects:* Bambili (Agimbili, Mbele, Mbili, Mbogoe), Bambui (Awombui, Mbui). Mutual inherent intelligibility is low with Mendankwe-Nkwen [mfd]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], with speakers of other languages. Also use English [eng], in school. Also use French [fra], in school. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Radio. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* They interact more with Bafut than with Nkwen and Mendankwe-Nkwen. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 86:123.

**Bamenyam** [bce] (Bamenyan, Mamenyan, Mengambo, Pamenyan). *Users:* 5,300 (2005 SIL). *Location:* North West region: southeast Mezam division; West region: Bamboutos division, northwest Galim subdivision, Bamenyam area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects:* Bati [btc] may be a dialect of Bamenyam. Reportedly similar to Bamali [bbq], Bafanji [bfj], and Bambalang [bmo]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Stronger commercial links with Mbouda than with Ndop. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 86:133.

**Bamukumbit** [bqt] (Bamenkombit, Bamenkoumbit, Bamoukoumbit, Bamunkum, Bamunkumbit, Mangkong, Mankong). Autonym: Achab a Maŋko. *Users:* 12,000 (2008 SIL). *Location:* North West region: Ngo-Ketunjia division, Balikumbat subdivision, southwest of Ndop on Ndop

plain. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 86% with Bamali [bbq], 85% with Bafanji [bfj] and Bamenyam [bce], 80% with Bambalang [bmo], 74% with Awing [azo]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Bafanji [bfj]. Also use Bamali [bbq]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng], especially those educated beyond primary level. *Lg Dev*: Basic literacy materials. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:135.

**Bamun** [bax] (Bamoum, Bamoun, Bamum, Shupamem). Autonym: Shü pamom. *Users*: 420,000 (2005 SIL). Based on actual population of the subdivisions where the Bamun people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Centre region: border areas; North West region: Ngo-Ketunja division, north Lake Bamendjing on Ndop plain; West region: southeast Bamboutos division, north Mifi division, Noun division, Fouban area. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Originated in the high western grasslands of Cameroon with capital at Fouban, a town in Northwest Cameroon. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Bafanji [bfj], Bamali [bbq], Bambalang [bmo], and Bangolan [bgj]. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra], especially among the Bamun who live in the Centre and West Regions. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng], especially among the Bamun who live in the North West Region. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Ghomálá' [bbj], Medumba [byv], Mengaka [xmg], Tikar [tik]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1988. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Bamum script, taught in schools until 1930s. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 86:156, 87:156.

**Bamunka** [bvm] (Bamunkun, Mbika, Mekoh, Muka, Munka, Ndop-Bamunka, Ngiemekohke, Niemeng). Autonym: ɗgieməkə'kə. *Users*: 31,000 (2008 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Ngo Ketunja division, Ndop subdivision, Ndop town, and south and east of Ndop, on Ndop plain. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Wushi [bse], Vengo [bav], and Kenswei-Nsei [ndb]. *Type*: Noun class suffixes instead of prefixes. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Basic literacy materials. Radio. Bible portions: 2008–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:125.

**Bana** [bew] (Baza, Ka-Bana, Koma, Mizeran, Parole des Bana). Autonym: kwəmə ká bəná. *Users*: 23,000 (2007 SIL). 14,000 Gamboura and 9,000 Guili. *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Bourrah subdivision on Nigeria border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.3. *Dialects*: Gamboura, Gili (Guili). Reportedly similar to Psikye [kvj], Hya [hya], and Kamwe [hig]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script.

Map: 85:28.

**Bangandu** [bɡf] (Bagando, Bangando, Bangantu, Southern Bangantu). *Users*: 2,700 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Location*: East region: Boumba-and-Ngoko division, Moloundou subdivision. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Ubangi, Gbaya-Manza-Ngbaka, Southwest. *Dialects*: None known. May be related to Ngombe [nmj] in Central African Republic. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. Map: 87:263.

**Bangolan** [bgj] (Məndenkie, Mendenkye, Songnungbangle, shu panəm). Autonym: Mədəŋkyɛ. *Users*: 14,000 (2008 census). *Location*: North West region: Ngo-Ketunja division, Babessi subdivision, east of Ndop, south of Jakiri, on Ndop plain. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Bambalang [bmo]. *Type*: Collapsing noun class system. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Basic literacy materials. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. Map: 86:128.

**Bankon** [abb] (Abaw, Abo, Bo, Bon). *Users*: 12,000 (2001 SIL). *Location*: Littoral region: Mounjo division, north of Douala and west of Wouri river, and Dibombari. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.42). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 86% with Barombi [bbi]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use Duala [dua]. A few also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. Map: 87:204.

**Barombi** [bbi] (Balombi, Barumbi, Lambi, Lombe, Lombi, Rambi, Rombi). *Users*: 3,000 (2001 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Meme division, Lake Barombi-Koto area north of Mount Cameroon, also west of Kumba town; Ndian division, northeast of Ekondo-Titi. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.41). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 86% with Bankon [abb]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use Duala [dua]. Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. Map: 87:206.

**Basaa** [bas] (Basa, Bassa, Bicek, Bikyek, Bisaa, Mbele, Mee, Mvele, Northern Mbene, Tupen, Basàa). Autonym: Hɔp basàa. *Users*: 300,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Basaa people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Centre region: widespread in Nyong-and-Kéllé division; Littoral region: Nkam and Sanaga-Maritime divisions; South region: Océan division; West region: Menoua division. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.43). *Dialects*: Bakem, Bon, Bibeng, Diboum (Dibobom), Log, Mpo, Mbang, Ndokama, Basso, Ndokbele, Ndokpenda,

Nyamtam. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use French [fra], particularly for official purposes and in public media in the Centre, Littoral, South, and West Regions. Some also use Duala [dua]. Some also use English [eng]. A few also use Bakoko [bkh]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Used as L2 by Bakoko [bkh], Bati [btc], Gyele [gyi], Hijuk [hij], Mbule [mlb], Nubaca [baf]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1969. *DLS*: Ascending (0.31). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 87:238.

**Bassossi** [bsi] (Asobse, Basosi, Basossi, Ngen, Nsose, Nswase, Nswose, Sosi, Swose). *Users*: 5,000 (2004 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Koupé-Muanenguba division, central Nguti subdivision, Nguti town, and east and south. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.15B). *Dialect*: Mienge (Lower Mbo). Related to Mbo [mbo], Akoose [bss], and Bakaka [bqz]. *Lg Use*: Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:209.

**Bata** [bta] (Batta, Dii, Gbwata, Gwate, Magbwati, Magbwatiye, Magbwatá). *Users*: 2,500 in Cameroon. *Location*: North region: Bénoué division along Nigeria border; along Bénoué river, west of Garoua; north Faro division, along Faro river. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Dialect*: Ndeewe (Bata-Ndeewe). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:59. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 304,500. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Batanga** [bnm]. Autonym: Batanga. *Users*: 5,750 in Cameroon (2015 SIL), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 11,500 (2015 SIL). *Location*: South region: Océan division, Kribi area, Bight of Biafra coast. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.32). *Dialects*: Banoho (Banohó, Banaka, Bano’o, Banoko, Banoo, Nohu, Noko), Bapuku (Bapoko, Bapuu, Naka, Poko, Puku), Batanga (Batanga-Banda). *Lg Use*: Most parents of young children now transmit French as L1 rather than Batanga. Children above age 6 speak French [fra] better than Batanga. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Kwasio [nmg]. Used as L2 by Kwasio [nmg]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Batanga [bdu] of South West Region (Oroko). *Map*: 87:242. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,750. Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea (Bapuku).

**Bati** [btc] (Bati Ba Ngong, Bati de Brousse). *Users*: 800 (1975 census). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division; Littoral region: Sanaga-Maritime division, Ndom subdivision, Bati canton, 4 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.65). *Dialects*: None known. Considered closely related to the Yambassa languages of the Mbam, in particular Nubaca [baf]. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Bakoko [bkh]. Some also use Nubaca [baf]. Some also use Yangben [yav]. Also use Basaa [bas], especially in church. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High in French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging

(0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:249.

**Beba** [bfp] (Baba'zhi, Babadji, Batadji, Bazhi, Beba', Bebadji, Biba, Bombe, Bombe-Beba, Mubadji, Shishong). *Users*: 3,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Benakuma subdivision; South West region: Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:99.

**Bebele** [beb] (Bamvele). *Users*: 24,000 (Welmers 1971a). *Location*: Centre region: Upper Sanaga division, Minta subdivision; East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, Diang subdivision. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.73). *Dialects*: Eki, Manyok. Related to Bulu [bum], Eton [eto], Ewondo [ewo], Fang [fan], and Mengisa [mct]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bebil [bxp]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 87:225.

**Bebil** [bxp] (Bobilis, Gbigbil). *Users*: 6,000 (1991 SIL). *Location*: East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, Bélabo subdivision, Bélabo area. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.73). *Dialects*: None known. Related to Bebele [beb]. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Bebele [beb]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:226.

**Beezen** [bnz] (Bezen). *Users*: 450 (2001 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision, Kpep (Beezen) village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Jukunoid, Yukuben-Kuteb. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; 2 noun classes (animate, inanimate); verbs are inflected for various tenses, aspects and moods by an interaction of proclitics, enclitics and changes in tonal patterns; 22 consonants and 6 vowels; tonal (3 level tones, lexical and grammatical). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng], the language of instruction in school. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu], but with low proficiency. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:70.

**Befang** [bby] (Beba-Befang, Biba-Bifang, Bifang, Menchum). *Users*: 9,000 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum subdivision, Befang area; Mezam division, Tuba subdivision. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Menchum. *Dialects*: Modele (Aku, Ambabiko, Beekuru, Idele, Iku, Modeli, Modelle, Usheida), Ushaku (Mokuru, Mukuru), Befang (Abefang, Beba-Befang, Bifang, Ge), Bangui (Bangwe, Bangwi), Obang, Okomanjang (Okoromandjang). *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:100.

**Bekwel** [bkw] (Bekwyel, Bakwele, Bakwil, Bekwil, Okpele). Autonym: Bekwyel. *Users*: 1,700 in Cameroon (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: East region: Boumba-and-Ngoko division, Moloundou area along Ngoko river north side. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.85). *Dialect*: Esel (Essel). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. Also use Mpumpong [mgg]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 87:264. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,700. Also indigenous in: Congo, Gabon.

**Bikya** [byb] (Furu). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1980s (1986 R. Breton). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision, Furubana village. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. In Furu subgroup (2000 B. Connell). May be Eastern Beoid. Lexical similarity: 24% with Noone [nhu] (Beoid), 14% with Akum [aku]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Jukun Takum [jbu]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bishuo** [bwh] (Biyam, Furu). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1980s (1986 R. Breton). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. May be Jukunoid. Lexical similarity: 16%–17% with Noone [nhu], 11% with Bikya [byb]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Jukun Takum [jbu]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Formerly called ‘Biyam’.

**Bitare** [brt] (Asha, Njwande, Yukutare). *Users*: 6,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division, near Banyo. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:170. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,300. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Bokyi** [bky] (Boki, Byoki, Nfua, Nki, Okii, Osikom, Osukam, Uki, Vaaneroki). *Users*: 7,900 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision, along Nigeria border northwest of Mamfe. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Cross River, Bendi. *Dialects*: Basua, Boki, Iruan. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 1985. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1971. *Map*: 86:146. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 282,900. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Bomwali** [bmw] (Bomali, Boumoali, Bumali, Lino, Sangasanga, Sanghasangha). *Users*: 6,100 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: East region: east of Moloundou, Malapa village. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.87). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Other*: A distinct language from Bekwel [bkw]. *Map*: 87:266. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,100. Also indigenous in: Congo.

**Bonkeng** [bvg] (Bongken, Bonkeng-Pendia, Bonkenge). *Users*: 3,000 (2000). *Location*: Littoral

region: Moungo division, Loum subdivision. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.14). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: [87](#):217.

**Bubia** [bbx] (Bobe, Bobea, Bota, Ewota, Wovea, Woweta, Wuvia). *Users*: 600 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Location*: South West region: Fako division, Limbé subdivision, Wovea village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.31). *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Bube [bvb]. Lexical similarity: 57% with Wumboko [[bqm](#)] (Ebobissé 2014). *Type*: 10 noun classes; 21 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Also use Duala [[dua](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: [87](#):201.

**Buduma** [bdm] (Boudouma, Yadena, Yedima, Yedina, Yedənamɪ). Autonym: Yedənamɪ. *Users*: 200 in Cameroon. *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, islands of Lake Chad. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Buduma. *Lg Use*: Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [[shu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: [85](#):1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 54,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Chad, Nigeria (Yedina).

**Bulu** [bum] (Boulou). Autonym: Bulu. *Users*: 1,658,000, all users. L1 users: 858,000 (2007). L2 users: 800,000 (1991 UBS). *Location*: Centre region: southern Upper Sanaga division, northern Nyong-and-Mfoumou division; East region: western tip Upper Nyong division; South region: northern Mvila and Dja-and-Lobo divisions, into Océan division. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Migrated in 1883 from Nubia, between southern Egypt and central Sudan, and settled in the Centre region of Cameroon. In 19th century, spread through the work of Protestant missionaries establishing Bulu schools. Used in church, commerce, and education. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.74). *Dialects*: Yelinda, Yembana, Yengono, Bene. Intelligible with Eton [[eto](#)], Ewondo [[ewo](#)], and Fang [[fan](#)] in Beti group. *Lg Use*: Most also use Ewondo [[ewo](#)]. Most also use French [[fra](#)], mostly for official purposes in the Centre, East, and South Regions. Many also use Eton [etn]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. A few also use English [[eng](#)]. A few also use Iyasa [[yko](#)]. Used as L2 by Batanga [[bmm](#)], Elip [[ekm](#)], Gyele [[gyi](#)], Iyasa [[yko](#)], Kol [[biw](#)], Kwasio [[nmg](#)], Mmaala [[mmu](#)], Swo [[sox](#)], Yangben [[yav](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1940–2004. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: [87](#):224, [87](#):224.

**Bum** [bmv] (Bom). Autonym: Bum. *Users*: 21,400 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Boyo division, Bum subdivision, mainly Fonfuka village. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Kom [[bkm](#)]. *Lg Use*: Bum and Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)] used in health centers and with

outsiders. Almost all domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], in health centers and with outsiders. Also use Chung [cnq]. Also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Used as L2 by Chung [cnq], Kom [bkm], Mbuk [bpc], Nchane [ncr], Noone [nhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Most women and children learn to read and write. L1 used informally in education. English medium of education. Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:81.

**Bung** [bqd]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 3 semi-speakers in 1997 (Connell 1997). Last speaker probably died in the 1970s. *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. It may have been a form of Kwanja [knp] (Connell 1997). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Busam** [bxs]. *Users*: 3,400 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, Batibo subdivision, Ambambo, Bifang, and Dinku villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Western Momo. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Ambele [ael] and Atong [ato]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:116.

**Busuu** [bjv] (Awa, Furu). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers probably survived into the late 2000s. *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 10% with Jukun languages, 7%–8% with Beboid languages. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: May be Jukunoid.

**Buwal** [bhs] (Bual, Gadala). Autonym: Ma Buwal. *Users*: 10,000 (2004 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, Gadala area, south of Mokolo. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.7. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct phonological, grammatical and sociolinguistic differences with Gavar [gou]. Lexical similarity: 90% with Gavar [gou]. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Some also use Gavar [gou]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], in markets and churches. Also use French [fra], as language of instruction in school. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou], Mafa [maf], Mbudum [xmd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 30% in Fulfulde [fub], 20% in French [fra]. L1 literacy is new. Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Outsiders' name for Buwal is often Gadala, which is not offensive to Buwal speakers. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 85:51.

**Byep** [mkk] (Maka, Makya, Meka, Mekae, Mekay, Mekey, Mekye, Mika, Moka, North Makaa). *Users*: 9,500 (1988 SIL). *Location*: East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, east Diang subdivision, west of Bertoua town. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-

Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.831). *Dialects*: Byep, Besep (Besha, Bindafum). Not intelligible with South Makaa [mcp]. Related to South Makaa and Kol [biw]. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:227.

**Caka** [ckx]. *Users*: 5,000 (Dieu and Renaud 1983). *Location*: South West region: northeast Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision, Asaka, Batanga, and Basaka villages. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: Assaka (Adzu Balaka), Batanga (Adzu Batanga). Lexical similarity: 50% with Ipulo [ass], 40% with Balo [bqo], Osatu [ost], Iceve-Maci [bec], and Otank [uta], 35% with Esimbi [ags], 30% with Mesaka [iyo], 80% between the Assaka and Batanga dialects. *Lg Use*: Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Ipulo [ass]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Batanga [bnm] in the Bube-Benga group and the Batanga dialect of Oroko [bdu]. Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:98.

**Cameroonian ASL** [ase] (ASL). *Users*: 129,000 in Cameroon (2021 DOOR/DBS/SIL). Estimated 129,000 deaf signers, 0.5% of general population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. It is unclear whether American Sign Language (ASL) in Cameroon is the same as ASL in the United States; it was introduced in schools but may have diverged, especially due to French influence in francophone parts of the country. Survey needed. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling system derived from French Sign Language [fsl]. SVO, topic comment structures; adjectives, numerals, genitives, question word initial or final, relative clause after noun head. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2020. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: United States (American Sign Language). Also established in 23 other countries and unestablished in 12 more.

**Chung** [cnq] (Cung). Autonym: Chuŋ. *Users*: 1,400 (2001 SIL). *Location*: North West Region: Boyo division, Bum subdivision, Chung and Mbuk villages, west of Nkambe, northeast of Wum. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beoid. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Mbuk [bpc]. Lexical similarity: 83% with Nchane [ncr]. *Type*: SVO; 13 noun classes; clause constituent marked by word order; 21 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Bum [bmv]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Used as L2 by Bum [bmv], Kemedzung [dmo], Kom [bkm], Nchane [ncr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy program started 2011. Schooling is in English [eng]. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *DLS*: . *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:74.

**Cuvok** [cuv] (Tchouvok). Autonym: Cuvakw. *Users*: 13,500 (2021 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, Tchouvok area, Matakam South

canton, near Zamay. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Mafa [maf]. Also use Mefele [mfj]. Also use Mofu-Gudur [mif]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Used informally in education. Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:54.

**Daba** [dbq] (Dabba). Autonym: Ma Daba. *Users*: 24,000 in Cameroon (2007 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Bourrah and Hina subdivisions; North region: Mayo-Louti division, Mayo-Oulo and Guider subdivisions northwest of Guider. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.7. *Dialects*: Nive, Pologozom, Gamdugun. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub] (Lienhard and Giger 2009). Many also use French [fra] (Lienhard and Giger 2009). Used as L2 by Gavar [gou], Gidar [gid], Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mina [hna]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 1992–2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 85:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Dama** [dmm] (Dama-Mono). *Users*: 50 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 500 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, Rey-Bouba subdivision, a small enclave. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Northern, Dama-Galke. *Dialects*: May be a dialect of Mono [mru]. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:65.

**Dek** [dek]. *Users*: 2,980 (2000). *Location*: North region. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. It may be intelligible of Kari [kbn] or Mbum [mdd]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01).

**Denya** [anv] (Agnang, Anyah, Anyan, Anyang, Eyan, Nyang, Obonya, Takamanda). Autonym: Denya. *Users*: 11,200 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, central and south Akwaya subdivisions; north Mamfe Central subdivision, Takamanda Forest Reserve. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Mamfe. *Dialects*: Basho, Bitieku, Takamanda, Bajwo. Dialect subgroup. Kendem [kvm] is linguistically between Denya [anv] and Kenyang [ken]. Lexical similarity: 70%–80% between dialects. *Lg Use*: Home, church, market, clinic. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. A few also use Ejagham [etu]. A few also use Kenyang [ken]. Used as L2 by Ambele [ael], Ejagham [etu], Iceve-Maci [bec], Kendem [kvm], Kenyang [ken]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Used informally in education. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:145.

**Dii** [dur] (Dourou, Durru, Duru, Nyag Dii, Yag Dii, Zaa). Autonym: Yağ dii. *Users*: 50,000 (2010 L. Bohnhoff). *Location*: Adamawa region: Vina division, Ngaoundéré subdivision, north and

east of Ngaoundéré; North region: Mayo-Rey division, Tcholliré subdivision. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Dii. *Dialects*: Mambe', Mamna'a, Goom, Boow, Ngbang, Sagzee (Saadje, Saakye), Vaazin, Home, Nyok. Goom may be a separate language. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Mbum [mdd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 86:189.

**Dimbong** [dii] (Bape, Bumbong, Kaalong, Kalong, Lakaalong, Lambong, Mbong, Palong). *Users*: 140 (1992 SIL). Ethnic population: 50,000. *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, northwest of Bafia. 2 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bafia (A.52). *Dialect*: Ripey. Related to Bafia [ksf] and Lefa [lfa]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Bafia [ksf]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Yambeta [yat]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:257.

**Doayayo** [dow] (Doayo, Donyanyo, Donyayo, Doohyaayo, Doowaayaayo, Doowaayo, Dooyaangyo, Dooyaayo, Dooyayo, Dowayayo, Dowayo, Doyaayo, Doyau, Nomai, Tunga, Tungbo, Tuuno, “Namchi” pej., “Nameci” pej., “Namshi” pej.). Autonym: Dooyaayo. *Users*: 15,000 (Wiering and Wiering 1994). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, north Poli subdivision and Poli area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Vere-Dowayo, Dowayo. *Dialects*: Marke, Teere (Poli), Sewe. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. A few also use French [fra]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Up to 20% of the men have proficiency in it for trading and everyday conversation. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1991. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Whistle speech reported. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 85:66, 86:66.

**Duala** [dua] (Diwala, Douala, Dualla, Dwala, Dwela, Sawa). Autonym: Duálá. *Users*: 87,700 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Littoral region: Mounjo division, Dibombari area; Nkam division, toward Yabassi town along Wouri river; Wouri division, Cameroon estuary area; South West region: Fako division, both sides of Mungo river. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). First spoken in Cameroon in 1650 by immigrants who arrived from Congo. In 1845 a mission was opened in Duala; by 1875 Duala had become the lingua franca for many ethnic groups in Cameroon. Used in all domains. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Duala (A.24). *Dialects*: Bodiman, Mungo (Mongo, Mungu, Muungo), Oli (Ewodi, Koli, Ouri, Uli, Wouri, Wuri), Pongo. Related to Malimba [mzd]. Lexical similarity: 34% with Wumboko [bqm] (Ebobissé 2014). *Lg Use*: All also use French [fra]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], especially those Duala who live in the South West Region. A few also use Basa [bzw]. Used as L2 by Bafaw-Balong [bwt], Bakaka [bqz], Bankon [abb], Barombi [bbi], Basaa [bas], Bubia [bbx], Isu [szv], Malimba [mzd], Mbo [mbo], Mokpwe [bri]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught in primary schools. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1872–1970. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 87:203.

**Dugun** [ndu] (Pa'non, Pani, Panon, Pape, Saa). *Users*: 7,000 (1997 L. Lode). *Location*: North region: Faro division, Poli subdivision, southeast of Poli. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Dii. *Dialects*: Saan, Naan. Reportedly similar to Duupa [dae]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Dii [dur]. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:179.

**Dugwor** [dme] (Dougour, Memekere, Mofu-Dugwor, Tchakidjebe). *Users*: 5,000 (2001 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, Meri subdivision, west of Tchere canton between Maroua and Meri, 6 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialect*: Mikere. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, traditional ceremonies, church, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:48.

**Duli-Gey** [duz] (Dui, Duli, Duli-Gewe, Gewe, Gey, Gueve). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the latter half of the 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,900 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, near Pitoa town. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Duli. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Durop** [krp] (Dyurop, Erorup, Korop, Ododop). *Users*: 7,440 in Cameroon (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location*: South West region: Ndian division, along Nigeria border, northwest of Mundemba. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Cross River, Delta Cross, Upper Cross, Kiong-Korop. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:196 (as Korop). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,640. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Duupa** [dae] (Doupa, Dupa, Nduupa, Saa). *Users*: 5,000 (1991 UBS). *Location*: North region: Bénoué and Faro divisions, east of Poli. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Dii. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Dugun [ndu]. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, status of usage uncertain. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:180.

**Efai** [efa]. *Users*: 890 in Cameroon (2000). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Cross River, Delta Cross, Lower Cross, Obolo, Efai. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,210. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Ejagham** [etu] (Edjagam, Ejagam, Ejaham, Ejwe, Éjághá, Ekoi, Etung, Jagham, Keaka, Kwa, Obang, Éjághám). Autonym: Éjághám. *Users*: 49,400 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Location*: South West region: south Mamfe subdivision west of Mamfe; Manyu division, Eyumodjok subdivision. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-

Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Ekoid. *Dialects*: Western Ejagham, Eastern Ejagham, Southern Ejagham (Abakpa, Aqua, Ekin, Kwa, Qua). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. A few also use Denya [anv]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Kenyang [ken]. Used as L2 by Denya [anv], Kenyang [ken]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Used informally in education. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1976. *Other*: Western Ejagham includes Bendeghe Etung (Bindege, Dindiga, Mbuma), Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Ekwe, Akamkpa-Ejagham. Eastern Ejagham includes Keaka (Keaqa, Kejaka, Edjagam), Obang (Eeafeng). Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps*: 86:147, 87:147. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 116,700. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Elip** [ekm] (Belibi, Belip, Central Yambassa, Libie, Nuasúe, Nulibie). Autonym: Nulíbie. *Users*: 6,400 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, southeast of Bokito town, Yambasa village in watershed of Mbam and Sanaga rivers. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.62). *Dialects*: Nuyambassa, Nulamba, Nukanya. Lexical similarity: 72% with Nubaca [baf], 43% with Mbule [mlb]. *Lg Use*: High degree of multilingualism among the Elip (2014 SIL). Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Bulu [bum], especially in the Presbyterian Church. Also use Ewondo [ewo], especially in the Catholic Church. Also use Mmaala [mmu]. Also use Yangben [yav]. Used as L2 by Mmaala [mmu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 87:253.

**Eman** [emn] (Emane). *Users*: 800 (1990 SIL). *Location*: South West region: northeast Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision, Akalabo, Akalam Gomo, Amanavil, and Amayo towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: Amayo, Amanavil (Aman, Amana, Amani, Elaka). Lexical similarity: 70% with Caka [ckx], 60% with Ipulo [ass], 40% with Iceve-Maci [bec] and Otank [uta], 35% with Esimbi [ags], 30% with Mesaka [iyo], and 80% with Amayo and Amanavil dialects. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Ipulo [ass]. Used as L2 by Ipulo [ass]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:96.

**English** [eng] (Anglais). Autonym: English. *Users*: 9,805,900 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 5,900 in Cameroon (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 9,800,000 (Pinyon and Haydon 2010). *Location*: Mainly North West and South West regions. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 1(3)). *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 in all primary and secondary schools in North West and South West regions; taught as subject in all schools in other regions.

Taught in all tertiary schools in North West and South West regions. 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.

**Esimbi** [ags] (Aage, Age, Bogen, Bogue, Essimbi, Isimbi, Mburugam, Simpi). Autonym: Eshimbi. *Users*: 34,800 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 55,000 (2022 B. Koenig). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Menchum Valley subdivision, from Benakuma into Nigeria. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: Upper Esimbi, Lower Esimbi. 100% mutual intelligibility between Upper and Lower Esimbi. Lexical similarity: 35% with Balo [bqo], Ipulo [ass], Iceve-Maci [bec], Caka [ckx], Eman [emn], and Osatu [ost]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 14 noun classes; content question word in sentence-final position; up to 3 prefixes; up to 1 suffix; 30 consonant phonemes; 8 vowel phonemes; 5 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, but children growing up in English- or French-speaking areas do not learn L1 well. Home, neighborhood, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use Aghem [agq]. A few also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Mesaka [iyo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Literature. Radio. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:92. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Nigeria.

**Eton** [eto] (Iton). *Users*: 250,000 (2005 census). Based on census results for whole Lekie division. Delpech (1985: 161), cited in Van de Velde 2006, gives 250,000 in 1982 (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Centre region: most of Lekié division. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.71). *Dialects*: Southern Eton (Iton Nke, Upper Eton), Northern Eton (Iton Ekwe, Lower Eton). Intelligible of Bulu [bum], Ewondo [ewo], and Fang [fan]. Reportedly most similar to Mengisa [mct]. *Lg Use*: Some urban youth speak French as L1. Used by all. Most also use Ewondo [ewo]. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Bulu [bjl]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Ewondo [ewo], Mengisa [mct]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:236.

**Evant** [bzz] (Avand, Avande, Balegete, Belegete, Evand, Ovand, Ovande, Ovando). *Users*: 1,000 in Cameroon (1996 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision, Atolo and Matene I villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Used as L2 by Iceve-Maci [bec]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in English. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:144. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Ewondo** [ewo] (Ewundu, Jaunde, Yaounde, Yaunde). Autonym: Ewondo. *Users*: 578,000 (1982

SIL). *Location*: Centre region: all except east Méfou division; Mfoundi and Nyong-and-So'o divisions; southern Nyong-and-Mfoumou division; South region: north Océan division. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Originated in the forests south of the Sanaga river (East, Centre, and Littoral regions of Cameroon). Used for trade. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.72). *Dialects*: Badjia (Bakja, Bakjo), Bafeuk, Bamvele (Mvele, Yesoum, Yezum), Bane, Beti, Fong, Mbida-Bani, Mvete (Mvele), Mvog-Niengue, Omvang, Yabekolo (Yebekolo), Yabeka, Yabekanga, Enoah, Evouzok, Yangafek. It is intelligible of Bulu [bum], Eton [eto], and Fang [fan] as part of the Beti group. *Lg Use*: Most also use Eton [eto]. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Bulu [bjl]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bulu [bum], Elip [ekm], Eton [eto], Fang [fan], Gbaya-Mbodomo [gmm], Gyele [gyi], Kako [kkj], Koonzime [ozm], Mengisa [mct], Mmaala [mmu], Mpumpong [mgg], Nubaca [baf], Tunen [tvu], Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught in a few primary schools in Yaoundé; taught as subject in most other schools (2021 SIL). Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1962–2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.31). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Beti [eot] in Cote d'Ivoire. *Maps*: 86:194, 87:194, 87:194.

**Fali, North** [fll]. *Users*: 16,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North region: Mayo-Louti division, Mayo-Oulo subdivision, Dourbeye and Mayo-Oulo area. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Fali. *Dialects*: Dourbeye (Fali-Dourbeye), Bossoum (Bonum, Fali-Bossoum), Bveri (Bori, Fali du Peske-Bori, Peske). *Lg Use*: Rapidly shifting to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Gidar [gid]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:57.

**Fali, South** [fal] (Fali). *Users*: 20,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, northeast of Garoua, Pitoa subdivision, south of Dembo, Hossere Bapara area, Hossere Toro, Ndoudja, and Tsolaram. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Fali. *Dialects*: Fali-Tinguelin (Mango, Ndoudja, Ram, Toro), Kangou (Fali Kangou, Kaang, Kangu), Bele (Fali du Bele-Fere, Fali-Bele, Ngoutchoumi). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Nimbari [nmr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1975. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from North Fali [fll], Fali of Baissa [fah], or Fali [fli] of Nigeria and Cameroon, which is Chadic. *Map*: 85:61.

**Fang** [fak]. Autonym: Benjube Fenga. *Users*: 4,000 (Good et al 2011). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum subdivision, northeast of Wum, Fang village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Yemne-Kimbi. *Dialect*: Zaman (Nzaman). *Type*: 8 noun classes; 21 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Fang [fan]. *Map*: 86:82.

**Fang** [fan] (Pahouin, Pamue). Autonym: Fang. *Users*: 111,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*:

South region: southern part of Mvila (south of Ebolowa and Mvangan), Dja-and-Lobo division, south of Djoum; Vallée-du-Ntem division; Océan division, isolated locations between Lolodorf and Kribi towns, and east of Campo. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.75). *Dialects*: Fang (Okak), Mvae (Mvan, Mvang, Mvay, Mveny), Ntoumou (Ntumu). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra], particularly for official purposes and in public media in the South Region. Many also use Ewondo [ewo]. A few also use Kwasio [nmg]. Used as L2 by Iyasa [yko]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1995. *Other*: Different from Fang [fak]. *Map*: 87:259. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,096,800 (as L1: 1,061,800; as L2: 35,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea, Gabon. Also established in: Congo.

**Fe’fe’** [fmp] (Bafang, Bamileke-Fe’fe’, Fe’efe’e, Feefee, Fefe, Fotouni, Fè-fèè, Nufi). Autonym: fè’éfè’è, nùfì. *Users*: 140,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the population of the subdivision where the Fe’fe’ people are present; this is the best estimate available since the 1982 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: West region: Upper Nkam division, except Kekem area and small section in southeast corner; some in Mifi division, Bangam. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Fa’ (Bafang), Nka’ (Banka), Nee (Bana), Njee-Poantu (Bandja-Babountou), Ntii (Fondanti), Mkwet (Fondjomekwet), La’fi (Balafi), Tungi’ (Fotouni), Ngam (Bangan), Ca’. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Ghomálá’ [bbj]. A few also use Mbo [mbo]. A few also use Nda’nda’ [nnz]. Used as L2 by Mbo [mbo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%–20%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools. Grammar. Bible portions: 1960. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 87:212.

**French** [fra] (français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 11,500,000 in Cameroon (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Location*: Mainly Adamawa, Centre, East, Far North, Littoral, North, South, and West regions. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 1(3)). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, 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*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools in the 8 francophone regions; taught as subject in the North West and South West regions. Taught in all tertiary schools in the 8 francophone regions. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

**Fulfulde, Adamawa** [fub] (Boulbe, Domona, Dzemay, Eastern Fulani, Foulfoulde, Ful, Fula, Fulata, Fulbe, Mbororo, Palata, Peul, Peulh). *Users*: 5,180,000 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 2,500,000 in Cameroon (2019). L2 users: 2,680,000 (2019). *Location*: Widespread in Adamawa, Far North, and North regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Brought to Cameroon in 1805 via a religious war (jihad) launched by Usman Dan Fodio in northern Nigeria. Originally used as a trade language. Since the arrival of missionaries in 1885, used as a church language. Now used as LWC in 3 regions of northern Cameroon. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, Eastern. A member of macrolanguage Fulah [ful] (Senegal). *Dialects*: Maroua, Garoua, Ngaondéré, Nomadic Fulfulde - Mbororoore, Bilkire (Bilkiri). Lexical similarity: high with Maroua, Garoua, and Ngaoundere dialects. *Type*: SVO (Maroua dialect sometimes uses VSO); prepositions; noun head initial; gender (human/non-human); no articles; passives (middle, active, passive); comparatives; 26 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; long vowels are stressed. *Lg Use*: Clans often only permit marriage within the same clan. Adult men will speak Adamawa Fulfulde, while women and children will speak their specific clan's dialect. Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Hausa [hau]. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Bana [bcw], Bata [bta], Buwal [bhs], Cuvok [cuv], Daba [dbq], Dama [dmm], Dii [dur], Doyayo [dow], Dugun [ndu], Dugwor [dme], Duli-Gey [duz], Duupa [dae], Gavar [gou], Gbaya-Mbodomo [gmm], Gidar [gid], Gimme [kmp], Gimnime [gmn], Giziga [giz], Gude [gde], Gvoko [ngs], Hdi [xed], Hya [hya], Jimjimen [jim], Karang [kzr], Kera [ker], Kolbila [klc], Koma [kmy], Kuo [xuo], Longto [wok], Mafa [maf], Mambai [mcs], Masana [mcn], Maslam [msv], Matal [mfh], Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mbudum [xmd], Mbuko [mqb], Mbum [mdd], Mefele [mfj], Merey [meq], Mina [hna], Mofu-Gudur [mif], Moloko [mlw], Mom Jango [ver], Mono [mru], Mundang [mua], Musey [mse], Musgu [mug], Muyang [muy], Ndai [gke], Ndoola [ndr], Ngambay [sba], Nizaa [sgi], North Fali [fll], North Giziga [gis], North Mofu [mfk], Northwest Gbaya [gya], Nzakambay [nzy], Nzanyi [nja], Oblo [obl], Pam [pmn], Pana [pnz], Parkwa [pbi], Pere [pfe], Pévé [lme], Pol [pmm], Psikye [kvj], Sharwa [swq], South Fali [fal], Tsvan [tsh], Tupuri [tui], Vame [mlr], Vemgo-Mabas [vem], Wandala [mfi], Wawa [www], Wuzlam [udl], Yerwa Kanuri [knc], Zizilivakan [ziz], Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low compared with national average. Arabic script literacy is 2–3 times greater than Roman script literacy and growing. Franco-Arabic and Anglo-Arabic schools are increasing rapidly. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1983–2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 85:12, 86:12, 86:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,673,600 (as L1: 2,993,600; as L2: 2,680,000). Also indigenous in: Chad, Nigeria. Also established in: South Sudan, Sudan. Unestablished in: United States.

**Fulfulde, Mbororo** [fuv] (Fulbe, Fulfulde, Peul). *Users*: 85,000 in Cameroon (2011 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Widespread by clans in Adamawa, Far North, and North West regions;

North West region (Fulfulde-Jaafun and Fulfulde-Aku dialects). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, East Central. *Dialects*: Kano-Katsina, Mbororo (Aku, Akuure, Bororo, Jaafun, Nomadic Fulfulde). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Nchane [[ncr](#)]. Also use Sari [[asj](#)]. Used as L2 by Chung [[cnq](#)], Naami [[bzv](#)], Nchane [[ncr](#)], Ngiemboon [[nnh](#)], Noone [[nhu](#)], Pinyin [[pny](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007–2010. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used since 2011. Latin script, used since 2003. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 85. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,585,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Nigeria (Nigerian Fulfulde). Also established in: Chad (Nigerian Fulfulde).

**Gavar** [[gou](#)] (Gauar, Gawar, Gaware, Gouwar, Kortchi, Rtchi). Autonym: Ma Gavar. *Users*: 15,000 (2010 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, Mogode canton, Gawar area, south of Mokolo. Some Gavar Hossere live among Gavar-Fulfulde, and some isolated in Kortchi village mountain area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.7. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct phonological, grammatical and sociolinguistic differences with Buwal [[bhs](#)]. Lexical similarity: 90% with Buwal [[bhs](#)]. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market, church. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Buwal [[bhs](#)]. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Some also use Giziga [[giz](#)]. Some also use Hausa [[hau](#)]. Some also use Mbudum [[xmd](#)]. Some also use Psikye [[kvj](#)]. A few also use Daba [[dbq](#)]. A few also use French [[fra](#)]. A few also use Mafa [[maf](#)]. Used as L2 by Buwal [[bhs](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 85%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Gavar Hossere speak Gavar; the Gavar Fulfulde speak Fulfulde [[fub](#)] (2018 M. Viljoen). Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 85:52.

**Gbaya, Northwest** [[gya](#)] (Baya). *Users*: 65,000 in Cameroon (1980). *Location*: Adamawa region: Djerem division, Ngaoundal and Tibati subdivisions; Faro and Deo divisions, Tignere subdivision; Mbere division, Meiganga subdivision; East region: Lom and Djerem divisions, Betare-Oya, Bertoua, and Garoua Boulay subdivisions; Kadey division, Kette subdivision; Boumba and Ngoko divisions, Gari-Gombo subdivision; North region: Mayo-Rey division, south of Touboro. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Ubangi, Gbaya-Manza-Ngbaka, Northwest. *Dialects*: Banginda, Mbai, Gaymona, Lai (Lay), Lombu, Mbere, Mombe, Yaáyuwee (Kalla, Yaiwe). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. A few also use Makaa [[mcp](#)]. A few also use Mbum [[mdd](#)]. Also use Kako [[kkj](#)]. Used as L2 by Gbaya-Mbodomo [[gmm](#)], Mbum [[mdd](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:192. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 267,000. Also indigenous in: Central African Republic. Also established in: Congo (Gbaya), Nigeria.

**Gbaya-Mbodomo** [[gmm](#)] (Mbodomo, Mbódòmò). *Users*: 8,000 (1992). *Location*: East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, Bétaré-Oya subdivision, Ngoura district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Ubangi, Gbaya-

Manza-Ngbaka, Southwest. A member of macrolanguage Gbaya [gba] (Central African Republic). *Dialects*: None known. 45% with Biyanda [gso], 56% with Yaayuwée (Northwest Gbaya) [gya] among Mbodomo speakers (Tong 2005). Lexical similarity: 70% with Mbodomo and Yaayuwée (Cameroon), and Mbodomo and Biyanda [gso] (Central African Republic) (Tong 2005). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains except church and with outsiders. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Ewondo [ewo]. Also use Northwest Gbaya [gya], especially in the Lutheran Church. *Lg Dev*: No literacy programs. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1980. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:229.

**German, Standard** [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *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 Dev*: Taught as subject in some secondary schools. 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 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

**Ghomálá'** [bbj] (Baloum, Bamileke-Bandjoun, Bandjoun, Banjoun-Baham, Banjun, Batié, Mahum, Mandju, ghómala'). Autonym: Ghomálá'. *Users*: 350,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Ghomala' people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: West region: some in south Bamboutos division, east Menoua division, Mifi division except south and pockets north and west, Bamendjou subdivision. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Ghomálá' Central (Baham, Bandjoun, Hom, Jo, We, Yogam), Ghomálá' North (Fusap, Lang), Ghomálá' South (Dengkwop, Pa, Te), Ngemba (Bamenjou, Fu'da, Meka, Monjo, Mugum, Sa). Bameka, Bansa, and Balessing are subvarieties of South Ghomálá', North Ghomálá' has 2 subvarieties, Central Ghomálá' 4, and Ngemba 5. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Bamun [bax]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Medumba [byv]. Used as L2 by Fe'fe' [fmp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.23). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 86:153, 87:153.

**Gidar** [gid] (Baynawa, Gidder, Guidar, Guider, Kada, Kada). Autonym: ma Kada. *Users*: 54,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: a small section of Diamaré division; North region: Mayo- Louti division, Figuil and Guider subdivisions. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, C. *Dialect*: Zlam. *Lg Use*: Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also

use North Fali [fl]. A few also use Daba [dbq]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 85:56. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 65,700. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Gimme** [kmp] (Koma Kompana, Kompana, Kompara, Panbe). Autonym: Gimma. *Users*: 3,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North region: Faro division, on Saptou plain, west of Poli along Nigeria border in Atlantika Mountains. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Vere-Dowayo, Vere-Gimme, Gimme. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], for church activities. Also use French [fra], but with low proficiency. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Koma [kmy] (Koma Ndera) and Gimnime [gmn] (Komlama). *Map*: 86:175.

**Gimnime** [gmn] (Gimbe, Kadam, Koma Kadam, Komlama, Laame, Yotubo). *Users*: 3,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North region: Faro division, Wangay area in Atlantika Mountains, northwest of Poli along Nigeria border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Vere-Dowayo, Vere-Gimme, Gimme. *Dialect*: Ritime. Reportedly similar to Gimme [kmp]. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Koma [kmy] (Koma Ndera) of Cameroon. *Map*: 86:176.

**Giziga** [giz] (Gisiga, Gisika, Guiziga, Marva, South Giziga). Autonym: Giziga. *Users*: 60,000 (1991 UBS). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré and Kaélé divisions, Diamare plains, southwest of Maroua. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: Maturami (Giziga de Moutouroua, Loulou, Maturua, Maturwa), Mi Mijivin (Giziga de Midjivin), Rum. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. All also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Mundang [mua]. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou], Gidar [gid], Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mofu-Gudur [mif], Mundang [mua], Musgu [mug]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:37.

**Giziga, North** [gis] (Dogba, Gisiga, Gisika, Giziga de, Guiziga, Maroua, Marva, Mi Marva, Tchere). *Users*: 20,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, Meri subdivision, Mogazang and Tchere massifs and Dogba plains, north and west of Maroua. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:13.

**Glavda** [glw] (Galavda, Galvaxdaxa, Gelvaxdaxa, Guelebda, Vale). *Users*: 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Koza subdivision, on Nigeria border, Gelvaxdaxa village area south of Ashigashia. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.4, Mandara Proper, Glavda. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1967–2017. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Vale [vae] of Chad and Central African Republic, which is Central Sudanic. *Map*: 85:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,300. Global

EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Gude** [gde] (Cheke, Goude, Mapodi, Mocigin, Motchekin, Mubi, Mudaye, Shede, Tchade, Tcheke, gude). Autonym: Gude. *Users*: 20,000 in Cameroon (1992 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, south Bourrah subdivision, north and northwest of Dourbeye; North region: Mayo-Louti division, extreme northwest Mayo-Oulo subdivision. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Jimjimen [jim]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 88,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Gvoko** [ngs] (Gavoko, Gevoko, Ghboko, Kuvoko, Ngoshe-Ndhang, Ngoshi, Ngossi). *Users*: 1,000 in Cameroon (2000 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, north of Tourou, Ngoshi village (different from Nggoshe). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.4, Mandara Proper, Glavda. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Hdi [xed]. Used as L2 by Hdi [xed]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:24. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Gyele** [gyi] (Babinga, Bagiele, Bagyele, Bajele, Bajeli, Bakuele, Bekoe, Bogyel, Bogyeli, Bondjiel, Giele, Gieli, Gyeli). Autonym: Gyele. *Users*: 4,250 in Cameroon (2012 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Nyong-et-Kéllé division; South region: Océan division, Bipindi, Campo, Kribi, and Lolodorf subdivisions, forested areas between Nyong and Ntem rivers, many near Campo-Maan Reserve. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.801). *Dialects*: Bagyeli, Bakola (Bako), Likoya. Lexical similarity: high with Kwasio [nmg]. Much shared vocabulary in Bakola dialect with Basaa [bas]. Likoya is a contact variety; Gyele who live near Bulu [bum] speakers borrow from that language. *Lg Use*: Speakers often hide the fact that they have their own language. However, within the group, when no outsiders are present, they prefer Gyele. Home, with each other. Some of all ages. Most also use Kwasio [nmg]. A few also use French [fra]. Also use Basaa [bas]. Also use Bulu [bum]. Also use Ewondo [ewo]. Used as L2 by Iyasa [yko], Kwasio [nmg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5% have some literacy in Gyele. Literacy rate in L2: Very few can read French [fra]. A Bipindi boarding school uses Gyele materials in elementary school, which produced some literacy among Bipindi area Gyele speakers. Not used in government schools, which more children are attending. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1969–1987. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, used since about 1987. *Other*: Pygmies, dispersed in small groups in the forest. Probably different from Bakola (Bakoya) pygmies of Gabon. Traditional religion. *Map*: 87:240. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,300. Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea.

**Hausa** [hau] (Haoussa, Hawsa). Autonym: Hausa. *Users*: 312,500 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). L2 users: 289,000 (2018 J. Leclerc). *Location*:

Widespread. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Use*: Also use Nchane [ncr]. Used as L2 by Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], Chung [cnq], Gavar [gou], Hdi [xed], Mafa [maf], Mambai [mcs], Naami [bzv], Nchane [ncr], Nizaa [sgi], Noone [nhu], Shuwa Arabic [shu], Tigon Mbembe [nza], Yerwa Kanuri [knc]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sudan. Unestablished in: Algeria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom.

**Hdi** [xed] (Hedi, Hide, Hədi, Tur, Turu-Hide, Xədi, Xadi, Xdi, Xedi). Autonym: Hdi. *Users*: 25,000 in Cameroon (2001 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, Nigeria border northwest of Mokolo. 15 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.4, Lamang. *Dialect*: Tur (Ftour, Tourou, Turu). 51% intelligibility of Vemgo-Mabas [vem], 48% of Lamang [hia], 35% of Gvoko [ngs]. Lexical similarity: 78% with Vemgo-Mabas [vem], 64% with Lamang [hia], 56% with Gvoko [ngs] (Hamm 2004b). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Hausa [hau]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Gvoko [ngs]. Also use Mafa [maf]. Used as L2 by Gvoko [ngs], Mafa [maf], Vemgo-Mabas [vem]. *Lg Dev*: 700 adult students each year in literacy program. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 29,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria (Hide).

**Hijuk** [hij]. *Users*: 400 (1992 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Bokito subdivision, southwest of Bokito, Batanga village, 2 quartiers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bafia (A.501). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 31% with Bafia [ksf], 87% with Basaa [bas], 30% with Yangben [yav], 40% with Mbule [mlb]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Basaa [bas]. Also use Yangben [yav]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:246.

**Hya** [hya] (Ghye, Za). *Users*: 940 in Cameroon (2002 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, Amsa. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.3. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Kamwe [hig]. Lexical similarity: 62% with Psikye [kvj]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Positive attitudes toward literacy. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,940. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Iceve-Maci** [bec] (Icheve, Utse, Utser, Utseu). Autonym: Iceve. *Users*: 7,000 in Cameroon (1990).

*Location:* South West region: Manyu division, north and south of Akwaya town. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects:* Icheve (Bacheve, Bechere, Becheve, Ocebe, Ochebe, Ocheve), Oliti (Akwaya Motom, Ici, Ihekwo, Kwaya, Maci, Matchi, Motomo, Olit, Olithi, Oliti-Akwaya). Lexical similarity: 80% between the Maci and Bacheve dialects, 60% with Otank [uta], 50% with Evant [bzz] and Tiv [tiv], 40% with Eman [emn] and Mesaka [iyo], 35% with Esimbi [ags]. *Type:* SVO; noun head Initial; 12 noun classes, marked by prefixes and suffixes; clause constituent marked by word order; tonal, ATR vowel harmony. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Denya [anv], especially older men. Also use Evant [bzz]. Used as L2 by Iyive [uiv]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 86:143. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Ipulo** [ass] (Assumbo, Asumbo, Badzumbo, Ipulo-Olulu). *Users:* 2,500 (1990 SIL). *Location:* North West region: Menchum division; South West region: Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision, south and southeast of Akwaya town. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects:* Olulu, Tinta, Etongo. Lexical similarity: 90% between the Olulu and Tinta dialects, 60% with Eman [emn], 50% with Caka [ckx], 40% with Balo [bqo] and Osatu [ost], 35% with Esimbi [ags]. *Type:* SVO; noun head initial; 12 noun classes, marked by prefixes; tonal. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Caka [ckx]. Also use Eman [emn]. Used as L2 by Eman [emn]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1998. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 86:95.

**Isu** [isu]. *Users:* 15,400 (1993 SIL), increasing. *Location:* North West region: Menchum division, Wum Central subdivision, widespread to Nigeria border. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, West. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Aghem [agq]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Weh [weh]. Used as L2 by Aghem [agq], Weh [weh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Radio. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Isu [szv] (Subu, Bimbiam), which is Narrow Bantu A.20. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 86:91.

**Isu** [szv] (Bimbiam, Isubu, Isuwu, Su, Subu). *Users:* 800 (1982 SIL). Few speakers (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location:* Littoral region: Wouri division; South West region: Fako division, Tiko subdivision, Bimbiam estuary area east of Limbé and west of Douala, at the foot of Mount Cameroon, 3 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Duala (A.23). *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 50% with Wumboko [bqm] (Ebobissé 2014). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some children (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Duala [dua]. Also use Mokpwe [bri]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1843–1852. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Isu [isu], which is Narrow Grassfields. *Map:*

87:202.

**Iyasa** [yko] (Bongwe, Lyaasa, Maasa, Yasa, Yassa). Autonym: Iyasa. *Users*: 2,200 in Cameroon (2015 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,400 (Belew 2020). *Location*: South region: Océan division, Campo and Kribi subdivisions, 15 villages on the coast near Equatorial Guinea. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bubi-Benga (A.33). *Dialects*: Avandje, Iyasa (Iyassa). Iyasa (primarily in Cameroon) is closely related to Kombe [nui] and its dialects. *Lg Use*: Youth moving to towns, where language proficiency decreases. All domains. Some of all ages. Many children have only limited or passive competence in Iyasa (Belew 2020: 104–105). Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Fang [fan], where the Mvae dialect of Fang is spoken, around Campo and to the south (Bikoi 2012). Some also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], around Campo beach. Some also use Gyele [gyi], around Lolabe and Nazareth (Campo neighborhood). Some also use Kwasio [nmg], where the Mabi dialect of Kwasio is used in Nlende and other Mabi settlements in the Iyasa language area. Some also use Spanish [spa], in Campo Beach and along the Ntem river. Used as L2 by Bulu [bum]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Few proficient writers in the revised orthography (Belew 2020: 105). Want literacy. Radio. Bible portions: 2017–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2011. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:258. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,200. Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea. Also established in: Gabon.

**Iyive** [uiv] (Asumbo, Uive, Yiive). *Users*: 2,000 in Cameroon (2012 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Yive village northeast of Akwaya town on Nigeria border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Tiv [tiv]. *Type*: SVO; 30 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Iceve-Maci [bec]. Also use Tiv [tiv]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:142. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Jimjimen** [jim] (Jimi, “Um Falin” pej.). Autonym: Jimjimən. *Users*: 10,000 (2019 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Bourrha area, on Nigeria border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Dialects*: Djimi, Zumo (Zame, Zomo, Zumu), Jimo, Wadi (Wa’i), Malabu. Reportedly Jimjimen speakers understand Gude [gde]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Gude [gde] (Brye 2002). Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2006–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Jimi [jmi] of Nigeria in Bauchi State, which is West Chadic. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:30.

**Jina** [jia] (Zina). *Users*: 1,500 (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, south Logone-Birni subdivision, Zina area and east of Waza town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-

Mandara, B, B.1, Jina. *Dialects*: Jina (Zine), Sarassara, Tchide (Sede), Muxule (Muxuli, Ngodeni), Mae. People in Zina say they understand Lagwan [kot] and Musgu [mug] better than Jina. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Also use Lagwan [kot]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Muxule may be a separate language. Glossonym: Mida'a and Da'a by the Mandage. Muslim. *Map*: 85:9.

**Jukun Takum** [jbu] (Diyu, Jukun). Autonym: Njikum. *Users*: 2,440 in Cameroon (2000).

*Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision, Furu-Sambari, Furu-Turuwa, and Ntjiekaka villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Jukunoid, Central, Jukun-Mbembe-Wurbo, Jukun. *Dialects*: Takum, Donga (Akpanzhi). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Used as L2 by Akum [aku], Beezen [bnz], Bikya [byb], Bishuo [bwh], Kutep [kub], Naki [mff], Yukuben [ybl]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–1994. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1974. *Other*: 'Njikum' is the preferred name. *Map*: 86:141. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 42,440 (as L1: 2,440; as L2: 40,000). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Kako** [kkj] (Kaka, Mkaka, Mkako). Autonym: Kakɔ. *Users*: 100,000 in Cameroon (2003 SIL).

*Location*: East region: Kadey division, Batouri and Ndelele subdivisions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Kaka (A.93). *Dialects*: Mbonjoku (Mbonjɔɔ), Besembo, Bera, Ngbako. *Lg Use*: Used fairly widely. Home, church, some schools. Used by all. Most also use French [fra], particularly for official purposes and in public media in the East Region. Some also use Ewondo [ewo], the Beti variety of Ewondo which is used in some churches and in the market. A few also use Gbaya [gba]. Used as L2 by Kwakum [kwu], Mpiemo [mcx], Northwest Gbaya [gya]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High rate in French [fra]. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1999. *DLS*: Ascending (0.21). *Writing*: Latin script, used in Cameroon. *Other*: Different from Kaka [yam] (Yamba), which is Grassfields Bantu. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:230. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,400. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Central African Republic. Also established in: Congo.

**Kamkam** [bgu] (Bungnu, Bungun, Bunu, Gbunhu, Kakaba, Mbongno). *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division, Mambila plateau. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Mambila-Konja, Magu-Kamkam-Kila. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:169. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria (Mbongno).

**Kanuri, Yerwa** [knc] (Bornouan, Bornouans, Bornu, Central Kanuri, Kanouri, Kanoury, Kanuri, Kole, Kolere, Sirata, "Baribari" pej., "Beriberi" pej.). Autonym: Kanuri, Yerwa Kanuri. *Users*: 56,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, Bogo and Maroua subdivisions; Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani divisions, as far as Guirvidig and Mindif;

Mayo-Sava division, mainly north of Mora between Limani and Boundéri, and Kolofata subdivisions. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. *Dialects*: Mowor (Movar), Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Sugurti, Lare, Kwayam, Njesko, Kabari (Kuvuri), Ngazar, Guvja, Mao, Temageri, Fadawa, Maiduguri. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Hausa [hau]. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Wandala [mfi]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 1949. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 85:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Chad, Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Sudan (Bornu). Unestablished in: Eritrea (Kanuri).

**Karang** [kzr] (Mbum, Mbum-East). Autonym: Karaŋ, Nzak karaŋ. *Users*: 17,000 in Cameroon (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Very few monolinguals. *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Madingring district (homeland), south border of Bouba Ndjida National Park, south from Madingring, southeast to Lawzigoy, 25 villages. Displaced: Garoua, Ngaoundéré, Ngong, Tcholliré, and Touboro (and surrounding villages). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Eastern Mbum, Karang. *Dialect*: Ngumi. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Children use the language less in urban centers. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra]. Less bilingualism in French due to decline in education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–20%. Literacy rate in L2: 10%–20%. Literacy rates declined in recent years (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:185. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,000. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Kare** [kbn] (Kali, Kari, Karré, nzàà káří). *Users*: 4,460 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: Adamawa region: Vina division, Belel area; North region: Mayo-Rey division. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Eastern Mbum, Karang. *Dialects*: Tale, Kari. *Lg Dev*: No literacy seen or known in Kare. Grammar. NT: 1947. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from the Kari [kbj] of Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is Benue-Congo. *Map*: 86:188. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 97,460. Also indigenous in: Central African Republic.

**Kasabe** [luw] (Luo). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in November 1995 (1997 B. Carroll). *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division, Bankim subdivision. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kemedzung** [dmo] (Dumbo, Dzumbo, Kemezung, Kumaju). Autonym: Díe yi Bədzumbu lə, Kimədzuŋ. *Users*: 3,540 (2008 Misaje council). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Misaje subdivision, northwest of Nkambe, Dumbu area, Kwei village. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beboïd. *Dialects*: Kemedzung, Kwe (Kwei). Lexical similarity: 85% with Naami [bzu]. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; 14 noun classes; content question word position

predominantly clause final; clause constituents marked by word order; 21 consonant phonemes, 9 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Chung [cnq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Lamnso' [lns]. Also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Naami [bzv]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Sari [asj]. Also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. Used as L2 by Chung [cnq], Naami [bzv], Nchane [ncr], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy program started in 2011. Schooling is in English. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:75.

**Kendem** [kvm] (Bokwa-Kendem). *Users*: 1,900 (2005 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Tinto and Upper Bayang subdivisions, east of Mamfe: Bokwa, Kekpoti, and Kendem villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Mamfe. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly higher lexical similarity with Denya [anv] but higher intelligibility of Kenyang [ken]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Denya [anv]. Also use Kenyang [ken]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:115.

**Kenswei Nsei** [ndb] (Bamessing, Befi, Calebasses, Kensense, Kenswey Nsey, Melamba, Mesing, Ndop-Bamessing, Veteng, Vetweng). Autonym: Nsei. *Users*: 25,000 (2008 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Ngo Ketunjia division, Ndop subdivision, west of Ndop on Ndop plain, Bamessing village. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, South. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Vengo [bav] and Wushi [bse]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Basic literacy materials. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 86:124.

**Kenyang** [ken] (Banjangi, Banyang, Banyangi, Bayangi, Manyang, “Nyang” pej.). Autonym: Kenyaŋ. *Users*: 65,000 (1992 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 65,000. *Location*: South West region: Koupé-Muanengouba division, west corner of Nguti subdivision; Manyu division, Mamfe Central and Upper Banyang subdivisions, Mamfe area and southwest. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Mamfe. *Dialects*: Upper Kenyang (Haut-Kenyang), Lower Kenyang (Bas-Kenyang), Bakoni (Kicwe, Kitwii, Manyeman, Manyemen, Northern Balong, Twii, Upper Balong). *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word final; maximum prefixes 3. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Denya [anv]. Some also use Ejagham [etu]. A few also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Akoose [bss], Denya [anv], Ejagham [etu], Kendem [kvm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 30% (gov't figure). Used informally in education. Literature. Radio. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Upper Balong is distinct from Bafaw-Balong [bwt]. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps*: 86:148, 87:148.

**Kera** [ker]. Autonym: Keera. *Users*: 6,000 in Cameroon. *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Danay division, southeast of Doukoula. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, East, A, A.3. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 85:40. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,500. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Kol** [biw] (Bekol, Bikele, Bikele-Bikay, Bikele-Bikeng, Bokol). Autonym: Bòkól. *Users*: 12,000 (2007 B. Henson). 1,000 in Bikeng. *Location*: East region: Upper Nyong division, Messamena subdivision, on both sides of Nyong river. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.832). *Dialects*: Bikeng, Kol North, Kol South. Part of language chain together with Makaa [mcp] and Koonzime [ozm]. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Koonzime [ozm]. Some also use Makaa [mcp]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:234.

**Kolbila** [klc] (Kolbilari, Kolbili, Kolbilla, Kolena, Zoono). *Users*: 4,500 (2018 IMB). *Location*: North region: Faro division, Bantadje canton, southeast of Poli, and east between Ngaoundéré and Garoua. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Leko. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1982–1985. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 86:178.

**Kom** [bkm] (Bamekon, Bikom, Kong, Nkom). Autonym: Itangikom. *Users*: 233,000 (2005 CABTAL), increasing. 69,900 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 233,000. *Location*: North West region: south Boyo division, southeast of Wum town, northeast of Bamenda city; also major urban centers. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Originated in Cameroon. Today used as a church language and in other domains by nine language groups. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Type*: Tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Oral use in local administration, church, commerce, written use in church, letters. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Lamnso' [lms]. A few also use Babanki [bbk]. A few also use Bum [bmv]. A few also use Chung [cnq]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mmen [bfm]. A few also use Oku [oku]. Used as L2 by Aghem [agq], Babanki [bbk], Bum [bmv], Chung [cnq], Kemedzung [dmo], Laimbue [lms], Mmen [bfm], Noone [nhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. First Kom alphabet developed by German missionaries in 1880s. 5% can write Kom. Taught in some primary schools in early grades only. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004. Agency: Kom Language Development Committee. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:102.

**Koma** [kmy] (Kuma). *Users*: 3,000 in Cameroon (1984 SIL). *Location*: North region: Faro

division, northwest of Tchamba in Alantika Mountains along Nigeria border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Vere-Dowayo, Vere-Gimme, Vere. *Dialects*: Koma Ndera, Koma Damti, Leelu, Bangru, Zanu, Yeru. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Gimme [kmp] (Kompara), Gimnime [gmn] (Komlama), Koma (Komo) [xom] of Ethiopia and Sudan. Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:68. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Koanzime** [ozm] (Djimou, Dzimou, Kɔɔzime, Konzime, Kooncimo, Koozhime, Koozime, Nzime). Autonym: Kɔɔnzime. *Users*: 40,000 (2011 SIL). 26,400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 40,000. *Location*: East region: Upper Nyong division, Alouma, Lomie, Messok, Mindourou, and Somalomo villages north and northwest Dja river; South region: Dja-and-Lobo division. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.842). *Dialects*: Nzime (Koanzime), Badwe'e (Badjoue, Bajue, Bajwe'e, Koozime). *Lg Use*: All domains, public discourse, government information, oral and written use in church, oral literature. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Ewondo [ewo]. A few also use Baka [bdh]. Used as L2 by Baka [bkc], Kol [biw], Kwakum [kwu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: About 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%. 8,000 can read it, 150 can write it. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1998–2003. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:233.

**Koshin** [kid] (Bejube Ko, Kaw, Kosin, Kusheen Benubcouh). *Users*: 3,000 (Good et al 2011). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum subdivision, Koshin village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Yemne-Kimbi. *Type*: 8 noun classes; 21 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal (3 level tones). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:73.

**Kuk** [kfn]. *Users*: 3,600 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Fungom subdivision, Achaf, Ebo, Echuapo, Kuk, Kumfutu, and Nzela villages, on Ring Road and on the road between Bafmeng and Weh. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:85.

**Kung** [kfl] (Cungo). *Users*: 600 (Good et al 2011). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Fungom subdivision, 1 village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education.

*DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:89.

**Kuo** [xuo] (Ko, Koh). Autonym: Kúo. *Users*: 7,950 in Cameroon (2011 SIL). *Location*: North region: between Sorombeo and Chad border, and Garoua area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Eastern Mbum, Koh. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Oku [oku] which is Narrow Grassfields. Refugees only in Cameroon; their place of origin for many, several generations ago now, is Chad. *Maps*: 85:60, 86:60. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 20,250. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Kutep** [kub] (Ati, Kuteb, Kutev, Mbarike, “Jompre” pej., “Zumper” pej.). Autonym: Kuteb. *Users*: 3,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision, Baji and Lubu villages near Nigeria border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Jukunoid, Yukuben-Kuteb. *Dialects*: Jenuwa, Lissam, Fikyu, Kunabe, Kentin. *Lg Use*: Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. NT: 1985–2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1974. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:139. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,600. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Kwa'** [bko] (Bakoa, Bakwa, Bamileke-Kwa). *Users*: 1,000 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Littoral region: Nkam division, east Nkondjok subdivision; West region: southwest corner of Ndé division. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Kwa' (Babwa, Bakoua, Bekwa', Mipa), Mbyam. Because of the remote location of this language, it is not clear whether it is a single language or a set of undefined language varieties (2011 E. Sadembouo). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most shifting to French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: ‘Bamaha’ may be an alternate name. Distinct from Kwa [kwb] (Ba) of Nigeria in the Adamawa branch. *Map*: 87:215.

**Kwaja** [kdz]. *Users*: 5,500 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Nkambe subdivision. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nkambe. *Dialects*: Ndaktup, Bitui (Bitwi), Ncha. Possibly intelligible with other Mfumte languages. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Consider themselves ethnically Mfumte. *Map*: 86:165.

**Kwakum** [kwu] (Abakoum, Abakum, Akpwakum, Bakoum, Bakum, Kpakum, Pakum). Autonym: Kwakum. *Users*: 10,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, north of Bertoua, Bélabo subdivision; Upper Nyong division, Dimako and Doumé subdivisions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Kaka (A.91). *Dialects*: Kwakum, Mbeten (Beten, Bethen, Petem), Til. *Type*: SVO; 7 noun classes; 29 consonants and 14 vowels (7 long,

7 short); tonal (3 tones: low, mid, high). *Lg Use*: All home, all community, some religion, some education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Kako [kkj]. Also use Koonzime [ozm]. Also use Pol [pmm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Less than 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 10% in French [fra]. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 87:228.

**Kwanja** [knp] (Kondja, Konja). Autonym: Kwànjâ. *Users*: 10,000 (2011 Lutheran Bible Translators). *Location*: Adamawa region: most south of Banyo between Mayo Darle and Bankim, west to Mbojdanga, east to Mbam river. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Mambila-Konja, Konja. *Dialects*: Ndung (Ndũj, Ndungani), Sundani (Súndàní, Sun), Njanga (Njang), Twendi. Njanga dialect has only 4 to 10 remaining speakers (Griffiths and Robson 2010). Two other Kwanja dialects are mutually intelligible for those who are in the Kwanja home area where they hear both dialects, more difficult for those who have not heard the other dialect: Sundani dialect is reportedly similar to Mambila [mcu]; Ndung dialect is similar to Vute [vut]. Twendi is the most divergent dialect, ethnically Kwanja, but linguistically more similar to Mambila [mcu]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial in noun phrases; only remnants of noun classes; content-questions words phrase initial; no prefixes, up to 2 suffixes; clause constituents marked by word order; tense and aspect; 22 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Regular use in Kwanja area. Home, community. Positive attitudes, though in some places there is pressure to use Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use French [fra], especially those who work in cities outside the language area. Used as L2 by Tikar [tik], Twendi [twn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:159.

**Kwasio** [nmg] (Kwassio). Autonym: Kwasio. *Users*: 9,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL), increasing. *Location*: South region: Océan division, Kribi and Lolodorf subdivisions, Kribi forests area; Kribi and Lolodorf areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.81). *Dialects*: Mvumbo (Mekuk, Ngoumba, Ngumba), Mabi (Magbea). Dialects mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: high with Makaa [mcp], Njyem [nny], and Koonzime [ozm] and grammatically similar. *Lg Use*: Some churches use Kwasio exclusively; some use a mixture with French [fra]. All domains. Used by all, though many youth lose proficiency to French [fra]. Positive attitudes. All also use French [fra], especially in education, politics and media. Many also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Batanga [bnm]. Some also use Gyele [gyi]. Used as L2 by Batanga [bnm], Fang [fan], Gyele [gyi], Iyasa [yko]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 75% in French [fra]. Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 1957–2019. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1930s, revised in 2011. *Other*: Distinct from Ngomba [jgo], which is in West region. Christian. *Map*: 87:241. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000. Also indigenous in: Equatorial Guinea.

**La'bi** [lbi]. *Users*: 4,400, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers (Samarin 1971). L2 users: 4,400 (2006). No ethnic community. *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Touboro subdivision. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-

Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, La'bi. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The language of initiation rites practiced by the Gbaya, Mbum, and some Sara-Laka. Vocabulary is borrowed from Sara languages (Samarin 1971).

**Lagwan** [kot] (Kotoko-Logone, Lagouane, Lagwane, Logone). Autonym: Lagwan. *Users*: 15,000 in Cameroon (Shryock and Brahim 2014). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, Logone-Birni subdivision north of Waza National Park, Logone river bank across to Nigeria border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Kotoko Proper, South. *Dialects*: Logone-Birni, Logone-Gana (Kotoko-Gana). *Lg Use*: All ages, but intergenerational transmission is weakening. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Used as L2 by Jina [jia]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The term Mandage is used by the Kotoko to refer to either the northern group of Kotoko languages (Mpade, Afade, Maslam, Malgbe) or the Kotoko group as a whole (including Mser and Lagwan). Muslim. *Map*: 85:8. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Laimbue** [lmx]. *Users*: 5,000 (1994 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Boyo division, Fundong subdivision; Menchum division, Wum Central subdivision. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, West. *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Aghem [agq], especially those in Wum Central Subdivision. Also use Kom [bkm]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:101.

**Lamnsɔ'** [lɪns] (Bansaw, Banso, Bansa', Lamnsɔ, Lamnsok, Lamso, Nsaw, Nsho', Nso, Nso', Panso). Autonym: Lamnsɔ'. *Users*: 240,000 (2005 SIL), increasing. 72,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 240,000. *Location*: North West region: Bui division, east Jakiri and Kumbo subdivisions, northeast of Bamenda, Kumbo area. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Originated in the Bamenda Grassfields of northwest Cameroon. Used by speakers of many other languages. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, East. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Oku [oku]. A few also use Limbum [lɪmp]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Kom [bkm], Limbum [lɪmp], Noone [nhu], Oku [oku], Wushi [bse]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 86:161.

**Lefa** [lfa] (Balom, Fa', Fak, Lefa'). Autonym: Lifa'. *Users*: 15,000 (2010 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Deuk subdivision. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bafia (A.51). *Dialects*: Lefa, Cama (Tempanye), Tingong, Letia. Intelligibility 81% of Bafia [ksf] (2001 M. Ayotte and M. Lamberty). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use

French [[fra](#)], but rarely among themselves in the village setting. Most village children do not know French before entering school. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 87:221.

**Leti** [[leo](#)] (Mengisa-Leti, Mengissa, Tiki, Tungidjo, Tungijo). *Users*: Some L1 speakers (2014 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Lekié division, Sa'a subdivision, Nkolebassimbi and Nkolndzomo villages; Mbam-and-Inoubou division, north of Sanaga river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.601). *Dialects*: Leti is closely related to and may be a dialect of Tuki [[bag](#)] (2014 SIL). Lexical similarity: 82%–84% with Tuki [[bag](#)], 23% with Ewondo [[ewo](#)], Eton [[eto](#)], and Mengisa [[mct](#)]. *Lg Use*: The Mengisa people reportedly speak 2 languages: Mengisa [[mct](#)], and Leti. However the linguistic context is rather complex and a very thorough sociolinguistic survey needs to be done. Most of the Mengisa people speak Mengisa; a percentage of them use Leti as a 'secret language', so that their Ekwondo and Eton neighbors cannot understand them. There is also a smaller population of the Mengisa who speak Leti as their mother tongue (2014 SIL). Shifting to Eton [[etn](#)]. Most also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Mengisa [[mct](#)]. Also use Tuki [[bag](#)]. Used as L2 by Mengisa [[mct](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High in French [[fra](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Ethnically, Leti speakers consider themselves Mengissa people, even though their language is very different from Mengisa [[mct](#)], the other language spoken by their ethnic group. *Map*: 87:252.

**Lidzonka** [[add](#)] (Adere, Adiri, Arderi, Dzodinka, Dzodzinka). Autonym: Lidzonka. *Users*: 2,600 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, extreme north Nwa subdivision, Adere village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nkambe. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use English [[eng](#)], as language of public education. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1923–1932. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Consider themselves ethnically Mfumte. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:164. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Limbum** [[lmp](#)] (Bojiin, Limbom, Llimbumi, Ndzungle, Ndzungli, Njungene, Nsungali, Nsungli, Nsungni, Wimbom). Autonym: Limbum. *Users*: 130,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Limbum people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Nkambe subdivision, Ndu and Nkambe areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nkambe. *Dialects*: Wiyeh, Tang, Wat. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)], as language of public education. Some also use Lamnso' [[lms](#)]. A few also use Noone [[nhu](#)]. A few also use Tigon Mbembe [[nza](#)]. A few also use Yamba [[yam](#)]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [[dmo](#)], Lamnso' [[lms](#)], Nchane [[ncr](#)], Noone [[nhu](#)], Sari [[asj](#)], Tigon Mbembe [[nza](#)], Yamba [[yam](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Some literacy classes. Literature. Videos. Dictionary.

Grammar. NT: 2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:162. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Nigeria.

**Longto** [wok] (Boko, Gobeyo, Longa, Longbo, Lonto, Voko, Woko). *Users*: 2,400 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North region: Faro division, Poli subdivision, Voko area southwest of Poli to Faro Reserve. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Voko. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 86:177.

**Mada** [mxu]. Autonym: Mada. *Users*: 17,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Tokombéré subdivision, Mada massif at edge of Mandara mountains and neighboring plain. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Matal [mfh]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. Used as L2 by Matal [mfh], Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1989. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Mada [mda] of Nigeria, which is Benue-Congo. *Map*: 85:43.

**Mafa** [maf] (Mofa, Natakan, “Matakam” pej.). Autonym: Mafa. *Users*: 500,000 in Cameroon (1997 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo town and north. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: West Mafa (Magoumaz, Mavoumay, Moskota), Central Mafa (Djingliya, Gouзда, Koza, Ldamtsai, Mokola, Mokolo, Ouzal), East Mafa (Bao, Mazam, Midre, Soulede), Roua. The Roua dialect may be a separate language. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Buwal [bhs]. Some also use French [fra]. Some also use Mefele [mfj]. Some also use North Mofu [mfk]. A few also use Hausa [hau]. A few also use Hdi [xed]. Used as L2 by Cuvok [cuv], Gavar [gou], Hdi [xed], Mefele [mfj], Mofu-Gudur [mif], Vemgo-Mabas [vem], Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. *Lg Dev*: New orthography in Catholic schools. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1989. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 504,910. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Majera** [xmj] (Mazera). *Users*: 500 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, extreme south Logone-Birni subdivision, Majera area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Jina. *Dialects*: Majera (Mazra), Kajire-’dulo, Hwalem (Holom). *Lg Use*: In rapid decline (Tourneux 2004). Some young people, all adults. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Included in what the Mandage call Mida’a and Da’a. Muslim. *Map*: 85:10. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Makaa** [mcp] (Maka, Mekaa, South Makaa, South Mekaa). Autonym: Məkaá. *Users*: 80,000 (1987 SIL). *Location*: East region: north Upper Nyong division, Abong-Mbang, Doumé, and

Nguelemendouka subdivisions. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.83). *Dialects*: Bebent (Bebend, Bebende, Bemina, Bewil, Biken), Mbwaanz, Shekunda (Sekunda, Shikunda), Besep. *Lg Use*: All domains in rural areas. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Baka [bdh]. Used as L2 by Baka [bkc], Kol [biw], Northwest Gbaya [gya]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:232.

**Malgbe** [mxɸ] (Goulfei, Gulfe, Gulfei, Malbe, Malgwe, Ngwalkwe, Sanbalbe). *Users*: 6,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, Goulfey subdivision, Chari river area north of Kousseri. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Kotoko Proper, North. *Dialects*: Malgbe (Goulfei), Mara, Dro, Douguia (Dugiya). Related to Afade [aal], Maslam [msv], Mpade [mpi], Mser [kqɣ], and Lagwan [kot]. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1999, experimental usage. *Other*: ‘Mandage’ is used by the Kotoko to refer to either the northern group of Kotoko languages (Mpade, Afade, Maslam, Malgbe) or the Kotoko group as a whole (including Mser and Lagwan). Muslim. *Map*: 85:4. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Malimba** [mzd] (Lemba, Limba, Mudima, Mulimba). *Users*: 1,780 (2009 SIL). *Location*: Littoral region: Sanaga-Maritime division, small pocket north of Edéa, and Sanaga river mouth area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Duala (A.27). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Duala [dua]. Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 87:239.

**Mambai** [mcs] (Mambay, Mamgbay, Mamgbei, Manbai, Mangbai, Mangbei, Mongbay). Autonym: dâg ti màmbà̀y. *Users*: 15,000 in Cameroon (Anonby 2014). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, Bibemi and Pitoa subdivisions; Mayo Louti division, Guider and Figuil subdivisions; all locations along Mayo-Kebi river near Chad border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Northern, Tupuri-Mambai. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar with Mundang [mua], Mono [mru] and Tupuri [tui]. Lexical similarity: 10% with Mundang [mua]. *Lg Use*: Men tend to be more multilingual. Most domains. Used by all. Many also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Mundang [mua]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 85:62. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,000. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Mambila, Cameroon** [mcu] (Bang, Bea, Ble, Juli, Lagubi, Mambere, Mambilla, Nor, Tagbo, Tongbo). Autonym: Jù Bà̀. *Users*: 30,000 (1993 UBS). *Location*: Adamawa region: northwest

Mayo-Banyo division, Banyo and Bankim subdivisions on Nigeria border; North West region: eastern Donga-Mantung division. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Mambila-Konja, Mambila. *Dialects*: Ju Ba, Sunu Torbi (Torbi), Ju Naare (Mambila de Gembu), Langa. Closely related to Mvanlip [mcj] (Magu) in Nigeria. Reportedly similar to Mambila [mzk] of Nigeria. A continuum of related varieties; one end unintelligible to speakers of the other. Langa inherently intelligible to some, but not most others. At least 4 dialects in Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education in NorthWest Region. Some also use French [fra], as language of education in Adamawa Region. Used as L2 by Yeni [yei]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 86:168.

**Manta** [myg] (Anta, Banta, Bantakpa, Kisam, Menta, Tinta). *Users*: 6,500 (2005 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division northeast of Mamfe, from Mom border, Akwaya subdivision, to Manta, Upper Banyang subdivision. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Atong [ato]. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Ambele [ael]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:113.

**Masana** [mcn] (Masa, Massa, Massana, “Banana” *pej.*). Autonym: Massana. *Users*: 103,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: southeast Mayo-Danay division, Yagoua town area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Masa. *Dialects*: Yagwa (Yagoua), Domo, Walya (Walia), Bongor, Wina (Viri), Gizay (Guissey), Budugum. The first 3 dialects listed are West Masa; Wina and Gizay are Central Masa. *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Musgu [mug]. Some also use Tupuri [tui]. A few also use Musey [mse]. Used as L2 by Musey [mse], Tupuri [tui]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2003. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 85:41. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 342,000. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Maslam** [msv]. *Users*: 250 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, Makari subdivision, northwest of Kousséri, Maltam, and Saho. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Kotoko Proper, North. *Dialects*: Maslam (Maltam), Sao (Sahu). Related to Afade [aal], Mpade [mpi], Malgbe [mxf], Mser [kqx], and Lagwan [kot]. Speakers may be able to use literature in one of these languages. *Lg Use*: In rapid decline (Tourneux 2004). Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1997, experimental usage. *Other*: ‘Mandage’ is used by the Kotoko to refer to either the northern group of Kotoko languages (Mpade, Afade, Maslam [msv], Malgbe) or the Kotoko group as a whole (including Mser and Lagwan). Muslim. *Map*: 85:6. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Matal** [mfh] (Balda, Mouktele, Muktele, Muktile). Autonym: Matal. *Users*: 18,000 (1982 SIL).

*Location:* Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Mora subdivision, southwest of Mora, east edge of Mandara mountains. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Mada [mxu]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. Used as L2 by Mada [mxu]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1989–2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 85:22.

**Mazagway-Hidi** [dkx] (Mazagway). Autonym: Mazagway-Hidi. *Users:* 35,000 (2005 census).

*Location:* Far North region: Diamaré division southwest corner, Ndoukoula district, Dagaï, Kpala; Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, Hina district, Mayo-Ladde, Zouvoul; North region: Bénoué division: Tam Djidde; Mayo-Louti division, Baila, Boula Ibbi, Mazagway. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.7.

*Dialects:* Mazagway (Daba-Mousgoy, Musgoi, Musgoy), Kola (Daba-Kola, Kpala), Madama. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Daba [dbq]. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also use Mina [hna]. Used as L2 by Mina [hna]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1972. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 85:34.

**Mbembe, Tigon** [nza] (Akonto, Tigon, Tigong, Tigum, Tigun, Tikun, cha Mbémbe, chya Mbembe, cya Mbembe). Autonym: Mbémbe. *Users:* 40,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Tigon Mbembe people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location:* North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Ako subdivision, north of Nkambe. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Jukunoid, Central, Jukun-Mbembe-Wurbo, Mbembe. *Dialects:* Ashuku (Kitsipki), Nama (Dama, Namu), Nzare (Izale, Izare, Ndzale, Njari, Nsare), Kporo, Eneeme. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Naami [bzv]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Limbum [lmp], Naami [bzv], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. 5% can read and write. Used informally in education. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Ascending (0.16). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Mbembe [mfn] of Nigeria, which is in the Cross River group. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 86:163. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Mbessa** [emz] (Itangimbessa, Iteanghe-a-Mbessa, Mbessa, Mbizenaku). *Users:* 25,000 (2020 K. Toah Nsah). *Location:* North West region: Boyo division, Belo subdivision, Mbessa. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Babanki [bbk], Kom [bkm], and Oku [oku]. *Lg Use:* All domains except education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:*

Taught as subject in a few primary schools. Agency: Mbessa Language Committee (MBELAC). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 86:103.

**Mbo** [mbo] (Mboo, Sambo). *Users*: 45,000 (Ewané Etamé 1995). *Location*: Littoral region: Moungo division, Melong and Nkongsamba subdivisions; South West region: Noun division, border area northwest of Nkongsamba, Mbo plain; West region: Menoua division, Santchou subdivision and Upper Nkam division, Kekem subdivision. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.15). *Dialects*: Melong (Eho Mbo), Bareko (Ehow Mba, Minahe), Kekem (Nlembuu), Santchou (Nla Mboo). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Duala [dua]. A few also use Fe'fe' [fmp]. A few also use Yemba [ybb]. Used as L2 by Akoose [bss], Fe'fe' [fmp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Mbo [zmw] of Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is Bantu D.30. *Map*: 87:211.

**Mbo'** [mtk]. *Users*: 1,490 (2000). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, regional boundary area north of Magba town; Noun division. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nkambe. *Dialects*: Mbaw, Mbe'. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Tikar [tik], particularly outside the home. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Mbe [mfo] of Nigeria, which is in the Ekoid group. *Map*: 86:160.

**Mbonga** [xmb] (Mboa). *Users*: 1,490 (2000). *Location*: East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, west of Bétaré-Oya town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Jarawan, Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:195.

**Mbudum** [xmd] (Boudoum, Hedi Mbudum, Mbedam, Mboudoum). *Autonym*: Ma Mbudum. *Users*: 6,000 (2001 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, northeast of Hina. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.7. *Dialects*: Mbudum, Membeng. Most closely related to Mina [hna]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], particularly the men (Ndokobai 2014). Some also use Buwal [bhs]. Some also use Mina [hna]. Some also use Mofu-Gudur [mif] (Ndokobai 2014). Also use French [fra], especially educated people. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou]. *Lg Dev*: French [fra] is the language of instruction, and reportedly children speak only French during class time, although teachers sometimes give explanation in Mbudum (2003 M. Lamberty). *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 85:50.

**Mbuk** [bpc] (Bembogho, Mbogho, Mbyuk). *Users*: 600 (2020 N. Tschonghongi). *Location*: North West Region: Boyo division, Bum subdivision, Mbuk village, west of Nkambe, northeast of Wum. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo,

Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Bebid. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Chung [cnq]. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. Many also use Bum [bmv]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: . *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:80.

**Mbuko** [mqb] (Mbokou, Mboku, Mbuku). Autonym: Mbuko. *Users*: 15,000 (2008 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, Meri subdivision, Mbuko massif and neighboring Mayo-Rey plain east of Meri. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: Daily life, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Mery [meq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 8%. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:44.

**Mbule** [mlb] (Dumbule, Mbola, Mbure). *Users*: 110 (2009 SIL). No monolinguals. *Location*: Littoral region: Sanaga-Maritime division, Mbola village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.623). *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with other Yambasa languages. Lexical similarity: 59% with Nubaca [baf], 51% with Yangben [yav], 43% with Elip [ekm], 44% with Mmaala [mmu] (2015 G. Boyd). *Lg Use*: The younger generations are learning and using the language as long as they stay in the village (2014 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes, from neutral to positive. Most also use Basaa [bas]. Most also use French [fra]. Most also use Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:248.

**Mbum** [mdd] (Buna, Mboum, Mboumtiba, Wuna). *Users*: 38,600 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Adamawa region: Djérem and Vina divisions, south and southwest of Ngaoundéré; Centre region: Mbam-and-Kim division, border area; East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, Bélabo subdivision, Gbete; North region: Faro division, Ngaoundéré area to border of Faro Reserve. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Southern. *Dialects*: Mboum (Bum, West Mbum), Gbete (Byrre, Kepere, Kpere, Pere, Pono, Ripere, Vana). *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], with rapidly increasing bilingualism. Most also use French [fra], with rapidly increasing bilingualism. A few also use Northwest Gbaya [gya]. Used as L2 by Dii [dur], Northwest Gbaya [gya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used in Cameroon. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps*: 86:190, 87:190. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 51,100. Also established in: Central African Republic.

**Medumba** [byv] (Bagangte, Bamileke-Medumba, Bangangte). Autonym: Medumba. *Users*: 210,000 (1991 UBS). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division; Littoral region: Nkam division, border area; West region: Ndé division, Bangangté and Tonga subdivisions east of Bangangté. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Grassfields language, originated in the Nde division of the West Region of Cameroon. Used as a church language by Protestant

missionaries in the early 1900s. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialect*: Batongtou. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Nda'nda' [nnz]. A few also use Bamun [bax]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Ghomálá' [bbj], Ngomba [jgo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Orthography developed in 1926 by Protestant missionaries. Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools. Texts. Bible: 1992. *DLS*: Ascending (0.17). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 87:214.

**Mefe** [mfj] (Baitsawara, Boulahay, Bula, Bulahai). *Users*: 11,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mokolo subdivision, 6 villages south and east of Mokolo. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: Mefe (Mofouele), Serak (Sirak), Muhura (Moughour, Mouhour), Shugule (Chougoule). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], increasingly due to travel. Also use French [fra], increasingly by a few children in school. Also use Mafa [maf], especially children, who learn it at school and market. Used as L2 by Cuvok [cuv], Mafa [maf]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:53.

**Mendankwe-Nkwen** [mfd] (Abɔɲnamenda, Nkwen). *Users*: 27,700 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Bamenda Central subdivision, north and east of Bamenda town, either side of Ring Road, and mountainous circle of Menda Nkwe. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects*: Nkwen (Bafreng), Mendankwe (Bamenda, Mandankwe, Munda). The Mendankwe dialect has 74% intelligibility of the Nkwen dialect; Nkwen 79% intelligibility of Mendankwe. Socially very distinct groups. Related to Ngemba [nge], Bafut [bfd], Pinyin [pny], Awing [azo], and Bambili-Bambui [baw]. *Lg Use*: Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:122.

**Mengaka** [xmg] (Bamileke-Mengaka, Eghap, Məgaka, Megaka). *Users*: 38,500 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division; West region: Bamboutos division, South Galim subdivision, Bagam, Bamendjing, and Galim. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Bagam (Ghap), Bamendjing (Bamendjin, Benzing). Lexical similarity: 91% among villages, but no dialect differences reported. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra], especially youth. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. A few also use Bamun [bax], especially older speakers. *Lg Dev*: Interest in language development for schools and individual literacy. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Bagam (Eghap) script, limited usage except for correspondence. *Other*: Distinct from Mungaka [mhh] (Bali), which is Mbam-Nkam, Noone [nhu]. *Map*: 86:132.

**Mengisa** [mct] (Mangisa, Mengisa-Njowe, Mengisa-Njowi, Njowe, Njowi). *Users*: 20,000 (1979

SIL), decreasing. *Location*: Centre region: Lekie division, Sa'a subdivision, Sanaga river bend area between the river and Sa'a. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Ewondo-Fang (A.71). *Dialects*: High exposure to and 97% intelligibility of Ewondo [ewo]. But Ewondo speakers have only 46% with Mengisa. The Mangisa people speak 2 languages: the Mengisa (Njowi) [mct], spoken in the Lekie division, and Leti [leo], closely related to, and perhaps a dialect of, Tuki [bag]. Eton [eto], the A70 variety reportedly most similar to Mengisa (Njowi) is 90% cognate with Mengisa, but a lower comprehension level (91%) (1990 D. Hatfield and C. Regnier). Lexical similarity: 90%–91% with Eton [eto], 81%–97% with Ewondo [ewo] (Risnes 1989). *Lg Use*: Children losing L1 capability, even in the village. Much intermarriage with Eton [eto], Ewondo [ewo] and certain Mbam languages. Children highly bilingual. Home, with other Mengisa, markets. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. Most also use Eton [eto]. Most also use Ewondo [ewo]. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Leti [leo]. Used as L2 by Leti [leo]. *Lg Dev*: No literacy program in place. Radio. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Mengisa people speak 2 languages: Mengisa (Njowi) and Leti [leo]. Christian. *Map*: 87:251.

**Menka** [mea] (Bando, Mamwoh, Wando). *Users*: 5,200 (2000 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, Widikum-Menka subdivision, 10 villages west of Mbengwi, northwest of Batibo. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Atong [ato] and Manta [myg]. *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Used as L2 by Ambele [ael]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:112.

**Merey** [meq] (Mere, Meri, Mofu de Méri, Méré). *Users*: 10,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, near Meri massif west of Meri town. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use French [fra]. Some also use Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. A few also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use Mbuko [mqb]. A few also use North Mofu [mfk]. Used as L2 by Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:46.

**Mesaka** [iyo] (Banagere, Iyon, Messaga, Messaga-Ekol, Messaka, Ugal, Ugare). Autonym: Ugarə. *Users*: 14,000 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Mbengwi area; South West region: Manyu division, isolated on Nigeria border northeast of Akwaya. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialect*: Batomo (Babasi). Batomo dialect may be a separate language, or may be the same as Motomo (Oliti, Matchi), a dialect of Iceve-Maci [bec]. Lexical similarity: 70% with Tiv [tiv]. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; 12 noun classes; tonal; 25 consonant phonemes; 8 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Esimbi [ags], especially in the market. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Tiv [tiv]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ethnic autonym: Ugare, Mesaka is used by the government, Iyon by the Tiv. Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:93.

- Meta'** [mgo] (Bameta, Batibo, Besi, Chubo, Menemo-Mogamo, Metta, Mitaa, Moghamo-Menemo, Muta, Uta', Widikum-Tadkon). Autonym: Mita'. *Users*: 83,000 (2013 CABTAL), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Bamenda subdivision, Bafuchu and Nja village areas; Momo division, east and southeast Mbengwi and east Batibo subdivisions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialect*: Menemo (Medig, Ngyen-Mbo, Zang Tabi). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mungaka [mhk]. Used as L2 by Ngamambo [nbv], Ngie [ngj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Informally used in education. 5% can read and write Meta'. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Ascending (0.17). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 86:118.
- Mfumte** [nfu] (Nfumte). Autonym: Mfiti. *Users*: 24,700 (1982 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Nwa subdivision, Mfumte canton, 16 villages north of Nwa and east of Nkambe. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nkambe. *Dialects*: Lus, Kom, Mballa, Bang, Koffa (Kofa), Jui, Mbat, Manang, Mbibji, Mbah. *Type*: SVO; 30 consonants and 10 vowels. *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes in 1 village (2011). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:166.
- Mina** [hna] (Hina). *Users*: 11,000 (2000). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Hina subdivision, 20 villages south of Mokolo. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.7. *Dialects*: Bezleri, Jingjing (Dzumdzum), Kefedjeveng. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use Mazagway-Hidi [dkx]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Daba [dbq], but most not generally bilingual in it. Also use French [fra], especially educated people. Used as L2 by Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mbudum [xmd]. *Lg Dev*: Positive attitudes towards literacy. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 85:36.
- Mmaala** [mmu] (Central Yambassa, Mmahla, Mmala, Numaala, Numala, Nummáalá, Yambassa). Autonym: Numála. *Users*: 8,000 (2014 G. Boyd). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Mmala canton, in and south of Bokito. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.62). *Dialects*: Nuenie (Benyi, Nuenyi), Nukitia (Kedia). Lexical similarity: 81% with Elip [ekm], 74% with Yangben [yav], 58% with Nubaca [baf], 44% with Mbule [mlb] (2015 G. Boyd). *Lg Use*: Even in the village and at home, some children use French [fra]. Speakers do not think French will replace Mmaala. Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Elip [ekm]. Most also use French [fra], from school age on. Most also use Yangben [yav]. Some also use Ewondo [ewo], especially in the Catholic Church, generally in singing only. A few also use Bulu [bum], especially in the Presbyterian Church (EPC). Used as L2 by Elip [ekm], Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%.

Mmaala is beginning to be taught in the public schools (couple of hours per week). Dictionary. Bible portions: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:254.

**Mmen** [bfm] (Bafmen, Bafmeng, Bafoumeng, Bafumen, Mme). Autonym: Ewâmnèà Mâyn. *Users*: 35,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. 1,000 Fungom (1993 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum subdivision, along Fundong road northwest of Fundong. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Dialects*: Fungom (Northern Fungom, We), Cha', Nyos. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Used as L2 by Kom [bkm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25% (Fungom dialect). Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 86:84.

**Mofu, North** [mfk] (Douvangar, Mofu-Douvangar, Mofu-Nord). *Users*: 27,500 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, massifs south of Meri. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: Douroun (Durum, Mofu de Douroun), Wazan (Wazang), Meri (Mofou Merie). *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Mafa [maf], Mery [meq]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1975. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 85:47.

**Mofu-Gudur** [mif] (Mey nga aŋgwa, Mey Mafaw Gudur, Mofou, Mofou de Goudour, Mofu, Mofu South, Mofu-Sud). Autonym: Mey Mafaw, Mey aŋgwa. *Users*: 90,000 (2008 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division into Diamare division, Mokolo subdivision, massifs south of Tsanaga river to Mayo-Louti river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: Mokong (Mey Məkaŋ), Gudur (Mey Gudal), Zidim (Mey Zədem), Dimeo (Mey Dimew), Massagal (Massakal, Mey Masakal), Njeleng (Mey Njelen). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Giziga [giz]. A few also use Mafa [maf]. Used as L2 by Cuvok [cuv], Mbudum [xmd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Several schools have Multilingual Education programs, with Mofu-Gudur as the language of instruction. Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:49.

**Mokpwe** [bri] (Bakpwe, Bakueri, Bakwedi, Bakwele, Bakweri, Bakwiri, Bekwiri, Kpe, Kwedi, Kweli, Kwili, Kwiri, Mokpe, Vakweli, Vambeng, Wojuwa). Autonym: Mòkpè. *Users*: 20,000 (2014 M. Engeler). Ethnic population: 150,000 (2014 M. Engeler). *Location*: South West region: Fako division, Buéa, Limbé, Muyuka, and Tiko, subdivisions. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Duala (A.22). *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 58% with Wumboko [bqm] (Ebobissé 2014). *Lg Use*: Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Also use Duala [dua]. Used as L2 by Isu [szv], Oroko [bdu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature may serve Wumboko [bqm],

Bubia [bbx], and Isu [szv]. Dictionary. NT: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:200.

**Moloko** [mlw] (Melokwo, Mokyö, Molko, Molkoa, Molkwo, Molokwo, Məlokwo). Autonym: Ma Məlokö. *Users*: 10,000 (Starr 1997). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Tokombéré subdivision, Makalingay canton, Melokwo mountain area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: Surrounded by 4 related languages, including Muyang [muy], Giziga North [gis], and the Mikiri dialect of Dugwor [dme], plus one other. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], in the market, in outlying areas due to intermarriage with speakers of other languages, and in church (but only with interpretation). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 85:14.

**Mom Jango** [ver] (Kobo, Vere, Verre, Were). *Users*: 6,520 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: North region: Faro division, Beka subdivision, on Nigeria border north of Tchamba. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Vere-Dowayo, Vere-Gimme, Vere. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 85:67. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 110,520. Also indigenous in: Nigeria (Verre).

**Mono** [mru] (Mon-Non). *Users*: 300 (2001 SIL). *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Kongrong area along Mayo-Godi river north of Rey-Bouba. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Northern, Dama-Galke. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Dama [dmm]. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Mono [mnh] in Democratic Republic of the Congo in Banda group. *Map*: 85:64.

**Mpade** [mpi] (Makari, Makary, Makary Kotoko). *Users*: 16,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, south of Lake Chad, Makari area. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Kotoko Proper, North. *Dialects*: Shewe (Mani), Mpade (Makari), Bodo, Woulki, Digam. *Lg Use*: All ages, but intergenerational transmission is weakening. Mostly home life. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Used as L2 by Shuwa Arabic [shu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Literature. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: ‘Mandage’ is used by the Kotoko to refer to either the northern group of Kotoko languages (Mpade [mpi], Afade [aal], Maslam [msv], Malgbe [mxf]) or the Kotoko group as a whole (including Mser [kqx] and Lagwan [kot]). Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 85:3. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Chad. Unestablished in: Nigeria.

**Mpiemo** [mcx] (Bimu, Mbimou, Mbimu, Mpo, Mpyemə, Mpyemo). Autonym: Mpyemə. *Users*: 5,000 in Cameroon (1991 SIL). *Location*: East region: Boumba-and-Ngoko division, Gari-Gombo subdivision, along Gribi to Yokadouma road. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-

Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.86). *Dialects*: Jasua (Jasoa), Bidjuki (Bidjouki). *Lg Use*: Religious services. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Kako [kkj]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 87:262. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 29,000. Also indigenous in: Central African Republic, Congo (Mpyemo).

**Mpumpung** [mɔŋ] (Bombo, Mbombo, Mpompo, Mpompon, Mpongmpong, Mpopo, Mpumpoo, Pongpong). Autonym: Mpumpoŋ. *Users*: 45,000 (1991 SIL). *Location*: East region: Boumba-and-Ngoko division, south and west of Yokadouma; Kadey division, Mbang subdivision, south of Batouri (Bangantu and Menzime dialects). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.86). *Dialects*: Mbobyeng (Pobyeng), Menzime (Medjime, Medzime, Mendzime, Mezime), Bageto (Baagato, Bangantu, Northern Bangantu), Kunabembe (Konabem, Konabembe, Kunabeeb, Nkonabeeb, Nkumabem), Mpomam (Boman, Mboman). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Ewondo [ewo]. Used as L2 by Bekwel [bkw]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 87:265.

**Mser** [kqɔ] (Kotoko-Kuseri, Kouseri, Kousseri, Kuseri, Msər). *Users*: 500 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Location*: Far North region: Logone-and-Chari division, Kousséri subdivision. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.1, Kotoko Proper, South. *Dialects*: Houlouf (Mani), Gawi (Makari), Mser (Kousseri), Kabe, Kalo (Kalakaфра). Comprehension of Lagwan [kot] is marginal. Related to Lagwan, Afade [aal], Malgbe [mɔf], Maslam [msv], and Mpade [mpi]. *Lg Use*: In rapid decline (Tourneux 2004). Shifted to Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1999, experimental usage. *Other*: ‘Mandage’ is used by the Kotoko to refer to either the northern group of Kotoko languages (Mpade [mpi], Afade [aal], Maslam [msv], Malgbe [mɔf]) or the Kotoko group as a whole (including Mser [kqɔ] and Lagwan [mɔf]). Muslim. *Map*: 85:7. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Mubako** [muo] (Daganonga, Daganyonga, Mumbake, Ndagam, Nyong, Nyongnepa, Samba Bali). *Users*: 39,500 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Santa subdivision, Baligham village; Ngo-Ketunjia division, Balikumbat subdivision, Baligashu, Baligansin, and Balikumbat villages on Ndop plain. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Leko. *Dialects*: None known. They consider themselves the same ethnically as Samba Leko [ndi], but intelligibility is low. *Lg Use*: Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:134. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Nigeria (Nyong).

**Mundabli** [boe] (Buu, Mufu, Njan). *Users*: 530 (Good et al 2011). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Fungom subdivision, 3 villages northeast of Wum. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Yemne-Kimbi. *Dialects*: Mundabli (Ngo Njan), Buu (Bu, Nubabo), Mufu (Ngo

Nsoh). Buu is quite distinct from Mundabli and Mufu and may be a separate language (2020 J. Good). *Type*: 8 noun classes; 22 consonants and 13 vowels; tonal (4 level tones: low, mid, high, super-high). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:72.

**Mundang** [mua] (Kaele, Marhay, Moundan, Moundang, Musemban, Nda, záá múndàŋ).

*Autonym*: záá múndàŋ. *Users*: 44,700 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Kaélé division, Kaélé subdivision, near Chad border north and west of Kaélé; North region: Bénoué division, south of Mayo-Kebi near Chad border. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Northern, Tupuri-Mambai. *Dialects*: Kiziere, Imbana (Bana, Imbara, Mbana), Zasing (Djasing, Jasing, Yasing, Yassing, Zazing), Gelama. *Lg Use*: Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Tupuri [tui]. A few also use Giziga [giz]. Used as L2 by Giziga [giz], Mambai [mcs], Tupuri [tui]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 1983. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Gelama dialect may be a separate language. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 85:38. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 395,700. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Mundani** [mnf]. *Autonym*: ndi, Mundàni. *Users*: 34,000 (1987 SIL). *Location*: South West region:

Manyu division, north Fontem and Mamfe subdivisions south of Batibo town. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialects*: Bamumbo (Bamumbu), Bechati, Besali, Banti, Folepi, Iguambo (Igumbo), Bangang, Nko (Nkong). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Njen [nji]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:149.

**Mungaka** [mhk] (Bali, Li, Munga'ka, Nga'ka, Ngaaka). *Autonym*: Mùngàkà. *Users*: 152,000 (2021 Joshua Project). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Bali subdivision; West region: Bamboutos division, southeast Galim subdivision; Mifi division, north Bafoussam subdivision. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects*: Bali Nyonga (Bali), Ti (Bati), Nde (Bandeng). *Lg Use*: All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. A few also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bafut [bfd], Meta' [mgo], Ngamambo [nbv], Pinyin [pny]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1961–1970. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Bali [bcp] and Ibali Teke (Bali dialect) [tek] of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Bali [bcn] of Nigeria. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:119.

**Mungbam** [mij] (Abar). *Users*: 1,850 (Good et al 2011). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum subdivision, Abar, Biya, Missong, Munken, and Ngun villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Yemne-Kimbi. *Dialects*: Missong (Bimia Bidjul), Biya (Za'), Munken, Ngun

(Nsong), Abar (Ignew Aba). Misong is divergent from the other four dialects as far as mutual intelligibility is concerned. *Type*: 9 noun classes; 23 consonants and 7–9 vowels, depending on dialect; tonal (4 level tones: low, mid, high, super-high). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Also use English [eng]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Mungbam is an acronym made up of the initial syllables of the 5 villages where the language is spoken. No actual autonomy for the language. *Map*: 86:90.

**Musey** [mse] (Bananna, Bananna Ho, Ho, Mosi, Moussei, Moussei, Musaya, Musei, Museyna, Musiina, Musoi, Mussoi, Mussoy). Autonym: Museyna. *Users*: 50,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Musey people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Danay division, east of Guere on Chad border. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Masa. *Dialect*: Pe. *Lg Use*: Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Masana [mcn]. Used as L2 by Masana [mcn]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:42. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 433,000. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Musgu** [mug] (Mousgou, Mousgoum, Mousgoun, Munjuk, Musgum, Musuk, Muzuk). Autonym: Mulwi. *Users*: 140,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Musgu people are present, as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Danay division, Maga subdivision. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B.2. *Dialects*: Mpus (Mousgoum de Pouss, Pouss, Pus), Beege (Jafga), Vulum (Mulwi, Vlum), Ngilemong, Luggoy, Maniling (Mani-Iling), Muzuk (Mousgoum de Guirvidig). Vulum dialect is mainly in Chad. *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also use Tupuri [tui]. A few also use Afade [aal]. A few also use Kanuri [kau]. Used as L2 by Masana [mcn], Tupuri [tui]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 164,400. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Muyang** [muy] (Mouyenge, Mouyengue, Muyenge, Myau, Myenge). Autonym: ma Muyaŋ. *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Gouadagouada, Mougouba, Muyang, and Palbara massifs northeast of Tokombéré. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra], especially young educated men. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High in French [fra] among young educated men, and some in Fulfulde [fub]. Classes in some areas, mostly among women and children. Taught as subject in some primary schools. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 85:15.

**Naami** [bzv] (Bebe, Yi Be Wu). Autonym: Naami. *Users*: 3,550 (2008 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Misaje subdivision, Bebe-Jama and Bebe-Jatto villages west

of Nkambe, north of Ring Road. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beoid. *Dialects*: Bebe Kete, Bebe Jama. Member of the Eastern Beoid subgroup. Lexical similarity: 85% with Kemedzung [dmo]. *Type*: SVO; 13 noun classes; clause constituents marked by word order; 21 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Also use Sari [asj]. Also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Sari [asj], Tigon Mbembe [nza]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy program started in 2011. Schooling is in English. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:76.

**Nagumi** [ngv] (Bama, Gong, Mbama, Ngong, Puuri). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1980s (1983 Atlas Linguistique du Cameroun). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Jarawan, Cameroon. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Naki** [mff] (Bunaki, Diokpang, Munkaf, Njeyibah, Nkap). *Users*: 3,000 (Breton 1993). 300 in Nse chiefdom. *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Furu-Awa subdivision, Nse chiefdom, Bukpang II, Lebo, Mashi, Mekaf, and Small Mekaf villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beoid. *Dialects*: Mekaf, Mashi. *Type*: 7 noun classes; 20 consonants and 8 vowels; tonal (4 level tones). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: In Nse chiefdom they are called ‘Bunsaa’. *Map*: 86:71.

**Nchane** [ncr] (Cane, Ncane, Nchaney, Nchanti, Ntshanti). Autonym: Nchane. *Users*: 13,200 (2008 Misaje Council). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Misaje subdivision, Bem, Chunge, Kibbo, Nfume, and Nkanchi villages west of Nkambe; Menchum division, Bum subdivision, Mungong. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beoid. *Dialects*: Ncane, Mungong (Mungom). Lexical similarity: 84% with Sari [asj], 88% with Noone [nhu]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 17 noun classes; content-question word predominantly clause final; clause constituents marked by word order; 18 consonant phonemes, 7 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Younger people tend to leave village for larger towns for school or work. Home, market, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bum [bmv]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Chung [cnq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Also use Sari [asj]. Used as L2 by Bum [bmv], Hausa [hau], Kemedzung [dmo], Mbororo Fulfulde [fuv], Noone [nhu], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 3%. Literacy program started 2011. Schooling is in English [eng]. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:78.

- Ndai** [gke] (Galke, Pormi). *Users*: 5 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 50 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Tcholliré. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Northern, Dama-Galke. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:182.
- Nda'nda'** [nnz] (Bamileke-Nda'nda', Bangwa). *Users*: 10,000 (1990 SIL). *Location*: Littoral region: Nkam division; West region: Mifi and Ndé divisions straddling Upper Nkam east of Bana. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Undimeha (East Nda'nda'), Ungameha (South Nda'nda', West Nda'nda'). Batoufam is a subvariety of East Nda'nda'. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Fe'fe' [fmp], Medumba [byv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:213.
- Ndemli** [nml] (Bandem, Bayong, Ndemba). *Users*: 10,000 (Ngoran 1999). *Location*: Littoral region: Nkam division, east Yabassi subdivision, to Bandem river; Nkondjock subdivision, Mbang district; Yingui subdivision, north of Yingui. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Ndemli. *Dialects*: Reportedly related to Tikar [tik]. The Bando dialect of Tikar is very similar to Ndemli. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Tunen [tvu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:218.
- Ndoola** [ndr] (Ngoro, Njoyame, Nundoro). *Users*: 2,120 in Cameroon (2000). 3 elderly speakers in Dodeo dialect (2014 SIL). *Location*: Adamawa region: Faro-and-Dé division, south Mayo-Baléo subdivision, Dodeo village near Nigeria border on upper Mayo-Dé river; North West region: Donga-Mantung division, north of Nkambe. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Ngoro. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:173. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,520. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.
- Ngamambo** [nbv] (Bafuchu, Banja, Mbu, Mungyen, Nga, Ngembo). *Users*: 108,000 (2013 CABTAL). 8,000 Ngamambo and 100,000 Moghamo (2013 CABTAL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Santa subdivision, Bafuchu and Nja village areas; Momo division, east Batibo and east and southeast Mbengwi subdivisions. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialects*: Moghamo (Ashong, Awyi, Iyirikum, Kugwe, Muywi, Tiwirkum, Widedum), Ngamambo (Ngamambei, Ngamambu). Lexical similarity: 88% with Meta' [mgo]. *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Meta' [mgo]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Mungaka [mhk]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Ngemba [nge]. Used as L2 by Njen [njj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:120.
- Ngambay** [sba] (Gamb-Lai, Gamba, Gambai, Gambaye, Ngambai, Sara, Sara Ngambai).

Autonym: Ngambay. *Users*: 57,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Ngambay people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, Garoua; Mayo-Rey division, Mandingring and Rey-Bouba subdivisions, Chad border area east of Tcholliré; all along route to Garoua. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Central Sudanic, West, Bongo-Bagirmi, Sara-Bagirmi, Sara, Sara Proper. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:184. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,377,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Ngemba** [nge] (Ba-Ndom, Megimba, Mogimba, Mundum, Ngomba, Nguemba). *Users*: 18,800 (2002 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Mezam division, Bamenda and Tuba subdivisions. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects*: Bagangu (Akum), Njong (Banjong), Mbutu (Alamatu, Bambutu, Mbotu), Songwa (Bangwa, Ngwa, Nsongwa), Mankon (Bida, Makuṅə, Mangkon, Ngəmba Makuṅə), Shomba (Almatson, Bamechom), Mangkunge (Bande, Bande', Bandeng, Mukohn, Ngemba, Nkune), Mbrerewi (Bamundum 1, Mundum 1), Anyang (Ba-Ndom, Bamundum 2, Mundum 2), Alatening (Alatining). Distinct from Ngiemboon [nnh] (Nguemba). Lexical similarity: 87% between the Mbrerewi and Anyang dialects, 78% between Mbrerewi and Bafut [bfd], 85% between Mbrerewi and the Mankon dialect, 74% between Bafut and Mankon. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Bafut [bfd]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Used as L2 by Bafut [bfd], Ngamambo [nbv]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:121.

**Ngie** [ngj] (Angie, Baminge, Baninge, Mingi, Ngi, Ugie). Autonym: Ungie. *Users*: 37,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Momo division, west Mbengwi subdivision, Andek area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialect*: Mengum. Lexical similarity: 56% between Ngie [ngj] and the Mengum dialect, which may be a separate language. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. Also use Meta' [mgo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Radio. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:117.

**Ngiemboon** [nnh] (Bamileke-Ngiemboon, Bamileke-Ngyemboon, Nguemba, Ngyemboon). Autonym: Shwoge. *Users*: 250,000 (2000 CABTAL), increasing. 80,000 monolinguals. *Location*: West region: Bamboutos division, Batcham subdivision and west Mbouda subdivision in Balatchi; Menoua division, north of Penka-Michel. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Batcham, Balessing, Bangang, Bamougong, Balatchi, Batang. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Yemba [ybb]. A few also use Cameroon

Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Used as L2 by Ngomba [jgo], Ngombale [nla], Yemba [ybb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 8%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Functional literacy started. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Ascending (0.21). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Ngemba [nge]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:154.

**Ngomba** [jgo] (Bamileke-Ngomba, Nda'a, Ndaa, S'wínjé-Mbóndaa, Ngomba). Autonym: Cú-Mbóndaa, Cú-Ŋgombaa. *Users*: 63,000 (1999 SIL), increasing. *Location*: West region: Bamboutos division, south Mbouda subdivision, southeast of Mbouda, 5 villages, each a separate dialect. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Babete (Bamete), Bamendjinda, Bamendjo, Bamenkumbo, Bamesso. Dialect speakers appear to understand each other well. Bamendjinda, Bamesso, and Bamenkumbo are reportedly most similar. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Ngombale [nla]. Some also use Ngiemboon [nnh]. Also use Medumba [byv]. Used as L2 by Ngombale [nla]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Used informally in education. Literature. Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.21). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Bafounda is a separate town and language (see Ghomálá' [bbj]), but ethnically Nda'a. Different from Kwasio [nmg] in the Maka-Njem group. *Map*: 86:155.

**Ngombale** [nla] (Bamileke-Ngombale). Autonym: Ngombale. *Users*: 53,500 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Location*: West region: Bamboutos division, north Mbouda subdivision, northwest of Mbouda. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Babadjou (Basso, Nchobela), Bamessingue (Bassing). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Most also use French [fra], especially young people. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Ngiemboon [nnh], mostly adults. A few also use Ngomba [jgo]. Used as L2 by Ngomba [jgo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 2%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Mostly women and children are literate in L1. Literature. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:151.

**Ngoshie** [nsh] (Mise, Ngishe, Oshie). *Users*: 9,200 (2001 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, east Njikwa subdivision. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Lg Use*: Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:108.

**Ngwe** [nwe] (Bamileke-Ngwe, Fomopea, Fontem, Nwe, Nweh). *Users*: 73,200 (2001 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Lebialem division, west of Dschang town. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use

Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Yemba [[ybb](#)]. A few also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Yemba [[ybb](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Part of a language subgroup which includes Yemba [[ybb](#)] and Ngiemboon [[nnh](#)]. *Maps*: [86:150](#), [87:150](#).

**Ngwo** [[ngn](#)] (Engwo, Ngwaw). Autonym: atsó' Ngwo. *Users*: 22,000 (2004 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, Njikwa subdivision. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialects*: Ngwo (Miguhni, Nguni, Ngunu, Ngwaw), Konda, Basa (Bassa), Ikweri (Ekperi), Banya, Bako, Okorobi, Zang. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [[eng](#)], as language of public education. Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. NT: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: [86:109](#).

**Nimbari** [[nmr](#)] (Bari, Niam-Niam, Niamniam, Nimbari-Kebi, Nyam-Nyam du Mayo-Kebi, Nyamnyam). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died by the 1930s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 130. *Location*: North region: Bénoué and Mayo-Louti divisions, Badjire, Gorimbari, and Padjara-Djabi villages. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Nimbari. *Lg Use*: Shifted to South Fali [[fal](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Nizaa [[sgi](#)] (Nyamnyam).

**Nizaa** [[sgi](#)] (Baghap, Galim, Ssuga, Suga, “Jemjem” *pej.*, “Njemnjem” *pej.*, “Nyamnyam” *pej.*, “Nyemnyem” *pej.*). *Users*: 10,000 (1985). *Location*: Adamawa region: Faro-and-Déo division, Galim area southwest of Tignère; Mayo-Banyo division, north Banyo subdivision, Sambolabbo area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Suga-Vute, Suga. *Lg Use*: Home, cultural events. Some of all ages. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Most also use French [[fra](#)]. Some also use Hausa [[hau](#)]. A few also use Standard Arabic [[arb](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: A few adults literate in Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Few can read Roman script. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Nimbari [[nmr](#)] (Nyamnyam) of Cameroon. Muslim. *Map*: [86:191](#).

**Njen** [[njj](#)] (Nen, Nyen, Nzin). *Users*: 1,800 (2002 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Momo division, Njen village southeast of Batibo town. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Momo. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 47% with Moghamo dialect of Ngamambo [[nbv](#)], 35% with Bamumbo dialect of Mundani [[mnf](#)] (Flora and Brye 2006). *Lg Use*: Home, community, work; Mixed: market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Ngamambo [[nbv](#)], specifically the Moghamo dialect (Flora and Brye 2006). Some also use English [[eng](#)], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Also use Mundani [[mnf](#)], specifically Bamumbo dialect (Flora and Brye 2006). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: [86:138](#).

**Njyem** [[njj](#)] (Djem, Dzem, Ndjem, Ndjeme, Ndzem, Ngyeme, Njeme, Njém, Nyem, Zimu). Autonym: Njyem. *Users*: 4,400 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of

the subdivision where the Njem people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). 3,750 monolinguals. *Location*: East region: Upper Nyong division, Ngoila subdivision. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.84). *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Baka [bkc]. *Lg Dev*: 50 can read it, 10 can write it. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 87:261. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,900. Also indigenous in: Congo.

**Nkongho** [nkc] (Kinkwa, Lekongo, Upper Mbo). *Users*: 2,230 (2000). *Location*: Littoral region: Moungo division; South West region: Koupé-Manengouba division, Nguti subdivision. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.151). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use English [eng], especially for the Nkongho who live in South West Region. Some also use French [fra], especially for the Nkongho who live in Littoral Region. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:210.

**Nomaande** [lem] (Lemande, Maande, Mande, Mandi, Nōmaánté, Noomaante, Numaand, Numand, Pimenc). Autonym: Nōmaándé. *Users*: 6,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, west and north Bokito subdivision; Littoral region: Sanaga-Maritime division, small area, eastern border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.46). *Dialects*: Nonyambaye, Nuceku. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Taught as subject in many primary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. NT: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:245.

**Noone** [nhu] (Noni). Autonym: Nooni. *Users*: 40,000 (2005 SIL). Based on actual population of the sub-divisions where the Noone people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: North West region: Bui division, northwest Kumbo subdivision. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beoid. *Dialects*: Upper Noone, Lower Noone. Member of the Eastern Beoid subgroup. Lexical similarity: 88% with Nchane [ncr]. *Type*: SVO; 22 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Some also use Limbum [lmp]. A few also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Also use Bum [bmv]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Lamnso' [lms]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Oku [oku]. Used as L2 by Bum [bmv], Limbum [lmp], Nchane [ncr], Oku [oku], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 65%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:79.

**Nubaca** [baf] (Baca, Bongo, Nu Baca, Southern Yambassa, Yambassa). *Users*: 4,500 (2007 SIL).

No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,000. *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Bokito subdivision, Yangben canton, Bongo village, 8 quartiers south of Yangben: Buaya, Bupili, Buyatolo, Gafogo, Galala, Ganok, Nikoss, and Puéméné. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.621). *Dialects*: Center Nubaca (Baca), Kéléndé, Nibiég. No significant dialect differences. Not intelligible with other Yambassa language varieties. Lexical similarity: 59% with Mbule [mlb], 66% with Yangben [yav], 55% with Elip [ekm], and 58% with Mmaala [mmu] (2015 G. Boyd). *Lg Use*: Some indication speakers want to retain Nubaca. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Basaa [bas], particularly the northern dialects. Some also use Nugunu [yas]. A few also use Ewondo [ewo], in the Catholic Church. Used as L2 by Bati [btc]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:250.

**Nugunu** [yas] (Behie, Beke, Gounou, Gunu, Nu Gunu, Ombessa, Yambasa, Yambassa). Autonym: Nugunu. *Users*: 35,000 (1987 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Bokito and Ombessa subdivisions, Ombessa area southwest. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.622). *Dialects*: Northern Gunu, Southern Gunu. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra], particularly for official functions and public media in the Centre Region. Used as L2 by Bafia [ksf], Nubaca [baf], Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:255.

**Nyokon** [nvo] (Fung, Hung, Ni Nyo’o, Nyo’on). *Users*: 3,900 (Guthrie and Tucker 1956). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Makénéné subdivision, Nyokon. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.45). *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tunen [tvu], Nomaande [lem], and Tuotomb [tff]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Nyokon is the French [fra] version of the local name. The term is accepted by the speakers as the label used in French. It is also the official name of the town where the language is spoken. There is not yet a standardized way to write the autonym. Christian. *Map*: 87:220.

**Nzakambay** [nzy] (Mbay, Nzak Mbai, Nzak Mbay, Nzakmbay). Autonym: Nzakambay. *Users*: 13,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Touboro subdivision, Touboro area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Eastern Mbum, Karang. *Dialect*: Gonge (Ngonge). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. NT: 1968–1994. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 86:186. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,500. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Nzanyi** [nja] (Jeng, Kobochi, Kobotshi, Mzangyim, Njai, Njanya, Njegn, Njei, Njeng, Njeny, Nzangi, Zani, Zany). Autonym: Wur Nzanyi. *Users*: 9,000 in Cameroon. *Location*: North

region: Mayo-Louti division, Mayo-Oulo subdivision, Doumo area, west of Dourbeye near Nigeria border. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Dialect*: Holma. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:58. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Oblo** [obl]. *Location*: North region: Bénoué division, Pitoa subdivision, Gobtikéré, Ouro Badjouma, Ouro Bé areas. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Unclassified. *Lg Use*: May not have any remaining speakers. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:181.

**Oku** [oku] (Bvukoo, Ebkuo, Ekpwo, Kuo, Ukwfo, Uku). Autonym: Əblam Əbkuo. *Users*: 87,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Oku people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: North West region: Bui division, west Jakiri subdivision, Lake Oku and Mount Oku areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, Center. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Lamnso' [lns]. A few also use French [fra]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Used as L2 by Kom [bkm], Lamnso' [lns], Noone [nhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Taught as subject in some primary and secondary schools. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Kuo [xuo] which is Adamawa. *Map*: 86:104.

**Oroko** [bdu] (Bakundu-Balue, Oroko-East, Oroko-West). Autonym: Oroko. *Users*: 106,000 (2000). *Location*: South West region: Meme division, all but east edge of Konye subdivision, southwest corner of Kumba subdivision, north two-thirds of Mbonge subdivision; Ndian division, Dikome Balue subdivision, most of Ekondo-Titi subdivision, most of Mundemba subdivision, except eastern edge. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Lundu-Balong (A.11). *Dialects*: Lokundu (Bakundu, Bawo, Bekunde, Kundu, Lakundu, Nkundu), Lolue (Babue, Balue, Barue, Lue, Western Kundu), Mbonge, Ekombe (Bekombo, Ekumbe), Londo (Balondo Ba Diko, Balondo Ba Nanga, Lundu), Longolo (Ngolo), Bima, Lotanga (Batanga, Dotanga), Lokoko (Bakoko, Koko). *Lg Use*: Home, church, market. Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], especially in official settings. Many also use English [eng], in official settings. A few also use Bafaw-Balong [bwt]. A few also use Mokpwe [bri]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Batanga dialect is distinct from Batanga [bnm] (Banoho) and the Batanga dialect of Caka [ckx]; the Bakoko dialect is distinct from Bakoko [bkh]. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 87:207.

**Osatu** [ost] (Ihatum, Ossatu). *Users*: 400 (2002 SIL). *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Akwaya subdivision, southeast of Asumbo. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Balo [bqo], 40% with Ipulo [ass] and Caka [ckx],

35% with Mesaka [iyo] and Esimbi [ags]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy is in English. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 86:97.

**Pam** [pmn]. *Users*: 30 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 65 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, south of Tcholliré. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:183.

**Pana** [pnz] (Pani). *Users*: 2,980 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Touboro subdivision. Some urban areas. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Eastern Mbum, Karang. *Dialect*: Man. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Bible portions: 1953. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Man dialect may be a separate language. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:187. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,980. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Central African Republic, Chad. Unestablished in: Nigeria.

**Parkwa** [pbi] (Gwadi Parekwa, Kudala, Padogo, Padoko, Padokwa, Paduko, Parekwa, Pawdawkwa, Podogo, Podoko, Podokwa, Podokwo). Autonym: Gwadi Parəkwa. *Users*: 30,000 (1993 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Mora subdivision, west and southwest of Mora. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.4, Mandara Proper, Podoko. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:19.

**Pere** [pfe] (Kotpojo, Patapori, Peer, Peere, Potopore, “Koutin” pej., “Koutine” pej., “Kutin” pej., “Kutine” pej.). Autonym: Pere. *Users*: 50,000 in Cameroon (2017 UBS). *Location*: Adamawa region: northwest Tignère subdivision between Tignère and Nigeria border, Faro-and-Déo division; Mayo-Banyo division northeast of Banyo. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Duru, Voko-Dowayo, Kutin. *Dialects*: Per Muure (Peer Muure), Zongbi (Djonbi), Dan Muure (Kotofo, Kotopo, Kpotopo, Potopo). *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Lg Dev*: Active literacy program (2023 M. Kuhn). Taught as subject in secondary schools. Pere is taught in schools in the Pere area up to a BEPC certification level (2023 M. Kuhn). Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1986–2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Maps*: 86:172, 86:172. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Nigeria.

**Pévé** [lme] (Lamé, Peve, “Ka’do” pej.). *Users*: 5,720 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, northeast of Tchollire, Bouba-Ndjida Park area. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Masa. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg*

*Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Lame [bma] of Nigeria. *Maps:* 85:63, 86:63. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,720. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Pidgin, Cameroon** [wes] (CPE, Cameroon Creole, Cameroon Creole English, Cameroon Creole, Kamtok, Wes Cos, “Bush English” *pej.*). Autonym: Pidgin. *Users:* 12,000,000 (Ayafor and Green 2017), all users. *Location:* Primarily South West and North West regions; Centre and Littoral regions; Douala, Yaoundé, and other urban centers. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Originated along the west coast of Africa from Sierra Leone through Nigeria to Cameroon around 1800 and used as a trade language. Now the most widespread lingua franca in Cameroon, used by about half the population. *Class:* Creole, English based, Atlantic, Krio. *Dialects:* Reportedly similar to Krio [kri] of Sierra Leone and Pidgin English of various West African countries; probably an offshoot of 19th century Krio. Also similar to Sranan Tongo [srn] (Todd and Mühlhäusler 1978). Dialect variations. *Lg Use:* Growing number of L1 speakers. Most also use English [eng], especially since English is the language of education and government in the entire anglophone region, where Cameroon Pidgin is widely used. Used as L2 by Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], Aghem [agq], Ajumbu [muc], Akoose [bss], Akum [aku], Atong [ato], Awing [azo], Babanki [bbk], Bafanji [bfj], Bafut [bfd], Balo [bqo], Bamali [bbq], Bambalang [bmo], Bambili-Bambui [baw], Bamenyam [bce], Bamukumbit [bqt], Bamun [bax], Bamunka [bvm], Bangolan [bgj], Bankon [abb], Barombi [bbi], Basaa [bas], Bassossi [bsi], Beba [bfp], Beezen [bnz], Befang [bby], Bubia [bbx], Bulu [bum], Bum [bmv], Busam [bxs], Caka [ckx], Cameroon Mambila [mcu], Chung [cnq], Denya [anv], Duala [dua], Ejagham [etu], Eman [emn], Esimbi [ags], Evant [bzz], Fang [fak], Fe’fe’ [fmp], Ghomálá’ [bbj], Iceve-Maci [bec], Ipulo [ass], Isu [isu], Isu [szv], Iyasa [yko], Iyive [uiv], Jukun Takum [jbu], Kemedzung [dmo], Kendem [kvm], Kenswei Nsei [ndb], Kenyang [ken], Kom [bkm], Koshin [kid], Kuk [kfn], Kung [kfl], Kutep [kub], Kwaja [kdz], Laimbue [lmx], Lamnso’ [lms], Lidzonka [add], Limbum [lmp], Mbessa [emz], Mbo [mbo], Mbo’ [mtk], Mbororo Fulfulde [fuv], Mbuk [bpc], Medumba [byv], Mendankwe-Nkwen [mfd], Mengaka [xmg], Menka [mea], Mesaka [iyo], Meta’ [mgo], Mfumte [nfu], Mokpwe [bri], Mubako [muo], Mundabli [boe], Mungaka [mhk], Mungbam [mij], Naami [bzv], Naki [mff], Nchane [ncr], Ngamambo [nbv], Ngemba [nge], Ngie [ngj], Ngiemboon [nhh], Ngomba [jgo], Ngombale [nla], Ngwe [nwe], Njen [njj], Noone [nhu], Northwest Gbaya [gya], Oku [oku], Oroko [bdu], Osatu [ost], Pere [pfe], Pinyin [pny], Sari [asj], Supapya [bbw], Tigon Mbembe [nza], Tuotomb [tff], Vengo [bav], Weh [weh], Wushi [bse], Yamba [yam], Yemba [ybb], Yukuben [ybl], Zhoa [zhw]. *Lg Dev:* Very negative attitudes towards its possible use in schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 84.

**Pinyin** [pny] (Bapinyi, Menka, Pelimpo). Autonym: Àshwə̀nə̀ Pinyinə̀. *Users:* 24,600 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Location:* North West region: Mezam division, southwest Bamenda subdivision, southwest of Bamenda. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Awing [aal], Ngemba [nge], Bafut

[bfd], and Mendankwe-Nkwen [mfd]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Mungaka [mhk]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Used informally in education. Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:137.

**Pol** [pmm] (Congo Pol, Pomo, Pori, Pul, Pólri). *Users*: 38,700 in Cameroon (2000). *Location*: East region: Lom-and-Djerem division, east of Bélabo; northeast of Banyo; Upper Nyong division, Dimako subdivision, east of Doumé. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Kaka (A.92). *Dialects*: Azom (Asom, Pori Asom), Bobili, Dondi, Mambaya, Pori Kinda (Kinda). *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Gbaya [gba]. Used as L2 by Kwakum [kwu]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:231. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,130. Also established in: Congo (Pomo).

**Psikye** [kvj] (Kamsiki, Kapsiki, Ptsake). *Users*: 40,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, southwest Mokolo subdivision. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.3. *Dialects*: Psikye (Kamu, Kapsiki), Zlengé. Reportedly similar to Hya [hya] and Kamwe [hig] of Nigeria. *Lg Use*: Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 85:26. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,500. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Samba Leko** [ndi] (Chamba Leeko, Samba). Autonym: Sama. *Location*: North region: Faro division, south Beka subdivision along Nigeria border, between Tchamba and Mayo-Louti river west of Poli. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Leko-Nimbari, Leko. *Dialects*: Samba Leko (Laeko, Lego, Leko, Lekon, Ndi, Suntai), Deenu (Koola), Bangla, Samba de Wangai, Sampara. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Samba Daka [ccg]. *Map*: 86:174. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Sari** [asj] (Akweto, Nsari, Pesaa, Saari, Sali). Autonym: Sari. *Users*: 7,600 (2008 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Misaje subdivision, Akweto, Kamine, and Mbissa villages on Ring Road between Misaje and Nkambe. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Beoid. *Dialects*: None known. Member of the Eastern Beoid subgroup. Lexical similarity: 84% with Nchane [ncr]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 18 noun classes; clause constituents marked by word order; 22 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Naami [bzu]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung

[[dmo](#)], Mbororo Fulfulde [[fuv](#)], Naami [[bzv](#)], Nchane [[ncr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 3%. Literacy program started in 2011. Schooling is in English. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: [86:77](#).

**Sharwa** [[swq](#)] (Sarwaye, Sherwin, Tchevi). *Users*: 5,100 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, south Bourraha subdivision; North region: Mayo-Louti division. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Some also use French [[fra](#)], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Sarua [[swy](#)] (Sarwa) of Chad. Muslim. *Map*: [85:32](#).

**Supapya** [[bbw](#)] (Baba, Baba I, Bapa, Bapakum, Papi, Papiak, Papiakum, Supapyak'). Autonym: Súpäpyā'. *Users*: 24,500 (2005 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Ngo-Ketunja division, Babessi subdivision on Ndop plain, Baba village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nun. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Mungaka [[mhk](#)] and Bamun [[bax](#)]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Basic literacy materials. Radio. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: [86:126](#).

**Swo** [[sox](#)] (Fo, Shwo, Sso, Sô). Autonym: Sùò. *Users*: 9,000 (1992 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Nyong-and-Mfoumou division, Akonolinga subdivision, Emvane and Melan cantons; East region: Upper Nyong division. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Makaa-Njem (A.82). *Dialects*: Melan So, Emvane So. Dialects have vocabulary and pronunciation differences, but no reported problem with mutual intelligibility. The Melan Swo dialect has been influenced by Ewondo [[ewo](#)] and Bulu [[bum](#)]. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [[fra](#)], in schools and government offices; it is increasingly learned by children. Also use Bulu [[bum](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: [87:235](#).

**Tibea** [[ngy](#)] (Djanti, Minjanti, Ngayaba, Njanti, Nyabea, Zangnte). *Users*: 1,400 (1992 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, extreme north Ngoro subdivision, northeast of Bafia, 3 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Bafia (A.54). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [[fra](#)], especially young people. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: [87:222](#).

**Tikar** [[tik](#)] (Tikali, Tikar-East, Tikari, Tingkala). Autonym: lè' Tikari. *Users*: 110,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Tikar people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division, Bankim subdivision; Centre region: Mbam-and-Kim division, Ngambe-Tikar subdivision, scattered over northwest Yoko and northeast of Foumban; North West region: Donga-Mantung division, small border area; West region: Noun division, Magba subdivision. *Status*: 5

(Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tikar. *Dialects*: Twumwu (Tikar de Bankim, Tumu, Twùm̀wù), Tige (Tikar de Ngambe), Nditam, Kong, Mankim, Gambai, Bandobo (Ndob, Ndome). Bandobo may be a separate language. The Bankim call their dialect Twumwu, the Ngambe call theirs Tige. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra], as language of public education for those in francophone regions. Some also use Bamun [bax]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education for those in North West region. A few also use Kwanja [knp]. Used as L2 by Mbo' [mtk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *Dictionary*. NT: 1989. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 86:157, 87:157.

**Tiv** [tiv]. *Autonym*: Tiv. *Users*: Few in Cameroon. *Location*: South West region: Manyu division, Njobo village on Nigeria border. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Tivoid. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Iyive [uiv], Mesaka [iyo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. Bible: 1964–2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1936. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 86:94. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,560,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**To** [toz]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Cameroon. No ethnic community. *Location*: North region: Mayo-Rey division, Touboro subdivision. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Unclassified. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: An ancient secret male initiation language of the Gbaya. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also established in: Central African Republic.

**Tsuwan** [tsh] (Matsuvan, Motsuvan, Tchede, Telaki, Teleki, Terki). *Users*: 2,300 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, southeast Bourrha subdivision, Tchevi village, 5 quartiers found in an area 10 km in diameter northeast of Dourbeye; some in North region: Mayo-Louti division. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Lg Use*: Home, friends, work, ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. Interviewees stated that the youth from both villages speak Fulfulde more than Tsuwan (Brye 2001). Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], with diglossia. Also use French [fra], as medium of instruction in school. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:33.

**Tuki** [bag] (Bacenga, Baki, Batchenga, Betsinga, Betzinga, Ki, Oki, Osa Nanga, Sanaga). *Autonym*: Tukí. *Users*: 26,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, on Sanaga river north of Saa; north of Sanaga river between Ombessa and Ntui; a few villages in Mbam-and-Kim division. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.601). *Dialects*: Kombe (Bakombe, Tukombe, Wakombe), Tocenga (Bacenga, Cenga, Tiki), Tsinga (Batsingo, Chinga, Tsingo, Tutsingo), Bundum, Tonjo (Boudjou, Bunju, Tondjo), Ngoro (Aki, Tangoro, Tu Ngoro, Uki), Mbere (Bambele, Bamvele, Mbele, Mvele, Tumbele), Cangu (Tucangu, Tuchangu). *Lexical similarity*: 82%–84% with Leti [leo]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bafia [ksf], Leti

[leo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 35%. Radio. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 87:223.

**Tunen** [tvu] (Banen, Banend, Nen, Penin, Penyin). Autonym: Tunen. *Users*: 40,000 (1997 J. Mbongue). Ethnic population: 100,000 (1997 J. Mbongue). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Makénééné and Ndikinimeki subdivisions; Littoral region: Nkam division, Yingui subdivision. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.44). *Dialects*: Toboany (Itundu, Tɔ́bóányɛ), Tufombo (Logananga, Ndogbang, Ndokbiakat, Tufɔ́mbɔ), Alinga (Eling, Tuling), Ndoktuna, Niguessen (Mese, Mese, Paningesen, Sese). Reportedly similar to Nyokon [nvo], Nomaande [lem], and Tuotomb [tff]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Ewondo [ewo]. Used as L2 by Ndemli [nml], Tuotomb [tff]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Pinyin [pny] in the Ngemba group. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 87:219.

**Tuotomb** [tff] (Bonek, Otomb, Ponek, Tuotom, Tuotomp). *Users*: 1,000 (Dieu and Renaud 1983). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Bafia subdivision, Ndikinimeki area, Bonek village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.461). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use Tunen [tvu]. Some also use Yambeta [yat]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High in French [fra]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:244.

**Tupuri** [tui] (Dema, Honya, Mata, Ndoore, Ndore, Tongoyna, Toubouri, Toupouri, Tpuri, Tuburi, Wina, jáák Tpür, jáák Tüpür). Autonym: jáák Tüpürí. *Users*: 130,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Tupuri people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Location*: Far North region: Kaélé division, southeast Moulvouday plain east of Kaélé; Mayo-Danay division, Kar-Hay subdivision. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Adamawa-Ubangi, Adamawa, Mbum-Day, Mbum, Northern, Tupuri-Mambai. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Masana [mcn]. Some also use Mundang [mua]. Some also use Musgu [mug]. A few also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Masana [mcn], Mundang [mua], Musgu [mug]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 85:39. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 321,000. Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Twendi** [twn] (Cambap). *Users*: 30 (2000 B. Connell). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division, Sanga village north of Bankim. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Mambila-Konja, Konja. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Kwanja [knp]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:158.

**Usaghade** [usk] (Isangele, Usakade, Usakedet). *Users*: 10,000 in Cameroon (1990 B. Connell).

*Location:* South West region: Ndian division, Isanguele subdivision, near the coast. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Cross River, Delta Cross, Lower Cross, Obolo, Usaghade. *Dialects:* None known. Distinct from Efik [efi] (1998 B. Connell, Crozier and Blench 1992). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 87:197. *Worldwide:* Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Vame** [mlr] (Maslava, Pelasla, Pəlasla). Autonym: Vamé. *Users:* 8,500 (1992 SIL). Few monolinguals. *Location:* Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Mora and Tokombéré subdivisions, southern Mora massif south of Mora. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects:* Ndreme, Hurzo, Pelasla (Pəlasla). Pelasla is reportedly more similar to Wuzlam [udl] than the other dialects are. *Lg Use:* Pelasla men almost always marry Wuzlam women; children grow bilingual in their own home. Home, village, church, public meetings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra], especially educated youth. Also use Wandala [mfi]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. Used as L2 by Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev:* Plans for use in primary schools. Secondary pupils come from 4 different language groups (Wuzlam, Vame, Muyang and Mada). Older population largely illiterate; schoolchildren can read French and those who have been to Vame literacy classes can read Vame, also some Pelasla adults have learned Fulfulde in the church literacy classes. Many children do not go to school; parents do not always find education important. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2007. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Pelasla is one of 6 ethnic groups: Pelasla, Mbreme, Ndereme, Afaem, Dumwa, Hurzo. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 85:16.

**Vemgo-Mabas** [vem]. *Users:* 1,000 in Cameroon (Hamm 2004a). *Location:* Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Mabas village on Nigeria border northwest of Mokolo. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.4, Lamang. *Dialects:* Vemgo, Mabas. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Hdi [xed]. Also use Lamang [hia]. Also use Mafa [maf]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Maba of Chad. Maya may be an alternate name. Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 85:55. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Vengo** [bav] (Babungo, Ghang Vengo, Nge, Ngo, Nguu, Ngwa, Pengo, Vengi, Vengoo). Autonym: Ghán Vəŋóo. *Users:* 27,000 (2008 SIL). *Location:* North West region: Ngo Ketunjia division, Ndop subdivision, Babungo village north of Ndop on Ndop plain. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, South. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Wushi [bse] and Kenswei-Nsei [ndb]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Basic literacy materials. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 86:105.

**Vute** [vut] (‘Abotee, ‘Abwetee, Baboute, Bamboute, Boute, Bubure, Bule, Bute, Foute, Luvure,

Nbule, Pute, Voute, Voutere, Woute, Wute, nyindi vitèé). *Users*: 20,000 in Cameroon (1997 L. Lode). 300 in Banyo (1995 B. Connell). *Location*: Adamawa region: Djerem and Mayo-Banyo divisions near Banyo and Tibati; Centre region: northeast Mbam division; Upper Sanaga division, near Nanga-Ebokoko and Mbandjok; East region: western Lom-and-Djerem division. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Suga-Vute, Vute. *Dialects*: Bute Bamnyo (Vute de Banyo), Vute Mbanjo (Vute de Mbandjok), Nudoo (Vute de Yangba), Nujum (Vute de Linte), Nduvum (Vute de Tibati), Nugane (Vute de Doume), Kumbere (Vute de Sangbe), Ngoro (Vute de Ngorro). *Lg Use*: Vute de Banyo is still used daily, but seems heavily influenced by Fulfulde [fub]. Used by all. Many also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Wawa [www]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 86:193, 87:193. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Wandala** [mfi] (Mandara, Mandara Montagnard, Ndara). Autonym: Wandala. *Users*: 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, east of Mora, north and northwest in a semicircle, to Nigeria border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.4, Mandara Proper, Mandara. *Dialects*: Kamburwama, Masfeima, Jampalam, Ziogba, Mazagwa, Gwanje, Wandala (Mandara), Mura (Duwe, Kiridi-Mora, Mora Brousse, Mora Massif), Gamargu (Gamergou, Gamergu, Malgo, Malgwa). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Used as L2 by Vame [mlr], Wuzlam [udl], Yerwa Kanuri [knc]. *Lg Dev*: 200–300 read Wandala. Grammar. NT: 1988. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 85:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,500. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Wawa** [www]. *Users*: 3,000 (1991 SIL). 700 in Gandoua dialect (2014 SIL). *Location*: Adamawa region: Mayo-Banyo division, Bankim subdivision, 9 villages: Dembesse, Gandoua, Gaoula, Kassala, Mbassewa, Mbenguedje, Ndi, Oumyari, and Yabam west of Banyo. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Northern, Mambiloid, Suga-Vute, Vute. *Dialects*: Gandoua (Gandua), Oumyari, Ndi, Mbengedje. *Lg Use*: Still transmitted to children, but much mixing with other languages (2014 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Vute [vut]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: All Wawa are literate in Arabic [arb]. Some are literate in French [fra]. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 86:171.

**Weh** [weh] (Kíwí, Wi). Autonym: Ghômè káwí, Káwí. *Users*: 8,000 (1993 SIL), increasing. *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Wum Central subdivision, Weh village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, West. *Dialects*: Little dialect variation. Reportedly similar to Aghem [agq]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin

[wes]. Also use Isu [isu]. Used as L2 by Aghem [agq], Isu [isu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Radio. Texts. NT: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:87.

**Wumboko** [bqm] (Bamboko, Bambuku, Bomboko, Bumboko, Mboko, Womboko). *Users*: 4,000 (2000). *Location*: South West region: Fako division, Buéa and Limbe subdivisions; Meme division, Kumba subdivision. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Duala (A.21). *Dialects*: Coastal Wumboko, Inland Wumboko. Probably intelligible of Mokpwe [bri], but different enough from Duala [dua] to possibly need separate literature. Lexical similarity: 58% with Mokpwe [bri], 57% with Bubia [bbx], 50% with Isu [szv], and 34% with Duala [dua] (Ebobissé 2014). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use English [eng]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 87:199.

**Wushi** [bse] (Babessi, Pesii, Sii, Vesi). *Users*: 25,000 (2008 SIL). *Location*: North West region: Ngo Ketunjia division, Babessi subdivision, Babessi village east of Ndop. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Vengo [bav], Kenswei-Nsei [ndb], and Bamunka [bvm]. *Type*: Noun class suffixes rather than prefixes. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Lamnso' [lns]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 86:127.

**Wuzlam** [udl] (Mizlime, Ouldeme, Udlam, Uldeme, Uzam, Uzlam). Autonym: Wuzlam. *Users*: 10,500 (1982 SIL), increasing. Very few monolinguals. *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Tokombéré subdivision, Wuzlam massif south of Mora. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Lg Use*: All domains except education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Mada [mxu]. Also use Vame [mlr]. Also use Wandala [mfi]. Used as L2 by Mada [mxu], Matal [mfh], Muyang [muy], Parkwa [pbi], Vame [mlr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Literacy rate in L2: Very low. Learned in literacy classes, or after school classes. Most older generation illiterate. Most are beginning readers. Church-based adult literacy classes started in 1999. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 85:17.

**Yamba** [yam] (Bebaroe, Boenga Ko, Kakayamba, Mbem, Mbubem, Muzok, Swe'nga, "Kaka" pej.). Autonym: Yamba. *Users*: 80,000 in Cameroon (2000), increasing, including those living outside the area. *Location*: North West region: Donga-Mantung division, Central Nwa subdivision; plains east of Nwa, Nkongsamba, Bafia. Seasonal immigrants in Mambila plateau, Nigeria. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Nkambe. *Dialects*: Gom, Mfe, Nkot, Ntong, Kwak, Mbem, Ngung, Bom, Sih, Nwa, Ntim,

Gamfe, Rom, Gwembe, Saam, Fam, Yang. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Limbum [lmp]. Used as L2 by Limbum [lmp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literature. Radio. Videos. NT: 1992–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Mbem is reference dialect. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 86:167. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Yambeta** [yat] (Njambeta, Yaŋpedá, Yambetta). Autonym: Yambɛ'tá. *Users*: 3,700 (1982 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, north Kon-Yambeta subdivision northwest of Bafia town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Basaa (A.462). *Dialects*: Nedek (Begi-Nibum, Kibum, Nɛdɛk, Nibum), Nigii (Begi, Nigi, Nígíí). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Dimbong [dii], Tuotomb [tff]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in a few primary schools. Literature. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 87:243.

**Yangben** [yav] (Central Yambassa, Kalɔŋ, Nuasue, Nukalong, Yambasa, Yambassa). Autonym: Nuasúɛ. *Users*: 2,300 (1994 SIL). *Location*: Centre region: Mbam-and-Inoubou division, Bokito subdivision, Yangben canton south of Bokito town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Narrow Bantu, Northwest, A, Sanaga (A.62). *Dialects*: Nukalonge (Kalɔŋ, Kalong, Nukalɔŋɛ), Nutanga (Nupatang), Numende. Reportedly similar to Elip [ekm] and Mmaala [mmu]. Lexical similarity: 77% with Nubaca [baf], 51% with Mbule [mlb]. *Lg Use*: Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Speakers do not think French [fra] will replace Yangben. Most also use French [fra], used in primary and secondary education. Some also use Bulu [bum], only in the Presbyterian Church. Some also use Ewondo [ewo], only in the Catholic Church. Also use Mmaala [mmu]. Also use Nugunu [yas]. Used as L2 by Bati [bte], Elip [ekm], Hijuk [hij], Mbule [mlb], Mmaala [mmu]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Literature. Dictionary. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Nukalonge is the reference dialect. *Map*: 87:247.

**Yemba** [ybb] (Atsang-Bangwa, Bafou, Bamileke-Yemba, Dschang, Tchang). Autonym: Yemba. *Users*: 300,000 (1992 SIL), increasing. *Location*: South West region: Lebialem division; West region: Menoua division, Dschang area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Bamileke. *Dialects*: Yemba, Foreke Dschang (Dschang, Tchang). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use Ngiemboon [nh]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Ngwe [nwe]. Used as L2 by Mbo [mbo], Ngiemboon [nh], Ngwe [nwe]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 2%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Taught in a few primary schools in early grades only. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.22). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Part of a language subgroup which includes Ngwe [nwe] and Ngiemboon [nh]. Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 86:152, 87:152.

**Yeni** [yei]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the early 20th century.

*Location*: Adamawa region: Nyalang area north of Mayo Darle village. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

*Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Cameroon Mambila [m<sub>cu</sub>], the Langa dialect. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Apparently all that remains of the language is a song, known by Sandani (Kwanja [k<sub>np</sub>]) speakers.

**Yukuben** [ybl] (Ayikiben, Balaabe, Balaaben, Boritsu, Gohum, Nyikobe, Nyikuben, Uuhum, Uuhum-Gigi). *Users*: 950 in Cameroon (1986 R. Breton). *Location*: North West region:

Menchum division, west of Furu-Awa, near Nigeria border. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Jukunoid, Yukuben-Kuteb. *Lg Use*: Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Jukun Takum [j<sub>bu</sub>]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 86:140. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,950. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Zhoa** [zhw]. *Users*: 2,000 (Troyer et al 1995). *Location*: North West region: Menchum division, Fungom subdivision, 1 village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Ring, West. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Weh [weh]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 86:88.

**Zizilivakan** [ziz] (Fali of Jilbu, Ziliva, Ziziliveken, Àmzírív). *Users*: 200 in Cameroon (2010 Z. Yoder et al.). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Tsanaga division, Bourrah subdivision, near Nigeria border. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.8. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 85:29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,200. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

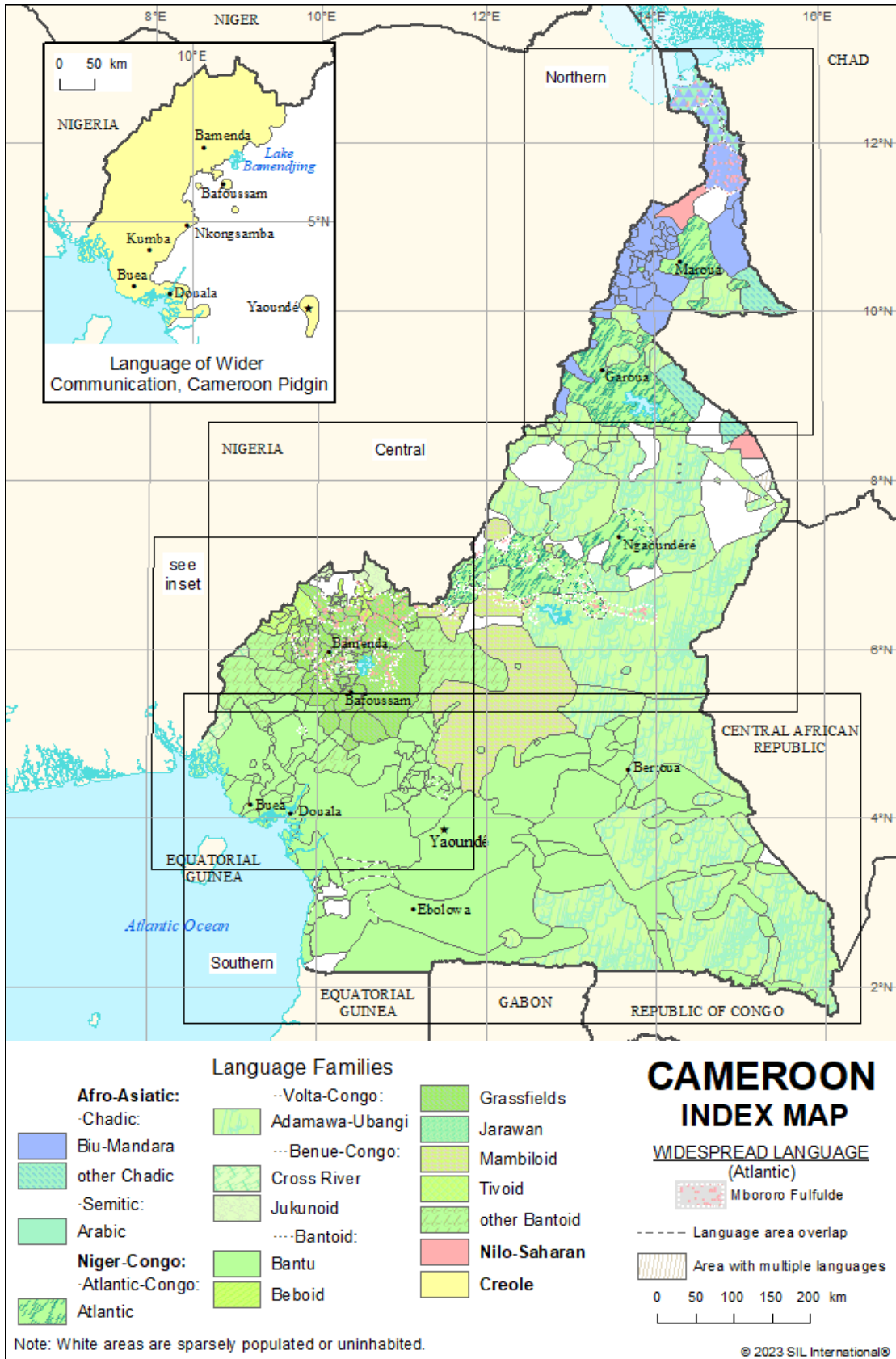
**Zulgo-Gemzek** [gnd] (Gemjek, Guemjek, Guemshek, Guemzek, Zoulgo). Autonym: Gemzek, Zulgo. *Users*: 26,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: Far North region: Mayo-Sava division, Tokombéré subdivision, 16 villages on east edge of Mandara mountains, north of Maroua; Some parts of Mayo-Tsanaga division. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A.5. *Dialects*: Gemzek (Gaduwa), Mineo (Minew, Zulgo-Minew), Zulgo (Zelgwa, Zoulgo, Zulgwa). Slight dialect differences between villages. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Mery [meq]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Mafa [maf]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], in church, but with interpretation into Gemzek or Zulgo. Used as L2 by Mada [mxu], Matal [mfh], Mery [meq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1988–1997. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Mbuko [mqb], Muyang [muy], and Mada [mxu] languages are in the surrounding area. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 85:45.

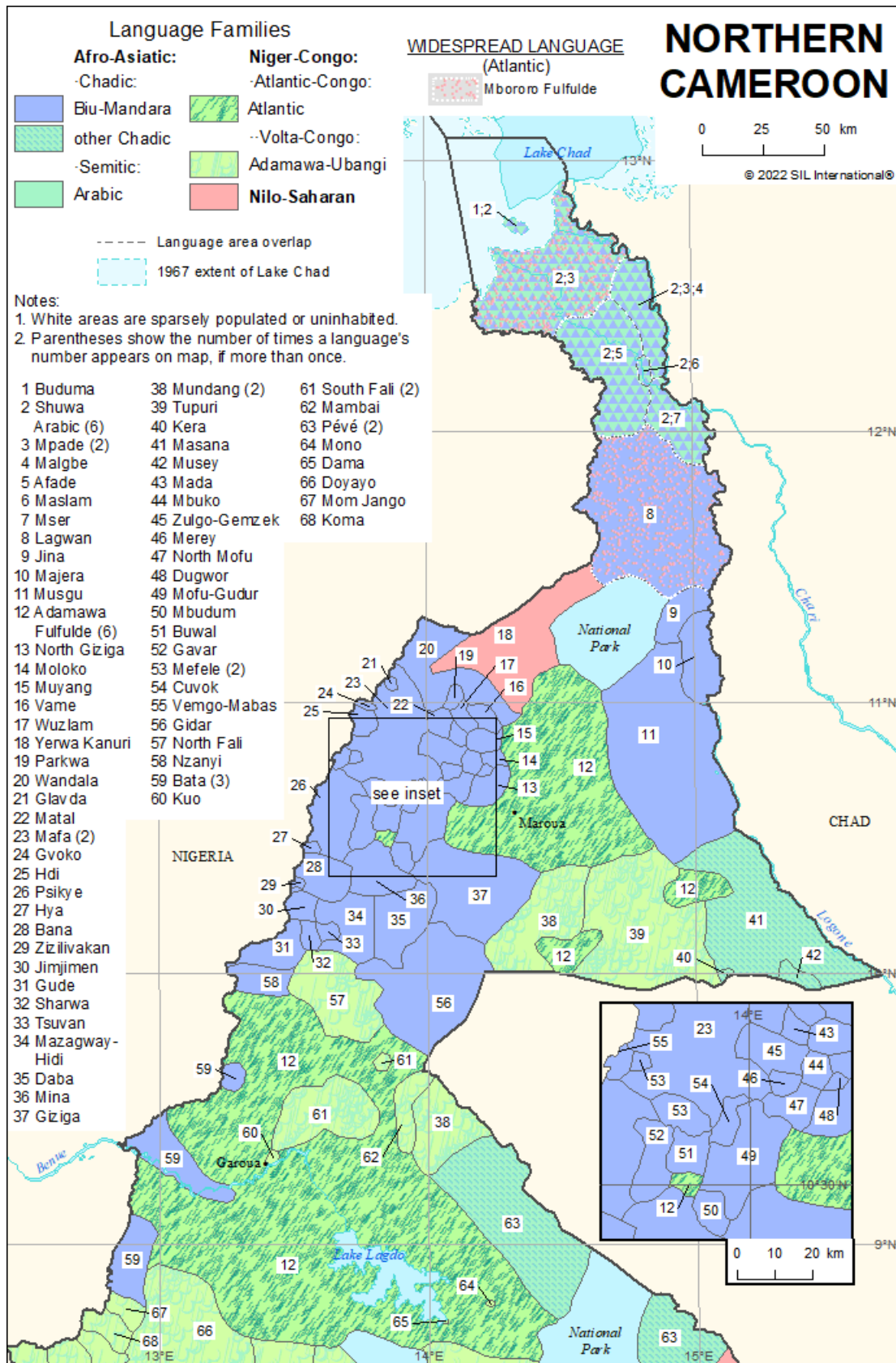
**Zumaya** [zuy]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died or shifted to Fulfulde by the late 1980s. *Location*: Far North region: Diamaré division, Maroua subdivision, Ouro-Lamorde. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Masa. *DLS*: Emerging

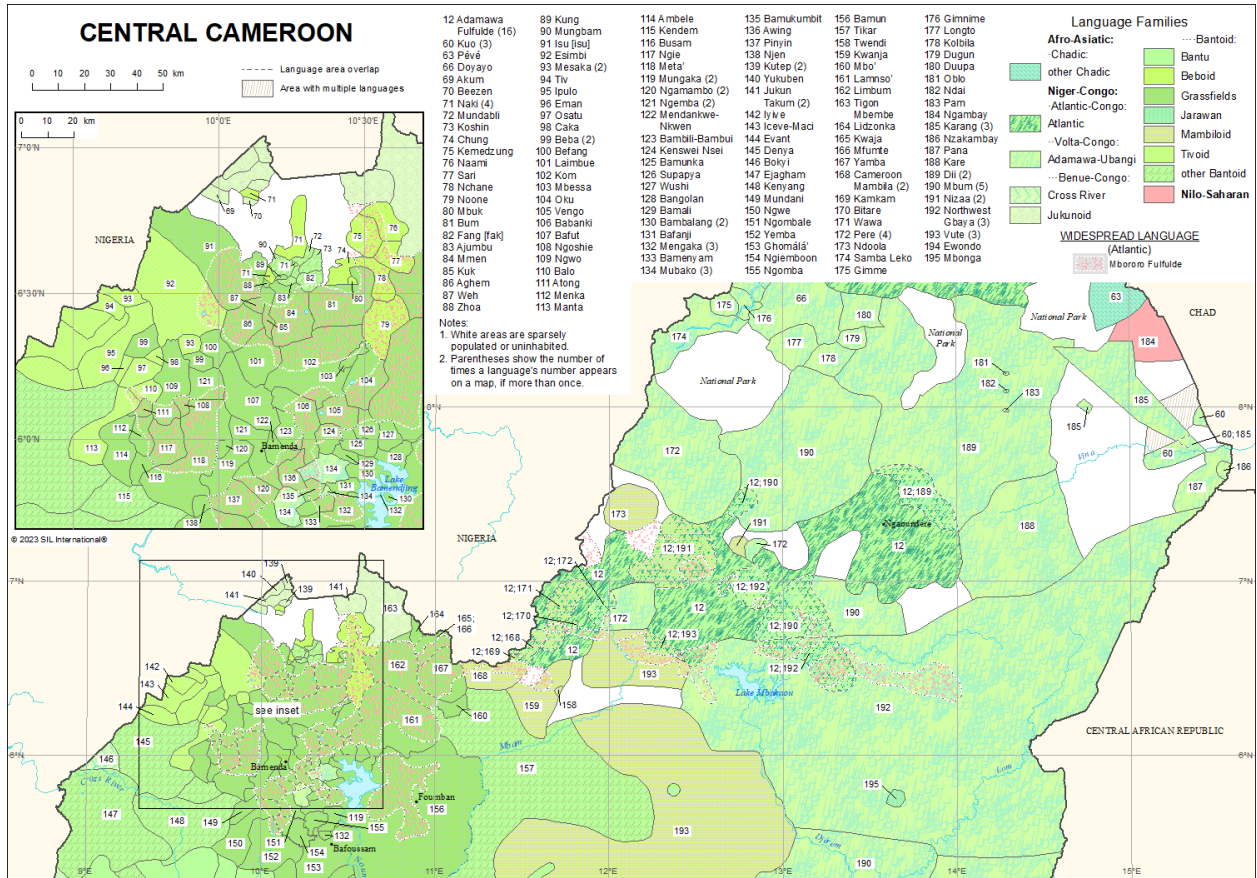
(0.01).

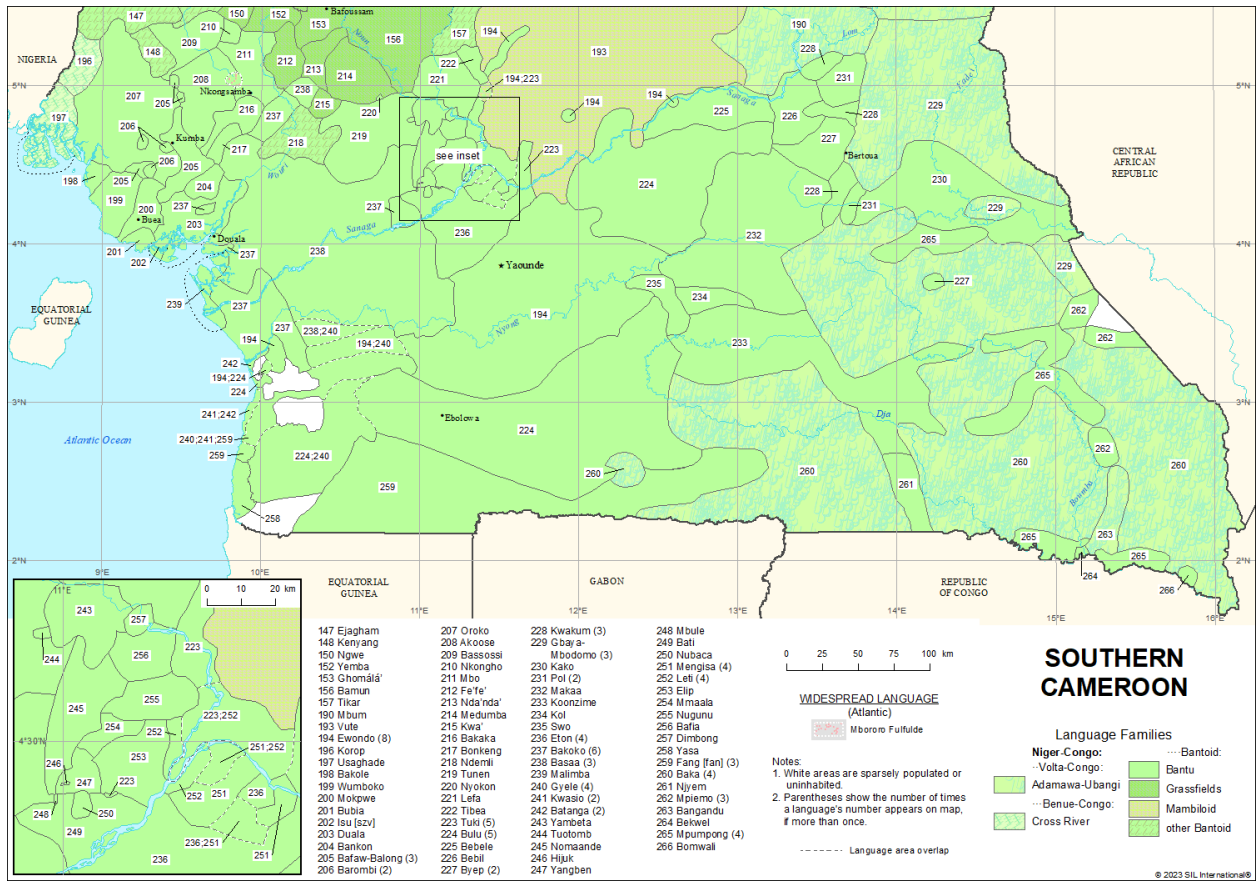
## **Language Maps**

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Central Cameroon	86
Southern Cameroon	87









- |                      |               |                       |                    |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 147 Ejagham          | 207 Oroko     | 228 Kwakum (3)        | 248 Mbule          |
| 148 Kenyang          | 208 Akoose    | 229 Gbara-Mbodomo (3) | 249 Bati           |
| 150 Ngwe             | 209 Bassossi  | 230 Kako              | 250 Nubaca         |
| 152 Yemba            | 210 Nkongho   | 231 Pol (2)           | 251 Mengisa (4)    |
| 153 Onomali'         | 211 Ibo       | 232 Makaa             | 252 Leti (4)       |
| 156 Bamun            | 212 Fe'fe'    | 233 Koonzime          | 253 Elip           |
| 157 Tikar            | 213 Nda'nda'  | 234 Kol               | 254 Mmaala         |
| 190 Mbum             | 214 Medumba   | 235 Swo               | 255 Nugunu         |
| 193 Vule             | 215 Kwa'      | 236 Elton (4)         | 256 Bafia          |
| 194 Ewondo (8)       | 216 Bakaka    | 237 Bakoko (6)        | 257 Dimbong        |
| 196 Korop            | 217 Bonkeng   | 238 Basaa (3)         | 258 Yasa           |
| 197 Usaghade         | 218 Ndemti    | 239 Malimba           | 259 Fang (fan) (3) |
| 198 Bakole           | 219 Tunen     | 240 Gyete (4)         | 260 Baka (4)       |
| 199 Wumboko          | 220 Nyokon    | 241 Kwasio (2)        | 261 Nyem           |
| 200 Mokpwe           | 221 Lefa      | 242 Balanga (2)       | 262 Mpiemo (3)     |
| 201 Bubia            | 222 Tibe'a    | 243 Yambe'ta          | 263 Bangandu       |
| 202 Iza (Izv)        | 223 Tuki (5)  | 244 Tuotomb           | 264 Bekwel         |
| 203 Duala            | 224 Bulu (5)  | 245 Nomaande          | 265 Mpumpong (4)   |
| 204 Bankon           | 225 Bebele    | 246 Hjuk              | 266 Bomwall        |
| 205 Bafaw-Balong (3) | 226 Bebil     | 247 Yangben           |                    |
| 206 Barombi (2)      | 227 Byeep (2) |                       |                    |

0 25 50 75 100 km

**SOUTHERN CAMEROON**

**WIDESPREAD LANGUAGE**  
(Atlantic)

Mbororo Fulfulde

**Language Families**

Niger-Congo:	--- Bantoid:
--- Volta-Congo:	--- Bantu
Adamawa-Ubangi	Grassfields
--- Benue-Congo:	Mambiloid
Cross River	other Bantoid

Notes:  
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.  
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.

----- Language area overlap

## Languages by Population

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

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

**Fulfulde, Adamawa** [[fub](#)] *Users:* 2,500,000 in Cameroon (2019). 5,180,000 in Cameroon, all users. L2 users: 2,680,000 (2019). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,673,600 (as L1: 2,993,600; as L2: 2,680,000).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Bulu** [[bum](#)] *Users:* 858,000 (2007). 1,658,000, all users. L2 users: 800,000 (1991 UBS). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

**Ewondo** [[ewo](#)] *Users:* 578,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

**Mafa** [[maf](#)] *Users:* 500,000 in Cameroon (1997 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 504,910.

**Bamun** [[bax](#)] *Users:* 420,000 (2005 SIL). Based on actual population of the subdivisions where the Bamun people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

**Ghomálá'** [[bbj](#)] *Users:* 350,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Ghomala' people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Basaa** [[bas](#)] *Users:* 300,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Basaa people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Yemba** [[ybb](#)] *Users:* 300,000 (1992 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Eton** [[eto](#)] *Users:* 250,000 (2005 census). Based on census results for whole Lekie division. Delpech (1985: 161), cited in Van de Velde 2006, gives 250,000 in 1982 (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Ngiemboon** [[nnh](#)] *Users:* 250,000 (2000 CABTAL), increasing. 80,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Lamnso'** [[lns](#)] *Users:* 240,000 (2005 SIL), increasing. 72,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 240,000. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

**Kom** [[bkm](#)] *Users:* 233,000 (2005 CABTAL), increasing. 69,900 monolinguals. Ethnic

population: 233,000. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication).

**Medumba** [byv] *Users*: 210,000 (1991 UBS). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication).

**Mungaka** [mhk] *Users*: 152,000 (2021 Joshua Project). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Fe'fe'** [fmp] *Users*: 140,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the population of the subdivision where the Fe'fe' people are present; this is the best estimate available since the 1982 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Musgu** [mug] *Users*: 140,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Musgu people are present, as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 164,400.

**Limbum** [lmp] *Users*: 130,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Limbum people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Tupuri** [tui] *Users*: 130,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Tupuri people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 321,000.

**Cameroonian ASL** [ase] *Users*: 129,000 in Cameroon (2021 DOOR/DBS/SIL). Estimated 129,000 deaf signers, 0.5% of general population. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

**Fang** [fan] *Users*: 111,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,096,800 (as L1: 1,061,800; as L2: 35,000).

**Tikar** [tik] *Users*: 110,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Tikar people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Ngamambo** [nbv] *Users*: 108,000 (2013 CABTAL). 8,000 Ngamambo and 100,000 Moghamo (2013 CABTAL). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened).

**Oroko** [bdu] *Users*: 106,000 (2000). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Masana** [mcn] *Users*: 103,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 342,000.

**Akoose** [bss] *Users*: 100,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Bafut** [bfd] *Users*: 100,000 (Tamanji 2009), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Kako** [kkj] *Users*: 100,000 in Cameroon (2003 SIL). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,400.

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Mofu-Gudur** [mif] *Users*: 90,000 (2008 SIL), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

- Duala** [dua] *Users:* 87,700 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).
- Oku** [oku] *Users:* 87,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Oku people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Fulfulde, Mbororo** [fuv] *Users:* 85,000 in Cameroon (2011 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,585,000.
- Meta'** [mgo] *Users:* 83,000 (2013 CABTAL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Makaa** [mcp] *Users:* 80,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Yamba** [yam] *Users:* 80,000 in Cameroon (2000), increasing, including those living outside the area. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Arabic, Shuwa** [shu] *Users:* 75,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). 145,000 in Cameroon, all users. L2 users: 70,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000).
- Ngwe** [nwe] *Users:* 73,200 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Gbaya, Northwest** [gya] *Users:* 65,000 in Cameroon (1980). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 267,000.
- Kenyang** [ken] *Users:* 65,000 (1992 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 65,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ngomba** [jgo] *Users:* 63,000 (1999 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Bafia** [ksf] *Users:* 60,000 (1991 UBS). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Giziga** [giz] *Users:* 60,000 (1991 UBS). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ngambay** [sba] *Users:* 57,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Ngambay people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,377,000.
- Kanuri, Yerwa** [knc] *Users:* 56,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000).
- Gidar** [gid] *Users:* 54,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 65,700.
- Ngombale** [nla] *Users:* 53,500 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Bakoko** [bkh] *Users:* 50,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Dii** [dur] *Users:* 50,000 (2010 L. Bohnhoff). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Musey** [mse] *Users:* 50,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Musey people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 433,000.

**Pere** [pfe] *Users:* 50,000 in Cameroon (2017 UBS). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Ejagham** [etu] *Users:* 49,400 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 116,700.

**Mbo** [mbo] *Users:* 45,000 (Ewané Etamé 1995). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Mpumpung** [mgg] *Users:* 45,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Mundang** [mua] *Users:* 44,700 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 395,700.

**Psikye** [kvj] *Users:* 40,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,500.

**Baka** [bkc] *Users:* 40,000 in Cameroon (2007 Y. Léonard). 15,000 monolinguals. Mainly women. Ethnic population: 40,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,200.

**Koonzime** [ozm] *Users:* 40,000 (2011 SIL). 26,400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 40,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Mbembe, Tigon** [nza] *Users:* 40,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Tigon Mbembe people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,000.

**Noone** [nhu] *Users:* 40,000 (2005 SIL). Based on actual population of the sub-divisions where the Noone people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Tunen** [tvu] *Users:* 40,000 (1997 J. Mbongue). Ethnic population: 100,000 (1997 J. Mbongue). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Mubako** [muo] *Users:* 39,500 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Aghem** [agq] *Users:* 39,100 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Babanki** [bbk] *Users:* 39,000 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Pol** [pmm] *Users:* 38,700 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,130.

**Mbum** [mdd] *Users:* 38,600 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 51,100.

**Mengaka** [xmg] *Users:* 38,500 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Ngie** [ngj] *Users:* 37,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Mazagway-Hidi** [dkx] *Users:* 35,000 (2005 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Mmen** [bfm] *Users:* 35,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. 1,000 Fungom (1993 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

- Nugunu** [[yas](#)] *Users: 35,000 (1987 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Esimbi** [[ags](#)] *Users: 34,800 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 55,000 (2022 B. Koenig). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Mundani** [[mnf](#)] *Users: 34,000 (1987 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Bamunka** [[bvm](#)] *Users: 31,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Bakaka** [[bqz](#)] *Users: 30,000 (1998 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Mambila, Cameroon** [[mcb](#)] *Users: 30,000 (1993 UBS). Status: 5\* (Developing).*
- Muyang** [[muy](#)] *Users: 30,000 (2007 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Parkwa** [[pbi](#)] *Users: 30,000 (1993 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Bambalang** [[bmo](#)] *Users: 29,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Mendankwe-Nkwen** [[mfd](#)] *Users: 27,700 (2005 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).*
- Mofu, North** [[mfk](#)] *Users: 27,500 (1982 SIL). Status: 5\* (Developing).*
- Vengo** [[bav](#)] *Users: 27,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Tuki** [[bag](#)] *Users: 26,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Zulgo-Gemzek** [[gnd](#)] *Users: 26,000 (2002 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Hdi** [[xed](#)] *Users: 25,000 in Cameroon (2001 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 29,000.*
- Kenswei Nsei** [[ndb](#)] *Users: 25,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Mbessa** [[emz](#)] *Users: 25,000 (2020 K. Toah Nsah). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Wushi** [[bse](#)] *Users: 25,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Mfumte** [[nfm](#)] *Users: 24,700 (1982 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Pinyin** [[pny](#)] *Users: 24,600 (2001 SIL), increasing. Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Supapya** [[bbw](#)] *Users: 24,500 (2005 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Bebele** [[beb](#)] *Users: 24,000 (Welmers 1971a). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Daba** [[dbq](#)] *Users: 24,000 in Cameroon (2007 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 25,000.*
- Hausa** [[hau](#)] *Users: 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). 312,500 in Cameroon, all users. L2 users: 289,000 (2018 J. Leclerc). Status: 5\* (Dispersed). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).*
- Wandala** [[mfi](#)] *Users: 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 43,500.*
- Bana** [[bcw](#)] *Users: 23,000 (2007 SIL). 14,000 Gamboura and 9,000 Guili. Status: 5 (Developing).*

- Ngwo** [ngn] *Users:* 22,000 (2004 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Bum** [bmv] *Users:* 21,400 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Fali, South** [fal] *Users:* 20,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Giziga, North** [gis] *Users:* 20,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Gude** [gde] *Users:* 20,000 in Cameroon (1992 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 88,000.
- Mengisa** [mct] *Users:* 20,000 (1979 SIL), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Mokpwe** [bri] *Users:* 20,000 (2014 M. Engeler). Ethnic population: 150,000 (2014 M. Engeler). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Vute** [vut] *Users:* 20,000 in Cameroon (1997 L. Lode). 300 in Banyo (1995 B. Connell). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,000.
- Awing** [azo] *Users:* 19,000 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ngemba** [nge] *Users:* 18,800 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Bafanji** [bfj] *Users:* 18,000 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Matal** [mfh] *Users:* 18,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Karang** [kzr] *Users:* 17,000 in Cameroon (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Very few monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,000.
- Mada** [mxu] *Users:* 17,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Fali, North** [fl] *Users:* 16,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Mpade** [mpi] *Users:* 16,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Isu** [isu] *Users:* 15,400 (1993 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Doyayo** [dow] *Users:* 15,000 (Wiering and Wiering 1994). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Gavar** [gou] *Users:* 15,000 (2010 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Lagwan** [kot] *Users:* 15,000 in Cameroon (Shryock and Brahim 2014). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Lefa** [lfa] *Users:* 15,000 (2010 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Mambai** [mcs] *Users:* 15,000 in Cameroon (Anonby 2014). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,000.
- Mbuko** [mqb] *Users:* 15,000 (2008 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Bangolan** [bgj] *Users:* 14,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Mesaka** [iyo] *Users:* 14,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

- Cuvok** [cuv] Users: 13,500 (2021 SIL), increasing. Status: 5 (Developing).
- Nchane** [ncr] Users: 13,200 (2008 Misaje Council). Status: 5 (Developing).
- Nzakambay** [nzy] Users: 13,000 in Cameroon (2000). Status: 5\* (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 31,500.
- Bambili-Bambui** [baw] Users: 12,500 (2005 SIL), increasing. Status: 6a (Vigorous).
- Bamukumbit** [bqt] Users: 12,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).
- Bankon** [abb] Users: 12,000 (2001 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).
- Kol** [biw] Users: 12,000 (2007 B. Henson). 1,000 in Bikeng. Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Denya** [any] Users: 11,200 (1982 SIL), increasing. Status: 5 (Developing).
- Mefele** [mfj] Users: 11,000 (2002 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).
- Mina** [hna] Users: 11,000 (2000). Status: 6a (Vigorous).
- Bamali** [bbq] Users: 10,800 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).
- Wuzlam** [udl] Users: 10,500 (1982 SIL), increasing. Very few monolinguals. Status: 5 (Developing).
- Buwal** [bhs] Users: 10,000 (2004 SIL), increasing. Status: 5 (Developing).
- Jimjimen** [jim] Users: 10,000 (2019 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).
- Kwakum** [kwu] Users: 10,000 (2002 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).
- Kwanja** [knp] Users: 10,000 (2011 Lutheran Bible Translators). Status: 5\* (Developing).
- Merey** [meq] Users: 10,000 (1982 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).
- Moloko** [mlw] Users: 10,000 (Starr 1997). Status: 5 (Developing).
- Nda'nda'** [nnz] Users: 10,000 (1990 SIL). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Ndemli** [nml] Users: 10,000 (Ngoran 1999). Status: 6a (Vigorous).
- Nizaa** [sgi] Users: 10,000 (1985). Status: 6b (Threatened).
- Usaghade** [usk] Users: 10,000 in Cameroon (1990 B. Connell). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).

### 1,000 to 9,999

- Byep** [mkk] Users: 9,500 (1988 SIL). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Ngoshie** [nsh] Users: 9,200 (2001 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).
- Befang** [bby] Users: 9,000 (2005 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).
- Kwasio** [nmg] Users: 9,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL), increasing. Status: 5 (Developing).  
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

**Nzanyi** [nja] *Users:* 9,000 in Cameroon. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,000.

**Swo** [sox] *Users:* 9,000 (1992 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Vame** [mlr] *Users:* 8,500 (1992 SIL). Few monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Bafaw-Balong** [bwt] *Users:* 8,400 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Gbaya-Mbodomo** [gmm] *Users:* 8,000 (1992). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Mmaala** [mmu] *Users:* 8,000 (2014 G. Boyd). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Weh** [weh] *Users:* 8,000 (1993 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Kuo** [xuo] *Users:* 7,950 in Cameroon (2011 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,250.

**Bokyi** [bky] *Users:* 7,900 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 282,900.

**Sari** [asj] *Users:* 7,600 (2008 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Durop** [krp] *Users:* 7,440 in Cameroon (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,640.

**Dugun** [ndu] *Users:* 7,000 (1997 L. Lode). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Iceve-Maci** [bec] *Users:* 7,000 in Cameroon (1990). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,000.

**Mom Jango** [ver] *Users:* 6,520 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 110,520.

**Manta** [myg] *Users:* 6,500 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Elip** [ekm] *Users:* 6,400 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Bomwali** [bmw] *Users:* 6,100 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55,100.

**Bebil** [bxp] *Users:* 6,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Bitare** [brt] *Users:* 6,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,300.

**Kera** [ker] *Users:* 6,000 in Cameroon. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,500.

**Malgbe** [mxf] *Users:* 6,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Mbudum** [xmd] *Users:* 6,000 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Nomaande** [lem] *Users:* 6,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**English** [eng] *Users:* 5,900 in Cameroon (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 9,805,900 in Cameroon, all users. L2 users: 9,800,000 (Pinyon and Haydon 2010). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 1(3)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**Batanga** [bnm] *Users:* 5,750 in Cameroon (2015 SIL), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 11,500 (2015 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,750.

**Pévé** [lme] *Users:* 5,720 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,720.

**Kwaja** [kdz] *Users:* 5,500 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Bamenyam** [bce] *Users:* 5,300 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Menka** [mea] *Users:* 5,200 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Sharwa** [swq] *Users:* 5,100 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Afade** [aal] *Users:* 5,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Ambele** [ael] *Users:* 5,000 (2005 SIL). Ethnic population: 6,000 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Bassossi** [bsi] *Users:* 5,000 (2004 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Caka** [ckx] *Users:* 5,000 (Dieu and Renaud 1983). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Dugwor** [dme] *Users:* 5,000 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Duupa** [dae] *Users:* 5,000 (1991 UBS). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Laimbue** [lmx] *Users:* 5,000 (1994 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Mpiemo** [mcx] *Users:* 5,000 in Cameroon (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,000.

**Kolbila** [klc] *Users:* 4,500 (2018 IMB). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Nubaca** [baf] *Users:* 4,500 (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Kare** [kbn] *Users:* 4,460 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 97,460.

**Njyem** [nny] *Users:* 4,400 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Njyem people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). 3,750 monolinguals. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,900.

**Gyele** [gyi] *Users:* 4,250 in Cameroon (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 4,300.

**Atong** [ato] *Users: 4,200 (2000 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).*

**Fang** [fak] *Users: 4,000 (Good et al 2011). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Wumboko** [bqm] *Users: 4,000 (2000). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Nyokon** [nvo] *Users: 3,900 (Guthrie and Tucker 1956). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*

**Yambeta** [yat] *Users: 3,700 (1982 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Kuk** [kfn] *Users: 3,600 (2005 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Naami** [bzv] *Users: 3,550 (2008 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*

**Kemedzung** [dmo] *Users: 3,540 (2008 Misaje council). Status: 5 (Developing).*

**Busam** [bxs] *Users: 3,400 (2005 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Barombi** [bbi] *Users: 3,000 (2001 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Beba** [bfp] *Users: 3,000 (2002 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Bonkeng** [bvg] *Users: 3,000 (2000). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).*

**Gimme** [kmp] *Users: 3,000 (1982 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).*

**Ginnime** [gmn] *Users: 3,000 (1982 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).*

**Koma** [kmy] *Users: 3,000 in Cameroon (1984 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 35,000.*

**Koshin** [kid] *Users: 3,000 (Good et al 2011). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Kutep** [kub] *Users: 3,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 47,600.*

**Naki** [mff] *Users: 3,000 (Breton 1993). 300 in Nse chieftdom. Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Wawa** [www] *Users: 3,000 (1991 SIL). 700 in Gandoua dialect (2014 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened).*

**Dek** [dek] *Users: 2,980 (2000). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).*

**Pana** [pnz] *Users: 2,980 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. Status: 6a (Vigorous). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 85,980.*

**Glavda** [glw] *Users: 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). Status: 6b\* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 31,300.*

**Bangandu** [bgf] *Users: 2,700 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*

**Lidzonka** [add] *Users: 2,600 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. Status: 6a (Vigorous).*

**Bata** [bta] *Users: 2,500 in Cameroon. Status: 6b\* (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 304,500.*

**Ipulo** [ass] *Users:* 2,500 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Jukun Takum** [jbu] *Users:* 2,440 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,440 (as L1: 2,440; as L2: 40,000).

**Longto** [wok] *Users:* 2,400 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Tsvan** [tsh] *Users:* 2,300 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Yangben** [yav] *Users:* 2,300 (1994 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Balo** [bqo] *Users:* 2,230 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Nkongho** [nkc] *Users:* 2,230 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Iyasa** [yko] *Users:* 2,200 in Cameroon (2015 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,400 (Belew 2020). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,200.

**Ndoola** [ndr] *Users:* 2,120 in Cameroon (2000). 3 elderly speakers in Dodeo dialect (2014 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,520.

**Iyive** [uiv] *Users:* 2,000 in Cameroon (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

**Zhoa** [zhw] *Users:* 2,000 (Troyer et al 1995). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Kendem** [kvm] *Users:* 1,900 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Mungbam** [mij] *Users:* 1,850 (Good et al 2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Njen** [njj] *Users:* 1,800 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Malimba** [mzd] *Users:* 1,780 (2009 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Bekwel** [bkw] *Users:* 1,700 in Cameroon (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,700.

**Jina** [jia] *Users:* 1,500 (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Mbo'** [mtk] *Users:* 1,490 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Mbonga** [xmb] *Users:* 1,490 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Akum** [aku] *Users:* 1,400 in Cameroon (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Chung** [cnq] *Users:* 1,400 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Tibea** [ngy] *Users:* 1,400 (1992 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Evant** [bzz] *Users:* 1,000 in Cameroon (1996 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,000.

**Gvoko** [ngs] *Users:* 1,000 in Cameroon (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,000.

**Kwa'** [bko] *Users:* 1,000 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

**Tuotomb** [tff] *Users:* 1,000 (Dieu and Renaud 1983). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Vemgo-Mabas** [vem] *Users:* 1,000 in Cameroon (Hamm 2004a). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).  
*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,000.

## 100 to 999

**Yukuben** [ybl] *Users:* 950 in Cameroon (1986 R. Breton). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:*  
Total users in all countries: 15,950.

**Hya** [hya] *Users:* 940 in Cameroon (2002 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,940.

**Efai** [efa] *Users:* 890 in Cameroon (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,210.

**Bati** [btc] *Users:* 800 (1975 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Eman** [emn] *Users:* 800 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Isu** [szv] *Users:* 800 (1982 SIL). Few speakers (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Bubia** [bbx] *Users:* 600 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Kung** [kfl] *Users:* 600 (Good et al 2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Mbuk** [bpc] *Users:* 600 (2020 N. Tschonghongi). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Mundabli** [boe] *Users:* 530 (Good et al 2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Majera** [xmj] *Users:* 500 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Mser** [kqx] *Users:* 500 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Beezen** [bnz] *Users:* 450 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Hijuk** [hij] *Users:* 400 (1992 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Osatu** [ost] *Users:* 400 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Bakole** [kme] *Users:* 300 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Mono** [mru] *Users:* 300 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Maslam** [msv] *Users:* 250 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Ajumbu** [muc] *Users:* 200 (Good et al 2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Buduma** [bdm] *Users:* 200 in Cameroon. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 54,800.

**Zizilivakan** [[ziz](#)] *Users*: 200 in Cameroon (2010 Z. Yoder et al.). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).  
*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,200.

**Dimbong** [[dii](#)] *Users*: 140 (1992 SIL). Ethnic population: 50,000. *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Mbule** [[mlb](#)] *Users*: 110 (2009 SIL). No monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

## 10 to 99

**Dama** [[dmm](#)] *Users*: 50 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 500 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Pam** [[pmm](#)] *Users*: 30 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 65 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Twendi** [[twm](#)] *Users*: 30 (2000 B. Connell). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

## 1 to 9

**Ndai** [[gke](#)] *Users*: 5 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 50 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

## 0

**Baldemu** [[bdn](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers probably survived into the early 2010s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Bikya** [[byb](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1980s (1986 R. Breton). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Bishuo** [[bwh](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1980s (1986 R. Breton). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Bung** [[bqd](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 3 semi-speakers in 1997 (Connell 1997). Last speaker probably died in the 1970s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Busuu** [[bjv](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers probably survived into the late 2000s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Duli-Gey** [[duz](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the latter half of the 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,900 (1982 SIL). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**Kasabe** [[luw](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in November 1995 (1997 B. Carroll). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**La'bi** [[lbi](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Samarin 1971). 4,400, all users. L2 users: 4,400 (2006). Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status*: 9 (Second language only).

**Nagumi** [[ngv](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1980s (1983 Atlas Linguistique du Cameroun). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Nimbari** [[nmr](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died by the 1930s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 130. *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

**To** [[toz](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Cameroon. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

**Yeni** [[yei](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the early 20th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Zumaya** [[zuy](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died or shifted to Fulfulde by the late 1980s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

## Unknown

**Leti** [[leo](#)] *Users*: Some L1 speakers (2014 SIL). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

**Tiv** [[tiv](#)] *Users*: Few in Cameroon. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,560,000.

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: L2 users: 11,500,000 in Cameroon (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 1(3)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Kamkam** [[bgu](#)] *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000.

**Oblo** [[obl](#)] *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Pidgin, Cameroon** [[wes](#)] *Users*: 12,000,000 (Ayafor and Green 2017), all users. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication).

**Samba Leko** [[ndi](#)] *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,000.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Cameroon 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)

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users:* 9,805,900 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 5,900 in Cameroon (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 9,800,000 (Pinyon and Haydon 2010). *Status:* Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 1(3)). *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:* 11,500,000 in Cameroon (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status:* Statutory national language (1996, Constitution, Article 1(3)). *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).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Arabic, Shuwa** [[shu](#)] *Users:* 145,000 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 75,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). L2 users: 70,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* Used as a LWC in the market and media, and in some churches. Originated from the migration of Arabic speakers from Chad to Cameroon from colonial period until present. *Lg Use:* Some also use French [[fra](#)]. A few also use Afade [[aal](#)]. A few also use Hausa [[hau](#)]. A few also use Mpade [[mpi](#)]. Used as L2 by Afade [[aal](#)], Buduma [[bdm](#)], Jina [[jia](#)], Lagwan [[kot](#)], Malgbe [[mxf](#)], Mambai [[mcs](#)], Masana [[mcn](#)], Mpade [[mpi](#)], Mser [[kqx](#)], Musgu [[mug](#)], Ngambay [[sba](#)], Wandala [[mfi](#)]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000).

**Bamun** [[bax](#)] *Users:* 420,000 (2005 SIL). Based on actual population of the subdivisions where the Bamun people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Status:* Originated in the high western grasslands of Cameroon with capital at Foumban, a town in Northwest Cameroon. *Lg Use:* Most also use French [[fra](#)], especially among the Bamun who live in the Centre and West Regions. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. A few also use English [[eng](#)], especially among the Bamun who live in the NorthWest Region. A few also use Standard Arabic [[arb](#)]. Used as L2 by Ghomálá' [[bbj](#)], Medumba [[byv](#)], Mengaka [[xmg](#)], Tikar [[tik](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1988. *Writing:* Bamun script, taught in schools until 1930s. Latin script.

**Bulu** [bum] *Users:* 1,658,000, all users. L1 users: 858,000 (2007). L2 users: 800,000 (1991 UBS).

*Status:* Migrated in 1883 from Nubia, between southern Egypt and central Sudan, and settled in the Centre region of Cameroon. In 19th century, spread through the work of Protestant missionaries establishing Bulu schools. Used in church, commerce, and education. *Lg Use:* Most also use Ewondo [ewo]. Most also use French [fra], mostly for official purposes in the Centre, East, and South Regions. Many also use Eton [etn]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Iyasa [yko]. Used as L2 by Batanga [bnm], Elip [ekm], Gyele [gyi], Iyasa [yko], Kol [biw], Kwasio [nmg], Mmaala [mmu], Swo [sox], Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1940–2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Duala** [dua] *Users:* 87,700 (1982 SIL). *Status:* First spoken in Cameroon in 1650 by immigrants who arrived from Congo. In 1845 a mission was opened in Duala; by 1875 Duala had become the lingua franca for many ethnic groups in Cameroon. Used in all domains. *Lg Use:* All also use French [fra]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], especially those Duala who live in the South West Region. A few also use Basa [bzw]. Used as L2 by Bafaw-Balong [bwt], Bakaka [bqz], Bankon [abb], Barombi [bbi], Basaa [bas], Bubia [bbx], Isu [szv], Malimba [mzd], Mbo [mbo], Mokpwe [bri]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1872–1970. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ewondo** [ewo] *Users:* 578,000 (1982 SIL). *Status:* Originated in the forests south of the Sanaga river (East, Centre, and Littoral regions of Cameroon). Used for trade. *Lg Use:* Most also use Eton [eto]. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Bulu [bjl]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bulu [bum], Elip [ekm], Eton [eto], Fang [fan], Gbaya-Mbodomo [gmm], Gyele [gyi], Kako [kkj], Koonzime [ozm], Mengisa [mct], Mmaala [mmu], Mpumpong [mgg], Nubaca [baf], Tunen [tvu], Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1962–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Fulfulde, Adamawa** [fub] *Users:* 5,180,000 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 2,500,000 in Cameroon (2019). L2 users: 2,680,000 (2019). *Status:* Brought to Cameroon in 1805 via a religious war (jihad) launched by Usman Dan Fodio in northern Nigeria. Originally used as a trade language. Since the arrival of missionaries in 1885, used as a church language. Now used as LWC in 3 regions of northern Cameroon. *Lg Use:* Clans often only permit marriage within the same clan. Adult men will speak Adamawa Fulfulde, while women and children will speak their specific clan's dialect. Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Hausa [hau]. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Used as L2 by Bana [bcw], Bata [bta], Buwal [bhs], Cuvok [cuv], Daba [dbq], Dama [dmm], Dii [dur], Doyayo [dow], Dugun [ndu], Dugwor [dme], Duli-Gey [duz], Duupa [dae], Gavar [gou], Gbaya-Mbodomo [gmm], Gidar [gid], Gimme [kmp], Gimnime [gmn], Giziga [giz], Gude [gde], Gvoko [ngs], Hdi [xed], Hya [hya], Jimjimen [jim], Karang [kzr], Kera [ker], Kolbila [klc], Koma [kmy], Kuo [xuo], Longto [wok], Mafa [maf], Mambai [mcs], Masana [mcn], Maslam [msv], Matal [mfh], Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mbudum [xmd], Mbuko [mqb], Mbum [mdd], Mefele [mfj], Merey [meq], Mina [hna], Mofu-Gudur [mif], Moloko [mlw], Mom Jango [ver], Mono [mru],

Mundang [mua], Musey [mse], Musgu [mug], Muyang [muy], Ndai [gke], Ndoola [ndr], Ngambay [sba], Nizaa [sgi], North Fali [fli], North Giziga [gis], North Mofu [mfk], Northwest Gbaya [gya], Nzakambay [nzy], Nzanyi [nja], Oblo [obl], Pam [pmn], Pana [pnz], Parkwa [pbi], Pere [pfe], Pévé [lme], Pol [pmm], Psikye [kvj], Sharwa [swq], South Fali [fal], Tsuvan [tsh], Tupuri [tui], Vame [mlr], Vemgo-Mabas [vem], Wandala [mfi], Wawa [www], Wuzlam [udl], Yerwa Kanuri [knc], Zizilivakan [ziz], Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1983–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,673,600 (as L1: 2,993,600; as L2: 2,680,000).

**Kom** [bkm] *Users*: 233,000 (2005 CABTAL), increasing. 69,900 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 233,000. *Status*: Originated in Cameroon. Today used as a church language and in other domains by nine language groups. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Oral use in local administration, church, commerce, written use in church, letters. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Lamnso' [lns]. A few also use Babanki [bbk]. A few also use Bum [bmv]. A few also use Chung [cnq]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mmen [bfm]. A few also use Oku [oku]. Used as L2 by Aghem [agq], Babanki [bbk], Bum [bmv], Chung [cnq], Kemedzung [dmo], Laimbue [lmx], Mmen [bfm], Noone [nhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Lamnso'** [lns] *Users*: 240,000 (2005 SIL), increasing. 72,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 240,000. *Status*: Originated in the Bamenda Grassfields of northwest Cameroon. Used by speakers of many other languages. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Oku [oku]. A few also use Limbum [lmp]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Kom [bkm], Limbum [lmp], Noone [nhu], Oku [oku], Wushi [bse]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mafa** [maf] *Users*: 500,000 in Cameroon (1997 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Buwal [bhs]. Some also use French [fra]. Some also use Mefehe [mfj]. Some also use North Mofu [mfk]. A few also use Hausa [hau]. A few also use Hdi [xed]. Used as L2 by Cuvok [cuv], Gavar [gou], Hdi [xed], Mefehe [mfj], Mofu-Gudur [mif], Vemgo-Mabas [vem], Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 504,910.

**Medumba** [byv] *Users*: 210,000 (1991 UBS). *Status*: Grassfields language, originated in the Nde division of the West Region of Cameroon. Used as a church language by Protestant missionaries in the early 1900s. *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Nda'nda' [nnz]. A few also use Bamun [bax]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Ghomálá' [bbj], Ngomba [jgo]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Pidgin, Cameroon** [wes] *Users*: 12,000,000 (Ayafor and Green 2017), all users. *Status*:

Originated along the west coast of Africa from Sierra Leone through Nigeria to Cameroon around 1800 and used as a trade language. Now the most widespread lingua franca in Cameroon, used by about half the population. *Lg Use*: Growing number of L1 speakers. Most also use English [eng], especially since English is the language of education and government in the entire anglophone region, where Cameroon Pidgin is widely used. Used as L2 by Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], Aghem [agq], Ajumbu [muc], Akoose [bss], Akum [aku], Atong [ato], Awing [azo], Babanki [bbk], Bafanji [bfj], Bafut [bfd], Balo [bqo], Bamali [bbq], Bambalang [bmo], Bamili-Bambui [baw], Bamenyam [bce], Bamukumbit [bqt], Bamun [bax], Bamunka [bvm], Bangolan [bgj], Bankon [abb], Barombi [bbi], Basaa [bas], Bassossi [bsi], Beba [bfp], Beezen [bnz], Befang [bby], Bubia [bbx], Bulu [bum], Bum [bmv], Busam [bxs], Caka [ckx], Cameroon Mambila [mcu], Chung [cnq], Denya [anv], Duala [dua], Ejagham [etu], Eman [emn], Esimbi [ags], Evant [bzz], Fang [fak], Fe'fe' [fmp], Ghomálá' [bbj], Iceve-Maci [bec], Ipulo [ass], Isu [isu], Isu [szv], Iyasa [yko], Iyive [uiv], Jukun Takum [jbu], Kemedzung [dmo], Kendem [kvm], Kenswei Nsei [ndb], Kenyang [ken], Kom [bkm], Koshin [kid], Kuk [kfn], Kung [kfl], Kutep [kub], Kwaja [kdz], Laimbue [lmx], Lamnso' [lms], Lidzonka [add], Limbum [lmp], Mbessa [emz], Mbo [mbo], Mbo' [mtk], Mbororo Fulfulde [fuv], Mbuk [bpc], Medumba [byv], Mendankwe-Nkwen [mfd], Mengaka [xmg], Menka [mea], Mesaka [iyo], Meta' [mgo], Mfumte [nfu], Mokpwe [bri], Mubako [muo], Mundabli [boe], Mungaka [mhk], Mungbam [mij], Naami [bzv], Naki [mff], Nchane [ncr], Ngamambo [nbv], Ngemba [nge], Ngie [ngj], Ngiemboon [nnh], Ngomba [jgo], Ngombale [nla], Ngwe [nwe], Njen [njj], Noone [nhu], Northwest Gbaya [gya], Oku [oku], Oroko [bdu], Osatu [ost], Pere [pfe], Pinyin [pny], Sari [asj], Supapya [bbw], Tigon Mbembe [nza], Tuotomb [ttf], Vengo [bav], Weh [weh], Wushi [bse], Yamba [yam], Yemba [ybb], Yukuben [ybl], Zhoa [zhw]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 4 (Educational)

**German, Standard** [deu] *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).

## 5 (Developing)

**Aghem** [agq] *Users*: 39,100 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, church, market, clinic. Used by all. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. A few also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Isu [isu]. Also use Weh [weh]. Used as L2 by Akum [aku], Esimbi [ags], Isu [isu], Laimbue [lmx]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Akoose** [bss] *Users*: 100,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. In official settings use English [eng], French [fra] or Pidgin English [wes]. Home, church, market. Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Kenyang [ken]. A few also use Mbo [mbo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio.

Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Awing** [azo] *Users*: 19,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Babanki** [bbk] *Users*: 39,000 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Home, church, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], at market and health clinic. Many also use English [eng]. A few also use Kom [bkm]. Used as L2 by Kom [bkm]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bafanji** [bfj] *Users*: 18,000 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, farm. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bamukumbit [bqt]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bafut** [bfd] *Users*: 100,000 (Tamanji 2009), increasing. *Lg Use*: Home, market, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Some also use Ngemba [nge]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mungaka [mhk]. Used as L2 by Ngemba [nge]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Baka** [bkc] *Users*: 40,000 in Cameroon (2007 Y. Léonard). 15,000 monolinguals. Mainly women. Ethnic population: 40,000. *Lg Use*: The Baka, being pygmies, are held in low esteem by the Bantus. East Region population increase among all language groups and Baka sedentism increase bilingualism. Most domains, including home, education, and forest. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], especially with outsiders and also in schools. Some also use Koonzime [ozm]. Some also use Njyem [njy]. A few also use Makaa [mcp]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, not used in Gabon. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,200.

**Bamali** [bbq] *Users*: 10,800 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bamukumbit [bqt]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bambalang** [bmo] *Users*: 29,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bamukumbit** [bqt] *Users*: 12,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Bafanji [bfj]. Also use Bamali [bbq]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng], especially those educated beyond primary level. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bamunka** [bvm] *Users*: 31,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2008–2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bana** [bcw] *Users:* 23,000 (2007 SIL). 14,000 Gamboura and 9,000 Guili. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Bangolan** [bgj] *Users:* 14,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Basaa** [bas] *Users:* 300,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Basaa people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use French [fra], particularly for official purposes and in public media in the Centre, Littoral, South, and West Regions. Some also use Duala [dua]. Some also use English [eng]. A few also use Bakoko [bkh]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Used as L2 by Bakoko [bkh], Bati [btc], Gyele [gyi], Hijuk [hij], Mbule [mlb], Nubaca [baf]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1969. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Bum** [bmv] *Users:* 21,400 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Bum and Cameroon Pidgin [wes] used in health centers and with outsiders. Almost all domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], in health centers and with outsiders. Also use Chung [cnq]. Also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Used as L2 by Chung [cnq], Kom [bkm], Mbuk [bpc], Nchane [ncr], Noone [nhu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Buwal** [bhs] *Users:* 10,000 (2004 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Some also use Gavar [gou]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], in markets and churches. Also use French [fra], as language of instruction in school. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou], Mafa [maf], Mbudum [xmd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Chung** [cnq] *Users:* 1,400 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Bum [bmv]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Used as L2 by Bum [bmv], Kemedzung [dmo], Kom [bkm], Nchane [ncr]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Cuvok** [cuv] *Users:* 13,500 (2021 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Mafa [maf]. Also use Mefele [mfj]. Also use Mofu-Gudur [mif]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Daba** [dbq] *Users:* 24,000 in Cameroon (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub] (Lienhard and Giger 2009). Many also use French [fra] (Lienhard and Giger 2009). Used as L2 by Gavar [gou], Gidar [gid], Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mina [hna]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 1992–2015. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,000.

**Denya** [any] *Users:* 11,200 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Home, church, market, clinic. Used

by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. A few also use Ejagham [etu]. A few also use Kenyang [ken]. Used as L2 by Ambele [ael], Ejagham [etu], Iceve-Maci [bec], Kendem [kvm], Kenyang [ken]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Dii** [dur] *Users*: 50,000 (2010 L. Bohnhoff). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Mbum [mdd]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Doyayo** [dow] *Users*: 15,000 (Wiering and Wiering 1994). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. A few also use French [fra]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Up to 20% of the men have proficiency in it for trading and everyday conversation. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1991. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Duupa** [dae] *Users*: 5,000 (1991 UBS). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script, status of usage uncertain.

**Ejagham** [etu] *Users*: 49,400 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. A few also use Denya [anv]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Kenyang [ken]. Used as L2 by Denya [anv], Kenyang [ken]. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1976. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 116,700.

**Elip** [ekm] *Users*: 6,400 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: High degree of multilingualism among the Elip (2014 SIL). Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Bulu [bum], especially in the Presbyterian Church. Also use Ewondo [ewo], especially in the Catholic Church. Also use Mmaala [mmu]. Also use Yangben [yav]. Used as L2 by Mmaala [mmu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Fali, South** [fal] *Users*: 20,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Nimbari [nmr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1975. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Fe'fe'** [fmp] *Users*: 140,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the population of the subdivision where the Fe'fe' people are present; this is the best estimate available since the 1982 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Ghomálá' [bbj]. A few also use Mbo [mbo]. A few also use Nda'nda' [nanz]. Used as L2 by Mbo [mbo]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1960. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Gbaya, Northwest** [gya] *Users*: 65,000 in Cameroon (1980). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use Makaa [mcp]. A few also use Mbum [mdd]. Also use Kako [kkj]. Used as L2 by Gbaya-Mbodomo [gmm], Mbum [mdd]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 267,000.

**Ghomálá'** [bbj] *Users*: 350,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Ghomala' people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg*

*Use:* Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Bamun [bax]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Medumba [byv]. Used as L2 by Fe'fe' [fmp]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Gidar** [gid] *Users:* 54,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also use North Fali [fil]. A few also use Daba [dbq]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 65,700.

**Giziga** [giz] *Users:* 60,000 (1991 UBS). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. All also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Mundang [mua]. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou], Gidar [gid], Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mofu-Gudur [mif], Mundang [mua], Musgu [mug]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Gude** [gde] *Users:* 20,000 in Cameroon (1992 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Jimjimen [jim]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 88,000.

**Hdi** [xed] *Users:* 25,000 in Cameroon (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Hausa [hau]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Gvoko [ngs]. Also use Mafa [maf]. Used as L2 by Gvoko [ngs], Mafa [maf], Vemgo-Mabas [vem]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,000.

**Jukun Takum** [jbu] *Users:* 2,440 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Used as L2 by Akum [aku], Beezen [bnz], Bikya [byb], Bishuo [bwh], Kutep [kub], Naki [mff], Yukuben [ybl]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–1994. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1974. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,440 (as L1: 2,440; as L2: 40,000).

**Kare** [kbn] *Users:* 4,460 in Cameroon (2000). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 97,460.

**Kemedzung** [dmo] *Users:* 3,540 (2008 Misaje council). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Chung [cnq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Also use Lamnso' [lms]. Also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Naami [bzv]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Sari [asj]. Also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. Used as L2 by Chung [cnq], Naami [bzv], Nchane [ncr], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kenswei Nsei** [ndb] *Users:* 25,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kenyang** [ken] *Users:* 65,000 (1992 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 65,000. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Denya [anv]. Some also use Ejagham [etu]. A few also use

French [fra]. Used as L2 by Akoose [bss], Denya [anv], Ejagham [etu], Kendem [kvm]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kera** [ker] *Users*: 6,000 in Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,500.

**Kolbila** [klc] *Users*: 4,500 (2018 IMB). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1982–1985. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Koonzime** [ozm] *Users*: 40,000 (2011 SIL). 26,400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 40,000. *Lg Use*: All domains, public discourse, government information, oral and written use in church, oral literature. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Ewondo [ewo]. A few also use Baka [bdh]. Used as L2 by Baka [bkc], Kol [biw], Kwakum [kwu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1998–2003. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kuo** [xuo] *Users*: 7,950 in Cameroon (2011 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 20,250.

**Kwakum** [kwu] *Users*: 10,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: All home, all community, some religion, some education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Kako [kkj]. Also use Koonzime [ozm]. Also use Pol [pmm]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kwanja** [knp] *Users*: 10,000 (2011 Lutheran Bible Translators). *Lg Use*: Regular use in Kwanja area. Home, community. Positive attitudes, though in some places there is pressure to use Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use French [fra], especially those who work in cities outside the language area. Used as L2 by Tikar [tik], Twendi [twn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. NT: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kwasio** [nmg] *Users*: 9,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Some churches use Kwasio exclusively; some use a mixture with French [fra]. All domains. Used by all, though many youth lose proficiency to French [fra]. Positive attitudes. All also use French [fra], especially in education, politics and media. Many also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Batanga [bnm]. Some also use Gyele [gyi]. Used as L2 by Batanga [bnm], Fang [fan], Gyele [gyi], Iyasa [yko]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 1957–2019. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1930s, revised in 2011. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

**Lefa** [lfa] *Users*: 15,000 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use French [fra], but rarely among themselves in the village setting. Most village children do not know French before entering school. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Limbum** [lmp] *Users*: 130,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Limbum people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. Some also use Lamnso' [lms]. A few also use Noone [nhu]. A few also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. A few also use Yamba [yam]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Lamnso' [lms], Nchane [ncr], Noone [nhu], Sari [asj], Tigon Mbembe

[nza], Yamba [yam]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Makaa** [mcp] *Users*: 80,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use*: All domains in rural areas. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Baka [bdh]. Used as L2 by Baka [bkc], Kol [biw], Northwest Gbaya [gya]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mambila, Cameroon** [mcu] *Users*: 30,000 (1993 UBS). *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education in NorthWest Region. Some also use French [fra], as language of education in Adamawa Region. Used as L2 by Yeni [yei]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Masana** [mcn] *Users*: 103,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Musgu [mug]. Some also use Tupuri [tui]. A few also use Musey [mse]. Used as L2 by Musey [mse], Tupuri [tui]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 342,000.

**Matal** [mfh] *Users*: 18,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Mada [mxu]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. Used as L2 by Mada [mxu]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1989–2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mbembe, Tigon** [nza] *Users*: 40,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Tigon Mbembe people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Naami [bzv]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Limbum [lmp], Naami [bzv], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,000.

**Mbuko** [mqb] *Users*: 15,000 (2008 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Daily life, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Merey [meq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mbum** [mdd] *Users*: 38,600 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], with rapidly increasing bilingualism. Most also use French [fra], with rapidly increasing bilingualism. A few also use Northwest Gbaya [gya]. Used as L2 by Dii [dur], Northwest Gbaya [gya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *Writing*: Latin script, used in Cameroon. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 51,100.

**Mengaka** [xmg] *Users*: 38,500 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra], especially youth. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. A few also use Bamun [bax], especially older speakers. *Writing*: Bagam (Eghap) script, limited usage except for correspondence.

- Merey** [meq] *Users:* 10,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use French [fra]. Some also use Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. A few also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use Mbuko [mqb]. A few also use North Mofu [mfk]. Used as L2 by Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Meta'** [mgo] *Users:* 83,000 (2013 CABTAL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mungaka [mhk]. Used as L2 by Ngamambo [nbv], Ngie [ngi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mofu, North** [mfk] *Users:* 27,500 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Mafa [maf], Merey [meq]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1975. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mofu-Gudur** [mif] *Users:* 90,000 (2008 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Giziga [giz]. A few also use Mafa [maf]. Used as L2 by Cuvok [cuv], Mbudum [xmd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Moloko** [mlw] *Users:* 10,000 (Starr 1997). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], in the market, in outlying areas due to intermarriage with speakers of other languages, and in church (but only with interpretation). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mundang** [mua] *Users:* 44,700 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Tupuri [tui]. A few also use Giziga [giz]. Used as L2 by Giziga [giz], Mambai [mcs], Tupuri [tui]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 395,700.
- Mundani** [mnf] *Users:* 34,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Njen [nj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Musey** [mse] *Users:* 50,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Musey people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use:* Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Masana [mcn]. Used as L2 by Masana [mcn]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 433,000.
- Musgu** [mug] *Users:* 140,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Musgu people are present, as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use:* Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also use Tupuri [tui]. A few also use Afade [aal]. A few also use Kanuri [kau]. Used as L2 by Masana [mcn], Tupuri [tui]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 164,400.

**Muyang** [muy] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra], especially young educated men. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Naami** [bzv] *Users:* 3,550 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Also use Sari [asj]. Also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Sari [asj], Tigon Mbembe [nza]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Nchane** [ncr] *Users:* 13,200 (2008 Misaje Council). *Lg Use:* Younger people tend to leave village for larger towns for school or work. Home, market, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bum [bmv]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Chung [cnq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Also use Sari [asj]. Used as L2 by Bum [bmv], Hausa [hau], Kemedzung [dmo], Mbororo Fulfulde [fuv], Noone [nhu], Sari [asj]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ngiemboon** [nnh] *Users:* 250,000 (2000 CABTAL), increasing. 80,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Yemba [ybb]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Nigerian Fulfulde [fuv]. Used as L2 by Ngomba [jgo], Ngombale [nla], Yemba [ybb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ngomba** [jgo] *Users:* 63,000 (1999 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Ngombale [nla]. Some also use Ngiemboon [nnh]. Also use Medumba [byv]. Used as L2 by Ngombale [nla]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ngombale** [nla] *Users:* 53,500 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Most also use French [fra], especially young people. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Ngiemboon [nnh], mostly adults. A few also use Ngomba [jgo]. Used as L2 by Ngomba [jgo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Njyem** [nny] *Users:* 4,400 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Njyem people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). 3,750 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Baka [bkc]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,900.

**Nomaande** [lem] *Users:* 6,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Noone** [nhu] *Users:* 40,000 (2005 SIL). Based on actual population of the sub-divisions where the

Noone people are present as of the 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Limbum [[lmp](#)]. A few also use Nigerian Fulfulde [[fuv](#)]. Also use Bum [[bmv](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Hausa [[hau](#)]. Also use Kom [[bkm](#)]. Also use Lamnso' [[lms](#)]. Also use Nchane [[ncr](#)]. Also use Oku [[oku](#)]. Used as L2 by Bum [[bmv](#)], Limbum [[lmp](#)], Nchane [[ncr](#)], Oku [[oku](#)], Sari [[asj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Nugunu** [[yas](#)] *Users*: 35,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [[fra](#)], particularly for official functions and public media in the Centre Region. Used as L2 by Bafia [[ksf](#)], Nubaca [[baf](#)], Yangben [[yav](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Nzakambay** [[nzy](#)] *Users*: 13,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,500.

**Oku** [[oku](#)] *Users*: 87,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Oku people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Lamnso' [[lms](#)]. A few also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Noone [[nhu](#)]. Used as L2 by Kom [[bkm](#)], Lamnso' [[lms](#)], Noone [[nhu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Oroko** [[bdu](#)] *Users*: 106,000 (2000). *Lg Use*: Home, church, market. Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)], especially in official settings. Many also use English [[eng](#)], in official settings. A few also use Bafaw-Balong [[bwt](#)]. A few also use Mokpwe [[bri](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Parkwa** [[pbi](#)] *Users*: 30,000 (1993 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use French [[fra](#)], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Also use Wuzlam [[udl](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Pere** [[pfe](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in Cameroon (2017 UBS). *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Many also use French [[fra](#)]. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1986–2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Pinyin** [[pny](#)] *Users*: 24,600 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Mungaka [[mhk](#)]. Also use Nigerian Fulfulde [[fuv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Psikye** [[kvj](#)] *Users*: 40,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Gavar [[gou](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,500.

**Samba Leko** [[ndi](#)] *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,000.

**Sari** [[asj](#)] *Users*: 7,600 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use

Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Kemedzung [dmo]. Also use Limbum [lmp]. Also use Naami [bzy]. Also use Nchane [ncr]. Also use Noone [nhu]. Also use Tigon Mbembe [nza]. Used as L2 by Kemedzung [dmo], Mbororo Fulfulde [fuv], Naami [bzy], Nchane [ncr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014–2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Tikar** [tik] *Users*: 110,000 (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Tikar people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra], as language of public education for those in francophone regions. Some also use Bamun [bax]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education for those in North West region. A few also use Kwanja [knp]. Used as L2 by Mbo' [mtk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Tunen** [tvu] *Users*: 40,000 (1997 J. Mbongue). Ethnic population: 100,000 (1997 J. Mbongue). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Ewondo [ewo]. Used as L2 by Ndemli [nml], Tuotomb [tff]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Tupuri** [tui] *Users*: 130,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivision where the Tupuri people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Masana [mcn]. Some also use Mundang [mua]. Some also use Musgu [mug]. A few also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Masana [mcn], Mundang [mua], Musgu [mug]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 321,000.

**Vame** [mlr] *Users*: 8,500 (1992 SIL). Few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Pelasla men almost always marry Wuzlam women; children grow bilingual in their own home. Home, village, church, public meetings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra], especially educated youth. Also use Wandala [mfi]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. Used as L2 by Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Vengo** [bav] *Users*: 27,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Vute** [vut] *Users*: 20,000 in Cameroon (1997 L. Lode). 300 in Banyo (1995 B. Connell). *Lg Use*: Vute de Banyo is still used daily, but seems heavily influenced by Fulfulde [fub]. Used by all. Many also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Wawa [www]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,000.

**Wandala** [mfi] *Users*: 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Used as L2 by Vame [mlr], Wuzlam [udl], Yerwa Kanuri [knc]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1988. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,500.

**Wuzlam** [[udl](#)] *Users*: 10,500 (1982 SIL), increasing. Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: All domains except education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [[fra](#)], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Also use Mada [[mxu](#)]. Also use Vame [[mlr](#)]. Also use Wandala [[mfi](#)]. Used as L2 by Mada [[mxu](#)], Matal [[mfh](#)], Muyang [[muy](#)], Parkwa [[pbi](#)], Vame [[mlr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Yamba** [[yam](#)] *Users*: 80,000 in Cameroon (2000), increasing, including those living outside the area. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)], as language of public education. A few also use French [[fra](#)]. A few also use Limbum [[lmp](#)]. Used as L2 by Limbum [[lmp](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. NT: 1992–2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Yemba** [[ybb](#)] *Users*: 300,000 (1992 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [[fra](#)]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Some also use Ngiemboon [[nnh](#)]. A few also use English [[eng](#)]. A few also use Ngwe [[nwe](#)]. Used as L2 by Mbo [[mbo](#)], Ngiemboon [[nnh](#)], Ngwe [[nwe](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Zulgo-Gemzek** [[gnd](#)] *Users*: 26,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Merey [[meq](#)]. Some also use French [[fra](#)], as language of public education. Some also use Mafa [[maf](#)]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)], in church, but with interpretation into Gemzek or Zulgo. Used as L2 by Mada [[mxu](#)], Matal [[mfh](#)], Merey [[meq](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1988–1997. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Fang** [[fan](#)] *Users*: 111,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [[fra](#)], particularly for official purposes and in public media in the South Region. Many also use Ewondo [[ewo](#)]. A few also use Kwasio [[nmg](#)]. Used as L2 by Iyasa [[yko](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1995. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,096,800 (as L1: 1,061,800; as L2: 35,000).

**Fulfulde, Mbororo** [[fuv](#)] *Users*: 85,000 in Cameroon (2011 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Nchane [[ncr](#)]. Also use Sari [[asj](#)]. Used as L2 by Chung [[cnq](#)], Naomi [[bzb](#)], Nchane [[ncr](#)], Ngiemboon [[nnh](#)], Noone [[nhu](#)], Pinyin [[pny](#)]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used since 2011. Latin script, used since 2003. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,585,000.

**Hausa** [[hau](#)] *Users*: 312,500 in Cameroon, all users. L1 users: 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). L2 users: 289,000 (2018 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use*: Also use Nchane [[ncr](#)]. Used as L2 by Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)], Chung [[cnq](#)], Gavar [[gou](#)], Hdi [[xed](#)], Mafa [[maf](#)], Mambai [[mcs](#)], Naomi [[bzb](#)], Nchane [[ncr](#)], Nizaa [[sgi](#)], Noone [[nhu](#)], Shuwa Arabic [[shu](#)], Tigon Mbembe [[nza](#)], Yerwa Kanuri [[knc](#)]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script,

used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

**Kanuri, Yerwa** [knc] *Users*: 56,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Hausa [hau]. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Wandala [mfi]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 1949. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000).

**Ngambay** [sba] *Users*: 57,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). Based on the actual population of the subdivisions where the Ngambay people are present, as of the official 2005 census (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. A few also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,377,000.

**Tiv** [tiv] *Users*: Few in Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Iyive [uiv], Mesaka [iyo]. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1936. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,560,000.

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Akum** [aku] *Users*: 1,400 in Cameroon (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, friends, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Aghem [agq]. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use Jukun Takum [jbu] (Akumbu and Brye 2005). A few also use English [eng]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Ambele** [ael] *Users*: 5,000 (2005 SIL). Ethnic population: 6,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Denya [anv]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Manta [myg]. Some also use Menka [mea]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bafaw-Balong** [bwt] *Users*: 8,400 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Many also use English [eng]. English is the language of education and government for the Bafaw-Balong who live in the South West Region. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Duala [dua]. Used as L2 by Oroko [bdu]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bafia** [ksf] *Users*: 60,000 (1991 UBS). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Nugunu [yas]. A few also use Tuki [bag]. Used as L2 by Dimbong [dii]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bakoko** [bkh] *Users*: 50,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Home, church, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Basaa [bas]. Many also use Doutai [tds]. Used as L2 by Basaa [bas], Bati [btc]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bambili-Bambui** [baw] *Users*: 12,500 (2005 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], with speakers of other languages. Also use English [eng], in school. Also use French [fra], in school. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

**Bamenyam** [bce] *Users*: 5,300 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Many also use

Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bangandu** [[bgf](#)] *Users*: 2,700 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

**Bassossi** [[bsi](#)] *Users*: 5,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most also use English [[eng](#)]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bebil** [[bxp](#)] *Users*: 6,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [[fra](#)]. Some also use Bebele [[beb](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bekwel** [[bkw](#)] *Users*: 1,700 in Cameroon (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Many also use French [[fra](#)]. Also use Mpumpong [[mng](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,700.

**Bitare** [[brt](#)] *Users*: 6,000 in Cameroon (2000). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,300.

**Bomwali** [[bmw](#)] *Users*: 6,100 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [[fra](#)]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,100.

**Byep** [[mkk](#)] *Users*: 9,500 (1988 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Cameroonian ASL** [[ase](#)] *Users*: 129,000 in Cameroon (2021 DOOR/DBS/SIL). Estimated 129,000 deaf signers, 0.5% of general population. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

**Dugun** [[ndu](#)] *Users*: 7,000 (1997 L. Lode). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Dugwor** [[dme](#)] *Users*: 5,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, traditional ceremonies, church, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [[fub](#)]. Also use French [[fra](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Durop** [[krp](#)] *Users*: 7,440 in Cameroon (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,640.

**Efai** [[efa](#)] *Users*: 890 in Cameroon (2000). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,210.

**Esimbi** [[ags](#)] *Users*: 34,800 in Cameroon (2005 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 55,000 (2022 B. Koenig). *Lg Use*: Vigorous, but children growing up in English- or French-speaking areas do not learn L1 well. Home, neighborhood, market, work, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [[wes](#)]. Some also use Aghem [[agq](#)]. A few also use English [[eng](#)]. Used as L2 by Mesaka [[iyo](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible portions: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Eton** [[eto](#)] *Users*: 250,000 (2005 census). Based on census results for whole Lekie division. Delpech (1985: 161), cited in Van de Velde 2006, gives 250,000 in 1982 (2014 C. Hamm). *Lg*

*Use:* Some urban youth speak French as L1. Used by all. Most also use Ewondo [ewo]. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Bulu [bjl]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Ewondo [ewo], Mengisa [mct]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Gbaya-Mbodomo** [gmm] *Users:* 8,000 (1992). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains except church and with outsiders. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Ewondo [ewo]. Also use Northwest Gbaya [gya], especially in the Lutheran Church. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1980. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Giziga, North** [gis] *Users:* 20,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts.

**Gvoko** [ngs] *Users:* 1,000 in Cameroon (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Hdi [xed]. Used as L2 by Hdi [xed]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,000.

**Iceve-Maci** [bec] *Users:* 7,000 in Cameroon (1990). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Denya [anv], especially older men. Also use Evant [bzz]. Used as L2 by Iyive [uiv]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,000.

**Ipulo** [ass] *Users:* 2,500 (1990 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Caka [ckx]. Also use Eman [emn]. Used as L2 by Eman [emn]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Isu** [isu] *Users:* 15,400 (1993 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Aghem [agq]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Weh [weh]. Used as L2 by Aghem [agq], Weh [weh]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Iyive** [uiv] *Users:* 2,000 in Cameroon (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Iceve-Maci [bec]. Also use Tiv [tiv]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

**Jimjimen** [jim] *Users:* 10,000 (2019 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Gude [gde] (Brye 2002). Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2006–2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kako** [kkj] *Users:* 100,000 in Cameroon (2003 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used fairly widely. Home, church, some schools. Used by all. Most also use French [fra], particularly for official purposes and in public media in the East Region. Some also use Ewondo [ewo], the Beti variety of Ewondo which is used in some churches and in the market. A few also use Gbaya [gba]. Used as L2 by Kwakum [kwu], Mpiemo [mcx], Northwest Gbaya [gya]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1999. *Writing:* Latin script, used in Cameroon. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,400.

- Kendem** [kvm] *Users:* 1,900 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Denya [anv]. Also use Kenyang [ken]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Kol** [biw] *Users:* 12,000 (2007 B. Henson). 1,000 in Bikeng. *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Koonzime [ozm]. Some also use Makaa [mcp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Kwaja** [kdz] *Users:* 5,500 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Laimbue** [lmx] *Users:* 5,000 (1994 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Aghem [agq], especially those in Wum Central Subdivision. Also use Kom [bkm]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Lidzonka** [add] *Users:* 2,600 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1923–1932. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mada** [mxu] *Users:* 17,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Many also use Zulgo-Gemzek [gnd]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Some also use Matal [mfh]. Also use Wuzlam [udl]. Used as L2 by Matal [mfh], Wuzlam [udl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1989. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mambai** [mcs] *Users:* 15,000 in Cameroon (Anonby 2014). *Lg Use:* Men tend to be more multilingual. Most domains. Used by all. Many also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Mundang [mua]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,000.
- Mazagway-Hidi** [dkx] *Users:* 35,000 (2005 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Daba [dbq]. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also use Mina [hna]. Used as L2 by Mina [hna]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1972. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mbessa** [emz] *Users:* 25,000 (2020 K. Toah Nsah). *Lg Use:* All domains except education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. A few also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.
- Mbudum** [xmd] *Users:* 6,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], particularly the men (Ndokobai 2014). Some also use Buwal [bhs]. Some also use Mina [hna]. Some also use Mofu-Gudur [mif] (Ndokobai 2014). Also use French [fra], especially educated people. Used as L2 by Gavar [gou]. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mbuk** [bpc] *Users:* 600 (2020 N. Tschonghongi). *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. Many also use Bum [bmv]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing:* Unwritten.

- Mefe** [mfj] *Users:* 11,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], increasingly due to travel. Also use French [fra], increasingly by a few children in school. Also use Mafa [maf], especially children, who learn it at school and market. Used as L2 by Cuvok [cuv], Mafa [maf]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Menka** [mea] *Users:* 5,200 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Used as L2 by Ambele [ael]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mesaka** [iyo] *Users:* 14,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Esimbi [ags], especially in the market. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Tiv [tiv]. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mfumte** [nfu] *Users:* 24,700 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mina** [hna] *Users:* 11,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use Mazagway-Hidi [dkx]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Daba [dbq], but most not generally bilingual in it. Also use French [fra], especially educated people. Used as L2 by Mazagway-Hidi [dkx], Mbudum [xmd]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mmen** [bfm] *Users:* 35,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. 1,000 Fungom (1993 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. Also use Kom [bkm]. Used as L2 by Kom [bkm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2022. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mom Jango** [ver] *Users:* 6,520 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 110,520.
- Mpiemo** [mcx] *Users:* 5,000 in Cameroon (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Kako [kkj]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,000.
- Mpumpong** [mgg] *Users:* 45,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many also use French [fra]. A few also use Ewondo [ewo]. Used as L2 by Bekwel [bkw]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mubako** [muo] *Users:* 39,500 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mungaka** [mhk] *Users:* 152,000 (2021 Joshua Project). *Lg Use:* All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. A few also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bafut [bfd], Meta' [mgo], Ngamambo [nbv], Pinyin [pny]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1961–1970. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Nda'nda'** [nnz] *Users:* 10,000 (1990 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Fe'fe' [fmp], Medumba [byv]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Ndemli** [nml] *Users:* 10,000 (Ngoran 1999). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use French [fra].

Some also use Tunen [tvu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Ngemba** [nge] *Users*: 18,800 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Bafut [bfd]. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Used as L2 by Bafut [bfd], Ngamambo [nbv]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ngie** [ngj] *Users*: 37,000 (2001 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. Also use Meta' [mgo]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ngwe** [nwe] *Users*: 73,200 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Some also use Yemba [ybb]. A few also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Yemba [ybb]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Ngwo** [ngn] *Users*: 22,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Njen** [njj] *Users*: 1,800 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, community, work; Mixed: market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Ngamambo [nbv], specifically the Moghamo dialect (Flora and Brye 2006). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Mundani [mnf], specifically Bamumbo dialect (Flora and Brye 2006). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Nyokon** [nvo] *Users*: 3,900 (Guthrie and Tucker 1956). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Nzanyi** [nja] *Users*: 9,000 in Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,000.

**Pana** [pnz] *Users*: 2,980 in Cameroon (2000), increasing. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,980.

**Poi** [pmm] *Users*: 38,700 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use*: Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Most also use French [fra]. A few also use Gbaya [gba]. Used as L2 by Kwakum [kwu]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,130.

**Pévé** [lme] *Users*: 5,720 in Cameroon (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,720.

**Supapya** [bbw] *Users*: 24,500 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Tuki** [bag] *Users*: 26,000 (1982 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bafia [ksf], Leti [leo]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Vemgo-Mabas** [vem] *Users*: 1,000 in Cameroon (Hamm 2004a). *Lg Use*: Most domains. Used by

all. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Hdi [xed]. Also use Lamang [hia]. Also use Mafa [maf]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,000.

**Weh** [weh] *Users*: 8,000 (1993 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Isu [isu]. Used as L2 by Aghem [agq], Isu [isu]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Texts. NT: 2022. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Wushi** [bse] *Users*: 25,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Lamnso' [lns]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Afade** [aal] *Users*: 5,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*: Most also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Used as L2 by Musgu [mug], Shuwa Arabic [shu]. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ajumbu** [muc] *Users*: 200 (Good et al 2011). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Atong** [ato] *Users*: 4,200 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bakaka** [bqz] *Users*: 30,000 (1998 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra], especially young people. Also use Duala [dua], especially older generations. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Balo** [bqo] *Users*: 2,230 (2000). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bankon** [abb] *Users*: 12,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. A few also use Duala [dua]. A few also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Barombi** [bbi] *Users*: 3,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use Duala [dua]. Most also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bata** [bta] *Users*: 2,500 in Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 304,500.

**Batanga** [bnm] *Users*: 5,750 in Cameroon (2015 SIL), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 11,500 (2015 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most parents of young children now transmit French as L1 rather than Batanga. Children above age 6 speak French [fra] better than Batanga. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Kwasio [nmg]. Used as L2 by

Kwasio [nmg]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,750.

**Bati** [btc] *Users*: 800 (1975 census). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Bakoko [bkh]. Some also use Nubaca [baf]. Some also use Yangben [yav]. Also use Basaa [bas], especially in church. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Beba** [bfp] *Users*: 3,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bebele** [beb] *Users*: 24,000 (Welmers 1971a). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Bebil [bxp]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Beezen** [bnz] *Users*: 450 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng], the language of instruction in school. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu], but with low proficiency. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Befang** [bby] *Users*: 9,000 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bokyi** [bky] *Users*: 7,900 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1971. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 282,900.

**Bonkeng** [bvg] *Users*: 3,000 (2000). *Lg Use*: Most also use French [fra]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bubia** [bbx] *Users*: 600 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Duala [dua].

**Buduma** [bdm] *Users*: 200 in Cameroon. *Lg Use*: Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 54,800.

**Busam** [bxs] *Users*: 3,400 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Caka** [ckx] *Users*: 5,000 (Dieu and Renaud 1983). *Lg Use*: Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Ipulo [ass]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Dek** [dek] *Users*: 2,980 (2000).

**Eman** [emn] *Users*: 800 (1990 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Ipulo [ass]. Used as L2 by Ipulo [ass]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Evant** [bzz] *Users*: 1,000 in Cameroon (1996 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Used as L2 by Iceve-Maci [bec]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,000.

**Fali, North** [fll] *Users*: 16,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Rapidly shifting to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Used as L2 by Gidar [gid]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Fang** [fak] *Users*: 4,000 (Good et al 2011). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public

education. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Gavar** [gou] *Users*: 15,000 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, village, market, church. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Buwal [bhs]. Many also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use Giziga [giz]. Some also use Hausa [hau]. Some also use Mbudum [xmd]. Some also use Psikye [kvj]. A few also use Daba [dbq]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Mafa [maf]. Used as L2 by Buwal [bhs]. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Gimme** [kmp] *Users*: 3,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], for church activities. Also use French [fra], but with low proficiency. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Gimnime** [gmn] *Users*: 3,000 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Glavda** [glw] *Users*: 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,300.

**Gyele** [gyi] *Users*: 4,250 in Cameroon (2012 SIL). *Lg Use*: Speakers often hide the fact that they have their own language. However, within the group, when no outsiders are present, they prefer Gyele. Home, with each other. Some of all ages. Most also use Kwasio [nmg]. A few also use French [fra]. Also use Basaa [bas]. Also use Bulu [bum]. Also use Ewondo [ewo]. Used as L2 by Iyasa [yko], Kwasio [nmg]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1969–1987. *Writing*: Latin script, used since about 1987. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,300.

**Hijuk** [hij] *Users*: 400 (1992 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Basaa [bas]. Also use Yangben [yav]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Isu** [szv] *Users*: 800 (1982 SIL). Few speakers (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Duala [dua]. Also use Mokpwe [bri]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1843–1852. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Iyasa** [yko] *Users*: 2,200 in Cameroon (2015 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,400 (Belew 2020). *Lg Use*: Youth moving to towns, where language proficiency decreases. All domains. Some of all ages. Many children have only limited or passive competence in Iyasa (Belew 2020: 104–105). Positive attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Fang [fan], where the Mvae dialect of Fang is spoken, around Campo and to the south (Bikoi 2012). Some also use Bulu [bum]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes], around Campo beach. Some also use Gyele [gyi], around Lolabe and Nazareth (Campo neighborhood). Some also use Kwasio [nmg], where the Mabi dialect of Kwasio is used in Nlende and other Mabi settlements in the Iyasa language area. Some also use Spanish [spa], in Campo Beach and along the Ntem river. Used as L2 by Bulu [bum]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2017–2019. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2011. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,200.

**Jina** [jia] *Users*: 1,500 (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*:

Some young people, all adults. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Also use Lagwan [kot].

**Kamkam** [bgu] *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000.

**Karang** [kzr] *Users*: 17,000 in Cameroon (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Children use the language less in urban centers. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra]. Less bilingualism in French due to decline in education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,000.

**Koma** [kmy] *Users*: 3,000 in Cameroon (1984 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,000.

**Koshin** [kid] *Users*: 3,000 (Good et al 2011). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kuk** [kfn] *Users*: 3,600 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kung** [kfl] *Users*: 600 (Good et al 2011). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kutep** [kub] *Users*: 3,000 in Cameroon (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu]. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1974. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,600.

**Lagwan** [kot] *Users*: 15,000 in Cameroon (Shryock and Brahim 2014). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*: All ages, but intergenerational transmission is weakening. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Used as L2 by Jina [jia]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Longto** [wok] *Users*: 2,400 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Majera** [xmj] *Users*: 500 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*: In rapid decline (Tourneux 2004). Some young people, all adults. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education.

**Malgbe** [mxf] *Users*: 6,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1999, experimental usage.

- Malimba** [mzd] *Users:* 1,780 (2009 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Duala [dua]. Most also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Manta** [myg] *Users:* 6,500 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Ambele [ael]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mbo** [mbo] *Users:* 45,000 (Ewané Etamé 1995). *Lg Use:* Most also use French [fra]. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Duala [dua]. A few also use Fe'fe' [fmp]. A few also use Yemba [ybb]. Used as L2 by Akoose [bss], Fe'fe' [fmp]. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mbo'** [mtk] *Users:* 1,490 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Tikar [tik], particularly outside the home. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mbonga** [xmb] *Users:* 1,490 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mbule** [mlb] *Users:* 110 (2009 SIL). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* The younger generations are learning and using the language as long as they stay in the village (2014 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes, from neutral to positive. Most also use Basaa [bas]. Most also use French [fra]. Most also use Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mendankwe-Nkwen** [mfd] *Users:* 27,700 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mengisa** [mct] *Users:* 20,000 (1979 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Children losing L1 capability, even in the village. Much intermarriage with Eton [eto], Ewondo [ewo] and certain Mbam languages. Children highly bilingual. Home, with other Mengisa, markets. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. Most also use Eton [eto]. Most also use Ewondo [ewo]. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Leti [leo]. Used as L2 by Leti [leo]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mmaala** [mmu] *Users:* 8,000 (2014 G. Boyd). *Lg Use:* Even in the village and at home, some children use French [fra]. Speakers do not think French will replace Mmaala. Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Elip [ekm]. Most also use French [fra], from school age on. Most also use Yangben [yav]. Some also use Ewondo [ewo], especially in the Catholic Church, generally in singing only. A few also use Bulu [bum], especially in the Presbyterian Church (EPC). Used as L2 by Elip [ekm], Yangben [yav]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mokpwe** [bri] *Users:* 20,000 (2014 M. Engeler). Ethnic population: 150,000 (2014 M. Engeler). *Lg Use:* Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Most also use English [eng]. Also use Duala [dua]. Used as L2 by Isu [szv], Oroko [bdu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2022. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mpade** [mpi] *Users:* 16,000 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use:* All ages, but intergenerational transmission is weakening. Mostly home life. Positive attitudes. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also

use Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. Used as L2 by Shuwa Arabic [shu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Mundabli** [boe] *Users:* 530 (Good et al 2011). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Mungbam** [mij] *Users:* 1,850 (Good et al 2011). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Naki** [mff] *Users:* 3,000 (Breton 1993). 300 in Nse chieftdom. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes] (Good et al 2011). Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Ngamambo** [nbv] *Users:* 108,000 (2013 CABTAL). 8,000 Ngamambo and 100,000 Moghamo (2013 CABTAL). *Lg Use:* Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use Meta' [mgo]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Mungaka [mhk]. A few also use French [fra]. A few also use Ngemba [nge]. Used as L2 by Njen [njj]. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ngoshie** [nsh] *Users:* 9,200 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Nizaa** [sgi] *Users:* 10,000 (1985). *Lg Use:* Home, cultural events. Some of all ages. Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Hausa [hau]. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Nkongho** [nkc] *Users:* 2,230 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use English [eng], especially for the Nkongho who live in South West Region. Some also use French [fra], especially for the Nkongho who live in Littoral Region. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Nubaca** [baf] *Users:* 4,500 (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,000. *Lg Use:* Some indication speakers want to retain Nubaca. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. Most also use French [fra]. Some also use Basaa [bas], particularly the northern dialects. Some also use Nugunu [yas]. A few also use Ewondo [ewo], in the Catholic Church. Used as L2 by Bati [btc]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Osatu** [ost] *Users:* 400 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Sharwa** [swq] *Users:* 5,100 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Swo** [sox] *Users:* 9,000 (1992 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra], in schools and government offices; it is increasingly learned by children. Also use Bulu [bum]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Tibea** [ngy] *Users:* 1,400 (1992 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra], especially young people. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Tsuwan** [tsh] *Users:* 2,300 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, friends, work, ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. Interviewees stated that the youth from both villages speak Fulfulde more than Tsuwan (Brye 2001). Most also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub], with diglossia. Also use French [fra], as medium of instruction in school. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Tuotomb** [tff] *Users:* 1,000 (Dieu and Renaud 1983). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use French [fra]. Some also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Some also use Tunen [tvu]. Some also use Yambeta [yat]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Usaghade** [usk] *Users:* 10,000 in Cameroon (1990 B. Connell). *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Wawa** [www] *Users:* 3,000 (1991 SIL). 700 in Gandoua dialect (2014 SIL). *Lg Use:* Still transmitted to children, but much mixing with other languages (2014 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Many also use French [fra]. Many also use Vute [vut]. Also use Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Wumboko** [bqm] *Users:* 4,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Yambeta** [yat] *Users:* 3,700 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Dimbong [dii], Tuotomb [tff]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Yangben** [yav] *Users:* 2,300 (1994 SIL). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Speakers do not think French [fra] will replace Yangben. Most also use French [fra], used in primary and secondary education. Some also use Bulu [bum], only in the Presbyterian Church. Some also use Ewondo [ewo], only in the Catholic Church. Also use Mmaala [mmu]. Also use Nugunu [yas]. Used as L2 by Bati [btc], Elip [ekm], Hijuk [hij], Mbule [mlb], Mmaala [mmu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Yukuben** [ybl] *Users:* 950 in Cameroon (1986 R. Breton). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. Also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Also use Jukun Takum [jbu]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,950.

**Zhoa** [zhw] *Users:* 2,000 (Troyer et al 1995). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Cameroon Pidgin [wes]. Many also use English [eng], as language of public education. *Writing:* Unwritten.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Kwa'** [bko] *Users:* 1,000 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to French [fra]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Leti** [leo] *Users:* Some L1 speakers (2014 SIL). *Lg Use:* The Mengisa people reportedly speak 2 languages: Mengisa [mct], and Leti. However the linguistic context is rather complex and a very thorough sociolinguistic survey needs to be done. Most of the Mengisa people speak Mengisa; a percentage of them use Leti as a 'secret language', so that their Ekwondo and Eton neighbors cannot understand them. There is also a smaller population of the Mengisa who

speak Leti as their mother tongue (2014 SIL). Shifting to Eton [etn]. Most also use French [fra]. Also use Mengisa [mct]. Also use Tuki [bag]. Used as L2 by Mengisa [mct]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Dama** [dmm] *Users*: 50 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 500 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Dimbong** [dii] *Users*: 140 (1992 SIL). Ethnic population: 50,000. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Bafia [ksf]. Also use French [fra]. Also use Yambeta [yat]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Hya** [hya] *Users*: 940 in Cameroon (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: All domains. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. Some also use French [fra], as language of public education. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,940.

**Maslam** [msv] *Users*: 250 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*: In rapid decline (Tourneux 2004). Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1997, experimental usage.

**Mono** [mru] *Users*: 300 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Mser** [kqx] *Users*: 500 in Cameroon (Tourneux 2004). 40,000 all Kotoko languages (Tourneux 2004). *Lg Use*: In rapid decline (Tourneux 2004). Shifted to Chadian Spoken Arabic [shu]. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1999, experimental usage.

**Ndoola** [ndr] *Users*: 2,120 in Cameroon (2000). 3 elderly speakers in Dodeo dialect (2014 SIL). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,520.

**Pam** [pmn] *Users*: 30 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 65 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Twendi** [twn] *Users*: 30 (2000 B. Connell). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Kwanja [knp]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Bakole** [kme] *Users*: 300 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use*: Most shifted to French [fra]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Ndai** [gke] *Users*: 5 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). Ethnic population: 50 (Ayotte and Ayotte 2002). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Oblo** [obl] *Lg Use*: May not have any remaining speakers. Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Zizilivakan** [ziz] *Users*: 200 in Cameroon (2010 Z. Yoder et al.). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,200.

## 9 (Dormant)

**Duli-Gey** [duz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the latter half of the 20th century. Ethnic population: 1,900 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Adamawa Fulfulde [fub]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Nimbari** [nmr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers probably died by the 1930s (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 130. *Lg Use:* Shifted to South Fali [fal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

## 9 (Second language only)

**La'bi** [lbi] *Users:* 4,400, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers (Samarin 1971). L2 users: 4,400 (2006). Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**To** [toz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Cameroon. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

## 10 (Extinct)

**Baldemu** [bdn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers probably survived into the early 2010s. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Bikya** [byb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1980s (1986 R. Breton). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Jukun Takum [jbu]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Bishuo** [bwh] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the late 1980s (1986 R. Breton). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Jukun Takum [jbu]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Bung** [bqd] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 3 semi-speakers in 1997 (Connell 1997). Last speaker probably died in the 1970s. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Busuu** [bjv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers probably survived into the late 2000s. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Kasabe** [luw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in November 1995 (1997 B. Carroll). *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Nagumi** [ngv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1980s (1983 Atlas Linguistique du Cameroun). *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Yeni** [yei] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably became extinct in the early 20th century. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Cameroon Mambila [mcu], the Langa dialect.

**Zumaya** [zuy] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died or shifted to Fulfulde by the late 1980s.

## Languages by Region

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

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