

# Ethnologue: Languages of China

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<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
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
GXLOUS	Guangxi Language and Orthography Use Situation
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
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in China 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 312 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of China. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 98) 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 103) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 125) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Province Or Autonomous Region” (page 161) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of China and the languages located within each. “Languages by Nationality” (page 168) lists the officially recognized nationalities and the languages associated with each. “Languages by Family” (page 173) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 184) 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 188) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 1,887 unique names are associated with the 312 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 231). 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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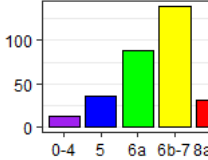
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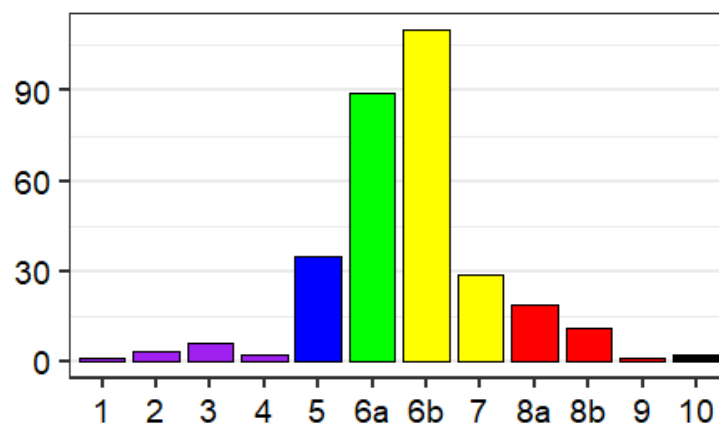
## Country Overview

Name of country	China												
Other names	People's Republic of China												
Population	1,412,600,000 (2021 census)												
Principal language	Mandarin Chinese												
Literacy rate	97% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	20,540,000 (2012 China Disabled Persons' Federation)												
International conventions	CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2004), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Bradley 1997, Bradley 2005, Bradley 2007a, Campbell and King 2011, Dreyer 1976, Janhunen 1989, Janhunen 2003, Li 1973, Matisoff et al 1996, Pelkey 2008, Pelkey 2011, Ramsey 1987, Salminen 2007, Wurm et al 1987, Xiong and Yang 1991												
Recognized nationalities	Minority languages in China are associated with one or more officially recognized nationalities by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission.												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for China is 308. Of these, 306 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 281 are indigenous and 25 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 12 are institutional, 35 are developing, 89 are vigorous, 139 are in trouble, and 31 are dying. Also listed is 1 unestablished language and 3 macrolanguages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Number of Languages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Number of Languages	0-4	12	5	35	6a	89	6b-7	139	8a-9	31
Vitality Category	Number of Languages												
0-4	12												
5	35												
6a	89												
6b-7	139												
8a-9	31												

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 China 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 125) 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 China. 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 China 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 China 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 103) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
100,000,000 to 999,999,999	1	0.3	0.3%	925,000,000	67.89687	67.89687%
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	10	3.3	3.6%	362,900,000	26.63759	94.53446%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	25	8.2	11.8%	52,330,000	3.84113	98.37559%
100,000 to 999,999	54	17.6	29.4%	17,959,000	1.31823	99.69381%
10,000 to 99,999	104	34.0	63.4%	3,919,600	0.28771	99.98152%
1,000 to 9,999	68	22.2	85.6%	239,410	0.01757	99.99909%
100 to 999	27	8.8	94.4%	12,000	0.00088	99.99997%
10 to 99	9	2.9	97.4%	368	0.00003	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
0	1	0.3	97.7%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	7	2.3	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	306	100.0		1,362,360,378	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in China 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 125) 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 China. 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					
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median	
1	1	0.3	0.3%	925,000,000	67.8969	67.8969%	925,000,000	925,000,000	
2	3	1.0	1.3%	11,330,000	0.8316	68.7285%	3,776,667	1,070,000	
3	6	2.0	3.3%	77,530,000	5.6909	74.4194%	12,921,667	850,000	
4	2	0.7	3.9%	2,120,000	0.1556	74.5750%	1,060,000	1,060,000	
5	35	11.4	15.4%	306,800,040	22.5197	97.0947%	8,765,715	570,000	
6a	89	29.1	44.4%	29,501,080	2.1654	99.2602%	331,473	66,800	
6b	110	35.9	80.4%	8,518,570	0.6253	99.8854%	77,442	10,300	
7	29	9.5	89.9%	1,272,760	0.0934	99.9789%	43,888	20,000	
8a	19	6.2	96.1%	281,490	0.0207	99.9995%	14,815	700	
8b	11	3.6	99.7%	6,438	0.0005	100.0000%	585	50	
9	1	0.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%			

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
<i>Totals</i>	306	100.0		1,362,360,378	100.0000			

### Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 13 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

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

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Austro-Asiatic	24	7.8	658,000	0.0	27,417	2,700
Austronesian	1	0.3	4,000	0.0	4,000	4,000
Hmong-Mien	36	11.8	7,128,390	0.5	198,011	60,500
Indo-European	5	1.6	185,040	0.0	37,008	16,000
Koreanic	1	0.3	2,710,000	0.2	2,710,000	2,710,000
Kra-Dai	53	17.3	22,055,468	1.6	416,141	82,500
Mixed language	2	0.7	11,000	0.0	5,500	5,500
Mongolic	10	3.3	4,055,100	0.3	405,510	88,050
Sign language	2	0.7	4,200,500	0.3	2,100,250	2,100,250
Sino-Tibetan	155	50.7	1,309,405,690	96.1	8,447,779	20,000
Tungusic	5	1.6	42,260	0.0	8,452	1,200
Turkic	11	3.6	11,604,930	0.9	1,054,994	5,000
Unclassified	1	0.3	300,000	0.0	300,000	300,000
<i>Totals</i>	306	100.0	1,362,360,378	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Achang** [acn] (Acang, Ach'ang, Achung, Ahchan, Atsang, Lawng, Maingtha, Mõnghsa, Ngac'ang, Ngacang, Ngatsang, Ngo Chang, Ngochang, Xiandao). Autonym: Ngachang. *Users*: 27,700 in China (1990 census). Ethnic population: 39,600 (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan prefecture, Longling and Tengchong counties; Dali Bai autonomous prefecture, Yunlong county; Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture and Baoshan district, Liangge, Longchuan, Luxi, and Yingjiang counties, Myanmar border area. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Achang. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Dialects*: Longchuan, Lianghe, Luxi, Kantau (Chintaw, Husa, Xiandao). Each of the 3 main counties has a distinctive dialect (Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province 2004). Longchuan differs more from the others, with more Dai loanwords. Kantau is nearly extinct with just 30 speakers in 2005 (Shearer and Sun 2017). Related to Hpon [hpo], Maru [mhx], Lashi [lsi], Zaiwa [atb]. Lexical similarity: 68% between Luxi and Lianghe, 53% between Longchuan and Luxi, 51% between Longchuan and Lianghe (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SOV; 24 consonant, 7 vowels and 4 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones); voice quality contrast. *Lg Use*: Many Han people in Longchuan county use Achang in informal situations. All domains. Adults only. Many shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn], except for speakers of the Longchan dialect which remains stable. Some also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 86% (2000 census). Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar (Ngochang).

**Ache** [yif] (Azhe). *Users*: 35,000 (2003). *Location*: Yunnan province: Eshan, Lufeng, Shuangbai, and Yimen counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Ai-Cham** [aih] (Atsam, Jiamu, Jiamuhua, Jin, Jinhua). *Users*: 3,000 (2000 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). *Location*: Guizhou province: Qiannan Buyi-Miao autonomous prefecture, Libo county, Boyao and Di'e townships. 13 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Di'e, Boyao. Dialects have phonological differences, but are largely intelligible. May be a dialect of Mak [mkg]. Lexical similarity: 85% with Mak [mkg] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SVO; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Ainu** [aib] (Aini, Aynu, Ejnu, Eynu, Šäyxil, "Abdal" *pej*). *Users*: 12,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Hetian, Luopu, Moyu, Shache, Shulekuche, and Yingjisha counties; Yengixar (Shule) town, Hanalik and Paynap villages in Kashgar area, and Gewoz village near Hoban. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Uyghur. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Dialects*: Has the same grammar as Uyghur [uig] but much

Persian [pes] vocabulary. Some consider it a dialect of Uyghur, others an Iranian language heavily influenced by Uyghur. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers follow numerals; inflectional language; case-marking (6 cases); voice; tense and aspect; causatives; 21 consonants and 13 vowels. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use Uyghur [uig], with outsiders. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Do not intermarry with ethnic Uyghur. Ainu [ain] in Japan is a different, unrelated language. Muslim. *Map*: 99.

**Akeu** [aeu] (Ake, Aki, Akui, Gokhu). *Users*: 10,000 in China (2004 E. Johnson). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2008 T. Kosonen). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna prefecture, most villages in Jinhong county, some in Mengla county. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Akha [ahk]. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Akha [ahk]. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Less than 1%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 2005, used mainly in Thailand and Myanmar. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,400. Also established in: Laos, Myanmar, Thailand.

**Akha** [ahk] (Ahka, Aini, Ak'a, Aka, Ikor, Yani, "Ekaw" *pej.*, "Ikaw" *pej.*, "Kaw" *pej.*, "Kha Ko" *pej.*, "Khako" *pej.*, "Khao Kha Ko" *pej.*, "Ko" *pej.*). *Users*: 240,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Ethnic population: 240,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Simao and Xishuangbanna prefectures. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Hani [hni]. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers; isolating language; 32 consonants and 11 vowels; tonal (3 tones); phonation types (lax and tense). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Akeu [aeu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 70% in any language (2000 census, Hani nationality); but functional literacy is low in Mandarin [cmn]. Orthographies in fairly wide use, but not in public schools (Bradley 2007b). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script, used at least since 1950, used in China, Myanmar, and Thailand. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Laos, Myanmar, Thailand. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Alugu** [aub] (Muji, Phula). *Users*: 3,500 (Pelkey 2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 3,500. *Location*: Yunnan province: Gejiu county, Manhao township; Yuanyang county, Fengchunling township across Honghe river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to, but not intelligible with, Phupha [yph]. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market. Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Aluo** [yna] (Gan Yi, Laka, Lila, Niluo, Yala). *Users*: 25,000 (2007 J. Pelkey). Ethnic population: 40,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Sichuan province: Huili and Miyi counties; Yunnan

province: Luquan, north Wuding, and Yuanmou counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Lg Use*: Being replaced by Chinese or varieties of closely related Nasu or both. Severely endangered in all 3 villages in Miyi County, endangered in most other places (Bradley 2007a). Many shifting to Chinese [zho]. Many shifting to Wusa Nasu [yig]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script. *Map*: 99.

**Anong** [nun] (Anoong, Anu, Anung, Fuch'ye, Fugong Nu, Khanung, Khupang, Kwingsang, Kwinp'ang, Lu, Lutze, Lutzu, Nu, Nung). Autonym: Anong. *Users*: 50 in China (Bradley 2007a). One-third of ethnic group are speakers and another one-third have passive knowledge (Bradley 2007a). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,300 (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Yunnan province: Nujian Lisu autonomous prefecture, central Fugong county, Shangpa town, Muguja village cluster; Thanlwin (Salween) (Nu) river area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Dialects*: Cholo, Gwaza, Miko. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. A few leaders are concerned about its loss. Most shifted to Lisu [lis] (Bradley 2007a). Some shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Central Bai [bca]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 68% literate in any language (2000 census, Nu nationality). Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Different from Nung [nut] (Tai family) of Vietnam, Laos, and China, Nong Zhuang (Tai family) of China, and from Chinese Nung (Yue [yue]) of Vietnam. Due to intense linguistic contact with the Lisu, Anong is being radically restructured (Sun and Liu 2009). Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 450. Indigenous in: Myanmar.

**A'ou** [aou] (Auo, Awou). *Users*: 50 (2011 SIL). *Location*: Guizhou province: Dafang county, Jindi village; Qianxi county, Lannigou, Shawo, and Xintian villages; Zhijin county, Longjia village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Awa** [vwa] (Ava, Awa Wa, Va). *Users*: 98,000 (Zhou Zhizhi et al 2004). Masan Dialect: 33,000 in Ximeng County; Xiyun Dialect: 2,200 in Lancang and Menglian counties; Dawangnuo Dialect: 30,000 in Menglian and Ximeng counties; Awalei Dialect: 2,200 in Ximeng County; Awa proper: 30,600 in Lancang County. *Location*: Yunnan province: Simao prefecture: Lahu and Va, Lancang Lahu, Menglian Dai, and Ximeng Va autonomous counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Wa. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa. *Dialects*: Masan ('A Vo', La via', Ro via', Vo'), Xiyun (Shixi, Va'), Damangnuo (Dawangnuo, Mangnuo, Vo', Wangnuo), Awalei ('A vo' loi, Awalai). Closely related languages: Vo Wa [wbm], Parauk Wa [prk], and Blang [blr]. Lexical similarity: 67% with Parauk Wa [prk], 50% with Vo Wa [wbm] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 76% (2000 census). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from U (Awa) [uuu]. Some speakers in Northern Shan State, Myanmar. At least one village in Eastern Shan State, Myanmar. *Map*: 99.

- Awu** [yiu] (Luowu, Luwu). *Users*: 20,000 (2002). *Location*: Yunnan province: north Honghe prefecture, Luxi and Mile counties; south Qujing prefecture, Luoping and Shizong counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: Northern Awu, Southern Awu. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.
- Axi** [yix] (Ahi, Axibo, Axipo). *Users*: 120,000 (2022), decreasing. Elderly and women over 35 are monolingual. Ethnic population: 170,000 (2008). *Location*: Yunnan province: Luxi and Mile counties; Shilin county, 1 village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Those early 30s and under are highly proficient in the local Chinese dialect and Mandarin. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low in Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Taught as subject in some primary schools. *Dictionary*. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.
- Ayizi** [yyz]. *Users*: 50 (2007 J. Pelkey), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Shilin county, Beidacun district, Aimalong village; some Banqiao and Beidacun districts' villages. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Lg Use*: Extinct in most places; moribund at best in Aimalong (Bradley 2007a). Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.
- Azha** [aza] (A'ndze, A'ntsaozo, Aji, Ajiwa, Azan, Black Phula, Cowtail Phula, Golden Phula, Han Phula, Hei Phula, Hua Phula, Hua Yi, Jin Phula, Nimitso, Niuweiba Phula, Phula, Phuphje, Shaoji Phula, Sifter Basket Phula). *Users*: 53,000 (2007 J. Pelkey). *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan and Yanshan counties' border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.
- Azhe** [yiz]. *Users*: 54,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 60,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Huaning county, Panxi district; northeast Jianshui county, 1 village; north Kaiyuan county, Lebaidao district, Jiedian community; Mazheshao district, Chongzi community; Xiaolongtan district, Xiaolongtan community; Mile county: Jiangbian, Wushan, and Xun Jian districts. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.
- Bai, Central** [bca] (Baizu, Báiyǔ, Labbu, Minchia, Minjia, Minkia, Nama, Pai, Yunnan Bai). Autonym: Baip·ngvp·zix. *Users*: 800,000 (2003 census). Ethnic population: 1,930,000 (2010 census). Includes Lama Bai [lay], Panyi Bai [bfc], and Southern Bai [bfs] languages. *Location*: Guizhou province: small enclave; Yunnan province: Eryuan, Heqing, Jianchuan, Lanping, and Yunlong. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Bai. *Dialects*: Jianchuan, Heqing, Lanping, Eryuan, Yunlong. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; attributives precede noun heads; number classifier constructions follow noun heads; aspect words; tense-lax vowel distinction; 21 consonants and

8 vowels; tonal (5 to 8 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Anong [nun]. A few also use Lisu [lis]. A few also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Lisu [lis], Naxi [nxq], Northern Pumi [pmi], Southern Pumi [pmj], Zaiwa [atb], Zauzou [zal]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%. 1 experimental program. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from 9th century, limited use in folk songs and ritual texts, favoured by older people. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1982, revised in 1993, experimental, small-scale use in education, administration, and literature. *Other*: Classification difficult due to heavy borrowing (60%–70%) from Chinese. Considered genetically related to Chinese, or a mixed language with Chinese, or an independent branch of Tibeto-Burman. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 99.

**Bai, Lama** [lay] (Lama, Lan-Bi Bai, Lanping, Nama, Northern Bai). *Users*: 80,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Yunnan province: Diqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture; Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture, Lanping Bai Pumi autonomous county, Hexi district, Lajing township; mountain area of Lancang river. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Bai. *Type*: SVO. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Classification difficult due to heavy borrowing (60%–70%) from Chinese. Northern Bai comprises two separate languages, Panyi [bfc] and Lama. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 99.

**Bai, Panyi** [bfc] (Bijiang Bai, Lan-Bi Bai, Leme, Lemei, Lemo, Lushui, Northern Bai, Panyi). *Users*: 35,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Yunnan province: Nujiang prefecture, Lushui county, Luobenzhuo Bai autonomous district, Chenggan, Gudeng, and Shangjiang districts, Liuku and Pianma townships; Baoshan municipality, Mangkuan township; Pu'er municipality. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Bai. *Dialects*: Da-E, Yu-Teu. *Type*: SVO. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Classification difficult due to heavy borrowing (60%–70%) from Chinese and influence from Lisu [lis]. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian, Daoist. *Map*: 99.

**Bai, Southern** [bfs] (Baizu). Autonym: Baip·ngvp·zix. *Users*: 680,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dali Bai autonomous prefecture, Xiangyun. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Bai. *Dialects*: Xiangyun, Dali. *Type*: SVO; attributives precede noun heads; number classifier constructions follow noun heads; tense-lax vowel distinction; tonal, 5 to 8 tones. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from 9th century, limited use in folk songs and ritual texts, favoured by older people. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1993, experimental, small-scale use in education, administration, and literature. *Other*: Classification difficult due to heavy borrowing (60%–70%) from Chinese. Considered genetically related to Chinese, or a mixed language with Chinese, or related to Yi, or an independent branch of Tibeto-Burman. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 99.

- Baima** [bqh] (Bai Ma, Pe, To Pu). *Users*: 10,000 (Bradley 2007a). Older adults and a few middle aged are monolingual. Ethnic population: 14,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Gansu province: Wenxian county; Sichuan province: Jiuzhaigou, Pingwu, and Songpan counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Baima. *Dialects*: Southern Baima (Pingwu Baima), Northern Baima (Wen Baima, Wenxian Baima), Western Baima (Jiuzhaigou Baima, Songpan Baima). *Type*: SOV; initial consonant clusters; no consonantal codas; mostly monosyllabic morphemes; loans from Chinese and Tibetan; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous among adults in Pingwu and Jiuzhaigou counties. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amdo Tibetan [adx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Schools use Chinese. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The Baima clan has a distinct ethnic identity from other Tibetans. Classified Tibetan, though some scholars consider it in the Tibeto-Burman language family, Qiangic subgroup. Traditional religion. *Map*: 101.
- Biao** [byk] (Gang Bau, Kang Bau, Kang Beu, Kang Pau, Kangpau). *Users*: 80,000 (Liang and Zhang 2002). 10,000 monolinguals. Women and small children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Location*: Guangdong province: Fengkai county, Chang'an, Jinzhuang, and Qixing districts, several villages; southwest Huaiji county, Dagang, Liangcun, Qiaotou, Shidong, and Yonggu districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Minor dialect differences, but all mutually intelligible. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Yue Chinese [yue], specifically a local dialect, when communicating with Chinese-speaking Han and Zhuang people. *Lg Dev*: There is an effort to use more standard Mandarin in schools in the Biao area. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Consider themselves a distinct ethnic group from Chinese-speaking Han people around them. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 100.
- Biao Mon** [bmt] (Biao Mien, Biao-Mian, Biaoman, Byaumon, Changping, Min Yao, Sida Min Yao). *Users*: 20,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Gongcheng, Lipu, Mengshan, Pingle, and Zhaoping counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Mienic, Mian-Jin. *Dialects*: Biao Mon (Min Yao), Shi Mun (Sida Min Yao). May be intelligible with some dialects of Iu Mien [ium]. Quite different from and unintelligible with Biao Jiao Mien [bje] or its dialect Biaomin, also called Biao Mien. *Type*: SVO. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Daoist. *Map*: 100.
- Biao-Jiao Mien** [bje] (Ao Biao, Biao Chao, Biao-Jiao, Biaomin, Byau Min, Dongshan Biao Min). *Users*: 43,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Biaomin (Dongshan) has a much larger speaker population (approximately 35,700) than Jiaogong (Shikou; approximately 10,900). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Gongcheng Yao, Guanyang, and Quanzhou autonomous counties; Hunan province: Daoxian and Shuangpai counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Mienic, Biao-Jiao. *Dialects*: Dongshan (Ao Yao, Biao Mien, Biao Min, Biaomin, Byaumin, Dongshan Yao), Shikou (Chao Kong Meng, Jiaogong Mian, Tshaukongmeng). Dialects Biaomin (Dongshan)

and Jiaogong (Shikou) reportedly mutually unintelligible. Quite different from and unintelligible with Biao Mon [bmt] (Biaoman). Lexical similarity: 70% with Iu Mien [ium], 67% with Kim Mun [mji], 58% with Dzao Min [bpn]. *Type*: SVO. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Daoist. *Map*: 100.

**Biyo** [byo] (Bio, Biyue, Piyo). *Users*: 120,000 (Bradley 1997). *Location*: Yunnan province: southeast Simao prefecture, Jiangcheng, Jingdong, Mojiang, and Zhenyuan counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Observed functional literacy in Chinese is low. Official literacy rate for the Hani Nationality is registered much higher. *Grammar*. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: A distinct language from Akha [ahk] and Kaduo [ktp]. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 99.

**Blang** [blr] (Bulang, Bulang Yu, K'ala, Kawa, Kontoi, Plang, Pula, Pulang). *Users*: 42,000 in China (2000 census). Ethnic population: 120,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Jinghong county, Damengnong district; Menghai county, Bada, Bulangshan, Daluo, and Xiding districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Bulang. *Dialects*: Phang, Kem Degne. In Thailand, the group from Mae Sai came from Sipsongpanna, Yunnan, China, stayed in Myanmar for a while, and have been in Thailand since 1974. 6 to 10 dialects represented in one refugee village in Thailand. Samtao [stu] of Myanmar and China is not intelligible with Blang, but is closely related to Blang and Wa [wbm]. Lexical similarity: 60% with U [uuu] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow noun heads; voiceless nasal initials; singular-dual-plural pronoun distinction; rich in morphophonemic processes; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Vo Wa [wbm]. Used as L2 by Lahu [lhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 77% (2000 census). Literature. *Grammar*. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. Tai Le script, used in Dehong and Lincang, Yunnan, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, used in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China. Thai script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar, Thailand.

**Bokha** [ybk] (Akapa, Aphu, Black Muji, Bokho, Flowery Phula, Hei Muji, Hua Phula, Lao Phula, Pao Tle). *Users*: 10,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 12,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Hekou county, Lianhuatan township; Jinping county, Mengqiao and Ma'andi townships; Pingbian county, Dishuiceng township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Phuma [ypm]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Bolyu** [ply] (Baliu, Buliu, Lai, Lai Yu, Lailai, Paliu, Palju, Palyu, Polyu). *Users*: 500 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 1,770 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: borders of Guizhou and Yunnan provinces, Longlin and Xilin counties, in 2 groups;

possibly in Yunnan. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Palyu. *Dialects*: None known. May be similar to Bugar [bbh], which is the nearest Mon-Khmer language geographically. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow heads; grammatical relations marked mainly by word order and particles; reported to have long and half long versus short vowel distinction; uvular stops; 6 tone categories in unchecked syllables plus 5 in checked syllables. Shows similarities to Kadai languages. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Bonan** [peh] (Bao'an, Baonan, Boan, Manikacha, Paoan, Paonang). *Users*: 10,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). 6,000 Jishishan, 4,000 Tongren (Shearer and Sun 2017). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Gansu province: Linxia Hui autonomous prefecture, Jishishan Bao'an-Dongxiang-Sala autonomous county; Qinghai province: Tongren county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Baoan. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Mongour. *Dialects*: Jishishan (Dahejia, Dajiahe, Dakheczjha, Gansu, Gansu Bao'an), Tongren (Bao'an Tu, Niandehu, Qinghai, Tungyen, Ñantog). Jishishan subdialects are Ganhetan and Dadun; Tongren subdialects are Nianduhu, Guomari, Gasari (Gajiuri), and Lower Bao'an (Bao'an Xiazhuang). Jishishan dialect has been influenced by Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Tongren by Tibetan [bod]. There are phonological and grammatical differences between them, and inherent intelligibility may be low. Speakers of Jishishan dialect moved from Qinghai Province to Gansu, 1858–1863 (Slater 2018, Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SOV; stress on final syllable; modifiers precede noun heads; Tongren dialect allows onset consonant clusters which resemble Tibetan; Jishishan dialect has Chinese-type syllable structure. *Lg Use*: Religion, local administration, home; for Tongren, not used for religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes, except in Tongren. Also use Amdo Tibetan [adx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 44% (2000 census, Baoan nationality). Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Amdo Tibetan is local LWC. Knowledge of Chinese required to excel in school and find a good job. Muslim, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Bouyei** [pcc] (Bo-I, Bui, Buyei, Buyi, Buyui, Chung-Chia, Dioi, Giay, Pu-I, Pu-Jui, Pui, Pujai, Puyi, Puyoi, Shuihu, Tujia, Yay, Zhongjia). *Users*: 2,970,000 in China (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Guizhou province: Buyi-Miao and Miao-Dong autonomous prefectures, Guanling and Zhenning counties on Guizhou-Yunnan plateau; Sichuan province: Huidong and Ningnan counties; Yunnan province: Luoping county. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. *Dialects*: Qiannan (Bouyei 1, Southern Guizhou), Qianzhong (Bouyei 2, Central Guizhou), Qianxi (Bouyei 3, Western Guizhou). *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow heads; highly monosyllabic; tonal, 6 tone categories in open syllables and 4 in closed syllables. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Rare oral use in local administration, commerce, education. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Sui [swi]. Used as L2 by Bu-Nao Bunu [bwx], Mak [mkg], T'en [tct]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Literacy rate in L2: 76% (2000 census). Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1904. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji,

Hanja) script, dating from late Ming/early Qing dynasty, limited use in ritual texts and folk literature. Latin script, official usage since 1985. *Other*: Quinnan hua (Quinnan speech) also refers to a dialect of southwestern Mandarin spoken in Guizhou, and should not be confused with the Qiannan Bouyei dialect. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,043,740. Also indigenous in: Vietnam (Giáy). Also established in: Laos (Yang).

**Bugan** [bbh] (Ben'gan Yu, Bengan, Bogan, Bugeng, Hualo, Hualuo, Huazu, Pakan, Pukan, Pukeng, Puqeng). *Users*: 2,700 (Yunbin 2005). Ethnic population: 2,700 (2005). *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang and Miao autonomous prefecture, Guangnan and Xichou counties, Guangnan Nasa township, Laowalong, Nala, Xinwalong, and Xinpingshai villages; Guangnan county, Zhuanjiao district, Jiuping and Shibeipo villages; Yanshan county, Jijie district, Manlong and 6 other villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Palyu. *Dialects*: None known. Very minor accent differences between villages. *Type*: SVO; dual number; classifiers; prenasalized and plain stop and affricate initials; tense and lax vowel contrast; nasal and stop variation word final; tone sandhi, 6 tones; exclusive/inclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All ethnic Bugan speak Bugan. Used by all. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially adults but few middle aged and older people and children who have not attended school. Also use Chuanqiandian Cluster Miao [cqd]. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Language and culture are very different from the surrounding Yi nationality groups. They maintain their own festivals and are endogamous. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Bumang** [bvp] (Manzhang Dai). *Users*: 200 (Jie 2007). *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe and Yi autonomous prefectures, Jinping Miao-Yao-Dai autonomous county, Mengla district, Manzhang-Shangzhai and Mangzhang-Xiazhai villages. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Bit-Khang. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Tai Dam [blt]. Also use Tai Dón [twh]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Language is unlike the other 3 Dai language groups in their home county. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Bunu, Bu-Nao** [bwx] (Bu-Nao Bunu, Bunao, Bunu, Po-Nau, Pu Nu, Punu). *Users*: 400,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). 97,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 439,000 (1982 census). 100,000 ethnic Bunu speak Central Hongshuihe Zhuang [zch] as L1. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: 22 counties, Bama, Bose, Dahua, Debao, Donglan, Du'an, Fengshan, Hechi, Laibin, Leye, Lingyun, Long'an, Luocheng, Mashan, Nandan, Pingguo, Shanglin, Tiandeng, Tiandong, Tianlin, Tianyang, and Xincheng; Guizhou province: Libo county; Hunan province: near Guangxi border; Yunnan province: Funing county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Bunu. *Dialects*: Dongnu (Punu, Tung Nu), Nunu, Bunuo (Pu No), Baonao (Baonuo, Nao Khalo, Nao Klao, Naogelao, Nau Klau, Pounou), Numao (Hong Yao, Nu Mhou), Nodo. The dialects listed may be at least 5 languages (Strecker 1987), communication is difficult (McConnell 1995). *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow heads; up to 11 affixes; complex set of initials including

prenasalized stops; relatively simple rhymes; tonal, most dialects have 8 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Bouyei [pcc]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Mandarin Chinese used in schools. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used at least since 1988. *Other*: Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Bunu, Jiongnai** [pnu] (Bunu, Hualan Yao, Jiongnai, Jiongnaihua, Kiong Nai, Kjong Nai, Punu, Qiungnai). *Users*: 1,080 (1999 Mao Zongwu). 270 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Jinxiu Yao autonomous county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Bunu. *Dialects*: Longhua (Changtong), Liuxiang. Very different from and unintelligible to surrounding Yao and other Bunu speakers. Lexical similarity: 52% with Bu-Nao Bunu [bwx]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most families. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj]. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Lakkia [lbc]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Bunu, Wunai** [bwn] (Hm Nai, Ngnai, Punu, Wunai). *Users*: 20,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017), decreasing. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: small area; Hunan province: Chengbu, Chenxi, Dongkou, Longhui, Tongdao, Xinning, and Xupu counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Bunu. *Type*: SVO; has uvular onsets; only final nasal is velar. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Bunu is a cover term for separate languages. Daoist. *Map*: 99.

**Bunu, Younuo** [buh] (Pu No, Punu, Younuo, Yuno, Yunuo). *Users*: 4,600 (Shearer and Sun 2017), decreasing. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Longsheng and Xing'an counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Bunu. *Dialects*: Liutian, Jinjiang. *Type*: SVO; relatively simple set of initials; many Chinese loans; tonal, 6 tones. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Bunu is a cover term for several separate languages (Strecker 1989). Daoist. *Map*: 100.

**Buriat, China** [bxu] (Ba'erhu-Buliyate, Bargu Buriat, Buriat-Mongolian, Buryat, Northeastern Mongolian, Northern Mongolian). *Users*: 80,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: Hulun-Buyr district, near Mongolia and Russia (Siberia) borders. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Buriat. A member of macrolanguage Buriat [bua] (Russian Federation). *Dialects*: New Bargu (Xin Ba'erhu), Old Bargu (Chen Ba'erhu), Buriat (Buliyate, Buryat). Differs from Buriat of Mongolia [bxm] and the Russian Federation [bxr] due to influences of other languages. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mongolian [mon]. *Lg Dev*: Written Mongolian is the literary language. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Buxinhua** [bgk] (Boxing, Buxin, Buxing, Buxing Khmu, Kha Bet, Khabit, Pasing, Phsin, Phsing, Pu Sing). *Users*: 200 in China (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Mengla county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic,

Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Bit-Khang. *Type*: SVO; complex morphology (prefixing); attributives follow noun heads; adverbials precede verb heads; simple syllable structure; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,570. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Laos (Bit).

**Buyang, Baha** [yha] (Baha, Buyang, Buyang Zhuang, Guangnan Buyang, Paha, Western Buyang). *Users*: 600 (Li 1997), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang-Miao autonomous prefecture, northern Guangnan county, Bada district, Anshe village; Dixu district, Yanglian village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Central Kra. *Dialects*: Yalang, Ecun, Langjia. Lexical similarity: 50% with Langnian Buyang [yln], 48% with E'ma Buyang [ygz], 46% with Yerong (Yalang Buyang) [yrn], 45% with Pubiao [laq], 41% with Laji (Lachi) [lbt], 40% with Lao [lao], 35% with Mulao [mlm], 32% with Lingao [onb], 28% with Northern Zhuang, 27% with Dong, 22% with Cun [cuq]. *Type*: SVO; adjectives follow nouns; tonal, 6 tones (combining categories in checked and unchecked syllables). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. As of 1995, still used by all ages in Dixu district's Yanglian village, but only older people can speak it in Bada district's Anshe village. In Anshe, younger people shifted to Guibian Zhuang [zgn]. All also use Guibian Zhuang [zgn], especially adults. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], the local Southwest Mandarin variety. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Buyang, E'ma** [ygz] (Buozaang, Buyang Zhuang, Eastern Buyang, Funing Buyang, Langjia Buyang). *Users*: 600 (Li 1997). *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang-Miao autonomous prefecture, Funing county, Gula township, 6 villages: Dugan, E'cun, Longna, Maguan, Nada, and Zhelong. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Eastern Kra. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 78% with Langnian Buyang [yln], yet not intelligible despite frequent contact, 63% with Yerong (Yalang Buyang) [yrn], 48% with Baha Buyang [yha]. Also reportedly quite similar to En [enc] (200 speakers) of northern Vietnam. (Li 2006). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Guibian Zhuang [zgn], especially those ages 15–50, in a local variety. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially men and particularly in the local southwestern dialect. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Buyang, Langnian** [yln] (Buyang Zhuang, E'cun Buyang, Eastern Buyang). *Users*: 300 (Li 1997), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang-Miao autonomous prefecture, Funing county, Gula district, Gutao community, Nianlang village; Longse community, Langjia village. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Eastern Kra. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 78% with E'ma Buyang [ygz], yet not intelligible despite frequent contact, 67% with Yerong (Yalang Buyang) [yrn], 50% with Baha Buyang [yha], 45% with Pubiao [laq], 42% with Laji (Lachi) [lbt]. Also reportedly quite similar to En [enc] (200 speakers) of northern Vietnam (Li 2006). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Guibian Zhuang [zgn], a local variety, especially those ages 15–50. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially men in the local

southwest dialect. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Cao Miao** [cov] (Grass Miao, Mjiuniang, Sanjiang Miao, mjiu naŋ). *Users*: 63,600 (2000). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Sanjiang Dong autonomous county, South Dong area small villages; Guizhou province: Liping county; Hunan province: Tongdao Dong autonomous county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: with Northern Dong [doc] and sometimes referred to as a special dialect of Dong. *Type*: Tonal, 6 tones. *Lg Use*: Daily communication. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], including in singing. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Chadong** [cdy] (Cha Dong, Chadonghua, Chadongyu). *Users*: 20,000 (Li 2006). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Lingui county, Guilin municipality; Chadong district (most villages), Liangjiang township; Yongfu county, Longjiang district. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Lg Use*: Home. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], specifically the Guiliu dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. Also use Zhuang [zha]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Daoist. *Map*: 100.

**Chesu** [ych]. *Users*: 3,300 (2007 J. Pelkey), decreasing. Ethnic population: 6,600 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: areas in Eshan, Shuangbai, and Xinping counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Samtao [stu]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Chinese [zho]. Used as L2 by Hlersu [hle]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Chinese** [zho]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 1,350,323,050. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Aluo [yna], Chesu [ych], Eastern Lalu [yit], Geman Deng [mxj], Iu Mien [ium], Moji [ymi], Sui [swi], Tai Hongjin [tiz]. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Classical Chinese [lzh], Gan Chinese [gan], Hakka Chinese [hak], Huizhou Chinese [czh], Jinyu Chinese [cgy], Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Min Bei Chinese [mnp], Min Dong Chinese [cdo], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Min Zhong Chinese [czo], Northern Pinghua [cnp], Pu-Xian Chinese [cpx], Southern Pinghua [csp], Wu Chinese [wuu], Xiang Chinese [hsn], Yue Chinese [yue]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350,323,050.

**Chinese Sign Language** [csl] (Zhongguo Shouyu). *Users*: 4,200,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL), increasing. Estimated 2,800,000–5,600,000 signing deaf in all signing varieties, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialect*: Southern Chinese Sign Language (Shanghai Sign Language). Few signs of foreign origin; rather, signs are often modeled on written Chinese characters. CSL syntax closely follows Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Survey needed, as there are reports of several distinct sign varieties in different parts of the country, used in informal situations. As of 2021, ISO 639-3 provides only the code [csl] for all these varieties, although some may be different enough to be eligible for their own code. *Lg Use*: Classmates and factory coworkers are channels of dissemination. Now specialized deaf colleges use CSL. Official CSL is primarily used in formal situations: Education, Media.

Unofficial varieties: Home, Community. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Tibetan Sign Language [lsn]. *Lg Dev*: In 2006, school-age deaf children enrollment rate was approximately 82% (China Disabled Persons' Federation). TV. Videos. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: CSL is a state-promoted signing variety that developed out of standardization efforts especially in the 1950s and 1980s, and is promoted in deaf schools, published dictionaries, teacher training institutes, and through interpreted television programming. Other signing varieties exist in various parts of the country that differ significantly from the official standard and are more widely used by deaf Chinese (Callaway 2000, Hofer 2017). Shanghai Sign Language is the prestige dialect. CSL has an alphabetic spelling system (analogous to pinyin in Mandarin [cmn]) and can signify tones with facial gestures. *Map*: 99.

**Chinese, Classical** [lzh] (Literary Chinese). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Literary language in China until the 20th century. No ethnic community. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Lg Use*: Today, pure Classical Chinese is occasionally used in formal or ceremonial occasions. *Lg Dev*: Most Chinese people with at least a middle school education are able to read basic Classical Chinese. The ability to read (but not write) Classical Chinese is part of the Chinese middle school and high school curricula and is part of the college entrance examination. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. *Other*: Classical Chinese is a traditional style of written Chinese that evolved from the classical language, making it different from any modern spoken form of Chinese.

**Chinese, Gan** [gan] (Jiangxi, Jiangxinese, Kan, Xi). Autonym: Jiangxi hua. *Users*: 22,600,000 (2021). *Location*: Hubei and Jiangxi provinces: including parts of Anhui, Chongyang, Dachi, Jiahu, and Xianning; Fujian and Hunan provinces. Jing'an, Nanchang city, and Xiuhui (Chang-Jing); Hunan (Liuyang); Yichun (Ichun), Jiangxi (Yi-Liu). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Chang-Du (Chang-Jing, Nanchang), Yi-Liu, Ji-Cha, Fu-Guang, Ying-Yi, Da-Tong, Lei-Zi, Dong-Sui, Huai-Yue. Marginally intelligible with Mandarin [cmn] and Wu [wu] Chinese. Lexical similarity: with Hakka Chinese [hak]. *Type*: Tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, from 1891 to some time after last publication in 1922. *Other*: Nanchang is representative dialect. *Map*: 99.

**Chinese, Hakka** [hak] (Hokka, Ke, Kechia, Kejia, Kejiahua, Majiahua, Tu Guangdonghua, Xinminhua). *Users*: 36,800,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Guangdong province: greatest concentrations east and northeast; Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, south Jiangxi, and Sichuan provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Yue-Tai (Meixian, Raoping, Taiwan Kejia), Yuezhong, Huizhou, Yuebei (Northern Guangdong), Tingzhou (Min-Ke), Ning-Long (Longnan), Yugui, Tong-Gui, Hai-Lu, Yuexi (Western Guangdong). Yue-Tai (Meixian) is standard dialect. Lexical similarity: with Gan

Chinese [gan]. *Type*: SVO; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by She [shx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese and they use that literature. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1916–2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: China–Hong Kong. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

**Chinese, Huizhou** [czh] (Anhui, Hui, Hui dialect, Huizhou). *Users*: 5,420,000 (2021). *Location*: Anhui province: Dongzhi, Jingde, Jixi, Ningguo, Qimen, She (Xi), Tunxi, Xiuning, and Yi, counties, Huizhou region; Jiangxi province: Dexing, Fuliang, and Wuyuan counties; Zhejiang province: Chun'an county, Jiande municipality. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Ji-She (Jixi), Xiu-Yi, Qi-De, Yanzhou, Jing-Zhan. Formerly considered part of Jianghuai dialect of Mandarin Chinese [cmn], but now considered by many a major dialect of Chinese. Dialects reportedly differ greatly from each other. Different from Huizhou dialect of Hakka Chinese [hak]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese and they use that literature. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. *Map*: 99.

**Chinese, Jinyu** [cjy] (Jin Chinese, Jinese, Jinhua, Jinyu). *Users*: 48,000,000 (2021). *Location*: Nei Mongol Autonomous Region, Shaanxi, and Shanxi provinces; some in Beijing, Gansu, west Hebei, and Henan provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Bingzhou, Wutai, Da-Bao, Zhang-Hu, Zhi-Yan, Lüliang, Shangdang, Han-Xin. Formerly considered part of Xibei Guanhua dialect of Mandarin Chinese [cmn], but now considered by many a separate major dialect of Chinese. Unlike Mandarin, it has contrastive glottal-checked syllables and other distinctive features. *Type*: SVO; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese and they use that literature. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. *Map*: 99.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] (Beifang Fangyan, Beijinghua, Mandarin, Northern Chinese, Standard Chinese, Zhongguohua). *Users*: 1,103,000,000 in China, all users. L1 users: 925,000,000 in China (2021), increasing. 70% of Chinese language users speak a Mandarin dialect as L1. L2 users: 178,000,000. *Location*: Beijing province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: northwest; Guizhou province; Hubei province: except southeast corner; Hunan province: northwest; Henan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Tianjin, and Yunnan provinces. North of Changjiang river, from Jiujiang (Jiangxi) to Zhenjiang (Jiangsu). *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Dongbei Guanhua (Northeastern Mandarin), Xinan Guanhua (Southwestern Mandarin), Jiang-Huai Guanhua (Eastern Mandarin, Jiangxia

Guanhua, Lower Yangtze Mandarin), Beijing Guanhua (Beijing Mandarin), Ji-Lu Guanhua (Hebei-Shandong Mandarin), Jiao-Liao Guanhua (Jiaoliao Mandarin), Zhongyuan Guanhua (Central Plains Mandarin), Lan-Yin Guanhua (Lanyin Mandarin). Speakers of Kokang variety in Myanmar are reportedly most similar to the dialect spoken in Yunnan Province, China. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Korean [kor], in predominantly Korean-speaking provinces. Also use Russian [rus]. Also use Vietnamese [vie]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *DLS*: Thriving (1.00). *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: There are Mandarin speakers in all 56 official nationalities of China, but the majority in China are classified under Han, Manchu and Hui nationalities. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian, Confucianist, Daoist, Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 61 more.

**Chinese, Min Bei** [mnp] (Min Pei, Northern Fujian, Northern Min). *Users*: 11,300,000 in China (2021). *Location*: Fujian province: 7 counties around Jian'ou; some in Jiangxi and Zhejiang provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Shaojiang Chinese (Shao-Jiang Min, Shaojiang), Northwestern Min Bei. The Chinese now divide Chinese Min into 5 major varieties: Min Nan [nan], Min Bei [mnp], Min Dong [cdo], Min Zhong [czo], and Pu-Xian [cpx]. Others say there are at least 9 varieties which are inherently mutually unintelligible. *Type*: Tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese and they use that literature. NT: 1934. *DLS*: Emerging (0.05). *Writing*: Latin script, from 1896 to some time after last publication in 1922. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, Daoist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,720,000. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Malaysia.

**Chinese, Min Dong** [cdo] (Eastern Fujian, Eastern Min). *Users*: 10,600,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Fujian province: Fu'an northeast to Fuzhou; Zhejiang province: border area near Luoyang. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Hou-Guan (Foochow, Fuchow, Fuzhou, Guxhou), Fu-Ning. The prestige dialect is spoken in Fujian. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese, and they use that literature. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1884–1905. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1987. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, developed and revised to final form during late

19th century. *Map: 99. Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470). Also established in: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand.

Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

**Chinese, Min Nan** [nan] (Banlangi, Banlamgu, Banlamue, Minnan, Southern Fujian, Southern Min). *Users:* 28,300,000 in China (2021). *Location:* Fujian province: Xiamen; Hainan (Hainan dialect); Guangdong province: Chaozhou-Shantou far east corner (Chao-Shan dialect), Leizhou peninsula (Leizhou dialect), Shaxi and Zhongshan city south of Guangzhou (Longdu dialect island); Zhejiang province: Pingyang and Cangnan area, and Zhoushan archipelago (Zhedongnan dialect). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects:* Leizhou (Lei, Lei Hua, Li, Li Hua), Chao-Shan (Chaozhou, Choushan, Shantou, Swatow, Teochew), Qiong-Wen (Hainan, Hainanese, Qiong-Lei, Qiongwen Hua), Datian, Quan-Zhang (Amoy, Changchew, Chinchew, Hokkien, Quanzhou, Taipei Hokkien, Xiamen, Zhangping-Longyan, Zhangzhou), Zhedongnan (Southeastern Zhejiang, Zhenan Min), Gandongbei (Northeastern Jiangxi). Amoy is the prestige dialect. Amoy and Taiwanese are easily mutually intelligible. Chao-Shan has difficult intelligibility with Amoy; Hainan quite different from other dialects and mutually unintelligible with Hokkien and Teochew. Most speakers in Thailand use Chaoshou dialect. Min Nan most widely distributed and influential Min variety. *Type:* SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Use:* Other speakers use it for commerce. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. Used as L2 by Lingao [onb], She [shx], Tsat [huq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese and they use that literature. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1933. *DLS:* Ascending (0.20). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Other:* Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian, Daoist. *Map: 100. Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: China–Taiwan. Also established in: Brunei, Cambodia, China–Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States.

**Chinese, Min Zhong** [czo] (Central Fujian, Central Min, Minzhonghua). *Users:* 3,650,000 (2022), based on ethnicity. *Location:* Fujian province: Sha county, Sanming and Yong'an municipalities. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Type:* Tonal. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Map: 100.*

**Chinese, Pu-Xian** [cpx] (Heng, Henghua, Hing, Hinghua, Hsien, Hsienyu, Hsing, Hsinghua, Putian, Putten, Xianyou, Xing, Xinghua). *Users:* 3,100,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Location:* Fujian province: Putian and Xianyou counties. *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg*

*Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese, and they use that literature. *Bible*: 1912. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used between 1890–1950, once used in a newspaper. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,151,700. Also established in: Malaysia, Singapore.

**Chinese, Wu** [wuu] (Ghou Nyu, Goetian, Jiāngdōng Huà, Jiangnan, Jiangsu-Zhejiang, Jiangzhe, Wu, Wu Gniu, Wuyue, Wúyuèyǔ). *Users*: 83,300,000 in China (2021). *Location*: Anhui province; Fujian province: Pucheng; Jiangsu province: Chongming Island, Haimen, Qidong, and Qingjiang at mouth of and north of the Changjiang in Nantong area; Jiangxi province: Shangrao area; Shanghai municipality; Zhejiang province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Jin-Qu, Taizhou, Oujiang (Wenzhou, Wenzhounese), Wuzhou, Chuqu, Xuanzhou, Taihu (Hangzhou, Shanghai, Shanghainese), Shang-Li. Varieties of Taihu dialect are Piling, Su-Hu-Jia, Tiaoxi, Hangzhou, Lin-Shao, and Yongjiang; Chuqu subdialects are Chuzhou and Longqu; Xuanzhou varieties are Tongjing, Taigao, and Shiling. *Type*: SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Fully developed. *Bible*: 1908–1914. *DLS*: Emerging (0.10). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1981. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since mid/late 19th century. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,421,190 (as L1: 83,353,940; as L2: 67,250). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, United States.

**Chinese, Xiang** [hsn] (Hsiang, Hunan, Hunanese). *Users*: 38,100,000 (2021). *Location*: Hunan province: over 20 counties; parts of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Guizhou and Hubei provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *Dialects*: Chang-Yi (New Xiang), Lou-Shao (Old Xiang), Hengzhou, Chen-Xu (Ji-Xu), Yong-Quan. Linguistically between Mandarin [cmn] and Wu [wuu] Chinese and marginally intelligible with them. Reportedly becoming more similar to (southwestern) Mandarin [cmn] and is losing non-northern features. 3 main dialect groups: Changyi (includes Changsha and Yiyang), Luoshao (includes Loudi and Shaoyang), and Jixu (Jishu) (includes Xupu and Jishou). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Highly literate in Chinese, and they use that literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. *Other*: Pingdi Yao (Piongtuojo, Piongtoujeu) is a variety of Chinese with 1,000,000 speakers, half of whom are members of Yao nationality, the other half of the Han nationality. *Map*: 99.

**Chinese, Yue** [yue] (Cantonese, Guangdong, Gwong Dung, Yue, Yueh, Yuet, Yuet Yue, Yueyu, Yuht Yúh). *Users*: 73,800,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Guangdong province: most except Hakka-speaking areas northeast, and Min Nan-speaking areas east; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: east; Hainan and Hunan provinces. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Han. Considered to be the lingua franca of Guangdong province. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese

[zho]. *Dialects*: Siyi (Hoisan, Schleiyp, Seiyap, Taishan, Toisan), Gao-Yang (Gaolei), Qin-Lian, Guangfu (Shatou, Shiqi, Wenchang, Yuehai), Wu-Hua, Gou-Lou, Yong-Xun. The Guangzhou variety considered the standard. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; 18 consonants, 7 vowels; tonal (6 tones: 3 level, 3 contour). *Lg Use*: Second only to Mandarin [cmn] in use. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], which many understand, speaking it only with difficulty. Used as L2 by Biao [byk], Chadong [cdy], E [eee], Lianshan Zhuang [zln], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Vietnamese [vie], Yang Zhuang [zyg], Yongnan Zhuang [zyn], Zuojiang Zhuang [zzj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 91% (2000 census, Han nationality). Speakers are highly literate in Chinese. Fully developed. Bible: 1894–1981. *DLS*: Vital (0.54). *Writing*: Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Other*: Many members of other nationalities in Guangxi, Guangdong and Hainan also speak Yue dialects. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Also indigenous in: China–Hong Kong, China–Macau. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 19 more.

**Choni** [cda] (Chona, Chone, Cone, Jone, Zhuoni). *Users*: 154,000 (2004). *Location*: Gansu province: east Gannan prefecture, Diebu, Lintan, Zhouqu, and Zhuoni counties; Sichuan province: north. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish. *Dialects*: Hbrugchu (Zhouqu), Thewo (Diebu, Thebo). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Amdo Tibetan [adx]. *Lg Dev*: Tibetan vernaculars are not written, but education in written Tibetan is available where Choni speakers live. Teachers probably speak either Choni or Amdo [adx]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 101.

**Cun** [cuq] (Cun-Hua, Cunhua, Ngao Fon). *Users*: 80,000 (1999 O. Jueya). 47,200 monolinguals. Mainly children, elders, and some women. *Location*: Hainan province: Changjiang county on Changhua river north bank, north Dongfang county on south bank of Changhua river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Eastern Kra. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 40% with Hlai [lic]. Many loanwords from Chinese. *Type*: SVO; tonal, 10 tones (5 in checked syllables and 5 in unchecked syllables). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Hlai [lic]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Darang Deng** [mhu] (Darang, Darang Dengyu, Digaro, Digaro-Mishmi). *Users*: 850 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 750 monolinguals. *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Chayu (Zayü) county along Dulai river valley, Gayao, Qu’antong, and Xiazayu townships, Nyingchi prefecture. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Digarish. *Type*: SOV; 4 tones which are reported to vary considerably among speakers. *Lg Use*: A few Geman Deng speak it as second language. All domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Miju-Mishmi [mxj]. Used as L2 by Geman Deng [mxj]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some Chinese scholars believe them to be in the Jingpo branch. Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. Traditional religion. *Map*: 101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,950. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: India (Digaro-Mishmi).

**Daur** [dta] (Daguor, Dagur, Dawar, Dawo'er, Tahuerh, Tahur). *Users*: 96,100 in China (1999 D. Ying), decreasing. 35,000 Butaha dialect, 35,000 Qiqiha'er dialect, 15,500 Haila'er dialect, 4500 Ili dialect. 24,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 132,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Heilongjiang province: Nenjiang prefecture, Fuyu and Nehe counties; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: Hulun Buir league, Hailar prefecture, Morin Dawa (Molidawa) Daur autonomous banner, Oroqen autonomous banner and Ewenki autonomous banner; Qiqihar prefecture, Qiqihar city; northwest Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Tacheng prefecture (Ili dialect). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Daur. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Dagur. *Dialects*: Butaha (Aihui, Bataxan, Butah, Darbin, Mergen, Nawen, Nemor), Haila'er (Hailar, Mokertu, Nantun), Qiqiha'er (Fularji, Jiangdong, Jingxi, Qiqihar, Tsitsikhar), Ili. Definitely distinct from other Mongolian languages (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). Some identify Haila'er dialect as a dialect of Evenki [evn]. *Type*: SOV; grammatical function marked mainly by suffixes; some vowel harmony; many consonant clusters; palatalized and labialized consonants; loans from Chinese, Manchu, Evenki. *Lg Use*: In Hulun Buir the language is being retained well; in Heilongjiang not transmitted to children among most groups (Bradley 2007a). All domains. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Evenki [evn]. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Manchu [mnc]. Also use Oroqen [orh]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf]. Used as L2 by Evenki [evn], Oroqen [orh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 97% (2000 census, Daur nationality). Some literacy in Mongolian among those 30 to 50 years of age in Hala'er. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, 1916–?, 1957–1958. Han script, Simplified variant. Latin script, used from 1920 to some time after 1928, then from 1981, primary usage. Mongolian script, Manchu style, used since the Qing dynasty. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,200. Also established in: Mongolia.

**Dong, Northern** [doc] (Gam, Kam, Lix Gaeml, Tong, Tung, Tung-Chia). *Users*: 463,000 in China (2003). Ethnic population: 2,880,000 (2010 census). Includes Southern Dong [kmc]. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: 20 contiguous counties; Guizhou province: Yuping autonomous county; conjunction of west Hunan province and north Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dong. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: None known. Zhanglu speech in Rongjiang County, Guizhou Province is standard variety. Reportedly similar to Mulam [mlm]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Northern Dong varieties, 71% with Southern Dong [kmc], 46% with Lakkia [lbc], 29% with Qabiao [laq], 26% with Hlai [lic], 24% with Gelao, 22% with Lachi [lbt], 6% with Hmong Njua [hnj], 4% with Iu Mien [ium]. *Type*: Tonal, 9 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Pa-Hng [pha], Southern Dong [kmc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 55%. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1981, experimental, small-scale use in

education and literature. *Other*: Traditional way of life relatively undisturbed. Traditional religion. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Unestablished in: Vietnam.

**Dong, Southern** [kmc] (Gam, Kam, Leec Gaeml, Tong, Tung, Tung-Chia). Autonym: Lix Gaeml. *Users*: 1,000,000. Ethnic population: 2,880,000 (2010 census), including Northern Dong [doc]. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: 20 contiguous counties; Guizhou province: Yuping autonomous county; conjunction of west Hunan province and north Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dong. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Mulam [mlm]. Lexical similarity: 93% with Southern Dong dialects, 71% with Northern Dong [doc], 46% with Lakkia [lbc], 29% with Qabiao [laq], 26% with Hlai [lic], 24% with Gelao, 22% with Lachi [lbt], 6% with Hmong Njua [hnj], 4% with Iu Mien [ium]. *Type*: Tonal, 9 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], for literature. Also use Northern Dong [doc]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from late Ming dynasty, used in ritual texts and folk domains. Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1958–1966 and from 1981, experimental, small-scale use in education, administration, and literature. *Other*: Traditional way of life relatively undisturbed. Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Dongxiang** [sce] (Tung, Tunghsiang). Autonym: Santa. *Users*: 200,000 (Bradley 2007a). Half in Suonanba dialect. 80,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 622,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Gansu province: Linxia Hui autonomous prefecture, 7 counties and a city; Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Ili Kazak autonomous prefecture, Huocheng and Yining counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dongxiang. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Mongour. *Dialects*: Suonanba (Xiaonan), Wangjiaji, Sijiaji. Some intelligibility with Bonan [peh]. Minor dialect differences in pronunciation and borrowed words. Suonanba considered the standard. *Type*: SOV; no vowel harmony or vowel length distinction; rich in consonants including uvulars; case marking. *Lg Use*: Home, religion, local commerce, oral tradition. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese in common use. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 12%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, informal usage. Latin script, experimental usage. *Other*: 30% of vocabulary borrowed from Chinese. Muslim. *Map*: 101.

**Drung** [duu] (Dulong, Kiao, Kiu, Kiupa, Kiutze, Qiu, Qiuzi, Taron, Trung, Tvrung). *Users*: 14,000 in China (2000 census). 8,500 in Nu River dialect, 5,500 in Dulong River dialect. Total population all countries: 14,000. 13,300 monolinguals (2000). *Location*: Yunnan province: Gongshan Dulong-Nu autonomous county (Dulong River dialect (5,500)); Xizang Autonomous Region: Gongshan Dulong-Nu autonomous county west to Chayu (Zayü) county; Gongshang county, Bingzhongluo; Tibet: Chayu county, Chawalong district (Nu River dialect (8,500)). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dulong. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Dialects*: Dulong River (Central Dulongjiang, Derung River, Northern Dulongjiang, Southern Dulongjiang), Nu River (Nujiang Dulong). Dialects reportedly inherently intelligible (Thurgood and LaPolla 2003). Nu River Drung is not the same as Tibeto-Burman Anong [nun], which is also in Myanmar. Different

from Rawang [raw] in Myanmar. Other possible dialect names are Melam, Metu, Tamalu, and Tukiumu. Lexical similarity: 74% with Matwang dialect of Rawang [raw]. *Type*: SOV; dual number; numeral classifiers; 28 consonants, 7 vowels, and 3 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 68%–73% (2000 census, Nu nationality). Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1984–1990s. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,225. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Duoluo** [giw] (Bai Gelo, White Gelao). *Users*: 1,200 in China (1987 Z. Guo-qiao). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Longlin county, Muji village; Guizhou province: Guanling county, Dingyinxiao village; Langdai county, Ruoqiao and Zhuijiao villages; Zhijin county, Agong village; Zunyi county, Jianshan village; Yunnan province: Malipo (Tu’lu dialect). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Dialect*: Tu’lu. *Type*: Tonal (4 tones). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,220. Also established in: Vietnam (White Gelao).

**Dzao Min** [bpn] (Ba Pai Yao, Yao Min, Yau Min, Zaomin, dzau min). *Users*: 60,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guangdong province: Liannan and Yangshan counties; Hunan province: Yizhang county. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Mienic, Zaomin. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with other Mienic languages. Lexical similarity: 61% with Iu Mien [ium], 59% with Kim Mun [mji], 58% with Biao-Jiao Mien [bje]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Daoist. *Map*: 100.

**E** [eee] (Ai Hua, E Hwen, E Xwen, Ea, Eahua, Ei, Kjang E, “Wuse Hua” *pej.*, “Wusehua” *pej.*). *Users*: 7,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Rongshui Hmong autonomous county, Yongle district, Simo, Xiatan, Xinglong (Xingyou) and other villages; Luocheng Mulam autonomous county border areas. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Mixed language. *Dialects*: A mixed language, with large amounts of Northern Pinghua [cnp] (Tingui variety) and Guiliu Hua (a southwest Mandarin [cmn] dialect) vocabulary, tone category, voice quality, and some word structure. The grammar has been more resistant to Chinese influence. Chinese scholars consider E a mixture of Northern Zhuang languages, Mulam [mlm], Dong [doc] and Chinese. *Type*: SVO; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], specifically the Guiliu dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Northern Zhuang languages are not used. Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**English** [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 15,620,000 in China, all users. L1 users: 120,000 in China (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 15,500,000 (Wei and Su 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new

information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Naxi [nxq], Uyghur [uig], Xibe [sjo]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in most primary and secondary schools from grade 4. Taught in some tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

**Enu** [enu] (Ximoluo). *Users*: 14,000 (Dai 2009). *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe prefecture, Luchun county; Jiangcheng county, Jiahe and Qushui townships; Mojiang county, Baliu, Sinanjiang, and Yayi townships, Simao municipality. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 76% with Biyo [byo] (17 % of similarities are Han loanwords that both have borrowed), 74% with Kaduo [ktp]. *Type*: Tonal, 3 tones. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Ersu** [ers] (Bu'erci, Bu'erzi, Bu'erzi Ersu, Doxu, Duoxu, Erhsu, Lizu, Lusu, T'osu). *Users*: 20,000 (Shearer and Sun 2002), decreasing. Eastern Ersu (Ersu) 13,000, Central Ersu (Duoxu) 10 or less, Western Ersu (Lizu) 4,000. *Location*: Sichuan province: Ganzi Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Jiulong county; Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture, Ganluo, Mianning, Muli and Yuexi counties; Ya'an prefecture, Hanyuan and Shimian counties; all on lower Dadu river dispersed among Chinese, Tibetan, and Yi peoples. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Ersuish. *Dialects*: Ersu (Eastern Ersu), Duoxu (Central Ersu), Lisu (Liru, Lüzü, Western Ersu). *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; consonant cluster onsets; most morphemes monosyllabic; 2 tones, word-template zone. *Lg Use*: Decreasing from language attrition. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Lipo [lpo]. Used as L2 by Namuyi [nmy]. *Lg Dev*: About 10 people can read the Shaba script. Videos. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ersu Shaba Picture Writing, used until some time before 2003, limited usage, used in religious ceremonies. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Evenki** [evn] (Ewenk, Ewenke, Ewenki, Khamnigan, Owenke, Solon, Solong, Sulong, Suolun). *Users*: 11,000 in China (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 30,900 (2010 census). *Location*: Heilongjiang province: Nale prefecture; a few in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: Hulunbuir banners in Arong, Chen Bargu, Ergune East, Ewenki, Huisuomu, Moriadawa, Oronchon. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Ewenki. *Class*: Tungusic, Northern, Evenki. *Dialects*: Haila'er, Aoluguya (Olguya), Chenba'erhu (Old Bargu), Morigele (Mergel), Huihe (Hoy), Khamnigan Evenki. Standard dialect is Huihe. Dialectal differences within Evenki are small and the case for regarding Evenki and Orochen as separate languages is weak (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use*: Other

speakers in the area also use Evenki. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Very few children except among the Khamnigan. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese used as literary languages. Farmers use Chinese. Also use Daur [dta]. Also use Oroqen [orh]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf]. Written Mongolian used as literary language. Herdsmen use Mongolian as L2. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Khamnigan Mongol [ykh], Oroqen [orh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 96%, literacy in any language (2000 census, Ewenki nationality). Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1995. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1937, small-scale use in Russia. Latin script, used in Russia between 1931–1937, limited use in a few publications in China and on internet from 1983. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,830. Also established in: Mongolia, Russian Federation.

**Ge** [hmj] (Chonganjiang Miao, Ge Jia, Ge-Mong, Gedang, Gedong, Gedou, Gedou Miao, Gedoudiu, Gedu, Gejia, Gho-mhon, Keh Deo). *Users*: 60,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Huangping county, Chong'an township; Longchang township, Kaili municipality. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Not inherently intelligible with other varieties of Miao. *Lg Use*: All domains. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1937. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, no longer in use. *Other*: Given special status as Gejia in Guizhou Province. Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Gelao, Red** [gir]. *Users*: A few speakers. *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan prefecture, Malipo county, Tianba and Xinzhai villages; Guizhou province: Puding and Zhenning counties, Guizhou Zunyi, Bigong and Maocaozhai villages. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Type*: Tonal (4 tones). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Geman Deng** [mxj] (Kaman, Keman, Miji, Miju, Mishmi). *Users*: 200 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai), decreasing. *Location*: Southeast Xizang Autonomous Region: Nyingchi prefecture, Chayu (Zayü) county, townships on lower Chayu (Zayü) river in small villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Mijish. *Type*: SOV; 28 consonants and 6 vowels; tonal (4 tones which reportedly have a low functional load). *Lg Use*: Facing extinction. Intermarriage with Darang Deng leads to switch to Darang [mhu]. Limited to home domain in which both parents are Geman. Some of all ages. Some also use Central Tibetan [bod], especially young people. Some also use Chinese [zho]. Also use Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. Used as L2 by Darang Deng [mhu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Officially classified as Undetermined nationality. Some Chinese linguists believe the language to be similar to Jingpo [kac]. Traditional religion. *Map*: 101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,200. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: India (Miju-Mishmi).

**Gepo** [ygp] (Baiyi, Gepu, Guo, Gupu, Guzu, Jiantouyi, Kopu, Köpu, Nasu, Pingtouyi). *Users*:

100,000 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Dongchuan, Fumin, Huize, Luoping, Luquan, Luxi, Malong, Mile, Shilin, Shizong, Songming, and Xundian counties. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: Luquan Naso, Wuding Naisu. Related to Nasu [yww]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1913. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script. *Map*: 99.

**Groma** [gro] (Gromo, Tromawa, Tromowa). *Users*: 12,800 in China (1993). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Chamby Valley, between Bhutan and Sikkim. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Southern. *Dialects*: Upper Groma, Lower Groma. Possible dialects or related languages: Spiti, Tomo (Chumbi). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,800. Also indigenous in: India.

**Guiqiong** [gqi] (Guichong, Guiqiang, Yutong). *Users*: 6,000 (2000 Sun Hong Kai). 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,000 (2000 D. Bradley). About 1,000 ethnic Guiqiong reportedly understand Guiqiong, but do not speak it. *Location*: Sichuan Province: Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture, 4 townships: Maibeng, Qianqi, Shelian West, Shiji; also Guza town; north Dadu river plateaus. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialects*: Phonological dialect differences, but communication is possible. 2 or 3 varieties have difficult mutual intelligibility. Loanwords from Tibetan and Chinese. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Only in the village with their own people. Some young people, all adults. Children rarely use it. Negative attitudes. All also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Hagei** [giq] (Hagei Gelao, Hakei). *Location*: Guangxi province: Longlin county, Sanchong village; Guizhou province: Guanling county, Dingying village; Qinglong county, Liangshuiyang; Qingzhen county, Maixiang village; Renhuai county, Anliang and Taiyang villages; Zhenning county, Huajiangzhen and Ma'ao villages; Zunyi county, Qinglong village. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 300. Indigenous in: Vietnam (Green Gelao).

**Hani** [hni] (Hanhi, Hani Proper, Haw). Autonym: Ha Nhi. *Users*: 740,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). 444,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,660,000 (2010 census). Includes Akeu [aeu], Akha [ahk], Biyo [byo], Chadong [cdy], Enu [enu], Honi [how], Kaduo [ktp], Muda [ymd], and Sangkong [sgk] languages. *Location*: Yunnan province: Jingdong and Jinggu counties, Lancang (Mekong) and Yuanjiang river basins, Ailao mountains. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: Hani has numerous dialects and is fairly similar to

Akha [ahk]. *Type*: SOV; tonal, 3 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some users of nearby languages also speak Hani. Taught at Kunming Institute. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially written Chinese. Also use Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lü [kbb]. Used as L2 by Kucong [lkc], Lahu [lhu], Laomian [lwm], Sangkong [sgk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used in 1958–1964 and from 1982, experimental, used in education, literature, and media. *Other*: Includes Hani, Akha, Biyo, Kaduo, Honi, and other groups, all speaking Southern Ngwi languages. The Hanhi ethnic group in Vietnam and Laos speak Hani. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 766,240. Also indigenous in: Laos, Vietnam.

**Hlai** [lic] (Bli, Dai, Day, Dli, Klai, La, Lai, Le, Li, Loi, Slai). *Users*: 667,000 (1999 O. Jueya). 160,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). Includes Jiamao [jio] speakers. *Location*: Hainan province: Baisha, Chengmai, Danxiang, Tunchang, and Wanning. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Li. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Hlai. *Dialects*: Ha (Luohua-Hayan-Baoxian), Qi (Gei, Tongshi-Qiandui-Baocheng), Meifu (Moifau), Bendi (Baisha-Yuanmen, Local Li, Zwn). Some dialects may be separate languages. Matisoff (1988) lists 8 varieties: Baoding, Xifang, Tongshi, Baisha, Qiandiu, Heitu, Yuanmen, and Baocheng. Luowo subdialect of Ha dialect is considered the standard. Lexical similarity: 27% with Gelao, 26% with Dong [doc] and Qabiao [laq], 25% with Lachi [lbt]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some local Han can also speak Hlai. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Cun [cuq], Tsat [huq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 88% (2000 census, Li nationality). Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used from 1958 to early 1960s and from 1985, small-scale use in literacy. *Other*: Together with speakers of Jiamao [jio]. Traditional culture. Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Hlersu** [hle] (Lesu, Sansu, Shansu). *Users*: 15,000 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Eshan county, 6 villages; Shiping county, 5 villages; Shuangbai and Zhenyuan counties, scattered mountaintop locations; Xinping county, 40 villages; Yuanjiang county, 38 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Lolopo [ycl]. *Lg Use*: Being replaced by Nisu [nos] and Chinese (Bradley 2007a). Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Also use Chesu [ych] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Eastern Nisu [nos] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Hmong** [hmn]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 8,145,320. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Central Huishui Miao [hmc], Central Mashan Miao [hmm], Chuanqiandian Cluster Miao [cqnd], Eastern Huishui Miao [hme], Eastern Qiandong Miao [hmq], Eastern Xiangxi Miao [muq], Ge [hmj], Hmong Daw [mww], Hmong Njua [hnj] (Laos), Horned Miao [hrm], Large Flowery Miao [hmd], Luopohe Miao [hml], Northern Guiyang Miao [huj], Northern Huishui Miao [hmi], Northern Mashan Miao [hmp], Northern Qiandong Miao [hea], Sinicized Miao [hmz], Small Flowery Miao [sfm], Southern Guiyang Miao [hmy], Southern

Mashan Miao [hma], Southern Qiandong Miao [hms], Southwestern Guiyang Miao [hmg], Southwestern Huishui Miao [hmh], Western Mashan Miao [hmw], Western Xiangxi Miao [mmr]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,145,320.

**Hmong Daw** [mww] (Bai Miao, Banded Arm Hmong, Forest Miao, Hmong Dao, Hmong Dleu, Hmong Qua Mpa, Hmong Rongd, Meo Do, Meo Kao, Mong Do, Mong Trang, Pe Miao, Peh Miao, Striped Arm Hmong, Striped Hmong, White Hmong, White Lum, White Meo, White Miao). Autonym: Hmongb Dleub. *Users*: 233,000 in China (2004). Ethnic population: All Hmong in China: 8,950,000 (2000 census). *Location*: Guangxi province: northwest; Guizhou province: south and southwest; Yunnan province: southeast and southwest. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Hmong Daw and Hmong Njua [hnj] are largely mutually intelligible, but there are sufficient sociolinguistic, phonological, and lexical differences to require separate literature. *Type*: Tonal, 7 tones. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 42% in Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1997–2011. *DLS*: Ascending (0.28). *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, used since 1953, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script, used since 1959. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400. Also established in: Laos, Thailand, United States, Vietnam. Unestablished in: France.

**Hmong Njua** [hnj] (Blue Hmong, Blue Meo, Ching Miao, Green Hmong, Green Meo, Hmong Leng, Hmong Nzhuab, Hmongb Nzhuab, Hmoob Leeg, Lu Miao, Meo Dam, Meo Lai, Mong Leng, Mong Ntsua, Qing Miao, Tak Miao). Autonym: Hmongb Nzhuab, Moob Leeg. *Users*: 40,000 in China (Hattaway 2003). *Location*: Guangxi province: far west; Guizhou province: southwest; Sichuan province: south; Yunnan province: Maguan and Malipo counties, scattered areas west. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Jiongnai Bunu [pnu], Northern Tujia [tji], Pa-Hng [pha], Qabiao [laq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Unique in culture and language from other Miao groups. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920. Also indigenous in: Laos, Thailand, Vietnam. Also established in: Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, French Guiana, United States.

**Honi** [how] (Baihong, Hao-Bai, Haoni, Ho, Ouni, Uni, Woni). *Users*: 140,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Simao prefecture, Dai, Mojiang Hani, Pu'er Hani, and Yi autonomous counties; Yuxi prefecture: Dai, Yi, and Yuanjiang Hani autonomous counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: Haoni, Baihong. Dialects may be separate languages. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Observed functional literacy in Chinese is low. Official literacy rate for the Hani

nationality is registered much higher. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, no longer in use, used in ritual texts and folk literature. *Other*: Language is distinct from Hani proper. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 99.

**Horpa** [ero] (Bawang, Bopa, Danba, Daofu, Daofuhua, Dawu, Ergong, Geshitsa, Geshiza, Geshizahua, Hor, Huo'er, Hórsók, Nyagrong-Minyag, Pawang, Rgu, Western Gyarong, Western Jiarong, Xinlong-Muya, rTau, sTau). *Users*: 45,000 (Shearer and Sun 2002). sTau: 23,000, Geshitsa: 21,000, Nyagrong-Minyak: 1,000. 15,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Sichuan province: Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Danba (Rong-brag), Daofu (rTau, sTau, Dawu), Luhuo, Xinlong (Brag-'go), and Xinlong (Nyagrong) counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, rGyalrongic. *Dialects*: sTau (Daofu, Dawu, rTau), Geshitsa (Geshiza), Nyagrong-Minyag (Xinlong-Muya). The dialects of Horpa reportedly are not mutually intelligible. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; affixation; compounding; reduplication; complex consonant cluster onsets; nontonal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Central Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Hu** [huo] (Angku, Āng-kú). *Users*: 1,000 (Li 2006). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Jinghong and Mengla counties, 5 villages, including Nahuopa village in Mengyang township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Dialects*: Possibly a dialect of U [uuu]. 76% similar lexically with U of Shuangjiang County. *Type*: Affixes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Ili Turki** [ili] (Ili Turk, T'urk, Taranchi, Tu'erke, Tuerke). *Users*: 120 in China (1980 R. Hahn), decreasing. The language of about 30 families (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Ili Kazak autonomous prefecture, Gongliu, Nilka, Tekes, Xinyuan, Zhaosu, and other counties, Ili valley near Kuldja. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Uzbek. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Ili Turki is indistinguishable from the Central Uyghur [uig] variety spoken in the Ili (Ghulja) area (2015 A. Dwyer). *Type*: SOV; vowel harmony; influenced greatly by Kazakh and Uyghur; has Arabic, Persian, Chinese, and Russian loans. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Kazakh [kaz] (Salminen 2007). Shifted to Uyghur [uig] (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Ethnically and linguistically distinct, discovered in 1956. Their oral history says they came from the Ferghana Valley (Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan) about 200 years ago. Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 240. Also established in: Kazakhstan.

**Iu Mien** [ium] (Ban Yao, Highland Yao, Man, Mian, Mien, Mienh, Mjen, Myen, Pan Yao, Yao, Yao Mienh, Yiu Mien, Youmian). Autonym: Iu Mienh. *Users*: 383,000 in China (Wang and Mao 1995). Ethnic population: 2,800,000 (2010 census). Includes Biao Mon [bmt], Biao-Jiao

Mien [bje], Bu-Nao Bunu [bwx], Jiongnai Bunu [pnu], Wunai Bunu [bwn], Younuo Bunu [buh], Dzao Min [bpn], Kim Mun [mji], Lakkia [lbc], Pa-Hng [pha], and Yerong [yrn] languages. *Location*: Guangdong province: Ruyuan county; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Dayao mountains; Guizhou province: Congjiang, Libo, and Rongjiang counties; Hunan, Jiangxi, and Yunnan provinces. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Mienic, Mian-Jin. *Dialect*: Guoshan Yao. Dialects may not be intelligible. Biao Mon [bmt] may be a dialect of Iu Mien. Differences from other Mienic languages are in the tone system, consonants, vowel quality, vowel length. Chinese linguists consider the Iu Mien spoken in Changdong, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Guangxi to be the standard. May be most similar to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Lexical similarity: 78% with Kim Mun [mji], 70% with Biao-Jiao Mien [bje], 61% with Dzao Min [bpn]. *Type*: Tonal, 7 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chinese [zho], especially adults. Used as L2 by Chadong [cdy], Hlai [lic], Jiongnai Bunu [pnu], Lakkia [lbc]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from before Yuan dynasty, used in folk domains and text messaging. Lao script, used in Laos. Latin script, used at least since 1930s, used in China, Thailand, United States, France, Canada. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Ethnic groups: Hua Lan, Hua, Hung, Cao Long, Coc, Khoc, Quan Coc, Quan Trang, Son Trang, Sung, Tien (Tiao Tchaine), Yaya. The Lakkia, Mun, Bunu languages, plus speakers of other Mienic and Hmongic languages, and ethnic Yao who speak Chinese, are officially classified within Yao nationality in China. Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 834,800. Also indigenous in: Laos, Vietnam. Also established in: Thailand. Unestablished in: Denmark, United States.

**Jiamao** [jio] (Gevou, Kamau, Ku vou, Tai). *Users*: 52,300 (Wurm et al 1987). *Location*: Hainan province: Baoting, Lingshui, and Qiongzong counties, near Wuzhi mountain. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Li. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Hlai. *Dialects*: Considered by Chinese linguists a dialect of Hlai [lic], but very different from Hlai dialects in phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 88% (2000 census, Li nationality). Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Together with Hlai [lic] speakers. Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Jiarong** [jya] (Chiarong, Gyarong, Gyarung, Jarong, Jyarung, Keru, Rgyarong, dGyarung). *Users*: 83,000 (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 25,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 151,000 (Lin 1993). Includes 139,000 in Situ Jiarong, 12,200 in Chabao and Sidaba. *Location*: Sichuan province: Dangba, Songgang, Suomo, Zhuokeji (Situ dialect); Aba county, Kehe and Rongan townships; Maerkang county, Chabao district, Dazang, Longerjia, and Shaerzong townships (Chabao); Maerkang county, Sidaba district, Caodeng, Kangshan, and Ribu townships (Sidaba); Rangtang county, between Shili and Wuyi and townships along middle Duke river; Seda county, a small town; Duke and Seda rivers' confluence. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, rGyalrongic. *Dialects*: Situ (Eastern Jiarong), Chabao (Central Jiarong, Dazang, Northern Jiarong), Showu (Caodeng, Sidaba, Western Jiarong), Japhug (Northeastern Jiarong),

Tshobdun (Northwestern Jiarong). Varieties of Situ are: Ma'erkang, Lixian, Jinchuan (Dajin), and Xiaojin. Varieties of Sidaba are Caodeng and Ribu. Western and Northern phonology are fairly similar but differ greatly from Eastern. Dialects are likely three separate mutually unintelligible languages. Lexical similarity: 75% between Eastern and Northern Jiarong (with significant phonological differences), 60% between Western and Northern, 13% between the Situ dialect and Horpa [ero]. *Type*: SOV; phonologically and lexically similar to Tibetan, grammatically more similar to Pumi and Qiang; complex consonant clusters; limited pitch contrast. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes, but intellectuals worry about diminishing use. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Central Tibetan [bod]. A few also use Northern Qiang [cng]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1932. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Jingpho** [kac] (Chingp'o, Chingpaw, Dashanhua, Jinghpaw, Jinghpo, Jingpo, Kachin, Marip). Autonym: Jinghpo. *Users*: 40,000 in China (1999 X. Xijian). 20,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 148,000 (2010 census). Includes Lashi [lsi], Lhaovo [mhx], Pela [bx], and Zaiwa [atb] speakers (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan prefecture, Tengchong county; Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture, Longchuan, Ruili, and Yingjiang counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Jingphaw. *Dialects*: Enkun (Nkhum, Nkhumka), Shidan (Satanka, Xidan), Hkaku (Hka-Hku), Kauri (Gauri, Hkauri, Kauzhika, Khauri), Mengzhi, Dzili (Jili), Dulong. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and numbers follow nouns; singular, dual, plural pronouns; tense-lax vowel distinction; 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Laci [lsi]. Also use Lhao Vo [mhx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly in some secondary schools. Also use Zaiwa [atb]. Used as L2 by Achang [acn], Lhaovo [mhx], Lisu [lis], Lü [khh], Ruching Palaung [pce], Zaiwa [atb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 84% (2000 census, Jingpho nationality). Chinese used in some secondary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1927–2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Kachin refers to the cultural rather than the linguistic group. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 940,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Jinuo, Buyuan** [jiy] (Buyuan, Jino). *Users*: 1,000 (1994). Most monolingual. Ethnic population: All Jinuo: 23,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, near Laos and Myanmar borders, east of Jinghong in Youle mountains. 40 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jinuo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Buyuan and Youle dialects not inherently intelligible. Chinese used for communication. *Type*: SOV; initial consonant clusters (stop or nasal plus, r); no syllable-final consonants; mostly monosyllabic words; tonal, 6 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some of all ages. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 83% in any language (2000 census, Jinuo nationality). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Jinuo, Youle** [jiu] (Jino, Youle). *Users*: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 23,100 (2010 census). Includes Buyuan Jinuo [jiy]. *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, near Laos and Myanmar borders, east of Jinghong in Youle mountains. 40 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jinuo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Youle and Buyuan dialects not mutually inherently intelligible. Chinese used to communicate. *Type*: SOV; initial consonant clusters (stop or nasal plus, r); no syllable-final consonants; mostly monosyllabic words; tonal, 6 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], which is used in education. Also use Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 83%. Videos. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Jurchen** [juc]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Name of the language was changed to Manchu [mnc] in 1635. *Location*: Nei Mongol Autonomous Region. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tungusic, Southern, Southwest. *Dialects*: None known. Manchu [mnc] is derived mainly from Jurchen though there are many loan words from Mongolian and Chinese. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Jurchen script, developed in 1120, last inscription dated 1526.

**Kaduo** [ktp] (Kado, Khatu). *Users*: 180,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Location*: Yunnan province: primarily southeast Simao prefecture, Jiangcheng, Mojiang, and Pu'er counties. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Type*: SOV; CV(V); a voiced-voiceless distinction only for fricatives; no tense or nasalized vowels; nouns mostly polysyllabic, other words mostly monosyllabic; many loanwords from Chinese; tonal, 8 tones. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Used by all. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Some in Chinese. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Different from Kadu [zkd] in Myanmar. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 180,200. Also indigenous in: Laos.

**Kalmyk-Oirat** [xal] (Oirat, Weilate, Western Mongol, Xinjiang Mongolian). *Users*: 130,000 in China (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Gansu province: northern border area; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: Alashan league; Qinghai province: Kukuror region, Lake Qinghai northwest; Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Jungaria region. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Oirat-Kalmyk-Darkhat. *Dialects*: Torgut (Torghut, Tu'erhute), Kōk Nur (Qinghai), Jakhachin, Bayit, Mingat, Olot (Eleuth, Elyut, Ööld), Khoshut (Khoshuud), Dorbot, Henan. *Lg Use*: Continues to be used as a community language in most areas (Salminen 2007). Shifting to Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], with high bilingualism and as language of instruction in school. Used as L2 by Tuvan [tyv]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1827–2009. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, adopted in 1924, used in Russia and Mongolia. Mongolian script, Todo style, used in China. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 495,300. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia (Oirat).

**Kang** [kyp] (Tai Khang). *Users*: 34,100 in China (1993). *Location*: Yunnan province: southwest. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Related ethnic groups, dialects, or languages in the area: Chang Teo Fah, Kentse, Mengka (Mengkah). *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,700. Indigenous in: Laos.

**Kangjia** [kxs] (Kangyang Hui). *Users*: 1,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Qinghai province: Tongren county. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Hui. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Mongour. *Lg Use*: Local commerce. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Many shifted to Central Tibetan [bod]. Many shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 101.

**Kathu** [ykt] (Gasu). *Users*: 5,000 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Guangnan county, Balong district; possibly Guangxi province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Katso** [kaf] (Gazhuo, Gezhuo, Kazhuo). *Users*: 4,000 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. Most young people are semi-speakers, speaking Chinese instead (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 6,340 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Yuxi prefecture, Tonghai county, Xingmeng Mongolian autonomous township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. All are proficient in Southwest Mandarin [cmn]. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: High literacy in Chinese. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Remnants of an outpost dating back to the Yuan Dynasty. *Map*: 99.

**Kazakh** [kaz] (Hāsàkè yǔyán, Hazake, Kazak, Kazax). *Users*: 1,250,000 in China (2000 census). 830,000 Northeastern Kazakh, 70,000 Southwestern Kazakh (1982). 1,060,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Gansu province: Akesai Kazakh autonomous county; Qinghai province: northwest; Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Yili Kazakh autonomous prefecture, Balikun Kazakh and Mulei Kazakh autonomous counties. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Kazakh. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Dialects*: Northeastern Kazakh, Southwestern Kazakh. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 18 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Ili Turki [ili], Northern Uzbek [uzn], Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], Tatar [tat], Tuva [tyv], Xibe [sjo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 97% (2000 census, Kazak nationality). Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1820–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries:

16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Iran, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

**Kemiehua** [kfj]. *Users*: 1,000 (1991). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Jinghong county. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Unclassified. *Type*: SVO; most modifiers follow heads, although adverbial phrases precede heads; simple syllable structure; tonal. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Khakas** [kjh] (Abakan Tatar, Fuyu Ka'erkezi, Fuyü Gïrgis, Hakasi, Khakhas, Khakhass, Manchurian Kirghiz, Yenisei Tatar). *Users*: 10 in China (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 880. *Location*: Heilongjiang province: Fuyu county north of Qiqihar. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Kyrgyz. *Class*: Turkic, Northern. *Dialects*: Sagai, Beltir, Kacha, Kyzyl, Shor, Kamassian. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2009. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,010. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation.

**Khamnigan Mongol** [ykh] (Hamunikan, Kamnigan, Khamnigan, Xamnigan). *Users*: 2,000 in China (Janhunen 2003). *Location*: Nei Mongol Autonomous Region, Hulunbuir region, Chen Barag banner. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Ewenki. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha. *Type*: SOV; agglutinative language; case-marking (6 cases); 17 consonants and 6 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Evenki [evn], specifically the Khamnigan Evenki dialect (Janhunen 2003). Also use Halh Mongolian [khk] (Janhunen 2003). *DLS*: . *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600. Also indigenous in: Mongolia, Russian Federation.

**Khulua** [ykl] (Alapha, Black Phula, Black Zokhuo, Hei Phula, Mo, Namupha, Pao, Phulapha, Shaoji Phula, Sifter Basket Phula, Tula, Zokhuo Na). *Users*: 21,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 34,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: southeast Wenshan county, Liujin township; north and central Maguan county, Dalishu, Miechange, Muchang, and Renhe townships. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Liujing, Muchang, Dalishu. Closely related to Zokhuo [yzk]; some marriage networks maintained with Hlepho Phula [yhl], but not mutually intelligible with either language. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Khmu** [kjk] (Chaman, Damai, Damailao, Damaile, Kamhmu, Kammu, Kamu, Kemu, Khamu, Khamuk, Khmu', Khomu, Lao Terng, Mou, Pouteng, Theng). *Users*: 7,000 in China (2010), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Jinghong county, 9 villages, some in Mengla county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Khmu'. *Dialects*: Damaile,

Damailao. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1918–2006. *Writing*: Duota script, used in a small collection of villages well away from the rest of the language group, also used in China. Lao script. Latin script. *Other*: Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Laos, Thailand, Vietnam. Unestablished in: France, United States.

**Khuen** [khf] (Khoun, Khween, Kween). *Users*: 1,000 in China (1993). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Mengla county. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, Mal-Khmu', Khmu'. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,000. Indigenous in: Laos.

**Kim Mun** [mji] (Chasan Yao, Gem Mun, Hainan Miao, Jim Mun, Jinmen, Kem Mun, Kimmun, Lan Tin, Lanten, Lowland Yao, Man Lantien, Men, Mun, Shanzi Yao). Autonym: Kem di mun, Kim Mun. *Users*: 200,000 in China (Wang and Mao 1995). 61,000 in Hainan Province (2000 census). *Location*: Guizhou province: 17 counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. The majority officially classified within Yao nationality. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Mienic, Mian-Jin. *Dialects*: Dao Quan Trang, Dao Ho. Not intelligible with Iu Mien [ium]. Lexical similarity: 78% with Iu Mien [ium], 67% with Biao-Jiao Mien [bje], 59% with Dzao Min [bpn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1983, experimental, used in China. *Other*: Daoist. *Maps*: 99, 99, 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 374,500. Also established in: Laos, Vietnam.

**Kon Keu** [kkn] (Kong Ge, Kongge). *Users*: 6,300 (2000). *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan, Dai Lincang, Simao, and Xishuangbanna autonomous prefectures. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 77%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Korean** [kor] (Chaoxian, Chaoxianyu, Chaoyu, Hangouyu, Hanguohua, Hanyu). *Users*: 2,710,000 in China (2012 census). 1,200,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,460,000 (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs). *Location*: Jilin province: Yanbian (Hyanbian) Korean autonomous prefecture; Hebei, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, and Shandong provinces, and Nei Mongol Autonomous Region; some in Beijing municipality. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Chaoxian (Korean). *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Russian [rus]. Used as L2 by Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 97% (2000 census). Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia,

Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

**Kuamasi** [yku]. *Users*: 1,000 (2011 SIL). *Location*: Yunnan province: Heqing county, Liuhe township. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Sonaga [y<sub>sg</sub>] and Kua-nsi [y<sub>kn</sub>]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Kuanhua** [xnh] (Damai). *Users*: 1,000 (1991). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Jinghong county. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Unclassified. *Type*: SVO. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality, but are locally considered part of Khmu peoples. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Kua-nsi** [ykn] (Baiyi ren, Kua'ensi, Kua'eshi). *Users*: 5,000 (2009 SIL). *Location*: Yunnan province: Heqing county, Liuhe township. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Kuamasi [y<sub>ku</sub>] and Sonaga [y<sub>sg</sub>]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Kucong** [lkc] (Cosung, Lahlu). *Users*: 40,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 53,000 (2003). *Location*: Yunnan province: Jiangcheng, Jinggu, Jinping, Luchun, Mengla, Xiping, Yuanjiang, and other counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Starting to be replaced by Hani [h<sub>ni</sub>] and Mandarin [c<sub>mn</sub>] (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Hani [h<sub>ni</sub>]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [c<sub>mn</sub>]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45,400. Indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Kyerung** [kgy] (Kyerong, Kyirong, Kyirong kai). *Users*: 100 in China (2002). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Shigatse prefecture, Kyirong district, lower Kyirong (26 villages) and Lende valley (16 villages). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, gTsang. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar with Syuba [syw]. Lexical similarity: 89% with Helambu Sherpa [scp], 83% with Tibetan [bod]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; content q-word placed directly before copula and main verb; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; ergativity: Split S system; 26 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 600. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Nepal (Kyirong).

**Kyrgyz** [kir] (Kara, Ke'erkez, Kirgiz). *Users*: 160,000 in China (2000 census). 60,000 Northern Kirghiz, 40,000 Southern Kirghiz (Shearer and Sun 2002). Older adults monolingual. Ethnic population: 187,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Akqi, Akto, Baicheng, Tekes, Wuqia, Wushi, and Zhaosu counties. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Language of recognized nationality: Kyrgyz. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Aralo-Caspian. *Dialects*: Southern Kyrgyz, Northern Kyrgyz. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. Used as L2 by Sarikoli [srh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%–85%. Literacy rate in L2: 59%. Taught in a few primary and secondary schools, though this is in decline; taught as subject in some schools. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995–2004. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China. Cyrillic script, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,154,500. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. Also established in: Afghanistan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Germany, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

**Lachi** [lbt] (I To, Ku Te, La Chi, Laji, Lati, Lipuljo, Tai Lati, Y Mia, Y Poong, Y To). *Users*: 200 in China (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,600. *Location*: Yunnan province: Miao and Wenshan Zhuang autonomous prefectures, southern Maguan county, several villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Dialects*: Lipute (Bag Lachi), Liputcio (Han Lachi), Lipuke (Red Lachi), Lipuliongto (Flowery Lachi), Liputiö (Black Lachi), Lipupi (Long-Haired Lachi). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Language preservation important to them. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Most shifted to Nong Zhuang [zhn]. Used as L2 by Zaiwa [atb]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Ethnic Lachi in Nanlao (Bag Lachi), Renhe (Han or Sinocized Lachi), Jiahanqing (Han or Sinocized Lachi) and Xiaobazi (Red Lachi) no longer speak Lachi fluently, but understand some. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,200. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Lahu** [lhu] (Black Lahu, Kaixien, Kucong, Kutsong, Lahu Na, Lahuna, Laku, Moso, Muhsu, Muhsur, Mussar, Musser Dam, Musso, Mussur, Na, Namen, Northern Lahu, “Lohei” *pej.*). Autonym: Ladhof. *Users*: 280,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 486,000 (2010 census). Includes Kucong [lkc], Lahu Shi [lhi], Lamu [llh], Laomian [lwm], and Lawu [lwu] (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Lincang prefecture, Gengma Dai, and Va autonomous counties; Simao prefecture, Lahu, Lancang Lahu, Menglian Dai, and Va autonomous counties. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Standard dialect: Na. Black Lahu dialect and Lahu Shi [lhi] have difficult intelligibility. Lahu Shi and Kucong Lahupu (White Lahu dialect, in Zhenyuan County, China) are distinct. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers; dual number; aspect; causatives; 24 consonants and 9 vowels;

tonal (7 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Blang [blr]. Also use Hani [hni]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Vo Wa [wbm]. Used as L2 by Lahu Shi [lhi], Laomian [lwm], Sangkong [sgk], Shuhi [sxx], Vo Wa [wbm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 63%. Literacy rate in L2: Low in Chinese. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Laos, Myanmar. Also established in: Thailand, Vietnam.

**Lahu Shi** [lhi] (Kur, Kwi, Lahu Si, Lahu Xi, Lahu-Xi, Lahu-shi, Lahusi, Shi, Yellow Lahu).

Autonym: Lad hur Si. *Users*: 117,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Menghai county, Menghai district, Menghai township; Simao prefecture, Lancang Lahu autonomous county, Nuofu district, other areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Banlan (Lahu Shi Balan), Bakeo (Lahu Bakeo). Reportedly most similar to Lahu [lhu]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Many also use Lahu [lhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Fairly high among Christians. Literature. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200. Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: Laos (Lahu Si), Thailand (Lahu Si). Unestablished in: United States.

**Lakkia** [lbc] (Chashan Yao, Lajia, Laka, Lakkia, Lakkja, Lakkja, Tai Laka, Tea Mountain Yao).

*Users*: 9,000 (Bradley 2007a). 4,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Jinxiu Yao autonomous county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Lakkja. *Dialects*: None known. Phonetically similar to Iu Mien [ium], word order to Bunu [bwx]. Not intelligible with Hmong Djua [hnj] or Bunu. Minimal variation within Lakkia. Lexical similarity: 45% with Dong [doc], 23% with Lachi [lbt] and Qabiao [laq], 22% with Gelao. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow heads; consonant clusters and palatalized and labialized onsets; voiced and voiceless nasal onsets; long-short vowel distinction; 6 basic tone categories in unchecked syllables and 2 in checked with further split in checked syllables according to vowel length. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some speakers of other languages use Lakkia for trade. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Liuqian Zhuang [zlx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Jiongnai Bunu [pnu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. *Other*: The language is nonetheless Tai-Kadai (1990 J-O. Svantesson). Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Lalo, Central** [ywt] (Lalaw, Lalo, Lalopa, Lulu, Lualo, Misapa, Western Yi, Xishanba Lalo).

*Users*: 213,000 (2010 SIL). Over 500,000 in subgroup; many living further west, south or east do not speak the language; less than half are speakers, not all fluent and not many children (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Yunnan province: Changning, Fengqing, Jingdong, Midu, Nanjian,

Weishan, Yangbi, and Yunlong counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with other Lalo languages. *Type*: SOV; 5 tones. *Lg Use*: In many areas it is extinct or severely endangered; vital in some areas where parents teach their children and use it in most domains. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially young people. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Western Yi dialect. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Lalo, Dongshanba** [yik] (Jiantou, Lalo, Lalupa, Lalupu, Maganfeng). *Users*: 30,000 (2002). Over 500,000 in the ethnic group. *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan, Lancang, Midu, Weishan, Xiaguan, Yangbi, and Yongping counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Extinct, moribund or severely endangered in many areas, and not many children using it; in some areas less so (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Lalu, Eastern** [yit] (Lalu). *Users*: 38,000 (2002). *Location*: Yunnan province: Mojiang, Xinping, Yuanjiang, and Zhenyuan counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Chinese [zho]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Lalu, Western** [ywl] (Lalu). *Users*: 38,000 (2002). *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan, Longling, Luxi, Shidian, and Zhenkang counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Lamu** [llh]. *Users*: 120 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 300. *Location*: Yunnan province: Dali prefecture, northeast Binchuan county. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Intermarried with Lipo [lpo] (Bradley 2007a). Home, village. Shifted to Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lolopo [ycl]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Lang'e** [yne] (La'u). *Users*: 2,000 (2007). *Location*: Yunnan province: southwest Yongsheng county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Laomian** [lwm] (Bisu, Guba, Lawa, Lawmeh, Lua, Mbi, Mbisu, Mibisu, Misu, Pin). *Users*: 4,000 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. Less than 1,000 Laopin (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population does not include Laopin. *Location*: Yunnan province: Lancang, Menglian, and Ximeng counties. Menghai county, Mengzhe township, Van Phin (Laopinzhai) village (Laopin dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern, Bisoid. *Dialects*: Lanmeng, Laopin. Closely related to Pyen [pyy] and Bisu [bzi]; all 3 languages are largely mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: 93%–95% between Laopin and Laomian, 88% with Bisu [bzi] in Thailand. *Lg Use*: Use of Chinese [cmn] is increasing and

leading to language shift. Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Lahu [lhu]. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Hani [hni]. Also use Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: The name ‘Laomian’ is the Chinese derivation of the Lahu name ‘Lawmeh.’ Others officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. Some view Bisu as an important link to their culture and hope to preserve it. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Lashi** [lsi] (Acye, Chashanhua, Lachik, Lachikwaw, Lacid, Laji, Laqi, Lasi, Leqi, Leshi, Letsi). Autonym: Lacid. *Users*: 1,800 in China (1997). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture, Longchuan, Luxi, Ruili, and Yingjiang counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Type*: SOV; final nasals and stops; vowel length and tense-lax contrasts; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Intermixed with others of Jingpo nationality who use other languages, but call themselves Le Chi (Tshi). *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar (Lacid).

**Lavrung** [jiq] (Guanyingqiao, Khroskyabs, Western Jiarong, Zhongzhai). *Users*: 50,000 (Lin 1993). *Location*: Sichuan province: northwest Jinchuan county; Maerkang county southwest tip on Jinchuan river tributaries; southeast Rangtang county. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, rGyalrongic. *Dialects*: Xiaoyili, Siyaowu, Muerzong, Guanyingqiao, Ergali, Taiyanghe, Ere, Yelong. Phonologically Western and Northern are fairly similar and differ greatly from Eastern. Lexical similarity: 60% between Western and Northern Jiarong dialects. *Type*: SOV; phonologically and lexically similar to Tibetan, grammatically more similar to Pumi and Qiang; complex consonant clusters; limited pitch contrast. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Lawu** [lwu]. *Users*: 50 (2012 C. Yang). *Location*: Yunnan province: Yuxi prefecture, Xiping county, Shuitang district, Jiuha village; possibly in Pu'er prefecture, Zhenyuan county, Jijujia district. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Central Lalo [ywt], Kucong [lkc], Lahu [lhu], and Lisu [lis]. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Lhaovo** [mhx] (Diso, Lang'e, Langsu, Langwa, Laungaw, Laungwaw, Lawng, Liangsu, Lovo, Malu, Maru, Matu, Nyky, Zi). Autonym: Lhaovo. *Users*: 3,500 in China (2000). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture, Lianghe, Longchuan, Luxi, Ruili, and Yingjiang counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Type*: SOV; tense-lax vowel distinction; loans from Jingpho [kac], Daai Chin[dao], Burmese [mya], and Chinese [cmn]; 3 tones. *Lg Use*: Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Zaiwa [atb]. Used as L2 by Jingpho [kac], Zaiwa [atb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2:

84% (2000 census, Jingpho nationality). Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Different from the Matu variety of Khumi Chin [cnk]. Maru speakers reportedly preserve ancient cultural characteristics more than other ethnic groups. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 124,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Myanmar (Lhao Vo).

**Lhomi** [lhm] (Lhoket, Lhomi dzyükki keccyok, Lhomiki keccyok, Shing Saapa). *Users*: 1,000 in China. *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, gTsang. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; masculine and feminine (limited class); content q-word precedes the main verb; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; split ergativity; aspect; no passives or voice; tonal (tense-lax); 23 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; evidentiality is a salient feature of Lhomi syntax. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Videos. Grammar. NT: 1995. *Writing*: Devanagari script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,320. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: India, Nepal.

**Limi** [ylm] (Liumi). *Users*: 29,000 (2002). *Location*: Yunnan province: Fengqing, Yongde, and Yunxian counties. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Lingao** [onb] (Bê, Limkow, Linkow, Ong-Be, Ongbe, Vo Limkou). *Users*: 600,000 (2000 Liang Min). 350,000 Lincheng, 170,000 Qiongsan. 100,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Hainan province: Lingao county, parts of Chengmai, Danxian, and Qiongsan counties on north central coast; Haikou city suburbs. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Lakkja. *Dialects*: Lincheng (Lingao Proper-Dengmai), Qiongsan. *Type*: SVO; Lincheng reportedly has 7 tone categories, Qiongsan 13. Loans from Cantonese [yue] and Hainan variety of Min Nan Chinese [nan]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Other speakers in the area use it. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Min Nan Chinese [nan], especially urban residents and in secondary schools. 200,000 speak the Hainan dialect. *Lg Dev*: Chinese characters read with Lingao pronunciation. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 100.

**Lipo** [lpo] (Central Lisu, Dayao, Eastern Lisu, Lolongo, Lolopo). *Users*: 250,000 (Bradley 2007b). Few monolinguals. *Location*: Sichuan province: Renhe county; Yunnan province: Binchuan, Dayao, Lufeng, Luquan, Wuding, Yao'an, Yongren, Yongsheng, and Yuanmo counties. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. Only those in Dayao and Yongren counties of Western Chuxing Prefecture. Language of recognized nationality: Lisu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Western Lipo, Eastern Lipo. Both dialects are reportedly similar to Lisu [lis], but neither is intelligible with Lisu. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], even between speakers of different dialects of Lipo. Used as L2 by Ersu [ers],

Hani [[hni](#)], Lamu [[llh](#)], Namuyi [[nmy](#)], Northern Pumi [[pmi](#)], Southern Pumi [[pmj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Literacy rate in L2: High in Chinese. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. Miao (Pollard) script, used from about 1910, primary usage among Christians. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: [99](#).

**Lisu** [[lis](#)] (Chedi, Cheli, Chung, Khae, Leisu, Leshuopa, Lesuo, Li, Li-Hsaw, Li-Shaw, Lip'a, Lisaw, Lishu, Liso, Lissu, Loisu, Lu-Tzu, Lusu, Yao Yen, Yaw Yin, Yaw-Yen, Yeh-Jen). *Users*: 700,000 in China (Zack 2017), increasing, based on ethnicity. *Location*: Sichuan province: southwest Liangshan prefecture; Yunnan province: 11 prefectures, 63 counties, upper reaches of Mekong and Salween rivers. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Lisu. Language of wider communication at the end of the 19th century and the early 1900s when Lisu people left China to emigrate to Myanmar, Thailand and India. Used in education, trade, communication, and music. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Bai Lisu (White Lisu), Dechang Lisu, Hei Lisu (Black Lisu), Hua Lisu (Flowery Lisu), Lu Shi Lisu, Ninglang Lisu, Northern Lisu, Nujiang Lisu, Shibacha Lisu, Western Lisu. Much dialectal variation; some do not understand each other. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; classifiers; isolating language; no passives; aspect markers; causatives; topic markers; 28 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in the area use Lisu for administration, religion, and bilingual education in schools. In Drung and Nu areas, oral and written Lisu are used for Christian activities. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [[bca](#)]. Also use Central Tibetan [[bod](#)]. Also use Jingpho [[kac](#)]. Also use Lü [[khh](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)], especially in secondary schools. Also use Naxi [[nxq](#)]. Used as L2 by Anong [[nun](#)], Central Bai [[bca](#)], Drung [[duu](#)], Northern Pumi [[pmi](#)], Nusu [[nuf](#)], Southern Pumi [[pmj](#)], Zaiwa [[atb](#)], Zauzou [[zal](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: High. Literacy rate in L2: Moderate in Chinese. Literacy taught through churches, rather than schools. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–1986. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: [99](#). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700. Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: India, Thailand.

**Lolopo** [[ycl](#)] (Bai Yi, Central Yi, Gaoshanzu, Hei Yi, Lolopho, Lulupu, Luolu). Autonym: Loxrlavu. *Users*: 380,000 (2007). *Location*: Yunnan province: Chuxiong, Jingdong, Lufeng, Mouding, Nanhua, Shuangbai, and Yao'an counties primarily. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Nanhua Lolopo, Shuangbai Lolopo, Yao'an Lolopo. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lamu [[llh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: [99](#).

**Lolopo, Southern** [[ysp](#)]. *Users*: 190,000 (2002). *Location*: Yunnan province: Jingdong, Jinggu, Lancang, Pu'er, Simao, and Zhenyuan counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*:

Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Lopi** [lov]. *Location*: Yunnan province: Mojiang, Yuanjiang, and Yuanyang counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Type*: SOV. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Lü** [khb] (Dai, Dai Le, Dai Lue, Lu, Lue, Ly, Pai'i', Pai-I, Shui-Pai-I, Sipsongpanna Dai, Tai Lu, Xishuangbanna Dai). *Users*: 280,000 in China (2000 census). 140,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, 3 counties: Jinghong (Chiang Hung, Chien Rung), Menghai, and Mengla; some in Simao municipal prefecture, Jiangcheng Hani and Yi Autonomous counties. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. Some speakers of other languages use Lü as L2 for trade. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialect*: Jinghong. Muang Yong and dialects in northern Thailand may converge phonologically with Northern Thai [nod] (Diller and Juntanamalaga 1990). Low intelligibility with Shan [shn] and Tai Nüa [tdd]. Different from Tai Nüa [tdd], each having their own literary tradition. Lexical similarity: 95% with Northern Thai [nod], 86% with Central Thai [tha], 92%–93% with Shan [shn], 92%–95% with Khün [kkh]. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow noun heads. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some schools teach in it exclusively. Used as L2 by Akeu [aeu], Blang [blr], Buyuan Jinuo [jiy], Hani [hni], Lahu [lhu], Laomian [lwm], Lisu [lis], Ruching Palaung [pce], Sangkong [sgk], Vo Wa [wbm], Youle Jinuo [jiu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 84% literate in any language (2000 census, Dai nationality). Given that Tai Lü has a traditional script and tradition of literacy, the literacy figure probably includes significant percentages literate in Lü Scripts, as well as percentages educated in Chinese, as well as some literate in both languages. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Taught in one university. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1933. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: New Tai Lue script, used in Yunnan Province, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, still used by some, particularly in Buddhist monasteries in Yunnan Province, China. *Other*: Traditional Lü script is used in monasteries and reformed version used in some government functions. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760. Also indigenous in: Laos, Myanmar. Also established in: Thailand, Vietnam.

**Luoba, Boga'er** [adi] (Abor, Adi, Adi-Bokar, Bengni-Boga'er, Boga'er, Bokar, Bungni-Bogar, Lho-Pa, Lhoba, Luoba, Miri). Autonym: Adi. *Users*: 1,090 in China (1999 O. Jueya). 400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,680 (2010 census). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Lhunze and Mainling counties, south of Yaluzangjiang river, Luoyu area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Lhoba (Luoba). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialect*: Damu (Miguba). Lexical similarity: 56% with Damu, 47%–58% with Bengni [njz]. *Type*: SOV; particles indicate grammatical relations; long-short vowel distinction; most words polysyllabic; loans mainly from Tibetan. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Tawang Monpa [twm]. *Lg Dev*: 27% attended school, 31% have some degree of literacy, less than 1% have a university degree. Radio. Dictionary.

Grammar. Bible: 2005–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. Tibetan script, used in China. *Other*: Different from Lhowa [loy] (Loba) in Nepal. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 151,090. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: India (Adi).

**Luoba, Yidu** [clk] (Idu Lhoba, Idu Mishmi, Lho-Pa, Lhoba, Luoba, Yidu, “Chulikata” *pej.*). Autonym: Idu-Mishmi. *Users*: 80 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 50 monolinguals. *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Nyingchi prefecture, Chayu county, Xia Chayu (Zayu) zone, Ba’antong and Xia Chayu (Zayu) townships, in Danba river valley and adjoining mountain slopes. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Lhoba (Luoba). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Digarish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; numerals after noun heads, adjective and relatives before noun head; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; comparatives; nasal vowels; tonal (3 level tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Lhowa (Loba) [loy] in Nepal. 27% attended primary school, 31% have some degree of literacy. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,080. Also indigenous in: India (Idu-Mishmi).

**Mak** [mkg] (Ching, Mo, Mo-Hua, Mochiahua, Mohua, Mojiahua). *Users*: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Guizhou province: northwest Libo county, Di’e, Fangcun, Jialiang, and Yangfeng villages; some in Dushan county. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Mak, Chi, Ching (Cham), Hwa, Lyo. Dialect differences are minor. Reportedly similar to Ai-Cham [aih]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Bouyei [pcc]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Man Met** [mml] (Manmi, Manmit). *Users*: 900 (1990 J-O. Svantesson). *Location*: Yunnan province: 5 communities in Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture near the Hu. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Type*: Affixes; tonal. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Reportedly similar to Hu [huo]. Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Manchu** [mnc] (Man, Manju Gisun). *Users*: 20 (Bradley 2007a). Some additional semi-speakers in 3 remote villages (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 10,400,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Beijing, Hebei, Jilin, and Liaoning provinces; Heilongjiang province: some villages in Aihui and Fuyu counties; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: small enclave northeast. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Manchu (Man). *Class*: Tungusic, Southern, Southwest. *Dialects*: Bala, Alchuka (Alechuxa), Jing, Lalin, Kyakala (Chinese Kyakala, Kiyakara, Qiakala). Kyakala, a Jurchenic variety traditionally considered a Manchu dialect, likely became extinct in the 1980s, with speakers shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn] (Hölzl and Hölzl 2019). *Lg Use*: Long extinct among the mainly urbanized Manchu, but still studied in an ongoing scholarly tradition (Bradley 2007a). Elderly only. Positive attitudes. All

shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: About 50 read and write. Literacy rate in L2: 82%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1835. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Mongolian script, Manchu style, used since 1599. Mongolian script, Old Manchu style, no longer in use. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99.

**Mang** [zng] (Ba'e, Chaman, Manbu, Mang U, Nieng Ó, Xamang, Xá Lá Vàng, Xá Mang, Xá Ó). *Users*: 500 in China. Ethnic population: 1,220 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefectures, Jinping county, Mengla district; 4 villages: Dadui Leigongdaniu Zhai, Heping Xia Zhai, Heping Zhong Zhai, and Nanguo Xin Zhai. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Mang. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Officially classified as Undetermined Nationality. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,155. Also indigenous in: Vietnam. Unestablished in: Thailand.

**Maonan** [mmd] (Ai Nan). *Users*: 30,000 (GXLOUS 2005), decreasing. A few thousand women and children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 101,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Huanjiang Maonan autonomous county, Xianan area: Nandan, Yishan, and Yizhou; a few in Du'an and Hechi counties; Guizhou province: south central small border area. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Maonan. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Type*: SVO; numbers and adjectives follow nouns; reduplication; glottalized, prenasalized, palatalized, and labialized onsets; nasal and stop finals; many Chinese loans; tonal, 6 tone categories in unchecked syllables, 2 in checked (split into 4 according to vowel length). *Lg Use*: 75% use it at home; 62% use it outside the home; 72% speak it to their children (GXLOUS 2005). Positive attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], or other local languages (GXLOUS 2005). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 93% (2000 census, Manon nationality). Radio. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Daoist, Christian. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Central Huishui** [hmc] (Central Huishui Hmong, Hmo, Hsiung, Hunan Miao). *Users*: 40,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Changshun and Huishui counties, south Guiyang municipality suburbs. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. 30 to 40 different Hmong (Miao) languages in China. Great linguistic differences. *Lg Use*: All domains. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Central Mashan** [hmm] (Central Mashan Hmong). *Users*: 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Luodian, Wangmo, and Ziyun counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Not inherently intelligible of other varieties of Miao. *Type*: Tonal, 11 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Miao, Chuanqiandian Cluster** [cqđ] (Chuanchientien Miao, Chuanqiandian Miao, Core

Farwestern Hmongic, Hua Miao, Sichuan-Guizhou-Yunnan Miao, Western Miao). *Users*: 1,400,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: west; Guizhou province; Sichuan province: south; Yunnan province: southeast and northeast. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: Hmong Len (Hmong Shi, Hmongb Nzhuab, Hmongb Shib, Light Hmong, Mong Leng, Mong Lenh, Mong Shi, Mong Si, Mongb Lens, Mongb Sib), Hmong Dle Ncha (Clear Water Hmong, Qingshui Miao), Hmong La (Mong La Hou, Paddyfield Miao, Red Mong, Red-headed Hmong), Hmong Dlo (Black Hmong, Black Mong, Hei Miao, Hmong Bua), Hmong Sou (Hmong Ndrou), Hmong Be (Mountain Hmong), Chuan Miao (River Miao, Sichuan Miao), Hmong Drout Raol (Liuzhai Miao, Luzhai Miao, Magpie Miao, Six Village Miao, Yaque Miao), Hmong Sa (Bai Miao, Dianxi Miao, Hmong Leng, Western Yunnan Miao), Hmong Si (Bai Miao, Hmong Leng, White Miao), Hmong Dou (Dananshan Miao, Downhill Hmong, Hongxian Miao, Red Thread Miao). *Type*: SVO; 7–9 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially the younger generation and urban residents. Used as L2 by Bugan [bbh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10% or less. Literacy rate in L2: 42% in Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.39). *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1958–1960 and from 1981, experimental usage. *Other*: Consider themselves Miao nationality. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Eastern Huishui** [hme] (Eastern Huishui Hmong). *Users*: 14,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Huishui, Luodian, and Pingba counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Eastern Qiandong** [hmq] (Black Miao, Central Miao, Chientung Miao, Eastern East-Guizhou Miao, Eastern Hmu, Hei Miao, Hmu, mo†). *Users*: 350,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Jianhe, Jinping, and Liping counties; Hunan province: Huitong, Jingzhou, and Tongdao counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Qiandong. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible of other Miao varieties. Corresponds more or less to Ma's Central Miao and Purnell's Eastern Miao. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, no longer in use. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Eastern Xiangxi** [muq] (Eastern Ghao-Xong, Eastern Miao, Eastern West-Hunan Miao, Ghao-Xong, Hsianghsi Miao, Meo Do, Northern Miao, Red Meo, Red Miao). *Users*: 80,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Hunan province: Guzhang, Jishou, Longshan, and Luxi counties; some in Chongqing, Guizhou, and Hubei provinces; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Xiangxi. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Not inherently intelligible of other varieties of Miao. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

- Miao, Horned** [hrm] (A-Hmo, Bai Miao, Changjiao Miao, Forest Miao, Hmo, Hmong Khua Shua Ndrang, Hmong Ndong, Hmong Ndou, Hmong Sou, Jiao Miao, Jiaojiao Miao, Kha-Nzi, Longhorn Miao, Qing Miao, White Miao). *Users*: 50,000 (Hattaway 2003). *Location*: Guizhou province: Dafang, Nayong, and Zhijin counties, Anshun, Bijie, Guiyang, and Qingzhen municipalities; Yunnan province: Zhenxiong county. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. May have inherent intelligibility of Small Flowery Miao [sfm] (1998 M. Johnson); not inherently intelligible with other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Consider themselves Miao nationality but unique in culture and language from other Miao groups. *Map*: 100.
- Miao, Large Flowery** [hmd] (A-Hmaos, Ad Hmaob lul, Big Flowery Miao, Da Hua Bei Miao, Da Hua Miao, Diandongbei Miao, Flowery Miao, Great Flowery Tribe, Hua Miao, Hwa Miao, Northeastern Dian Miao, Northeastern Yunnan Miao, Ta Hwa Miao). Autonym: A-Hmao. *Users*: 300,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Hezhang, Pu'an, Shuicheng, Weining, Zhenning, and Ziyun counties, Liupanshui municipality; Sichuan province: Panzhihua municipality; Yunnan province: Zhaotong area, Dagan, Fumin, Lufeng, Luquan, Qiaojia, Suijiang, Wuding, Xundian, Yongshan, and Yiliang counties, Anning, Chuxiong, Kunming, Qujing, and Xuanwei municipalities. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Type*: Tonal, 5–7 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. *Lg Dev*: High level of literacy among the older generation in original Pollard script. Texts. Bible: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script, 1909–1917, 1951–1956, 1958–1966, and from 1982. Miao (Pollard) script, used since 1905, primary usage. Pahawh Hmong script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 100.
- Miao, Luopohe** [hml] (Lobohe Miao, Luobo River Miao, Luobohe Hmong, Luopohe Hmong, Xi, Xijia Miao, Ximahe Miao). *Users*: 61,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Guiding, Kaiyang, Longli, and Weng'an counties, Fuquan and Kaili municipalities. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. Most officially classified within Miao nationality, except for Xijia group. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: 2 dialects. Not inherently intelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.
- Miao, Northern Guiyang** [huj] (Northern Guiyang Hmong). *Users*: 84,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Jinsha, Kaiyang, Pingba Guiding, Qianxi, Xifeng, and Xiuwen counties, west Guiyang municipality suburbs. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Northern Huishui** [hmi] (Gaopo, Kwei-chu, Kwei-chu Miao, Northern Huishui Hmong).

*Users:* 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location:* Guizhou province: Guiding, Huishui, and Longli counties, Gaopo district, Guiyang municipality. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class:* Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects:* None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 100.

**Miao, Northern Mashan** [hmp] (Northern Mashan Hmong). *Users:* 35,000 (Wang and Mao

1995). *Location:* Guizhou province: Changshun, Huishui, and Luodian counties. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class:* Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects:* None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Type:* Tonal, 13 tones. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 99.

**Miao, Northern Qiandong** [hea] (Black Miao, Central Miao, Chientung Miao, East Guizhou

Miao, Eastern Guizhou Hmu, Gha Ne, Gha Ne Dlai, Heh Miao, Hei Miao, Hmu, Kuv tsis has lug Moob tau, Northern East Guizhou Miao, Northern Hmu, Qián-Dōng fāngyán, məɬ, məhuɬ). *Users:* 1,250,000 (Wang and Mao 1995), decreasing. *Location:* Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Longlin county; Guizhou province: Anlong, Danzhai, Fuquan, Guanling, Huangping, Jianhe, Leishan, Majiang, Pingba, Sansui, Shibing, Taijiang, Xingren, Zhenfeng, Zhenning, Zhenyuan, and Ziyun counties, Kaili and Qingzhen municipalities. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class:* Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Qiandong. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects:* Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. Corresponds more or less to Ma's Central Miao and Purnell's Eastern Miao. At least 4 dialects (vernaculars). The official standard variety of Qiandong Miao is based on Yanghao, but with some similarities to other varieties. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Youth move to the city and abandon much of their culture and language. Mixed attitudes. Attitudes are positive in countryside; neutral to negative in city. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially children, who learn it at school but do not use it at home. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Low. Literacy rate in L2: Many literate in Chinese [cmn], but many older women are illiterate. Large-scale literacy programs stopped but supportive attitude toward literacy promoters. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1934–2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, no longer in use. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 100.

**Miao, Small Flowery** [sfm] (Atse, Gha-Mu, Ghab-Mvb Ghab-Svd, Ghuab-Hmongb Ghuab-Soud,

Hsiao Hwa Miao, Xiao Hua Miao). *Users:* 84,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location:* Guizhou province: Guanling, Hezhang, Nayong, Shuicheng, and Zhenning counties. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class:* Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects:* None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties (Hattaway 2003). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community, market. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 100.

**Miao, Southern Guiyang** [hmy] (Southern Guiyang Hmong). *Users*: 28,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Changshun, Zhenning, and Ziyun counties, Anshun municipality. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Miao, Southern Mashan** [hma] (Hsiung, Hunan Miao, Southern Mashan Hmong, Southern Mashan Miao). *Users*: 10,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Wangmo county. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Type*: Tonal, 13 tones. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Miao, Southern Qiandong** [hms] (Black Miao, Central Miao, Chientung Miao, Hei Miao, Hmu, Southern East-Guizhou Miao, Southern Hmu). *Users*: 500,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). All Miao in China: 8,950,000 (2000 census). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Rongshui and Sanjiang counties; Guizhou province: Danzhai, Libo, Rongjiang Congjiang, and Sandu counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Qiandong. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. Corresponds more or less to Ma's Central Miao and Purnell's Eastern Miao. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 100.

**Miao, Southwestern Guiyang** [hmg] (Southwestern Guiyang Hmong). *Users*: 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Changshun and Pingba counties, suburbs of Guiyang, Anshun and Qingzhen municipalities. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Miao, Southwestern Huishui** [hmh] (Miao, Southwestern Huishui Hmong). *Users*: 56,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Changshun, Huishui, and Sandu counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Miao, Western Mashan** [hmw] (Western Mashan Hmong). *Users*: 14,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Location*: Guizhou province: Wangmo and Ziyun counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Type*: Tonal, 13 tones. *Lg Use*: Home, community, market. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Miao, Western Xiangxi** [mmr] (Eastern Miao, Ghao-Xong, Hsianghsi Miao, Huayuan Miao, Meo Do, Northern Miao, Red Meo, Red Miao, West Hunan Miao, Western Ghao-Xong, Western West-Hunan Miao, Xong). *Users*: 820,000 (Wang and Mao 1995), decreasing. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Nandan county, Hechi municipality; Guizhou province: Songtao county, southeast Chongqing and Tongren municipalities, Xiushan and Youyang counties; Hubei province: Xuan'en county; Hunan province: Baojing, Fenghuang, Guzhang, Huadan, Jishou, Longshan, and Xinhuang Mayang counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Xiangxi. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently unintelligible of other Miao varieties. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, strong sense of ethnic identity. Most domains except education. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 40% or more. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, 1951–1956, 1958–1969, and from 1978, experimental usage. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Mili** [ymh]. *Users*: 23,000 (2002). *Location*: Yunnan province: Jingdong, Xiping, Yunxian, and Zhenyuan counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Minyag, Eastern** [emq] (Munya, Muya, Shimian Minyag, Shimian Munya, Shimian Muya). *Users*: 2,000 (2020 A. Conrad), decreasing. *Location*: Sichuan Province: Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Jiulong and Shimian counties, Ya'an city and county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Minyag, Western** [wmg] (Darmdo Minyag, Menya, Munya, Muya). *Users*: 11,500 (2020 A. Conrad). *Location*: Sichuan province: Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Kangding and Shimian counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; case-marking; compounding; affixation; reduplication; 3 aspects (stative, perfective, imperfective); 40 consonants and 13 vowels; consonant initial pre-nasals; tense-lax vowel distinction; nasalized vowels; wide variety of vowel harmonies; tonal (tone is minimally productive in some varieties and unproductive in others); fossilized system of verbal orientation prefixes. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Some also use Khams Tibetan [khg] (Bai 2019). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Speakers feel themselves to be culturally aligned with the speakers of majority Tibetan varieties, such as Kham Tibetan [khg] found further North (2020 A. Conrad). Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Miqie** [yiq] (Micha, Mielang, Minqi). *Users*: 30,000 (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 50,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Wuding county, Chadian, Jincheng, and Jiuchang districts; Dayao, north Fumin, Jingdong,

Jinggu, north Lufeng, south Luquan, Nanhua, Yao'an, Yimen, Yongren, and Zhenyuan counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Lg Use*: No remaining speakers in Jinning and Anning counties; declining elsewhere. Home. Neutral attitudes. Most shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Moji** [ymi] (Flathead Phulai, Muji, Phula, Phulawa, Pingtou Phula). *Users*: 2,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: possibly east Fumin county, south and southwest Wenshan county, west Xichou county, Luchaichong village. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialect*: Luchaichong. Moji patterns with the Proto-Muji subgroup phylogenetically, but Luchaichong dialect (the most vital dialect) heavily influenced by contact with Khlula [ykl] and Zokhuo [yzk]. *Lg Use*: Many shifting to Phula [phh]. Some shifting to Chinese [zho]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Monba, Cuona** [twm] (Buruomiba, Cona Monba, Cuona Menba, Cuona Monpa, Dakpa, Dwags, Menba, Menpa, Moinba, Momba, Momba, Monba, Monpa, Pramipa, Takpa, Tawan Monba). *Users*: 1,300 in China (2000 census). 600 Southern Cuona, 700 Northern Cuona. Less than half monolingual: Young children, older people, some young adults. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). Includes Tshangla [tsj] speakers. *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Shannan prefecture, Cuona county, Lebu district; Linzhi prefecture, Motuo county, Dexing district, Wenlang village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Menba. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, East Bodish. *Dialects*: Northern Cuona, Southern Cuona. *Type*: Basic SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Central Tibetan [bod], and about one-third are literate in the language. Used as L2 by Boga'er Luoba [adi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 44% (2000 census, Monba nationality). Most are literate in Tibetan [bod]. *Writing*: Devanagari script. *Other*: Cuona Monba [twm] differs from Tshangla in phonology, vocabulary, and grammar, and is not mutually intelligible. Shares many Tibetan language characteristics. Is the same as, or closely related to, Bumthangkha of Bhutan. May also be classified as North Assam, Monpa. Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,900. Also indigenous in: India (Tawang Monpa).

**Mongolian, Peripheral** [mvf] (Inner Mongolian, Menggu, Monggol, Mongol, Southern-Eastern Mongolian). *Users*: 3,380,000 in China (1982). Population includes 299,000 Chakhar, 317,000 Bairin, 1,347,000 Khorchin (Horchin), 593,000 Kharchin (Harchin), 123,000 Ordos, 34,000 Ejine (1982 census). 2,500,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,980,000 (2010 census). Includes China Buriat [bxu], Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], Katso [kaf], Narua [nru], and Tuvan [tyv] languages. *Location*: Nei Mongol Autonomous Region; Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; Gansu, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning provinces, and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Urumchi to Hailar. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Oirat-Khalkha, Khalkha-Buriat, Mongolian Proper. A member of macrolanguage Mongolian [mon] (Mongolia). *Dialects*: Chahar (Chaha'er, Chakhar, Qahar), Ordos (E'erduos), Tumut (Tumet), Shilingol, Ulanabai (Mingan,

Urat), Jo-Uda (Bairin, Balin, Keshikten, Naiman), Jostu (Eastern Tumut, Ke'erqin, Kharachin, Kharchin, Kharchin-Tumut), Jirim (Gorlos, Jalait, Kalaqin, Khorchin), Ejine, Ujumchin. Largely intelligible of Halh Mongolian [khk], but there are phonological and important loanword differences. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Chinese living in the area can also speak it. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Evenki [evn], Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], Oroqen [orh], Tuvan [tyv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 71%. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Grammar. NT: 1952–2003. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Mongolian script. Phags-pa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Includes China Buriat [bxu], Tuvan [tyv], Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], and speakers of other varieties. In Xinjiang, Torgut, Oold, Korbet, and Hoshut peoples are known as the Four tribes of Oirat. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Mongolia.

**Muak Sa-aak** [ukk]. Autonym: Muak Sa-aak. *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Jinghong, 4 villages. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Type*: Tonal (3 tones). *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used in Myanmar. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Muda** [ymd]. *Users*: 2,000 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Jinghong county, Nanpianshan district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Muji, Northern** [ymx] (Bokha, Hlaka Mujima, Phula). *Users*: 9,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 15,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: south Mengzi county, Lengquan, Qilubai, and Shuitian townships; west Pingbian county, Xinxian township. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Southern Muji [ymc]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Muji, Qila** [ymq] (Doka, Mujitsu, Phutsu). *Users*: 1,500 (2008), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Location*: Yunnan province: south Jinping county. 2 isolated villages. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Muji, Southern** [ymc] (Aga, Khlaka, Lahi, Muzi, Phula, Tjeki, Tshebu, Tshibu). *Users*: 26,000 (Pelkey 2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 28,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: southeast Gejiu county, north, southwest, and east Jinping county, south Mengzi county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Dazhai, Ma'andi, Tongchang, Yingpan, Jinhe, Gamadi. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, business. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still.

*Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 99.

**Mulam** [mlm] (Abo, Kyam, Molao, Mulao, Mulao Miao, Muliao, Mulou). *Users:* 86,000 (2005 GXLOUS). Fewer than 10,000 monolinguals (including women and preschool children). Ethnic population: 216,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Hechi prefecture, Luocheng Mulao autonomous county (90% in Dongmen and Siba communes); Yizhou county. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mulao. *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 65% with Dong (probably Southern Dong [kmc]). *Type:* SVO; reduplication; aspirated, palatalized, labialized, voiceless nasal, lateral onsets; nasal and stop finals; many Chinese loans; 6 tone categories in unchecked syllables, 2 in checked (split into 4 according to vowel length). *Lg Use:* Most domains, Daoist and Buddhist services. 87% speak Mulam at home; 57% speak it outside the home. 82% speak Mulam to their children. (2005 GXLOUS). Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], commonly in writing. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 94% (2000 census, Mulao nationality). Radio. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* They live near the Han, Dong [doc], Hmong Njua [hnj], and Iu Mien [ium]. They call themselves Mulam. Some around Luocheng call themselves Kyam. Different from the nearly extinct Western Kra Tai-Kadai language also called Mulao [giu], previously spoken by Gelao nationality people in Guizhou. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map:* 100.

**Mulao** [giu] (Ayo, Gelao, Longli, Longli Mulao). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely survived into the 2010s. *Location:* Guizhou province: Majiang county, Longli. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Not to be confused with Mulam [mlm].

**Muzi** [ymz] (Mogeha, Muji). *Users:* 10,000 (2008). *Location:* Yunnan province: south and east Gejiu county; west Mengzi county, scattered villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Northern Muji [ymx]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 99.

**Naaba** [nao]. *Location:* Xizang Autonomous Region: Shigatse prefecture, Dinggyê county, Nadhang and Tsanga villages. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Unclassified. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; ergativity; no passives or voice; tonal. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 99. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 770. Also indigenous in: Nepal.

**Naluo** [ylo] (Aluo Naluo, Gan Yi, Laluo, Naruo, Shui Yi, Shuitian). *Users:* 15,000 (Bradley 2007a). Mostly in Yunnan, with about 2,000 in Pingjiang and Futian townships of Panzhihua (Bradley 2007a). *Location:* Sichuan province: western Panzhihua city; Yunnan province: southern Huaping and eastern Yongsheng counties. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Lg Use:* Moribund to extinct in Sichuan, potentially endangered to endangered in Yunnan (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional

religion, Christian. *Map*: 99.

**Namuyi** [nmy] (Naimuci, Naimuzi, Namuzi). *Users*: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). 200 monolinguals. Mainly older adults. Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Sichuan Province, Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture, Mianning, Muli, Xichang, and Yanyuan counties; southwest Sichuan, Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Jiulong (Gyaisi) county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Naic. *Dialects*: Eastern Namuyi, Western Namuyi. Low intelligibility between dialects, with lexical and phonological differences. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; compounding; affixation; consonant cluster onsets but no consonantal codas; tense-lax vowel distinction; nasalized and retroflexed vowels; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Adults born before 1955 use Namuyi with each other. Younger people appear to know Namuyi well, but prefer to converse in Nuosu [iii] or Chinese. Positive attitudes. Some also use Lipo [lpo]. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Northern Pumi [pmi]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Ersu [ers]. *Lg Dev*: Generally better educated than Yi or Tibetan peoples. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 101.

**Nanai** [gld] (Gold, Goldi, Hezhe, Hezhen, Juchen, Nanay, Sushen). *Users*: 40 in China (Salminen 2007). About half speak Sungari dialect, half speak Nanai proper (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 5,350 (2010 census). *Location*: Northeast corner of Heilongjiang Province, near merge of Heilong, Songhua, and Wusuli rivers, Tongjiang county, Bacha and Jiejinkou villages; Raohe county, Sipai village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Hezhe. *Class*: Tungusic, Southern, Southeast, Nanaj. *Dialects*: Qileng (Kilen, Kili, Kirin, Qile'en), Sungari. *Lg Use*: Religion. Elderly only. Negative attitudes. People have lost hope that it will survive. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 97% (2000 census, Hezhe nationality). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1884–2002. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Formerly called Sushen. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,220. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund). Indigenous in: Russian Federation.

**Narua** [nru] (Eastern Naxi, Meng yu, Moso, Mosso, Mosuo, Musuo yu, Na, Naru, Nazu, Yongning Na). *Users*: 47,000 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 47,000. *Location*: Sichuan and Yunnan provinces border area near Lugu lake, Ninglang Yi autonomous county, Muli Tibetan autonomous county and Yanuyuan county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Naxi. Yunnan Province speakers officially classified within Naxi nationality. Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. Sichuan Province speakers assigned to the Mongolian nationality. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Naic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 40%–60% with Naxi [nxq]. *Type*: SOV; prolific compounding; some prefixing; noun classes; noun heads NP; some vowel harmony; approx 38 Cs, 14 Vs, including some nasalised vowels; tonal. *Lg Use*: Frequent. Home, village, friends. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], in speaking (a local dialect) and in writing. Also use Northern Pumi [pmi]. Also use Nuosu [iii]. Used as L2 by Central

Tibetan [[bod](#)], Northern Pumi [[pmi](#)], Nuosu [[iii](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Most under age 40 literate in Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Nasu, Wumeng** [[ywu](#)] (Neisu, Nersu, Nesu, Wumeng Yi, Wusa Yi, Yuan-Mo Yi). *Users*: 150,000 (2018 M. Gerner). Ethnic population: 200,000. *Location*: Guizhou Province; Yunnan Province: Zhaotong prefecture, Huize and Xuanwei counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: Weining Yi, Hezhang Yi, Hen-Ke Yi. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 100.

**Nasu, Wusa** [[yig](#)] (Eastern Yi, Wusa Nesu). *Users*: 600,000 (2018 M. Gerner), decreasing. Ethnic population: 700,000. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; Yunnan Province; Guizhou Province: Hezhang, Nayong, Shuicheng, Weining, and Zhijin counties. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: Qian Xi, Bijie, Dafang. Reported low intelligibility between dialects. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Used as L2 by Aluo [[yna](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Literacy rate in L2: Moderate in Chinese. Taught at Guizhou Institute of Nationalities. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2018. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional. *Map*: 100.

**Naxi** [[nxq](#)] (Lomi, Mu, Nahsi, Nakhi, Nasi, “Mo-Su” *pej.*, “Moso” *pej.*, “Mosso” *pej.*). Autonym: Naqxi. *Users*: 300,000 (2000 census). 100,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 326,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Northwest Yunnan Province, a majority (over 200,000) in Yulong (formerly Lijiang) Naxi autonomous county. Some scattered through Weixi, Zhongdian, Ninglang, Deqing, Yongsheng, Heqing, Jianchuan, and Lanping counties. Some in Sichuan Province, Yanyuan, Yanbian, and Muli counties. A few in Tibet Autonomous Region, Mangkang county. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Naxi. Official ethnic language of the Narua nationality. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Naic. *Dialects*: Lapao, Lijiang, Ludian. Reportedly similar to Narua [[nru](#)]. *Type*: SOV; no checked syllables; tonal, 4 tones (some sub-dialects have only 3 tones). *Lg Use*: Lijiang Old Town attitudes somewhat negative, decreasing number of young speakers. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [[bca](#)]. Also use Central Tibetan [[bod](#)]. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)], in speaking and especially in writing. Used as L2 by Central Bai [[bca](#)], Central Tibetan [[bod](#)], Lisu [[lis](#)], Northern Pumi [[pmi](#)], Nuosu [[iii](#)], Shuhi [[sxx](#)], Southern Pumi [[pmj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1932. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in the 1950s and revised in 1984, primary usage. Lisu (Fraser) script, experimental use in the 1920s and 1930s. Naxi Dongba script. Naxi Geba script, no longer in use. *Other*: Official ethnic language of the Narua nationality. Buddhist, Confucianist, Daoist. *Map*: 101.

**Nisi** [[yso](#)] (Lolo, Southeastern Lolo Yi). *Users*: 36,000 (2002), decreasing. *Location*: Southeast

Yunnan Province, Wenshan, Yanshan, Maguan, Funing, Xichou, Malipo, and Honghe counties. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Probably similar to the language spoken by Lolo nationality in Vietnam. *Map*: 99.

**Nisu, Eastern** [nos] (Nisu, Nisupho, Shiping-Jianshui Nisu, Shiping-Jianshui Yi). *Users*: 75,000 (2004), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan Province, Jianshui, Tonghai, Gejiu, Kaiyuan, Mengzi, Pingbian, and Hekou counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Language is active in areas with high concentrations of Nisu. Language use higher for older people, women, uneducated men, or villages further removed from main roads. Nisu living in cities or counties are generally Sinicized. Many parents teach their children the Chinese local dialect as L1 so they can do well in school. There is increasing borrowing of lexical items from Chinese. Code switching between Nisu and Chinese is common. Many men and women spend part of the year working in predominantly Chinese towns or cities. Home, in the fields, with village friends and relatives. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], a local dialect, spoken with outsiders, non-Nisu government officials, non-Nisu markets, or elementary school teachers. Also use Northern Nisu [yiv], which village children eventually learn. Used as L2 by Hlersu [hle], Northern Nisu [yiv]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Nisu, Northern** [yiv] (E-Xin Yi, Nasupho, Nisupho). *Users*: 160,000, decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Chengjiang, Ehan, Jiangchuan, Jinning, north Shiping, Shuangbai, Xinning, north Yuanjiang, Yimen, and Yuxi counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Nasu, Nisu. Nasu dialect is distinct from the Nasu language continuum located further north. *Lg Use*: The language is active in areas with high concentrations of Nisu. However, there is increasing borrowing of lexical items from Chinese. Code switching between Nisu and Chinese is common. Many men and women spend part of the year working in predominantly Chinese towns or cities. Home, village, work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Eastern Nisu [nos]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Eastern Nisu [nos]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Nisu, Northwestern** [nsf] (Nisu). *Users*: 24,000 (2004 SIL). 7,000 in Yunlong, 7,000 in Yangbi, 8,000 in Yongping districts (2004). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dali Bai autonomous prefecture, Yangbi county, Fuheng district; Yongping county, Beidou Yi district; Yunlong county, Tuanjie Yi district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Nisu, Southern** [nsd] (Nisupho, Yuan-Mo Yi). *Users*: 210,000 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe, Jinping, east Lüchun, south Shiping, southeast Yuanjiang, and Yuanyang counties. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Yuanyang Nisu,

Mojiang Nisu. *Lg Use*: Use active in areas with high concentrations of Nisu. However, increasing lexical borrowing from Chinese. Code switching common between Nisu and Chinese. Many men and women spend part of the year working in predominantly Chinese towns or cities. Home, village. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Many shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn], with their children so they can do well in school, and also with outsiders, government officials who are not Nisu, non-Nisu people in township markets, elementary school teachers. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Nisu, Southwestern** [nsv]. *Users*: 15,000 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Jiangcheng, west Lüchun, Mojiang, Pu'er, and Simao counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Yuanyang Nisu, Mojiang Nisu. *Lg Use*: Use higher for older people, women, uneducated men, or villages further removed from main roads. Nisu living in cities or counties are generally Sinicized. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage. *Map*: 99.

**Nuosu** [iii] (Black Yi, Liangshan Yi, Liangshan Yi-Nuosu, Lolo, Northern Yi, Nosu, Nosu Yi, Sichuan Yi, Yi-Nuosu). *Users*: 2,000,000 (2000 census), increasing. 1,200,000 monolinguals (Jiafa 1994). *Location*: Sichuan and Yunnan provinces: over 40 counties mainly in Greater and Lesser Liangshan mountains. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: Northern Shypnra (Lindimu, Senza, Shengzha, Yynuo), Southern Shypnra (Adu, Songdi, Suodi, Suondi). Chinese linguists recognize 3 primary dialects: Shengzha (standard), Northern (Lindimu-Yinuo), and Southern (Adur-Suondi) (Bradley 2007b). Some dialects, such as Lindimu, are likely distinct languages. *Lg Use*: Many Chinese loan words are appearing. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Narua [nru]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Narua [nru]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Moderate in central Liangshan. Low elsewhere. Literacy rate in L2: Moderate. Nearly all literate Nuosu are literate in Chinese; some are also literate in Nuosu. Written Nuosu is used in rituals by priest-shamans in every community. Some educated Nuosu use standardized syllabary in academic contexts. The culture is orally oriented so most would not think of writing a letter or a set of procedures in Nuosu, nor would they think of reading written instructions. The educated prefer to write in Chinese for these tasks. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2009. *DLS*: Ascending (0.31). *Writing*: Latin script, 1951–1957, 1958–1960, and from 1975. Yi script, standardized, used since 1975, official (1980), primary usage. *Other*: When applied to the Nuosu, terms Black Yi (Hei Yi) and White Yi (Bai Yi) refer to caste distinctions rather than to ethnic or linguistic distinctions. However, the same terms often do refer to ethnic and linguistic distinctions when applied to Yi groups in Yunnan. Also, some outsiders refer to Nuosu as Black Yi. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 101.

**Nusu** [nuf]. *Users*: 12,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). 2,000 Northern Nusu; 4,000 Southern; 6,000 Central. 1,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Yunnan province: Nujiang Lisu autonomous

prefecture, southern Fugong county, Pihe town area. Kongtong, Wawa, and Youduoluo villages (Northern Nusu); Guoke, Jiajiu, Puluo, and Tuoping (Tongping) villages (Southern Nusu); Laomudeng, Miangu, Shawa, Zhiziluo, and Zileng villages (Central Nusu). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Other dialect speakers comprehend the prestige dialect Miangu (Central Nusu, Miangu, Laomudeng) fairly well. *Type*: SOV; grammatical relations indicated mainly by word order and particles; tonal, 4 tones with relatively complex sandhi; loans from Lisu, Chinese, and a few from Burmese. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Intellectuals want to preserve it. Most also use Lisu [lis]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 68% literate in any language (2000 census, Nu nationality). Literature. Bible portions: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Officially classified within Nu nationality along with Ayi, Anong, 1,500 Zauzou, and 5,500 Drung. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,670. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Oroqen** [orh] (Elunchun, Olunchun, Orochen, Orochon, Oronchon, Ulunchun). *Users*: 1,200 (Li and Whaley 2009). 30% of ethnic group (Salminen 2007). Only 12 fluent speakers in 1990, all over 65 yrs (Li and Whaley 2009). 800 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,660 (2010 census). *Location*: Heilongjiang province: Da Hinggan Ling prefecture, Huma and Tahe counties; Heihe prefecture, Xunke county; Yichun prefecture, Jiayin county, Heihe city; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: Hulun Buir league, Butha and Oroqen banners. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Oroqen. *Class*: Tungusic, Northern, Evenki. *Dialects*: Kumarchen, Orochen, Selpechen, Birarchen. Gankui in Inner Mongolia is the standard dialect. *Lg Use*: Kumarchen dialect has some child speakers; Birarchen is moribund (Salminen 2007). All domains. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Daur [dta]. Also use Evenki [evn]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf]. Also use Russian [rus]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Evenki [evn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 97% in any language (2000 census, Oroqen nationality). Radio. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Maintain native language and customs. Came to China from the Russian Federation. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Pa Di** [pdi] (Padi). *Users*: 1,000 in China. *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe Hani and Yi prefectures, Hekou and Jinping counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: Tonal. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,300. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Pa-Hng** [pha] (Baheng, Bahengmai, Man Pa Seng, Meo Lai, Pa Hng, Pa Ngng, Pa Then, Paheng, Tóng). *Users*: 26,800 in China (McConnell 1995). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,700 (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Guizhou Province: Congjiang and Liping counties; northeastern Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Lingui, Longsheng, Rong'an, Rongshui, and Sanjiang counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Pa-hng. *Dialects*: Northern Pa-Hng, Southern Pa-Hng. *Type*: SVO; uvular onsets; no nasal-final syllables but has nasalized vowels. *Lg Use*: All domains.

Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj] (Bradley 2007b). Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn] (Bradley 2007b). Also use Northern Dong [doc] (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Official ethnic community in Vietnam, although the variety spoken there may be a distinct language. Daoist. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,050. Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Palaung, Ruching** [pce] (Da'ang, De'ang, Dlang, Ngwe Palaung, Palay, Pale, Pale Palaung, Ru-Jing Palaung, Silver Palaung, Southern Ta'ang). *Users*: 10,300 in China (2010). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dehong prefecture, Luxi county, east of Rumai. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Dialects*: Bulei (Bulai, Ka-ang, Pu-le, Pulei, Red De'ang), Raojin (Na-ang, Red De'ang), Da'ang. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: 50% of the De'ang nationality speak Palaung. All domains. Some of all ages. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 79% in any language for Deang nationality (to which Palaung speakers belong) (2000 census). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Total De'ang nationality in China: 20,556 (2010 census). Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,300. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: Thailand (Pale Palaung).

**Palaung, Rumai** [rbb] (Black De'ang, Humai, Ru-Mai Palaung, Rumai, Ta'ang). *Users*: 4,100 in China (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dehong prefecture, Longchuan and Ruili counties, on Myanmar border. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Dialect*: Raokot (La-ang). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 79% in any language for Deang nationality (to which Palaung speakers belong) (2000 census). Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Total De'ang nationality in China: 20,556 (2010 census). *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 162,100. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Palaung, Shwe** [pll] (Flowery De'ang, Golden Palaung, Liang Palaung, Saam-Loong, Shwe, Ta-ang). *Users*: 2,000 in China (1995 SIL). *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan prefecture, Longyang county; Lincang prefecture, Zhenkang county. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 79% in any language for Deang nationality (to which Palaung speakers belong) (2000 census). Literature. Dictionary. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script, initial development in the 1930s with revisions in the 1980s. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 233,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Pela** [bx] (Bela, Bola, Bula, Pala, Pola, Polo). *Users*: 400 (2000 D. Bradley). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2001 J. Edmondson). *Location*: Yunnan province: Dehong prefecture, Luxi county,

Santaishan township; Lianghe and Yingjiang counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Dialects*: Reportedly similar to Zaiwa [atb]. Considered by some a Zaiwa dialect. *Type*: SOV; only voiceless affricates and stops; no consonant clusters; palatalized and nonpalatalized series of labials and velars; nasal and stop codas; tense-lax and nasal unnasalized vowels; Chinese, Jingpo, Dai, and Burmese loans; tonal, 4 tones, tone sandhi. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. All are multilingual, speaking other languages from within the cluster natively, as well as some Chinese and a local Tai language (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Live among the Jingpo majority and wear Jingpo clothing. They regard themselves as different from Zaiwa and Jingpo and have different traditions. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phala** [ypa] (Black Phula, Bola, Hei Phula, Khapho, Phula, Phulepho). *Users*: 12,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 13,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe and Shiping counties, both banks of Yuanjiang (Honghe) river; Jianshui and Yuanyang counties, a few isolated villages downriver. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar to Phola [ypg]. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phola** [ypg] (Bola, Flowery Phula, Hua Phula, Phula, Phulepho, Tsha Phula). *Users*: 13,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 13,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe, Shiping, and Yuanjiang counties, along confluence of Yuanjiang (Honghe) and Xiaohedi rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Phala [ypa]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phola, Alo** [ypo] (Bola, Pula). *Users*: 500 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 500. *Location*: Yunnan province: Yuanjiang county, Tuguozhai village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Phola [ypg], but reportedly unintelligible due to contact with a Tai-Kadai variety. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Pholo** [yip] (Black Phula, Flowery Phula, Phu, Phula). *Users*: 30,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 34,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: west Guangnan, northeast Malipo, southeast Qiubei, northeast and east Yanshan counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Affiliated with the Phula ethnic group historically but not phylogenetically; Ngwi isolate. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phowa, Ani** [ypn] (Anipho, Flowery Phu, Hua Phu, Laotshipu, Pho, Phula). *Users*: 10,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 10,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: south Kaiyuan county,

Yangjie district; north central Mengzi county, Xibeile district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Daheineng, Xibeile, Dayongsheng. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phowa, Hlepho** [yhl] (Abo, Boren, Bozi, Conehead Phula, Cowtail Phula, Daizhanpho, Digaopho, Flowery Phula, Hua Phula, Jiantou Phula, Minjia, Niuweiba Phula, Paola, Pho, Phula, Sandaohong Phula, Shaoji Phula, Sifter Basket Phula, Thrice Striped Red Phula, Xiuba). *Users*: 36,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 50,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Kaiyuan county, east Beige township; north Mengzi, north Pingbian, west Weshan counties; Yanshan county, southeast Ashe township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Dialects spoken in Wenshan County are most endangered. Home, village, market. Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phowa, Labo** [yph] (Asaheipho, Asahopho, Ekhepho, Labopho, Pho, Phula, White Phu, Zemapho). *Users*: 17,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 21,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: central, north-central and southeast Kaiyuan county, west Beige township; Laozhai, Lebaidao, Mazheshao, Yanggai, and Zhongheyang townships. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Transitional with Hlepho Phowa [yhl]. *Lg Use*: Dialects spoken in Kaiyuan County are most endangered. Home, village, market. Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Phukha** [pjh] (Fu Khla, Phu Khla, Phù Lá, Phù Lá Hán). *Users*: 5,000 in China (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 7,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: southeast Maguan and southwest Malipo counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Type*: Tonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Moji [ymi]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Also classified as Phula nationality in Vietnam. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,000. Indigenous in: Vietnam (Phula).

**Phuma** [yph] (Black Muji, Hei Muji, Muji, Paotlo, Phula, Phuli, Shaoji Phula, Sifter Basket Phula). *Users*: 8,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 8,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: east central Pingbian county, Baihe township; Baiyun and Wantang townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Phupa** [yph] (Hlagho, La'ou, Laghi, Lala, Lamu, Lapa, Larhwo, Muzi, Phula, Phupha, Tshebu). *Users*: 3,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: southwest Mengzi county, southeast Lengquan and southeast Shuitian townships on southeast Gejiu panhandle. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*:

Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Gamadi, Nuogumi, Jiangnanbo, Xiao Fengkou, Da Fengkou, Baiwushan. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Phupha** [yph] (Phula, Phupho, Tsapho). *Users*: 1,300 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Location*: Yunnan province: southwest Gejiu county, 4 villages; Yuangyang county, 1 village across Honghe river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to, but not intelligible of, Alugu [aub]. *Lg Use*: 4 villages linguistically vital, 1 is shifting to Nisu [nsd]. Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Phuza** [ypz] (Hei Phu, Phu'a, Phujitsu, Phula). *Users*: 6,000 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: southeast Gejiu county, southeast Kafang township; southwest Mengzi county, west Lengquan township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Bujibai, Dabaqi. Not intelligible of Phupa [ypp]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Pinghua, Northern** [cnp] (Guìběi Pínghuà, Northern Guangxi, Northern Ping Chinese). *Users*: 1,760,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: outskirts of Guilin city; Hunan province: Tongdao Dong autonomous county. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. *Map*: 100.

**Pinghua, Southern** [csp] (Guínán Pínghuà, Southern Guangxi, Southern Ping Chinese). *Users*: 2,370,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Nanning suburbs, scattered towns throughout southern Guangxi. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. A member of macrolanguage Chinese [zho]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. *Map*: 100.

**Pumi, Northern** [pmi] (Ch'rame, P'rome, P'umi, P'ömi, Pimi, Primmi, Pruumi). *Users*: 35,000 (1999). 5,000 in Pumi nationality, 30,000 in Tibetan nationality (1994). 10,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Sichuan province: Jiulong, Muli, and Yanyuan counties; Yunnan province: Ninglang county, Yongning district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialect*: Taoba. 4 other dialects. Intelligibility of Southern Pumi [pmj] is low. Lexical similarity: between Northern Pumi and Southern Pumi [pmj] is 60%, grammatical differences minor. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Narua [nru]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Namuyi [nmy], Narua [nru], Shuhi [sxx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70% for Pumi nationality (2000 census). Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Pumi, Southern** [pmj] (P'rome, P'umi, P'ömi, Pimi, Primmi, Prinmi, Pruumi). *Users*: 19,000

(1999). 6,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 42,900 (2010 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Lanping, Lijiang, Weixi, and Yongsheng counties; Ninglang county, Xinyingpan district. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Pumi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialects*: Qinghua, Niuwozi. 4 other dialects. Intelligibility of Northern Pumi [pmi] is difficult. Lexical similarity: 60% between Northern Pumi [pmi] and Southern Pumi. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and numbers follow noun heads; 40 consonants and 15 vowels; uvular obstruents; initial s + consonant clusters; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Shuhi [sxx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70% for Pumi nationality (2000 census). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Qabiao** [laq] (Bendi Lolo, Ka Bao, Ka Beo, Ka Biao, Kabeo, Laqua, Man La Qua, Phubyau, Pu Beo, Pu Péo, Pubiao, Pupeo, Qa Biao, Qa Qiau, Qabiau, Qaqiau). *Users*: 18 in China (2002 Li Yunbing), decreasing. A few fluent elderly speakers in 2001 (Li 2006). Ethnic population: 400 (Li 2006). *Location*: Yunnan province: Malipo county, Wenshan Zhuang and Miao autonomous prefectures, Donggan township, Makun, Matong, Pucha, and Punong on Vietnam border; Babu district, Longlong; Liuhe district, Meitang and Xinfu; Longlin; Tiechang district, Pufeng. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Eastern Kra. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj], especially in Matong village. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn], especially Qabiao population at Longlong (Babu district). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Other*: Inter-marriage with Han, Zhuang, Miao and Dai nationality peoples is common. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 918. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Vietnam.

**Qau** [gqu] (Aqao, Aqaw, Chilao, Gao, Gao Gelao, Gelo, Ilao, Keh-lao, Kehlao, Kelao, Keleo, Khi, Klo). *Users*: 2,000 (2011 SIL). *Location*: Guizhou province: Anshun county, Mosu and Wanzi; Langdai county, Longxia; Pingba county, Dagoufang; Puding county, Wozi; Shuicheng county, Dongkou; Zhijin county, Niudong. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Western Kra. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Qiang, Northern** [cng] (Ch'iang). *Users*: 57,800 (1999), decreasing. 14,000 Mawo, 14,000 Weigu, 11,000 Luhua, 8,000 Cimulin, and 9,000 Yadu. 130,000 total for Northern and Southern Qiang languages, including 80,000 as Qiang nationality and 50,000 as Tibetan nationality (1990 J-O. Svantesson). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 310,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Sichuan province: Beichuan, Heishui, Mao, and Songpan counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Qiang. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialects*: Mawo, Qugu (Yadu), Weigu, Cimulin, Luhua. *Type*: SOV; dual number; causative suffix; 31 consonants and 15 vowels, including 7 long vowels, and 14 diphthongs; consonant clusters in syllable onsets; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Parents encourage children to excel in school, which means learning Mandarin Chinese [cmn] well.

Some use Qiang at home. Home. Adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese used. Used as L2 by Jiarong [jya]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 100%. Men are more literate than women. Those under 30 are fairly literate in Chinese. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1990, revised in 1991 and 1993. *Other*: Buddhist, Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Qiang, Southern** [qxs] (Ch'iang, Rrmea). *Users*: 81,300 (1999 J. Evans), decreasing. 8,300 Daqishan, 4,100 Taoping, 3,100 Longxi, 14,500 Mianchi, 31,000 Hehu. Around 130,000 total for Northern and Southern Qiang. 80,000 officially classified within Qiang nationality and speakers 50,000 within Tibetan nationality (1990 J-O. Svantesson). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 310,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Sichuan province: Li and Wenchuan counties; south Mao county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Qiang. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialects*: Dajishan (Daqishan), Taoping, Longxi, Mianchi, Heihu, Sanlong, Jiaochang. *Type*: SOV; heavy phonemic inventory; few consonant clusters in syllable onsets; tonal (2–6 tones). *Lg Use*: Parents encourage children's excellence at school which means learning Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some families still use Qiang at home. Home. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Those under 35 are functionally literate in Chinese. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Buddhist, Daoist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Queyu** [qvy] (Choyo, Zhaba). *Users*: 7,000 (1995). *Location*: Sichuan province: Garzê Autonomous Prefecture: Xinlong (Nyagrong) and Yajiang (Nyagquka) Litang counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Zhaba [zhh]. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; consonant cluster initials; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Use Tibetan [bod] as a liturgical language (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Zhaba language in Zhamai District. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Riang Lang** [ril] (Riang). Autonym: Riang Lang. *Users*: 3,000 in China (1995). *Location*: Yunnan province: Baoshan prefecture, Longyang county; Lincang prefecture, Zhenkang county. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Riang. *Dialects*: De'ang, Liang, Liang Palaung, Na'ang, Xiaoan'gou, Xiaochanggou, Yang Sek, Yang Wan Kun, Yanglam, Yin. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1950. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,500. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Russian** [rus] (Eluosi, Olossu, Russ). *Users*: 700,000 in China (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 2,940 (Shearer and Sun 2002). Ethnic population: 15,400 (2010 census). *Location*: Heilongjiang province: Heihe; Nei Mongol Autonomous Region: E'erguna Enhe Russian autonomous district, Hulunbeier banner; Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Changji, Karamay (Kelamayi), Tacheng, and Urumqi; Yili prefecture, Yi'ning. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Russian. *Class*: Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic,

East. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 prefix on a word; recursive addition of suffixes allowed; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 32 consonants, 5 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. Used as L2 by Korean [kor], Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Oroqen [orh], Uyghur [uig], Xibe [sjo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 96% in any language for Russian nationality (2000 census). Fully developed. Bible: 1876–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 30 more.

**Salar** [slr] (Sala). *Users*: 70,000 (2002), increasing. Less than 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 131,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Gansu province: Jishishan autonomous county; Qinghai province: Hualong Hui and Xunhua Salar autonomous counties; Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Yili, Kazakh autonomous prefecture. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Salar. *Class*: Turkic, Southern. *Dialects*: Eastern Salar (Gaizi, Gandu, Jishishan, Mengda), Western Salar (Ili). Salar is spoken by descendants of Oghuz Turks from the Samarkand region. Has an Oghuz (SW) Turkic base, and took on Eastern and Southern Siberian Turkic features through Central Asian contacts, and finally acquired a stratum of features from Chinese and Tibetan (Dwyer 1998). Gaizi (Jiezi) often seen as standard variety. *Type*: SOV; postpositional; verbs take up to 3 or 4 suffixes, no prefixes; no person or gender marking; 27 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Schooling in Mandarin Chinese [cmn] in Qinghai, and Uyghur [uig] in Xinjiang. Domestic, informal domains. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Many also use Amdo Tibetan [adx], especially men. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially men using northwestern variety and mainly in Qinghai. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Uyghur [uig], mostly in Xinjiang. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 101.

**Samatao** [ysd] (Samadu, Samaduo, Samou). *Users*: 400 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,810 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Guandu district, Kunming municipality, Zijun; elderly speakers in Yongde and Zhenkang. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Samei [smh] and Sanie [ysy], but not mutually intelligible (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. No fluent speakers under 50 (Bradley 2007a). Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Some language heritage activities underway in the village school (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, experimental use in the late 1990's. *Map*: 99.

**Samei** [smh] (Sani). *Users*: 20,000 (Bradley 2007b). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 28,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: Guandu district, Ala and surrounding communities, Kunming, 47 villages; west Yiliang County, 7 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Lg Use*: Extinct in some villages close to Kunming, severely endangered to the east in northeast Guandu and Yiliang, endangered in Ala Township, which is the center of the Samei distribution and where most villages are entirely or largely Samei (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High in Chinese. Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, no longer in use. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Samtao** [stu] (Samtau, Samtuan). *Users*: 100 in China (1993). *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna prefecture. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. No recent evidence that this language is still spoken in China. May be officially classified within Blang nationality or Undetermined nationality. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,170. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: Laos. Unestablished in: Thailand.

**Sangkong** [sgk] (Buxia). *Users*: 1,500 (1995 D. Bradley), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture, Jinghong county, Menglong (1 village) and Xiaojie (3 villages) districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Bisu [bzi] and Phunoi [pho]. *Type*: Prenasalized initial consonants. Both -p -t -k endings and open syllables with tense vowels. Verbal particles which agree in number with the subject of the sentence. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Hani [hni], particularly the Yani variety of Haya dialect. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Sani** [ysn] (Gni Ni). *Users*: 100,000 (2007). *Location*: Yunnan province: Luxi, Mile, Qiubei, Shilin, and Yilang counties. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Northern Sani, Southern Sani. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage. *Other*: The Samei, an Eastern Yi group east of Kunming in the Guandu region, call themselves Sani, but are not part of the Sani in Shilin. Tones differ on the 2 names, sa21 ni53 versus sa21 ni21. An Eastern Yi group with a similar name call themselves Sanie, immediately west of Kunming in Xishan region and in Anning and Fumin counties. For the Samei, Sani is their autonym. For the Sani in Shilin, Sani is an exonym. The Sani of Shilin call themselves ni21, but outsiders know them by the Chinese name Sani. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Sanie** [ysy] (Bai Lolo, Bai Yi, Minglang, Sa'nguie, Sanyie, Shanie, Shaniepu, White Yi). *Users*: 8,000 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 17,200 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Yunnan province: north Anning county, Kunming municipality, Xishan district; southwest Fumin county. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan,

Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: East Sanie (Zhaozong), North Sanie (Qinghe), Northeast Sanie (Gulu), Northwest Sanie (Luomian), Southeast Sanie (Chejiabi), Southwest Sanie (Tuoji). Reportedly similar to Samatao [ysd]. *Lg Use*: Closer to Kunming, spoken only by elderly; further away, only by adults; furthest away, a few children speak L1, which is being replaced by Chinese and Nasu (Bradley 2007a). Older adults only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script. *Map*: 99.

**Sarikoli** [srh] (Saliku'er, Salikur, Sarikuli, Sariqul, Sarykoly, Tadzik, Tajik, Tajiki). *Users*: 16,000 in China (2000 G. Erqing). Ethnic population: 20,400 (2000 G. Erqing). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Taxkorgan (Tashkurghan) area, Sarikol valley. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pamir, Shugni-Yazgulami. *Dialects*: None known. Not intelligible with Shughni [sgh] of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Kyrgyz [kir]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 87% in any language for Tajik nationality (2000 census). Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Tajiki [tgk] of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Iran. The label Tajik is used in different ways in different countries. Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,070. Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

**Shan** [shn] (Dehong). *Location*: Yunnan province: Myanmar border area, 1 village. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1892–2002. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Myanmar, Thailand.

**She** [shx] (Ho Nte, Huo Nte). *Users*: 910 (1999 Mao Zongwu). 580 Luofu, 390 Lianhua (McConnell 1995). 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 709,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Guangdong province: Boluo, Haifeng, Huidong, and Zengcheng counties. More than 10 villages. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: She. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Ho Nte. *Dialects*: Luofu (Eastern She), Lianhua (Western She). Major linguistic differences with Iu Mien [ium]. Reportedly most similar to Jiongnai Bunu [pnu]. Dialects inherently intelligible. Classification within Hmong-Mien is in dispute (McConnell 1995:1320). *Type*: SVO; modifiers precede noun heads; mainly monosyllabic roots, but mainly compound words; loans from Hakka and Cantonese Chinese; tonal, 8 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Hakka Chinese [hak] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Min Nan Chinese [nan]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 88% in any language for She nationality (2000 census). Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Shehua refers to Hakka [hak] variety spoken by the She. Daoist. *Map*: 100.

**Sherpa** [xsr] (Serwa, Sharpa, Sharpa Bhotia, Sherwi tamnye, Xarba, Xiaerba). *Users*: 1,000 in China (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, gTsang. *Type*: SOV;

postpositions; noun head initial; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person; split ergativity; tense and aspect; no passive forms; tonal; 31 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes (also 6 diphthongs). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 170,180 (as L1: 162,000; as L2: 8,180). Also indigenous in: India, Nepal.

**Shuhi** [sxg] (Shixing, Xumi). *Users*: 1,800 (2000 D. Bradley). 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Sichuan province: Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture, Muli Tibetan autonomous county, Shuiluo township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Naic. *Dialects*: Restricted mutual intelligibility between the Upper and the Lower Reaches dialects; salient phonological, lexical and grammatical differences between the two varieties. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and number-classifier constructions follow noun heads; consonant cluster initials; tonal, 2 tones, word-template tone. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod], in temples. Also use Khams Tibetan [khg]. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Also use Northern Pumi [pmi]. Also use Southern Pumi [pmj]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Sinicized Miao** [hmz] (Biantou Miao, Changshu Miao, Curved Comb Miao, Flat Head Miao, Han Miao, Hmong Nzi, Hmong Sa, Hmong Shua, Hmong Sua, Long Comb Miao, Lopsided Comb Miao, Mushu Maio, Piān Miáo, Shuixi Miao, Sinicised Hmong, Waishu Miao, Water Miao, West of the Water Miao, Wooden Comb Miao). Autonym: Hmongb Shuat. *Users*: 250,000 in China (Hattaway 2003). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Longlin county; Guizhou province: Dafang, Guanling, Nayong, Pu'an, Puding, Qianxi, Qinglong, Shuicheng, Xingren, Zhenning, Zhijin, and Ziyun counties, Anshun municipality; Yunnan province: Funing, Guangnan, and Jinping counties, Gejiu municipality. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. A member of macrolanguage Hmong [hmn]. *Dialects*: None known. Not inherently intelligible with other Miao varieties. *Type*: SOV; 7 or 8 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, favoured by the educated. Miao (Pollard) script, favoured by peasants. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 252,000. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Sonaga** [ysg] (Suoneiga). *Users*: 2,000 (2009 SIL). *Location*: Yunnan province: Heqing county, Liuhe township. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Kuamasi [yku] and Kua-nsi [ykn]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Spanish** [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 18,500 in China, all users. L1 users: 5,000 in China (Instituto Cervantes 2019). L2 users: 13,500 (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 32 more.

**sTodsde** [jih] (Shangzhai). *Users*: 4,100 (2004). *Location*: Sichuan province: south Rangthang county, Shangzhai district, Puxi, Shili, and Zongke townships; Duke and Zhongke rivers' confluence. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, rGyalrongic. *Dialects*: Dayili, Zongke, Puxi. Phonologically Western and Northern are fairly similar and differ greatly from Eastern. Lexical similarity: 75% between Eastern and Northern Jiarong, 60% between Western and Northern Jiarong. *Type*: SOV; phonologically and lexically similar to Tibetan, grammatically more similar to Pumi and Qiang; complex consonant clusters; limited pitch contrast. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Sui** [swi] (Ai Sui, Shui, Sui Li, Suipo). *Users*: 300,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 412,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Nandan, and Rongshui counties; Guizhou province: Congjiang, Danzhai, Dushan, Duyun, Leishan, Libo, and Rongjiang counties, centered in Sandu; Yunnan province: Fuyuan county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Shui. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Sandong (Central Sui, Southern Sui), Pandong, Yang'an. Some communication difficulty between dialects. Sandong (Central) is the standard and most intelligible in the area (Castro 2011). *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; 70 onsets, 50 rhymes; 8 tones (Wei and Edmondson 2008). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Chinese [zho], especially in writing. Bilingualism is low in the main areas. Used as L2 by Bouyei [pcc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 78% in any language for Shui nationality (2000 census). Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, used by folk singers aged 40–60. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 300,120. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Tai Dam** [blt] (Black Tai, Hei Dai, Jinping Dai, Tailam, Tailon, 'Táy Đăm). Autonym: 'Táy, 'Táy Đăm. *Users*: 10,000 in China (1995). *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefectures, Dai, Jinping Miao, and Yao autonomous counties. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Bumang [bvp]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary.

NT: 2013–2014. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script. Tai Viet script. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 777,700. Also indigenous in: Laos, Vietnam. Also established in: Thailand. Unestablished in: United States.

**Tai Dón** [twh] (Bai Dai, Tai Jinping, Tây Đón, White Tai). Autonym: Tây Đón. *Users*: 15,000 in China (2000 census). Population figure 90% of Dai nationality in Jinping County in 2000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefectures, Dai, Jinping Miao, and Yao autonomous counties. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Bumang [bvp]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1969–1992. *Writing*: Latin script. Tai Viet script. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 328,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Laos, Vietnam.

**Tai Hongjin** [tiz]. *Users*: 85,000 (2000 census). *Location*: Yunnan province: Chuxiong Yi autonomous prefecture, Dayao, Wuding, and Yongren counties, Kunming prefecture, Miao and Luquan Yi autonomous counties (Yongwu dialect); Miao and Wenshan Zhuang autonomous prefectures, Maguan county (Maguan dialect); Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefectures, Honghe and Yuanyang counties, and Yuxi prefecture, Dai, Yi, and Yuanjiang Hani autonomous counties (Yuanjiang dialect); Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefectures, Jianshui Lüchun, and Shiping counties (Lüshi dialect). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Yongwu, Maguan, Yuanjiang (Shui Dai), Lüshi. Dialects are significantly different and probably not all mutually intelligible. Tai Hongjin is a subgroup of scattered non-Buddhist Southwestern Tai language groups, who have some common phonological traits, but many differences as well. Tai Hongjin dialects have undergone more influence from Chinese and surrounding Ngwi languages (Yi and Hani) than other Yunnan Tai languages, and are only 50%–60% lexically similar to other Tai languages. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Chinese [zho]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Tai Nüa** [tdd] (Chinese Shan, Chinese Tai, Dai Kong, Dai Na, Dai Nuea, Daide, Dehong Dai, Shan, Tai Dehong, Tai Le, Tai Mao, Tai Neua, Tai Nue, Tai Nü, Tai nö, Tai taü, Tai-Kong, Tai-Le, Yunannese Shan, Yunnan Shant'ou). *Users*: 540,000 in China (Zhou and Luo 2001). Ethnic population: 1,260,000 (2010 census). Includes Lü [khh], Tai Dam [blt], Tai Dón [twh], Tai Hongjin [tiz], and Tai Ya [cuu] languages. *Location*: Sichuan province: Liangshan autonomous prefecture; Yunnan province: Dehong Dai and Jingpo autonomous prefectures, Baoshan, Lincang, and Simao municipal prefectures. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Mangshi (Debao, Dehong, Taile), Menggeng (Taita), Tai Pong (Ka, La, Sai, Tai Ka, Ya, You), Yongren. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow heads. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 84% literate in any language (2000 census, Dai nationality). Tai Nüa has traditional script and tradition of literacy, so percentages probably include literacy in Liek or Chinese script or both. Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1931–1948. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Tai Le script, used in the Dehong Dai and Jingpho Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. *Other*: Northern Shan-like varieties in China are referred to

collectively as Tai Na, or Dehong Dai in Chinese. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 726,100. Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: Laos, Vietnam.

**Tai Ya** [cuu] (Cung, Daiya, Huayao Dai, Multi-colored Waistband Tai, Tai Cung, Tai-Chung, Tai-Cung, Ya, Yuanxin Hongjin Dai). *Users*: 50,000 in China (2000 census). Ethnic population: 50,000 (2000 census). Based on county level Dai populations. *Location*: Yunnan province: Honghe Hani and Yi autonomous prefectures, Honghe and Yuanyang counties; Yuxi prefecture, Xiping Yi-Dai autonomous county, Mosha district; Dai, Yi, and Yuanjiang Hani autonomous counties. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Tai Ya, Tai Sai (Dai Sai), Tai Kha (Dai Ka), Tai Chung (Cung, Dai Zhong). Dialects mutually intelligible, though speakers of the latter 3 may understand Tai Ya dialect (the largest) more easily than speakers of Tai Ya understand the other 3 dialects. Some linguists have analyzed Tai Ya as most similar to Tai Nüa [tdd], others have grouped Tai Ya with other non-Buddhist Southwestern Tai groups. Tai Ya is probably not easily intelligible with other varieties of Tai. *Type*: SVO; tonal, 6 tone categories in unchecked syllables, 2 (split into 4 according to vowel length) in checked syllables; nasal and stop finals. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1922. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Called Daiya or Huayao Dai (Multi-colored Waistband Dai) in China. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,400. Also established in: Thailand.

**Tajik** [tgk]. *Users*: 40,100 in China (2010 census). Ethnic population: 51,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Kashgar prefecture, Taxkorgan Tajik autonomous county and Yarkant county. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type*: SOV; verb affixes mark person, number; tense and aspect; causatives; 27 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; nono-tonal; stress on final syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 1992–1999. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, used since 1940, primary usage. Hebrew script, used by Bukharan Jews in Uzbekistan. Latin script, used between 1928–1940. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,287,420. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Germany, Iran, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

**Talu** [yta] (Tagu, Taliu, Tazhi). *Users*: 13,600 (2007), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province: Huaping county, Tongda township; Ninglang county, Ninglangping township; Yongsheng county, mainly 4 villages of Liude township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Lolopo [ycl] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Tanglang** [ytl] (Tholo). *Users*: 950 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. *Location*: Yunnan province:

south Lijiang county, Tai'an district, Hongmai community. Locals call this area Tanglangba or Tanglang basin. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Lisu [[lis](#)]. *Lg Use*: Most, including children, can speak the language (Bradley 2007a). Home, village, market. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Tatar** [tat] (Tartar, Tata'er). *Users*: 800 in China (1999 C. Zongzhen), decreasing. Ethnic population: 3,560 (2010 census). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Qvqek, Ürümqi, and Yining (Ghulja, Kulja). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Tatar. *Class*: Turkic, Western, Uralian. *Type*: SOV; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Use*: Oral tradition, songs. Older adults only. Most shifted to Kazakh [[kaz](#)], as a literary language. Most shifted to Uyghur [[uig](#)], as a trade language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 98% literate in any language (2000 census, Tatar nationality). Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Some speak only Kazakh. Speech in different areas is influenced by Uyghur and Kazakh. Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Kazakhstan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan.

**T'en** [tct] (Rao, Rau, Then, Yang Hwang, Yanghuang). *Users*: 20,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 25,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Guizhou province: Dushan, and east Pingtang counties; Huishui, south of Guiyang; some in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Kam-Sui. *Dialects*: Hedong, Hexi, Huishui. Reportedly similar to Sui [[swi](#)], some scholars consider T'en to be a dialect of Sui (Shearer and Sun 2002). *Lg Use*: Moderately vigorous. Chinese and Bouyei [[pcc](#)] in the area also speak T'en. Religion. Some young people, all adults. All ages, but not used by children and young people as often as adults. Also use Bouyei [[pcc](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 100.

**Thangmi** [thf] (Dolakha, Thami). *Users*: 300 in China (2002). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Central Himalayan, Thangmi-Baraamu. *Type*: SOV; both prepositions and postpositions; noun head both initial and final; gender, only some animate nouns; content q-word in situ; up to 3 prefixes, up to 4 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person; no ergativity; tense; passives and voice; nontonal; 33 consonant and 13 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Devanagari script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,380 (as L1: 24,000; as L2: 380). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened).

Indigenous in: Nepal. Also established in: India.

**Thopho** [ytp] (Black Hat Folk, Black Phula, Hei Mao Ren, Phula). *Users*: 200 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 500. *Location*: Yunnan province: Guangnan county, South central Zhetu district; northeast Zhulin district, 2 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Substantial subsequent contact with Pholo [yip] and Tai-Kadai varieties. *Map*: 99.

**Tibetan Sign Language** [lsn] (TSL, TibSL, bod kyi lag brda, bökyi lagda). *Users*: 500 (2018 T. Hofer). About 500 TibSL signers in the Lhasa area where it developed. Ethnic population: 45,000 (2017). Estimated 45,000–50,000 deaf in all of Tibet, most of whom are home signers (Hofer 2017). *Location*: Tibet Autonomous Republic: scattered. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Most significant influences come from spoken and written Tibetan. There are few instances of influences of individual lexical items from Chinese Sign Language [csl] on TSL lexicon, but not grammar (2018 T. Hofer). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Chinese Sign Language [csl]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Developed in early 2000s in and around Lhasa as a formalization of previous indigenous signs and gestures, led by deaf and hard-of-hearing Tibetans. Used almost exclusively by ethnic Tibetans, not Han Chinese. In 2004, the Chinese government publicly recognized Tibetan Sign Language [lsn] as a ‘minority sign language’ distinct from CSL [csl] (Hofer 2017). Chinese Sign Language [csl] is used in schools. *Map*: 99.

**Tibetan, Amdo** [adx] (Amdo, Anduo, Ngamdo, Panang). *Users*: 1,800,000 (2005 C. Lhungrub). *Location*: Gansu province: Tianzhu autonomous county; Sichuan province: Aba (Ngaba) and Ganzi Tibetan autonomous prefectures; Xizang Autonomous Region: Guoluo (Golog), Haibei, Hainan, and Huangnan autonomous prefectures; Qinghai province: Gannan and Haixi Mongol and Tibetan Autonomous prefectures. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Amdo. *Dialects*: Hbrogpa (Muqu), Rongba (Nongqu), Rongma-Hbrogpa (Bannong-Banmu), Rtahu (Daofu), Panang (Banag, Banang, Panags, Panakha, Pananag, Sbanag, Sbranag). Central Tibetan [bod] or Khams Tibetan [khg] varieties not intelligible. Lexical similarity: 75% with Central Tibetan [bod], 72% with Khams Tibetan [khg] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SOV; many onset clusters. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Baima [bqh], Bonan [peh], Choni [cda], Salar [slr], Wutunhua [wuh]. *Lg Dev*: Classroom teachers use it, but Modern Literary Tibetan [bod] is the language of literature. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Other*: Those in Golog are called Golog, Ngolok, Mgolog, Ggolo, or Gugoluo. Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Tibetan, Central** [bod] (Bhotia, Lhasa Tibetan, Literary Tibetan, Phoke, Tibetan, Wei, Weizang, Zang). *Users*: 1,070,000 in China (1990 census). 570,000 Dbus, 460,000 Gtsang, 40,000 Mngahris out of 4,593,000 in the official nationality. 920,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,280,000 (2010 census). Includes 24 Tibetan languages. *Location*: Xizang

Autonomous Region; some in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central. *Dialects*: Gtsang (Lhasa, Tsang), Dbus (Dbusgtsang, Ü), Mngahris (Ngari). In the exile community a so-called diaspora Tibetan has developed. Lexical similarity: 86% with Khams Tibetan [khg], 75% with Amdo Tibetan [adx] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; definite and indefinite articles; ergativity; comparatives; 28 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; tonal (4 tones); 2 levels of honorifics. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in the area can also speak Tibetan. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Narua [nru]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Boga'er Luoba [adi], Cuona Monba [twm], Darang Deng [mhu], Geman Deng [mxj], Horpa [ero], Jiarong [jya], Kangjia [kxs], Lisu [lis], Namuyi [nmy], Naxi [nxq], Northern Pumi [pmi], Salar [slr], Shuhi [sxx], Southern Pumi [pmj], Tshangla [tsj], Tu [mjg], Yidu Luoba [clk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Motivation for literacy is high. Modern Literary Tibetan [bod] is the language of literature for other Tibetan varieties, including Khams Tibetan [khg] and Amdo Tibetan [adx]. Taught in a few primary and secondary schools; taught as subject in many schools. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1948. *DLS*: Vital (0.51). *Writing*: Marchen script. Phags-pa script. Tibetan script, Uchen and Umed styles. *Other*: Xifan (Hsifan) and Bhotia are general terms for Tibetan. Probably includes many languages: Groma, Niarong, Lhomi, Panang, Sherpa, Tseku, Tinan Lahul. Nomads in central and northern Tibet in Phala on the 4,500-meter Chang Tang plateau are known as Drokba. They number around 500,000. Written Tibetan is reportedly based on a southern dialect. Buddhist, Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850). Also indigenous in: India (Tibetan). Also established in: Nepal (Tibetan). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan (Tibetan), Switzerland (Tibetan), United States (Tibetan).

**Tibetan, Khams** [khg] (Kam, Kami, Kang, Khamba, Khampa, Khams, Khams Bhotia, Khams-Yal). *Users*: 1,380,000 in China (1994). 996,000 Eastern, 135,000 Southern, 158,000 Western, 91,000 Northern. *Location*: Qinghai province: Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture; Sichuan province: Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture; Xizang Autonomous Region: Changdu (Qamdo) and Naqu (Nagqu) districts; Yunnan province: Diqing (Dechen) Tibetan autonomous prefecture. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Khams. *Dialects*: Eastern Khams, Southern Khams, Western Khams, Northern Khams. Dialects may be distinct languages; large differences reported. Lexical similarity: 86% with Central Tibetan [bod], 72% with Amdo Tibetan [adx] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SOV; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Shuhi [sxx], Western Minyag [wmg]. *Lg Dev*: Modern Literary Tibetan [bod] is the language of literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Other*: Different from Western Parbate [kjl], Eastern Parbate [kif], Sheshi Kham [kip], and Gamal Kham [kgj] of Nepal. Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,380,300. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Tinani** [lbf] (Bhotia of Lahul, Gondla, Lahauli, Lahouli, Lahuli Tinan, Rangloi). *Users*: 450 in

China (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: western border. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,050. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: India.

**Tsat** [huq] (Hainan Cham, Hui, Huihui, Poi Tsat, Sanya Hui, Utsat, Utset). *Users*: 4,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Hainan province: Tianya district, Sanya city, Huixin and Huihui. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hui. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Highlands, Chru-Northern, Northern Cham. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Northern Roglai [rog], but very different. Tsat is structurally changed to be like Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers; dual number; no articles; monosyllabic, isolating language; aspect; 19 consonants, 7 vowels, 9 diphthongs and 3 triphthongs; tonal (5 tones: 2 level, 3 contour). *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the Southwest Mandarin Chinese dialect, for school (Thurgood et al 2014). Most also use Min Nan Chinese [nan], particularly the Hainanese dialect, for school (Thurgood et al 2014). Some also use Hlai [lic] (Thurgood et al 2014). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The phonology suggests a history of some independence from other Chamic languages (Maddieson 1991). Their name for themselves is Utsat, for their language Tsat. Huihui or Hui is the Chinese name. Muslim. *Map*: 100.

**Tseku** [tsk] (Tsuku, Tzuku). *Users*: 12,600 (2000). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 99.

**Tshangla** [tsj] (Canglo Monba, Cangluo Menba, Cangluo Monba, Central Monpa, Menba, Monba, Monpa, Motuo Menba, Sangla, Tsangla Monba, Tsanglo). *Users*: 7,000 in China (2000 census). Majority are monolingual. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). Includes Moinba (Cuona Monba) [twm] speakers. *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Linzhi prefecture, Motuo (Medoz, Medog) county, Bangxing, Beibeng, Dexing, and Motuo districts; Linzhi (Ngingchi) county, Dongjiu district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Menba. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish. *Type*: SOV; singular-dual-plural personal pronouns; case-marking (3 cases); tense and aspect; 31 consonants and 5 vowels; nontonal; evidentiality (mirativity). *Lg Use*: All domains, except for Buddhist scriptures which are recited in Classical Tibetan. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: A minority are literate in either Tibetan script or Chinese script. Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 2000. *Writing*: Tibetan script, Uchen style, used in India. *Other*: Different from Angami Naga [njm] of India. Buddhist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 181,200. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in:

Bhutan, India.

**Tu** [mjg] (Mihe Tu, Mongor, Mongour, Monguor, Qighaan Mongghul). *Users*: 152,000 (2000 census), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 290,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Gansu province; Qinghai province: Hui, Huzhu Tu, and Minhe Tu autonomous counties. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tu. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Mongour. *Dialects*: Mongghul (Halchighol, Huzhu, Naringhol), Mangghuer (Minhe), Niandhu (Baoan, Nianduhu), Wutun. Reportedly most divergent of all Mongolian languages. Dialects reported not inherently mutually intelligible. Monggul (Huzhu) and Mangghuer (Minhe) may be two separate languages. Dongren Huzhu considered standard. Dialects of Huzhu: Halchi, Karlong and Naringhol. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, and relative clauses precede head noun; question word appears in the position of the thing being questioned; verbs may bear up to 3 or 4 suffixes; word order distinguishes subject and direct object; topicalized noun phrases are often fronted; case is marked by enclitic postpositions; verbs are marked for the pragmatic category of perspective (a binary distinction between the perspective of the speaker and that of anyone else); causatives are extremely common; 26 consonants and 11 vowels, including phonemic length on 5 vowels); stress falls on the final syllable of a phonological word; no vowel harmony (in Mangghuer). *Lg Use*: Varies with location. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: About 2,000 can read, 200 can write. Literacy rate in L2: 77% literate in any language (2000 census, Tu nationality). Literature. Periodicals. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 101.

**Tujia, Northern** [tji] (Tuchia, Tudja, pi tsi kha). *Users*: 70,000 (Braslett and Braslett 2005). 100 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,350,000 (2010 census). Includes Southern Tujia [tjs]. *Location*: Chongqing province: southeast; Guizhou province; Hubei province: southwest; Hunan province: Yanhe and Yingjiang counties. Wuling mountain range. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tujia. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Tujia. *Dialects*: Longshan, Baojing. Northern and Southern Tujia [tjs] are not mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: 40% with Southern Tujia [tjs]. *Type*: SOV; tonal, 4 tones; no voiced stops or affricates. *Lg Use*: Regularly used but increasingly the young prefer to speak Chinese and are encouraged by their parents. In most areas children acquire a passive knowledge only. No longer used in southeastern Sichuan, northeastern Guizhou and southwestern Hubei provinces. No longer used or moribund in northwestern Hunan and severely endangered in the remaining areas (Bradley 2007a). All domains. Adults only. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese in use and used in schools. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 88% in Chinese (2000 census, Tujia nationality). Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99.

**Tujia, Southern** [tjs] (Mong Tsi, Tuchia). *Users*: 1,500 (Braslett and Braslett 2005), decreasing. Monolinguals are mainly women, children, and older adults. Ethnic population: 8,030,000 (2000 census). Includes 70,000 in Northern Tujia. *Location*: Northwest Hunan Province, Luxi county, 3 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Tujia. *Class*:

Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Tujia. *Dialects*: None known. Northern [tji] and Southern Tujia are not mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: 40% with Northern Tujia [tji], but with phonological and grammatical differences. *Type*: SOV; voiced stops and affricates; tonal, 5 tones. *Lg Use*: In Boluozhai, all speak the language; in Puzhu, some children can speak it; in Xiaqieji, only adults speak it (Bradley 2007a). Home, village. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 88% in Chinese (2000 census, Tujia nationality). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 99.

**Tuvan** [tyv] (Diba, Kök Mungak, Tuva, Tuvín, Tuwa). *Users*: 2,400 in China (1999 W. Hongwei). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,000 (1993). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Altay prefecture, Burjin, Habahe, Fuyun, and Altay counties. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Class*: Turkic, Northern. *Lg Use*: Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Children attend schools where Chakhar Mongolian [mvf] and Chinese [cmn] are used. Positive attitudes. Most also use Kazakh [kaz]. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Kalmyk-Oirat [xal]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], especially used in education. Also use Uzbek [uzb]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 257,750. Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Mongolia, Russian Federation.

**U** [uuu] (A'erwa, Awa, Awa Blang, P'uman, Puman, Wa, Wu, Wu Blang). *Users*: 30,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Southwest Yunnan Province, Baoshan municipal prefecture, Shidian and Changning counties. May be in Myanmar. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Dialects*: Pangpin, Gantang. Not closely related to Blang [blr] (1990 J-O. Svantesson). May be same as Wu dialect of Wa [wbm] in Myanmar and Hu [huo] of China. Lexical similarity: 76% between Gantang and Pangpin; 60% with Blang [blr] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 77%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Awa [vwa]. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Uyghur** [uig] (Uighuir, Uighur, Uiguir, Uigur, Uygur, Weiwu'er, Wiga). *Users*: 10,100,000 in China (2010 census). Some are monolingual. Ethnic population: 10,100,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Northwest, many separate enclaves in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; also in northernmost Gansu Province, border enclave on Mongolia border; possibly scattered in other Chinese provinces and regions. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Language of recognized nationality: Uyghur. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Dialects*: Central Uyghur, Southern Uyghur (Hetian, Hotan), Lopnur (Luobu), Akto Turkmen, Dolan. Central Uyghur comprises the varieties immediately north and south of the Tianshan mountains (Ili (Gulja, Yili, Taranchi), Urumqi (Urumchi), Turfan (Tulufan), Kumul (Hami), Aqsu (Akesu), Qarashahr (Karaxahar), Kucha (Kuqa). Kashgar (Kashi), Yarkand (Shache) and Yengisar (Yengi Hissar) are also generally considered part of Central Uyghur. Southern Uyghur comprises Khotan (Hetian), Keriya (Yutian), and Charchan (Qiemo). Modern standard Uyghur currently encompasses a number of local Turkic

varieties whose linguistic affiliations are contested. These include Ainu (Eynu) [aib], Aqto Türkmen, Dolan, and Ili Turki (Taranchi) [ili]. Ainu is a southern Uyghur variety whose lexifier language is partly Persian; it is used as a jargon. Dolan is a slightly Mongol-inflected variety in the Teklimakan desert east of Kashgar. South of Kashgar, in Aqto county, 2,000 residents in the villages of Kösarap and Oytak use a Turkmen-inflected variety dubbed ‘Aqto Türkmen’ by some. Ili Turki (Taranchi) is indistinguishable from the Central Uyghur spoken in that Ili (Ghulja) area. Minor dialect differences between China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, overwhelmingly in loan vocabulary (2015 A. Dwyer). Lexical similarity: 51% with Yakut [sah]; 52% with Chuvash [chv]; 55% with Tuvan [tyv]; 60% with Turkish [tur]; 61% with Khakas [kjh]; 62% with Northern Azerbaijani [azj]; 65% with Southern Altai [alt]; 68% with Turkmen [tuk]; 70% with Karachay-Balkar [krc]; 71% with Bashkort [bak]; 72% with Tatar [tat]; 76% with Kazakh [kaz]; 78% with Kyrgyz [kir]; 83% with North Uzbek [uzn]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question words initial; word order distinguishes subjects and indirect objects, topic and comment; 8 noun cases shown by suffixes; verb suffixes mark subject person, number, second person marks plural and 3 levels of respect; passive, reflexive, reciprocal and causative; comparatives; 25 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes; CV, CVC, CVCC syllables; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentials. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, except in Urumqi. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially young people, intellectuals, and city dwellers, but increasingly in rural areas as well. Also use Russian [rus]. Used as L2 by Ainu [aib], Ili Turki [ili], Kyrgyz [kir], Northern Uzbek [uzn], Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], Russian [rus], Salar [slr], Sarikoli [srh], Tatar [tat], Xibe [sjo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 91% in any language (2000 census, Uyghur nationality). Literacy based on Central Uyghur as spoken in the area between Yili (Ili) and Urumqi, and includes literates in Uyghur or Chinese or both. Taught in a few primary and secondary schools, though this is in decline; taught as subject in some schools. Taught in tertiary schools. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. Bible: 1950–2022. *DLS*: Vital (0.70). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Other*: Those in the north are more influenced by modern Chinese culture. Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120). Also indigenous in: Kazakhstan, Mongolia. Also established in: Afghanistan, India, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Uzbek, Northern** [uzn] (O’zbek, Ouzbek, Usbaki, Usbeki). *Users*: 5,000 in China (2000 Chen Shiliang). Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). *Location*: North and west Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; Urumqi, Kashgar, and Yining (Ghulja) cities, especially Ili. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Uzbek. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Dialects*: Andizhan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no articles; case-marking (5 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 24 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; has lost

its historical vowel harmony and its vowel system now resembles that of Tajiki. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some speakers of other languages in the area can also speak Uzbek. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 98% (2000 census, Uzbek nationality). Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, symbolic use in Uzbekistan, sometimes used in China. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Uzbekistan between 1940–1992, continued widespread use in Uzbekistan and China. Latin script, official usage in Uzbekistan since 1992. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. Also established in: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan. Unestablished in: Canada, Finland, Germany, Russian Federation, South Korea, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

**Vietnamese** [vie] (Annamese, Ching, Gin, Jing, Kinh, Tiếng Việt, Yuenan-yu). Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 7,200 in China (1999 O. Jueya). Ethnic population: 28,200 (2010 census). *Location*: South coast of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, on Shanxin, Wanwei, and Wutou peninsulas (referred to as the 3 peninsulas), Fangcheng Pan-Nationality autonomous county; Jiangping region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jing. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Moderately vigorous. In parts of Fangcheng County most shifting to Yue Chinese [yue]. Due to increased commerce and contact with Vietnam since mid 1990s, the language could revive in China. Most domains in the 3 peninsulas region, along with Yue Chinese [yue]; only restricted domains elsewhere. Some young people, all adults. All ages in the 3 peninsulas region; elsewhere older people. Most also use Yue Chinese [yue], of Guanxi. A few also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 92% in Chinese (2000 census, Jing nationality). Bilinguals use Chinese [cmn] as written language. Fully developed. Bible: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian, Daoist. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

**Wa, Parauk** [prk] (Barao, Baraog, Baraoke, Baroke, Buliu, Bulu, Burao, Phalok, Praok, Wa). *Users*: 399,000 in China (2008 P. Hoppole). Speaker population based on 2000 census. *Location*: Southwest Yunnan Province, Lincang prefecture, Cangyuan Va autonomous, Shuangjiang Lahu, Blang, Dai autonomous, Gengma Dai, and Yongde counties; Simao prefecture, Lancang Lahu autonomous county; Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture,

Menghai county, Mengman district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. Around 10,000 Parauk speakers are classified as being within Blang nationality. Language of recognized nationality: Wa. The vast majority of speakers are assigned to the Wa nationality. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa. *Dialects*: Aishuai, Banhong, Dazhai, Alwa. Lexical similarity: 67% with Awa [vwa], 59% with Vo Wa [wbm] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Type*: SVO and VSO; prepositions; noun heads initial; no case-marking; 3 numbers (singular, dual, plural); classifiers; 35 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes, 15 diphthongs and 2 triphthongs. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 76% in any language for Va nationality (to which some Parauk speakers belong) (2000 census). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2006–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 805,700. Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Also established in: Thailand.

**Wa, Vo** [wbm] (Ban, K'awa, Kawa, La, Pan, Pinyin, Pun, Va, Vo, Wa Pwi, Wakut). Autonym: Vax. *Users*: 40,000 in China (Zhou Zhizhi et al 2004). Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 430,000 (2010 census). Includes Awa [vwa] (2010 census). *Location*: Southwest Yunnan Province, Lincang prefecture, Yongde and Zhenkang counties; Simao prefecture, Lancang Lahu autonomous county. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Wa. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 59% with Parauk Wa, 50% with Awa [vwa] (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Blang [blr], Lahu [lhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 76% in any language (2000 census, Va nationality). Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,700. Also established in: Myanmar.

**Wakhi** [wbl] (Khik, Khikwar, Vakhan, Wakhani, Wakhigi). *Users*: 6,000 in China. Ethnic population: 41,000 (2000 census). Includes Sarikoli [srh] speakers. *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, Taxkorgan Tajik autonomous county (especially Daftar); mountains south of Pishan. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pamir. *Dialect*: Eastern Wakhi. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 87% in any language (2000 census, Tajik nationality). Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2001. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Afghanistan. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. Cyrillic script, used in Tajikistan. Latin script, used in Pakistan, preferred script, not firmly established. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan.

**Walungge** [ola]. *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Dinggyê county, Xigazê prefecture, Goma, Luda, Rhiu, Salmaru, and Samdok villages. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Unclassified. *Type*:

SOV; postpositions; content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; ergativity; no passives or voice; tonal (Thudam dialect). *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,500. Indigenous in: Nepal. Also established in: India.

**Waxianghua** [wxa] (Wogang, Xianghua). *Users*: 300,000 (1995). *Location*: Hunan province: Chunxi, Dayong, Guzhang, Jishou, and Yuanling; a 6,000 square km area in Wuling mountains. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Classified as Han nationality. It differs greatly from both Southwestern Mandarin (Xinan Guanhua) [cmn] and Xiang Chinese (Hunanese) [hsn], but is relatively uniform within itself. Neighboring Han Chinese, Miao, and Tujia people do not understand it. Some view it as a special variety of Chinese, others as a minority language, perhaps related to Miao. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

**Wutunhua** [wuh] (Ngandehua, Sanggaixiong, Wutong, Wutun). *Users*: 4,000 (2016 E. Sandman). *Location*: Qinghai province: Huangnan Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Tongren county, Longwu township, Jiangchama and Upper and Lower Wutun villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tu. *Class*: Mixed language, Chinese-Tibetan-Bonan Mongour. *Type*: SOV; adjectives follow nouns; adverbials precede predicate; case and number marked on nouns; agglutinative language; prenasalized consonants; 38 consonants and 6 vowels; non-tonal; most words polysyllabic; 60% Chinese, 20% Tibetan vocabulary with the rest having mixed Chinese and Tibetan elements. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Amdo Tibetan [adx] (Sandman 2016). Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially among young people (Sandman 2016). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: A variety of Chinese heavily influenced by Tibetan or perhaps a Tibetan language undergoing relexification with Chinese forms. Also described as Chinese which converged to an agglutinative language, Tibetan or Mongolian, using only Chinese material. Known for their paintings of Buddha. Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Xibe** [sjo] (Sibe, Sibin, Sibon, Xibo). *Users*: 30,000 (2000 A. Jun). Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 190,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: Gongliu, Huocheng, Nilka, Qapqal, Tekes, Xinyuan, and Zhaosu counties; Bortala prefecture, Bole county, Ürümqi city; Ili prefecture, Yining city; Tacheng prefecture, Tacheng county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Xibe. *Class*: Tungusic, Southern, Southwest. *Dialects*: None known. Inherently intelligible of Manchu [mnc]. *Type*: SOV; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals precede noun heads; question word initial; complex vowel harmony. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. All ages in rural areas. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Russian [rus]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 52%. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.05). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used between 1957–1958, experimental use in education. Latin script, used in 1939–1941 and since internet became popular, mainly used on internet and text messaging, favoured by younger people. Mongolian script, Sibe style, used in 1947–1966 and from 1974, official usage, all domains, favoured by older generations.

Mongolian script, Manchu style, used from Qing dynasty to 1947. *Other*: Descendants of an 18th century Qing dynasty military garrison. Loans from Uyghur, Kazakh, and Chinese. Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Yerong** [yrn] (Ban Yao, Da Ia, Daban Yao, Eastern Buyang, Guangxi Buyang, Ia Hrong, Iron Yao, Khyung Buyang, Liu Yao, Napo Buyang, Rongtun Buyang, Six Yao, Tie Yao, Tu Yao, Yalang, Yang Khyung, Yerong Buyang). *Users*: 500 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Baise prefecture, Napo county, Longhe district, Gonghe village; Pohe district, Guoba, Shanhe, and Yong'an Guoba villages; Debao county, Batou district, Rongtun village on Yunnan province and Vietnam borders. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kra, Eastern Kra. *Dialects*: None known. Not mutually intelligible of the 3 Buyang languages. May be most similar to En [enc] of northern Vietnam. Lexical similarity: 67% with Langnian Buyang [yln], 63% with E'ma Buyang [yzz], and 46% with Baha Buyang [yha]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Children learn Yerong first, but acquire Zhuang in school and are fluent by adulthood. Home. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], with most men also using local southwest variety (Li 2006). Also use Guibian Zhuang [zgn]. Also use Yang Zhuang [zyg]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Yi, Wuding-Luquan** [ywq] (Black Yi, Dian Dongbei Yi, Hei Yi, Nasu, Nasupho, Wu-Lu Yi). *Users*: 250,000 (2007). *Location*: Sichuan province: Huili county; Yunnan province: Huize, Lufeng, Luquan, Qujing, Wuding, Xundian, Yongren, and Yuanmou counties. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Northern. *Dialects*: Luquan Naso, Wuding Naisu. The Naisu dialect is also called Hong Yi (Red Yi). Degrees of similarity between dialects, and also with Naluo [ylo], needs further investigation. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script, used at least since 1923, primary usage among Christians. Yi script, traditional, dating from Han dynasty, limited usage. *Other*: Hei Yi means Black Yi. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Yugur, East** [yuy] (Eastern Yogor, Enge'er, Enger, Shera Yogur, Shira Yughur, Yellow Uighur, Yogor, Yugar, Yugu, Yögur). *Users*: 4,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 6,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Gansu province: east Sunan Yugur autonomous county, Dahe, Kangle, and Mati districts; some in Qinghai province. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yugur. *Class*: Mongolic, Eastern, Mongour. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 85% (2000 census, Yugur nationality). Written Chinese is in use. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Maps*: 99, 101.

**Yugur, West** [ybe] (Sari Yogur, Sarig, Sary-Uighur, Sarygh Uygur, Ya Lu, Yellow Uighur, Yugu, Yuku). *Users*: 4,600 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 7,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Gansu province: Sunan Yugur autonomous county near Zhangye (Kanchow). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yugur. *Class*: Turkic, Eastern. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Decreasing use. Religion, some commerce, oral literature. Positive attitudes. Shifted to

Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 85% (2000 census, Yugur nationality). Written Chinese is in use. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Zaiwa** [atb] (Aci, Aji, Atshi, Atsi, Atsi-Maru, Atzi, Azi, Szi, Tsaiva, Tsaiwa, Xiaoshanhua). Autonym: Zaiwâ. *Users*: 120,000 in China (2021). 20,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Yunnan province: Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture, Bangwa, Longchuan, Luxi, Ruili, and Yingjiang counties. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Dialects*: Longzhun, Tingzhu, Bengwa. Some consider Pela [bx] (Bola, Polo, Pala), Lashi [lsi] (Leqi), and Maru [mhx] (Langsu, Langwa) to be dialects of Zaiwa. Dialects have only minor phonological differences. *Type*: SOV; 3 tone categories in unchecked syllables and 2 in checked; tense-lax vowel contrast. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in the area also speak Zaiwa. All domains. Used by all. Used less by young people and children. Positive attitudes. Intellectuals are concerned about preservation of Zaiwa. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Lachi [lbt]. Also use Lhao Vo [mhx]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Used as L2 by Jingpho [kac], Lhao Vo [mhx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50,000 can read and write. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1957, modified in 1997. Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Daoist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 153,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

**Zakhring** [zkr] (Charumba, Songgu Zhahua, Zaiwa, Zha). *Users*: 600 in China (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Xizang Autonomous Region: Zayul county, Lower Zayul township, 3 villages: Lading, Songgu, and Tama. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Keman. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Tibetan [bod] (Singh 1994b), Miju-Mishmi [mxj] (Bradley 2007a). Not related to Zaiwa [atb] in Yunnan. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; verb affixes mark person and tense/aspect. *Lg Use*: All shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn] (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000. Also established in: India.

**Zauzou** [zal] (Jaojo, Raorou, Rourou). *Users*: 2,100 (Bradley 2007b). 210 monolinguals. Mainly older adults. Ethnic population: 2,500 (1999 Sun Hong Kai). *Location*: Yunnan province: Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture, Lanping county, Biji, Guoli, Jiangmo, Tu'e, Wupijiang, and Xiaocun districts; Lushui county, Liukuzhen, Luzhang, and Shuilizhai districts and townships. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Bijilan, Wupijiang. *Type*: SOV; no consonant clusters; no checked syllables; tense-lax and nasalized-unnasalized vowel distinctions; tonal, 6 tones. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Used less by young people and children. Positive attitudes. Some also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 68% in any language (2000 census, Nu nationality). Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Officially classified within Nu nationality with Anong [nun], Nusu [nuf], and 5,500 ethnic Nung who speak Drung [duu]. Traditional religion, Daoist. *Map*: 99.

**Zhaba** [zhh] (Bazi, Bozi, Draba, Zaba, Zha, nDrapa). *Users*: 7,800 (Gengxua and Hu 2008), decreasing. Many young monolingual speakers in Zhaba and Zhamai districts. Ethnic population: 9,000 (Gong 2007). *Location*: Sichuan province: Ganzi (Garzê) Tibetan autonomous prefecture, Daofu (Dawu) county, Zhaba district; Yajiang (Nyagquka) county, Zhamai district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Northeastern Tibeto-Burman, Qiangic. *Dialects*: Drate (Northern nDrapa), Drame (Southern nDrapa, Zhami). Reportedly similar to Stau (Horpa [ero]) and Queyu [qvy], but no mutual intelligibility. Many loanwords from Tibetan and Chinese varieties. *Type*: Verb-final; agglutinating; suffixes and prefixes, case-marking employs postpositions, case system nominative-accusative; tonal. *Lg Use*: Most use Chinese or Tibetan varieties even when they speak with other Zhaba people. Personal communication among themselves. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Regarded as useless; users strongly desire to better learn Chinese varieties. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low. Many in elder generation illiterate. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Queyu [qvy]. Buddhist. *Map*: 101.

**Zhuang** [zha]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 14,936,200. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Chadong [cdy]. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Central Hongshuihe Zhuang [zch], Dai Zhuang [zhd], Eastern Hongshuihe Zhuang [zeh], Guibei Zhuang [zgb], Guibian Zhuang [zgn], Lianshan Zhuang [zln], Liujiang Zhuang [zlj], Liuqian Zhuang [zfq], Minz Zhuang [zgm], Nong Zhuang [zhn], Qiubei Zhuang [zqe], Yang Zhuang [zyg], Yongbei Zhuang [zyb], Yongnan Zhuang [zyn], Youjiang Zhuang [zyj], Zuojiang Zhuang [zzj]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,936,200.

**Zhuang, Central Hongshuihe** [zch]. *Users*: 1,080,000 (2007). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Dahua, Du'an, Mashan, north Shanglin, possibly east Pingguo; both sides of central Hongshuihe river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Dai** [zhd] (Bu Dai, Kau Ndae, Khaau Daai, Thu Lao, Tu, Tuliao, Tuzu, Wen-Ma Southern Zhuang, Zhuangyu Nanbu Fangyan Wen-Ma Tuyu, Zhuangyu Nanbu fangyan Dejing tuyu). *Users*: 100,000 in China (Wang and Johnson 2008). Very few monolinguals, though it is L1 learned by children in most Dai Zhuang villages. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Guangnan county, Zhulin township; Maguan and Malipo (west) counties; Wenshan county, Dehou, Kaihua, Laohuilong, Matang, and Panzhihua townships; Yanshan county, Pingyuan township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Central. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: Western Yanshan-Northern Wenshan (Da Tou Tu), Central Wenshan (Ping Tou Tu), Maguan-Malipo (Jian Tou Tu), Guangnan (Pian Tou Tu). Most similar language is Nong Zhuang [zhn], but not mutually intelligible of Nong Zhuang, Min Zhuang [zgm] or Yang Zhuang [zyg] (2010 E. Johnson).

Lexical similarity: 63%–70% among Nong, Yang [zhn], Yongnan [zyn], Zuojiang [zzj], and Dai [zhd]; 54% with Yongbei Zhuang [zyb] (2011 E. Johnson). *Type*: SVO; voiced oral stop onsets, all final oral stops have been lost except for glottal stops in some locations; 5–6 tones, depending on dialect. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most areas except Wenshan Municipality. Home, village, religious and traditional ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. All ages in rural areas where L1 is dominant, but only the elders in other areas. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], with bilingualism, in the local southwestern dialect. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn]. *Lg Dev*: No orthography for L1 by government. Speakers use like-sounding Chinese characters to record folk songs, linguists use International Phonetic Alphabet to record pronunciation, so literacy is not possible at present. Literature. Videos. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains (e.g., speakers use like-sounding Chinese characters to record folk-songs). Latin script, used between 1984–1990s, experimental use in education in Wenshan, Yunnan, China. *Other*: Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,200. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Zhuang, Eastern Hongshuihe** [zeh]. *Users*: 1,200,000 (2007). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: south Shanglin county, south Xincheng district, south Xingbin district, north Guigang city, west Guiping city, and south Wuxuan county; some in Guangdong province; south of Hongshuihe and Qianjiang rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Guibei** [zgb]. *Users*: 1,500,000 (2007). *Location*: Guizhou and Hunan provinces; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Bama, Donglan, Hechi, Huanjiang, Longsheng, Luo Cheng, Nandan, Rongan, Rongshui, Sanjiang, Tian'e, and Yongfu. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Guibian** [zgn] (Buyei, Buyoi, Kang Yei, Northern Zhuang, Vahcuengh). *Users*: 1,000,000 (2007). 420,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Fengshan, Leyun, Lingyun, Longlin, Tianlin, and Xilin; Yunnan province: Funing, and north Guangnan. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. Spoken in Guangxi (Southern China), Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou, and Hunan provinces in the 15th century. Church language in 1862 with the arrival of the first Southern Baptist missionary. Used in daily life, all domains except on official occasions. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: None known. Some intelligibility of standard Bouyei [pcc]; none of Qiubei Zhuang [zqe], Yongbei Zhuang [zyb], or Nong Zhuang [zhn] (2011 E. Johnson). Lexical similarity: 71% with Yongbei Zhuang [zyb], 83% with Qiubei Zhuang [zqe] (northern Taic), 64%–66% with Nong Zhuang [zhn] (central

Taic). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Nong Zhuang [zhn], in northern Guangnan County (Yunnan) due to intensive contact. Used as L2 by Baha Buyang [yha], E'ma Buyang [ygz], Langnian Buyang [yln], Minz Zhuang [zgm], Yerong [yrm]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Videos. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Zhuang, Lianshan** [zln] (Lianshan). *Users*: 48,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Guangdong province: Huaji county, Xiashuai and Zhongzhou districts; Lianshan Zhuang Yao autonomous county; Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Yue Chinese [yue]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Liujiang** [zlj]. *Users*: 1,560,000 (2007). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: north Laibin, Liucheng, Liujiang, north Xincheng, and Yishan. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, used between 1952–1955, experimental use in education. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Liuqian** [zql]. *Users*: 370,000 (2007). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Luzhai, north Wuxuan, and Xiangzhou; possibly Hezhou, Pingle, and Yangshuo; east of Liujiang and north of Qianjiang rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lakkia [lbc]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Minz** [zgm] (Black Zhuang, Bu Xiong, Heiyi Zhuang, Kon Min, Sung, Zong Zhuang). *Users*: 173,000 (2004). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Dejing area, Debao, Jingxi, and Napo counties; Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Funing county, Langheng district, Tianbeng township, Anha, Bagan, Gecai, Getao, Gezao, Longnong, Na'en, Sankeshu, Shangmabu, Tianfang, and Xionggu villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Central. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: Cuengh (Zong), Minz (Min). Nong Zhuang [zhn] is reportedly most similar. *Type*: SVO; phonemic distinction between aspirated, unaspirated voiceless, and preglottalized voiced plosives; 6 tones on unchecked, 3–4 on checked syllables, depending on dialect. *Lg Use*: Home, village, traditional ceremonies. Used by all. Also use Guibian Zhuang [zgn]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Yang Zhuang [zyg]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Other*: Traditional religion.

Map: 99.

**Zhuang, Nong** [zhn] (Daez, Kau Nong, Khau Nong, Noangx, Nong hua, Phu Nong, Phu Tei, Tei Nong, Yan-Guang Southern Zhuang, Zhuangyu Nanbu fanyan Yan-Guang tuyu, puj Daez, puj Noangz, puj Nuangz). Autonym: kauq Daez, kauq Noangz. *Users*: 500,000 (Wang and Johnson 2008). 125,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 600,000 (2007). *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, central and west Guangnan, Maguan, Malipo, north Wenshan, Xichou, and east Yanshan counties; a few in Funing and Qiubei counties. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. Native to China, Nong became widespread around mid 19th-century during colonial period. Used in trade, agriculture, long epic songs, school, and local commerce. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Central. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: Western Guangnan, Liancheng, Central Zhuang, Southern Zhuang. Reportedly most similar Tày [tyz], and Min Zhuang [zgm]. Some Tày dialects near Vietnam-Yunnan border reportedly mutually intelligible. Nong dialects mutually intelligible for simple topics. Not intelligible of Dai Zhuang [zhd], Min Zhuang [zgm], Yang Zhuang [zyg], Guibian Zhuang [zgn], or Qiubei Zhuang [zqe]. Lexical similarity: over 70% with Nong, Yang [zyg], Yongnan [zyn], and Zuojiang [zzj]; about 67% with Dai [zhd]; 54% with Yongbei Zhuang [zyb]. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow nouns, directional verbs precede objects; phonemic distinction between aspirated, unaspirated voiceless, and preglottalized voiced plosives; 6 tones on unchecked, 3–4 on checked syllables. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Bugan [bbh], Dai Zhuang [zhd], Guibian Zhuang [zgn], Lachi [lbt], Qabiao [laq], Thopho [ytp], Zokhuo [yzk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: A few teachers and linguists can read the recent Yunnan government approved experimental orthography. Literacy rate in L2: Rapidly increasing due to free education begun in 2008, including women and girls. In 2011, 300 Nong 7th graders received a few hours of Nong instruction. Radio. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, used in 1984–1990s and from 2006, experimental use in education and official publications. *Other*: Over half the Nong live in Guangnan and Yanshan counties. Nong represent a majority of Zhuang in all their counties except for Funing and Qiubei, where mostly northern Taic Zhuang languages are spoken. Traditional religion. Map: 99.

**Zhuang, Qiubei** [zqe] (Bau i, Bui, Buyi, Northern Zhuang, Qiubei Sha). *Users*: 140,000 (2007 census). 28,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 150,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, west edge Guangnan and Qiubei counties; Qujing municipal prefecture, Shizong county, Longqing Yi-Zhuang and Wulong Zhuang autonomous districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: None known. Not mutually intelligible with Guibian Zhuang [zgn], Nong Zhuang [zhn], or Dai Zhuang [zhd]. Lexical similarity: 83% with Guibian Zhuang [zgn], 69% with Yongbei (standard) Zhuang [zyb], 64%–66% with Nong Zhuang [zhn] and Yang Zhuang [zyg], 55% with Dai Zhuang [zhd]. (2011 E. Johnson). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: All village domains.

Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, used between 1985–early 1990s, experimental use in education. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 99.

**Zhuang, Yang** [zyg] (Can Yang, Dejing Zhuang, Dianbao, Gen Yang, Jingxi Zhuang, Káng Thó, Lang, Nong, Nung Giang, Yangzhou, Zhuangyu Nanbu fangyan Dejing tuyu). *Users*: 765,000 in China (2004). 745,000 in the Dejing area (Jingxi, Napo, and Debao Counties, Guangxi). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Debao, Jingxi, and Napo counties; Yunnan province: Funing county, scattered in Bo'ai, Banlun, Dongbo, Guichao, Xinhua, and Zhesang townships and districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Central. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: Yang (Tuhua, Yangyu), Tianbao (Dianbao, Tianpao), Fouh (Fu), Sengh (Sheng), Cajoux (Jiazhou, Zouzhou). Most similar languages are Zuojiang Zhuang [zzj] and other Nung languages of Vietnam. Lexical similarity: 70% with Nong Zhuang [zhn], Yang [zyg], Yongnan [zyn], Zuojiang, and Dai [zhd], 65% with Yongbei Zhuang [zyb]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the southwestern dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue], particularly Ping dialect. Used as L2 by Minz Zhuang [zgm], Yerong [ym]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 99. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Vietnam.

**Zhuang, Yongbei** [zyb]. *Users*: 1,980,000 (2007). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Binyang, Hengxian, Pingguo, Wuming, and north Yongning. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1982, official, mainly used in official domains. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Yongnan** [zyn] (Bou Rau, Boux Toj, Long An, Long'an, Nongz Anx, Nung An, Southern Zhuang, Yongnan Vernacular of the Southern Dialect of the Zhuang Language, Zhuangyu nanbu fangyan Yongnan tuyu). *Users*: 1,800,000 in China (2000 J. Edmondson). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Fangcheng, Fusui, Jingxi, Longan, Quinzhou, Shangsi, and south Yongning counties; Yunnan province: Funing county. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Central. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar languages are Zuojiang Zhuang [zzj] (Nung Chao), Yongbei Zhuang [zyb], Yang Zhuang [zyg] (Nung Giang), and other Nung languages of Vietnam. Lexical similarity: 70% with Nong [zhn], Yang [zyg], Yongnan [zyn], Zuojiang [zzj], and Dai [zhd], 65% with Yongbei Zhuang [zyb]. *Type*: Voiced oral onsets have merged into nasal onsets. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains, especially in rural homes when no outsiders are present. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the southwestern dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue], especially in

business, education, government, market, and other domains. Many are partially or fully bilingual in one or more dialects. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,810,000. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Zhuang, Youjiang** [zyj]. *Users*: 870,000 (2007). *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Baise, Tiandong, and Tianyang; some in Yunnan province. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1982, official, mainly used in official domains. *Map*: 100.

**Zhuang, Zuojiang** [zzj] (Canto, Ken Tho, Longyin, Longzhou, Nongz Anx, Pho Thai, Potai, Pu Tho, Puto, Southern Zhuang, Zhuangyu nanbu fangyan Zuojiang tuyu). *Users*: 1,500,000 in China (2000 census). 35,000 in Jingxi and Napo counties. *Location*: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Chongzuo, Daxin, Jingxi, Longzhou, Ningming, Pingxiang, and Tiandeng counties; Yunnan province: Funing county, a few villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Central. A member of macrolanguage Zhuang [zha]. *Dialects*: None known. Most similar languages are Yang Zhuang [zyg], Yongnan Zhuang [zyn], Nong Zhuang [zhn], and other Nung languages of Vietnam. Lexical similarity: 70% between Nong [zhn], Yang [zyg], Yongnan, and Dai [zhd], 65% with Yongbei Zhuang [zyb]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the southwestern dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Other*: The language is named for Zuojiang river that runs through this area, from northern Vietnam into Longzhou, Chongzuo, and Fusui counties. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Daoist. *Map*: 100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,840,000. Also established in: Vietnam.

**Zokhuo** [yzk] (Cowtail Phula, Nimitso, Niuweiba Phula, Phula, Ruoke, Tshokha, Zekhe, Zuoke). *Users*: 13,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 17,000. *Location*: Yunnan province: southeast Wenshan county, south Dongshan and north Zhuiligai townships; south Yanshan county. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southeastern. *Dialects*: Daxingzhai, Longle. Most closely related to, but not mutually intelligible with, Khlula [ykl]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 99.

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## Languages by Population

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

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

**Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users*: 925,000,000 in China (2021), increasing. 70% of Chinese language users speak a Mandarin dialect as L1. 1,103,000,000 in China, all users. L2 users: 178,000,000. *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

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

**Chinese, Wu** [[wuu](#)] *Users*: 83,300,000 in China (2021). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,421,190 (as L1: 83,353,940; as L2: 67,250).

**Chinese, Yue** [[yue](#)] *Users*: 73,800,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

**Chinese, Jinyu** [[cyj](#)] *Users*: 48,000,000 (2021). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Chinese, Xiang** [[hsn](#)] *Users*: 38,100,000 (2021). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Chinese, Hakka** [[hak](#)] *Users*: 36,800,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

**Chinese, Min Nan** [[nan](#)] *Users*: 28,300,000 in China (2021). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

**Chinese, Gan** [[gan](#)] *Users*: 22,600,000 (2021). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Chinese, Min Bei** [[mnp](#)] *Users*: 11,300,000 in China (2021). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,720,000.

**Chinese, Min Dong** [[cdo](#)] *Users*: 10,600,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

**Uyghur** [[uig](#)] *Users:* 10,100,000 in China (2010 census). Some are monolingual. Ethnic population: 10,100,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Language of recognized nationality: Uyghur. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

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

**Chinese, Huizhou** [[czh](#)] *Users:* 5,420,000 (2021). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Chinese Sign Language** [[csl](#)] *Users:* 4,200,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL), increasing. Estimated 2,800,000–5,600,000 signing deaf in all signing varieties, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Chinese, Min Zhong** [[czo](#)] *Users:* 3,650,000 (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Mongolian, Peripheral** [[mvf](#)] *Users:* 3,380,000 in China (1982). Population includes 299,000 Chakhar, 317,000 Bairin, 1,347,000 Khorchin (Horchin), 593,000 Kharchin (Harchin), 123,000 Ordos, 34,000 Ejine (1982 census). 2,500,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,980,000 (2010 census). Includes China Buriat [[bxu](#)], Kalmyk-Oirat [[xal](#)], Katso [[kaf](#)], Narua [[nru](#)], and Tuvan [[tyv](#)] languages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian.

**Chinese, Pu-Xian** [[cpx](#)] *Users:* 3,100,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,151,700.

**Bouyei** [[pcc](#)] *Users:* 2,970,000 in China (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,043,740.

**Korean** [[kor](#)] *Users:* 2,710,000 in China (2012 census). 1,200,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,460,000 (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Chaoxian (Korean). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Pinghua, Southern** [[csp](#)] *Users:* 2,370,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Nuosu** [[iii](#)] *Users:* 2,000,000 (2000 census), increasing. 1,200,000 monolinguals (Jiafa 1994). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Nisu, Northern** [[yiv](#)] *Users:* 160,000, decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Zhuang, Yongbei** [[zyb](#)] *Users:* 1,980,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Tibetan, Amdo** [[adx](#)] *Users:* 1,800,000 (2005 C. Lhungrub). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of

recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Zhuang, Yongnan** [zyn] *Users:* 1,800,000 in China (2000 J. Edmondson). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).  
Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries:  
1,810,000.

**Pinghua, Northern** [cnp] *Users:* 1,760,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Zhuang, Liujiang** [zlj] *Users:* 1,560,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized  
nationality: Zhuang.

**Zhuang, Guibei** [zgb] *Users:* 1,500,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized  
nationality: Zhuang.

**Zhuang, Zuojiang** [zzj] *Users:* 1,500,000 in China (2000 census). 35,000 in Jingxi and Napo  
counties. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Worldwide:* Total  
users in all countries: 1,840,000.

**Miao, Chuanqiandian Cluster** [cqd] *Users:* 1,400,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 5  
(Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Tibetan, Khams** [khg] *Users:* 1,380,000 in China (1994). 996,000 Eastern, 135,000 Southern,  
158,000 Western, 91,000 Northern. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality:  
Tibetan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,380,300.

**Kazakh** [kaz] *Users:* 1,250,000 in China (2000 census). 830,000 Northeastern Kazakh, 70,000  
Southwestern Kazakh (1982). 1,060,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010  
census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Kazakh.  
*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

**Miao, Northern Qiandong** [hea] *Users:* 1,250,000 (Wang and Mao 1995), decreasing. *Status:* 6b  
(Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Zhuang, Eastern Hongshuihe** [zeh] *Users:* 1,200,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language  
of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Zhuang, Central Hongshuihe** [zch] *Users:* 1,080,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of  
recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Tibetan, Central** [bod] *Users:* 1,070,000 in China (1990 census). 570,000 Dbus, 460,000 Gtsang,  
40,000 Mngahris out of 4,593,000 in the official nationality. 920,000 monolinguals. Ethnic  
population: 6,280,000 (2010 census). Includes 24 Tibetan languages. *Status:* 2 (Provincial).  
Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries:  
1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850).

**Dong, Southern** [kmc] *Users:* 1,000,000. Ethnic population: 2,880,000 (2010 census), including  
Northern Dong [doc]. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dong.

**Zhuang, Guibian** [zgn] *Users:* 1,000,000 (2007). 420,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 3 (Wider  
communication). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**100,000 to 999,999**

**Zhuang, Youjiang** [zyj] *Users:* 870,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Miao, Western Xiangxi** [mmr] *Users:* 820,000 (Wang and Mao 1995), decreasing. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Bai, Central** [bca] *Users:* 800,000 (2003 census). Ethnic population: 1,930,000 (2010 census). Includes Lama Bai [lay], Panyi Bai [bfc], and Southern Bai [bfs] languages. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Bai.

**Zhuang, Yang** [zyg] *Users:* 765,000 in China (2004). 745,000 in the Dejing area (Jingxi, Napo, and Debao Counties, Guangxi). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Hani** [hni] *Users:* 740,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). 444,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,660,000 (2010 census). Includes Akeu [aeu], Akha [ahk], Biyo [byo], Chadong [cdy], Enu [enu], Honi [how], Kaduo [ktp], Muda [ymd], and Sangkong [sgk] languages. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 766,240.

**Lisu** [lis] *Users:* 700,000 in China (Zack 2017), increasing, based on ethnicity. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized nationality: Lisu. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

**Bai, Southern** [bfs] *Users:* 680,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Bai.

**Hlai** [lic] *Users:* 667,000 (1999 O. Jueya). 160,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). Includes Jiamao [jio] speakers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Li.

**Lingao** [onb] *Users:* 600,000 (2000 Liang Min). 350,000 Lincheng, 170,000 Qiongsan. 100,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Nasu, Wusa** [yig] *Users:* 600,000 (2018 M. Gerner), decreasing. Ethnic population: 700,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Tai Nüa** [tdd] *Users:* 540,000 in China (Zhou and Luo 2001). Ethnic population: 1,260,000 (2010 census). Includes Lü [khh], Tai Dam [blt], Tai Dón [twh], Tai Hongjin [tiz], and Tai Ya [cuu] languages. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 726,100.

**Miao, Southern Qiandong** [hms] *Users:* 500,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). All Miao in China: 8,950,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Zhuang, Nong** [zhn] *Users:* 500,000 (Wang and Johnson 2008). 125,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 600,000 (2007). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Language of recognized

nationality: Zhuang.

**Dong, Northern** [[doc](#)] *Users*: 463,000 in China (2003). Ethnic population: 2,880,000 (2010 census). Includes Southern Dong [[kmc](#)]. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dong.

**Bunu, Bu-Nao** [[bwx](#)] *Users*: 400,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). 97,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 439,000 (1982 census). 100,000 ethnic Bunu speak Central Hongshuihe Zhuang [[zch](#)] as L1. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.

**Wa, Parauk** [[prk](#)] *Users*: 399,000 in China (2008 P. Hoppole). Speaker population based on 2000 census. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. Around 10,000 Parauk speakers are classified as being within Blang nationality. Language of recognized nationality: Wa. The vast majority of speakers are assigned to the Wa nationality. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 805,700.

**Iu Mien** [[ium](#)] *Users*: 383,000 in China (Wang and Mao 1995). Ethnic population: 2,800,000 (2010 census). Includes Biao Mon [[bmt](#)], Biao-Jiao Mien [[bje](#)], Bu-Nao Bunu [[bwx](#)], Jiongnai Bunu [[pnu](#)], Wunai Bunu [[bwn](#)], Younuo Bunu [[buh](#)], Dzao Min [[bpn](#)], Kim Mun [[mji](#)], Lakkia [[lbc](#)], Pa-Hng [[pha](#)], and Yerong [[yrn](#)] languages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 834,800.

**Lolopo** [[ycl](#)] *Users*: 380,000 (2007). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Zhuang, Liuqian** [[zfq](#)] *Users*: 370,000 (2007). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Miao, Eastern Qiandong** [[hmq](#)] *Users*: 350,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Large Flowery** [[hmd](#)] *Users*: 300,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Naxi** [[nxq](#)] *Users*: 300,000 (2000 census). 100,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 326,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Naxi.

**Sui** [[swi](#)] *Users*: 300,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 412,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Shui. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 300,120.

**Waxianghua** [[wxa](#)] *Users*: 300,000 (1995). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Lahu** [[lhu](#)] *Users*: 280,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 486,000 (2010 census). Includes Kucong [[lkc](#)], Lahu Shi [[lhi](#)], Lamu [[llh](#)], Laomian [[lwm](#)], and Lawu [[lwu](#)] (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300.

**Lü** [[khb](#)] *Users*: 280,000 in China (2000 census). 140,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 3 (Wider

communication). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760.

**Lipo** [lpo] *Users*: 250,000 (Bradley 2007b). Few monolinguals. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. Only those in Dayao and Yongren counties of Western Chuxing Prefecture. Language of recognized nationality: Lisu.

**Sinicized Miao** [hmz] *Users*: 250,000 in China (Hattaway 2003). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 252,000.

**Yi, Wuding-Luquan** [ywq] *Users*: 250,000 (2007). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Akha** [ahk] *Users*: 240,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Ethnic population: 240,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600.

**Hmong Daw** [mww] *Users*: 233,000 in China (2004). Ethnic population: All Hmong in China: 8,950,000 (2000 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400.

**Lalo, Central** [ywt] *Users*: 213,000 (2010 SIL). Over 500,000 in subgroup; many living further west, south or east do not speak the language; less than half are speakers, not all fluent and not many children (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Nisu, Southern** [nsd] *Users*: 210,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Dongxiang** [sce] *Users*: 200,000 (Bradley 2007a). Half in Suonanba dialect. 80,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 622,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dongxiang.

**Kim Mun** [mji] *Users*: 200,000 in China (Wang and Mao 1995). 61,000 in Hainan Province (2000 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. The majority officially classified within Yao nationality. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 374,500.

**Lolopo, Southern** [ysp] *Users*: 190,000 (2002). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Kaduo** [ktp] *Users*: 180,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 180,200.

**Zhuang, Minz** [zgm] *Users*: 173,000 (2004). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Kyrgyz** [kir] *Users*: 160,000 in China (2000 census). 60,000 Northern Kirghiz, 40,000 Southern Kirghiz (Shearer and Sun 2002). Older adults monolingual. Ethnic population: 187,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Language of recognized nationality: Kyrgyz. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,154,500.

**Choni** [[cda](#)] *Users*: 154,000 (2004). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Tu** [[mjg](#)] *Users*: 152,000 (2000 census), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 290,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tu.

**Nasu, Wumeng** [[ywu](#)] *Users*: 150,000 (2018 M. Gerner). Ethnic population: 200,000. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Honi** [[how](#)] *Users*: 140,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**Zhuang, Qiubei** [[zqe](#)] *Users*: 140,000 (2007 census). 28,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 150,000. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Kalmyk-Oirat** [[xal](#)] *Users*: 130,000 in China (Salminen 2007). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 495,300.

**Axi** [[yix](#)] *Users*: 120,000 (2022), decreasing. Elderly and women over 35 are monolingual. Ethnic population: 170,000 (2008). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Biyo** [[byo](#)] *Users*: 120,000 (Bradley 1997). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users*: 120,000 in China (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 15,620,000 in China, all users. L2 users: 15,500,000 (Wei and Su 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**Zaiwa** [[atb](#)] *Users*: 120,000 in China (2021). 20,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 153,000.

**Lahu Shi** [[lhi](#)] *Users*: 117,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200.

**Gepo** [[ygp](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Sani** [[ysn](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (2007). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Zhuang, Dai** [[zhd](#)] *Users*: 100,000 in China (Wang and Johnson 2008). Very few monolinguals, though it is L1 learned by children in most Dai Zhuang villages. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,200.

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Awa** [[vwa](#)] *Users*: 98,000 (Zhou Zhizhi et al 2004). Masan Dialect: 33,000 in Ximeng County; Xiyun Dialect: 2,200 in Lancang and Menglian counties; Dawangnuo Dialect: 30,000 in Menglian and Ximeng counties; Awalei Dialect: 2,200 in Ximeng County; Awa proper: 30,600

In Lancan County. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Wa.

**Daur** [dta] *Users*: 96,100 in China (1999 D. Ying), decreasing. 35,000 Buteha dialect, 35,000 Qiqiha'er dialect, 15,500 Haila'er dialect, 4500 Ili dialect. 24,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 132,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Daur. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,200.

**Mulam** [mlm] *Users*: 86,000 (2005 GXLOUS). Fewer than 10,000 monolinguals (including women and preschool children). Ethnic population: 216,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mulao.

**Tai Hongjin** [tiz] *Users*: 85,000 (2000 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Dai.

**Miao, Northern Guiyang** [huj] *Users*: 84,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Small Flowery** [sfm] *Users*: 84,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Jiarong** [jya] *Users*: 83,000 (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 25,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 151,000 (Lin 1993). Includes 139,000 in Situ Jiarong, 12,200 in Chabao and Sidaba. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Qiang, Southern** [qxs] *Users*: 81,300 (1999 J. Evans), decreasing. 8,300 Daqishan, 4,100 Taoping, 3,100 Longxi, 14,500 Mianchi, 31,000 Hehu. Around 130,000 total for Northern and Southern Qiang. 80,000 officially classified within Qiang nationality and speakers 50,000 within Tibetan nationality (1990 J-O. Svantesson). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 310,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Qiang.

**Bai, Lama** [lay] *Users*: 80,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Bai.

**Biao** [byk] *Users*: 80,000 (Liang and Zhang 2002). 10,000 monolinguals. Women and small children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Buriat, China** [bxu] *Users*: 80,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian.

**Cun** [cuq] *Users*: 80,000 (1999 O. Jueya). 47,200 monolinguals. Mainly children, elders, and some women. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Miao, Eastern Xiangxi** [muq] *Users*: 80,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Nisu, Eastern** [nos] *Users*: 75,000 (2004), decreasing. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Miao, Central Mashan** [hmm] *Users*: 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Northern Huishui** [hmi] *Users: 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).*

Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Southwestern Guiyang** [hmg] *Users: 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Salar** [slr] *Users: 70,000 (2002), increasing. Less than 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 131,000 (2010 census). Status: 6b (Threatened).* Language of recognized nationality: Salar.

**Tujia, Northern** [tji] *Users: 70,000 (Brassett and Brassett 2005). 100 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,350,000 (2010 census). Includes Southern Tujia [tjs]. Status: 7 (Shifting).* Language of recognized nationality: Tujia.

**Cao Miao** [cov] *Users: 63,600 (2000). Status: 6a (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Luopohe** [hml] *Users: 61,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Status: 6a (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. Most officially classified within Miao nationality, except for Xijia group.

**Dzao Min** [bpn] *Users: 60,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Yao.

**Ge** [hmj] *Users: 60,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Status: 6b\* (Threatened).* Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Qiang, Northern** [cng] *Users: 57,800 (1999), decreasing. 14,000 Mawo, 14,000 Weigu, 11,000 Luhua, 8,000 Cimulin, and 9,000 Yadu. 130,000 total for Northern and Southern Qiang languages, including 80,000 as Qiang nationality and 50,000 as Tibetan nationality (1990 J-O. Svantesson). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 310,000 (2010 census). Status: 7 (Shifting).* Language of recognized nationality: Qiang.

**Miao, Southwestern Huishui** [hmh] *Users: 56,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Azhe** [yiz] *Users: 54,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 60,000. Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Azha** [aza] *Users: 53,000 (2007 J. Pelkey). Status: 6a (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Jiamao** [jio] *Users: 52,300 (Wurm et al 1987). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Li.

**Lavrung** [jiq] *Users: 50,000 (Lin 1993). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Miao, Horned** [hrm] *Users: 50,000 (Hattaway 2003). Status: 6a\* (Vigorous).* Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Tai Ya** [[cuu](#)] *Users*: 50,000 in China (2000 census). Ethnic population: 50,000 (2000 census). Based on county level Dai populations. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,400.

**Zhuang, Lianshan** [[zln](#)] *Users*: 48,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Narua** [[nru](#)] *Users*: 47,000 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 47,000. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Naxi. Yunnan Province speakers officially classified within Naxi nationality. Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. Sichuan Province speakers assigned to the Mongolian nationality.

**Horpa** [[ero](#)] *Users*: 45,000 (Shearer and Sun 2002). sTau: 23,000, Geshitsa: 21,000, Nyagrong-Minyak: 1,000. 15,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Biao-Jiao Mien** [[bje](#)] *Users*: 43,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Biaomin (Dongshan) has a much larger speaker population (approximately 35,700) than Jiaogong (Shikou; approximately 10,900). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.

**Blang** [[blr](#)] *Users*: 42,000 in China (2000 census). Ethnic population: 120,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,200.

**Tajik** [[tgk](#)] *Users*: 40,100 in China (2010 census). Ethnic population: 51,100 (2010 census). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,287,420.

**Hmong Njua** [[hnj](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in China (Hattaway 2003). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920.

**Jingpho** [[kac](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in China (1999 X. Xijian). 20,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 148,000 (2010 census). Includes Lashi [[lsi](#)], Lhaovo [[mhx](#)], Pela [[bxm](#)], and Zaiwa [[atb](#)] speakers (2010 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 940,000.

**Kucong** [[lkc](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 53,000 (2003). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45,400.

**Miao, Central Huishui** [[hmc](#)] *Users*: 40,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Wa, Vo** [[wbm](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in China (Zhou Zhizhi et al 2004). Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 430,000 (2010 census). Includes Awa [[vwa](#)] (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Wa. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,700.

**Lalu, Eastern** [[yit](#)] *Users*: 38,000 (2002). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Lalu, Western** [ywl] *Users:* 38,000 (2002). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Nisi** [yso] *Users:* 36,000 (2002), decreasing. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Phowa, Hlepho** [yhl] *Users:* 36,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 50,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Ache** [yif] *Users:* 35,000 (2003). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Bai, Panyi** [bfc] *Users:* 35,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Bai.

**Miao, Northern Mashan** [hmp] *Users:* 35,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Pumi, Northern** [pmi] *Users:* 35,000 (1999). 5,000 in Pumi nationality, 30,000 in Tibetan nationality (1994). 10,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Kang** [kyp] *Users:* 34,100 in China (1993). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,700.

**Lalo, Dongshanba** [yik] *Users:* 30,000 (2002). Over 500,000 in the ethnic group. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Maonan** [mmd] *Users:* 30,000 (GXLOUS 2005), decreasing. A few thousand women and children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 101,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Maonan.

**Miqie** [yiq] *Users:* 30,000 (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 50,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Pholo** [yip] *Users:* 30,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 34,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**U** [uuu] *Users:* 30,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Blang.

**Xibe** [sjo] *Users:* 30,000 (2000 A. Jun). Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 190,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Xibe.

**Limi** [ylm] *Users:* 29,000 (2002). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Miao, Southern Guiyang** [hmy] *Users:* 28,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Achang** [acn] *Users:* 27,700 in China (1990 census). Ethnic population: 39,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Achang. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,700.

- Pa-Hng** [pha] *Users:* 26,800 in China (McConnell 1995). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,700 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,050.
- Muji, Southern** [ymc] *Users:* 26,000 (Pelkey 2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 28,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Aluo** [yna] *Users:* 25,000 (2007 J. Pelkey). Ethnic population: 40,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Nisu, Northwestern** [nsf] *Users:* 24,000 (2004 SIL). 7,000 in Yunlong, 7,000 in Yangbi, 8,000 in Yongping districts (2004). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Mili** [ymh] *Users:* 23,000 (2002). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Khlula** [ykl] *Users:* 21,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 34,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Awu** [yiu] *Users:* 20,000 (2002). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Biao Mon** [bmt] *Users:* 20,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.
- Bunu, Wunai** [bwn] *Users:* 20,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.
- Chadong** [cdy] *Users:* 20,000 (Li 2006). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.
- Ersu** [ers] *Users:* 20,000 (Shearer and Sun 2002), decreasing. Eastern Ersu (Ersu) 13,000, Central Ersu (Duoxu) 10 or less, Western Ersu (Lizu) 4,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.
- Samei** [smh] *Users:* 20,000 (Bradley 2007b). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 28,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- T'en** [tct] *Users:* 20,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 25,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei.
- Pumi, Southern** [pmj] *Users:* 19,000 (1999). 6,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 42,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Pumi.
- Phowa, Labo** [ypb] *Users:* 17,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 21,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Sarikoli** [srh] *Users:* 16,000 in China (2000 G. Erqing). Ethnic population: 20,400 (2000 G. Erqing). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,070.
- Hlersu** [hle] *Users:* 15,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Naluo** [ylo] *Users:* 15,000 (Bradley 2007a). Mostly in Yunnan, with about 2,000 in Pingjiang and Futian townships of Panzhihua (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Nisu, Southwestern** [nsv] *Users:* 15,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Tai Dón** [twh] *Users:* 15,000 in China (2000 census). Population figure 90% of Dai nationality in Jinping County in 2000. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 328,000.

**Drung** [duu] *Users:* 14,000 in China (2000 census). 8,500 in Nu River dialect, 5,500 in Dulong River dialect. Total population all countries: 14,000. 13,300 monolinguals (2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Dulong. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,225.

**Enu** [enu] *Users:* 14,000 (Dai 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**Miao, Eastern Huishui** [hme] *Users:* 14,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Western Mashan** [hmw] *Users:* 14,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Talu** [yta] *Users:* 13,600 (2007), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Phola** [ypg] *Users:* 13,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 13,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Zokhuo** [yzk] *Users:* 13,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 17,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Groma** [gro] *Users:* 12,800 in China (1993). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,800.

**Tseku** [tsk] *Users:* 12,600 (2000). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Ainu** [aib] *Users:* 12,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Uygur.

**Nusu** [nuf] *Users:* 12,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). 2,000 Northern Nusu; 4,000 Southern; 6,000 Central. 1,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,670.

**Phala** [ypa] *Users:* 12,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 13,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Minyag, Western** [wmg] *Users:* 11,500 (2020 A. Conrad). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of

recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Evenki** [evn] *Users:* 11,000 in China (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 30,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Ewenki. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,830.

**Palaung, Ruching** [pce] *Users:* 10,300 in China (2010). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,300.

**Akeu** [aeu] *Users:* 10,000 in China (2004 E. Johnson). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2008 T. Kosonen). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,400.

**Baima** [bqh] *Users:* 10,000 (Bradley 2007a). Older adults and a few middle aged are monolingual. Ethnic population: 14,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Bokha** [ybk] *Users:* 10,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 12,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Bonan** [peh] *Users:* 10,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). 6,000 Jishishan, 4,000 Tongren (Shearer and Sun 2017). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Baoan.

**Jinuo, Youle** [jiu] *Users:* 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 23,100 (2010 census). Includes Buyuan Jinuo [jiy]. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jinuo.

**Miao, Southern Mashan** [hma] *Users:* 10,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Muzi** [ymz] *Users:* 10,000 (2008). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Phowa, Ani** [ypn] *Users:* 10,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 10,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Tai Dam** [blt] *Users:* 10,000 in China (1995). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 777,700.

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Lakkia** [lbc] *Users:* 9,000 (Bradley 2007a). 4,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.

**Muji, Northern** [ymx] *Users:* 9,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 15,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Phuma** [ypm] *Users:* 8,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 8,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Sanie** [ysy] *Users:* 8,000 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 17,200 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:*

8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Zhaba** [z**hb**] *Users*: 7,800 (Gengxua and Hu 2008), decreasing. Many young monolingual speakers in Zhaba and Zhamai districts. Ethnic population: 9,000 (Gong 2007). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Vietnamese** [v**ie**] *Users*: 7,200 in China (1999 O. Jueya). Ethnic population: 28,200 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jing. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

**E** [e**ee**] *Users*: 7,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Khmu** [k**kg**] *Users*: 7,000 in China (2010), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700.

**Queyu** [q**vy**] *Users*: 7,000 (1995). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Tshangla** [t**sj**] *Users*: 7,000 in China (2000 census). Majority are monolingual. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). Includes Moinba (Cuona Monba) [t**wm**] speakers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Menba. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 181,200.

**Kon Keu** [k**kn**] *Users*: 6,300 (2000). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Blang.

**Guiqiong** [g**qi**] *Users*: 6,000 (2000 Sun Hong Kai). 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,000 (2000 D. Bradley). About 1,000 ethnic Guiqiong reportedly understand Guiqiong, but do not speak it. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Phuza** [p**yz**] *Users*: 6,000 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,000. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Wakhi** [w**bl**] *Users*: 6,000 in China. Ethnic population: 41,000 (2000 census). Includes Sarikoli [s**rh**] speakers. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,200.

**Kathu** [y**kt**] *Users*: 5,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Kua-nsi** [y**kn**] *Users*: 5,000 (2009 SIL). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Mak** [m**kg**] *Users*: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei.

**Namuyi** [n**my**] *Users*: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). 200 monolinguals. Mainly older adults. Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

- Phukha** [phh] *Users:* 5,000 in China (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 7,000. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,000.
- Spanish** [spa] *Users:* 5,000 in China (Instituto Cervantes 2019). 18,500 in China, all users. L2 users: 13,500 (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).
- Uzbek, Northern** [uzn] *Users:* 5,000 in China (2000 Chen Shiliang). Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Uzbek. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080).
- Bunu, Younuo** [buh] *Users:* 4,600 (Shearer and Sun 2017), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.
- Yugur, West** [ybe] *Users:* 4,600 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 7,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yugur.
- Palaung, Rumai** [rbb] *Users:* 4,100 in China (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 162,100.
- sTodsde** [jih] *Users:* 4,100 (2004). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.
- Katso** [kaf] *Users:* 4,000 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. Most young people are semi-speakers, speaking Chinese instead (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 6,340 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian.
- Laomian** [lwm] *Users:* 4,000 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. Less than 1,000 Laopin (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population does not include Laopin. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu.
- Tsat** [huq] *Users:* 4,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hui.
- Wutunhua** [wuh] *Users:* 4,000 (2016 E. Sandman). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Tu.
- Yugur, East** [yuy] *Users:* 4,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 6,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yugur.
- Alugu** [aub] *Users:* 3,500 (Pelkey 2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 3,500. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Lhaovo** [mhx] *Users:* 3,500 in China (2000). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 124,500.
- Chesu** [ych] *Users:* 3,300 (2007 J. Pelkey), decreasing. Ethnic population: 6,600 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Ai-Cham** [aih] *Users:* 3,000 (2000 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei.

**Phupa** [ypp] *Users:* 3,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Riang Lang** [ril] *Users:* 3,000 in China (1995). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,500.

**Russian** [rus] *Users:* 2,940 (Shearer and Sun 2002). 700,000 in China (Arefyev 2012), all users. Ethnic population: 15,400 (2010 census). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Russian. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Bugan** [bbh] *Users:* 2,700 (Yunbin 2005). Ethnic population: 2,700 (2005). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Tuvan** [tyv] *Users:* 2,400 in China (1999 W. Hongwei). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,000 (1993). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 257,750.

**Zauzou** [zal] *Users:* 2,100 (Bradley 2007b). 210 monolinguals. Mainly older adults. Ethnic population: 2,500 (1999 Sun Hong Kai). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Nu.

**Khamnigan Mongol** [ykh] *Users:* 2,000 in China (Janhunnen 2003). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Ewenki. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,600.

**Lang'e** [yne] *Users:* 2,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Minyag, Eastern** [emq] *Users:* 2,000 (2020 A. Conrad), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Moji** [ymi] *Users:* 2,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Muda** [ymd] *Users:* 2,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**Palaung, Shwe** [pll] *Users:* 2,000 in China (1995 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,000.

**Qau** [gqu] *Users:* 2,000 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao.

**Sonaga** [ysg] *Users:* 2,000 (2009 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Lashi** [lsi] *Users:* 1,800 in China (1997). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,800.

**Shuhi** [sxx] *Users:* 1,800 (2000 D. Bradley). 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

**Muji, Qila** [ymq] *Users:* 1,500 (2008), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).  
Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Sangkong** [sgk] *Users:* 1,500 (1995 D. Bradley), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**Tujia, Southern** [tjs] *Users:* 1,500 (Braslett and Braslett 2005), decreasing. Monolinguals are mainly women, children, and older adults. Ethnic population: 8,030,000 (2000 census). Includes 70,000 in Northern Tujia. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Tujia.

**Monba, Cuona** [twm] *Users:* 1,300 in China (2000 census). 600 Southern Cuona, 700 Northern Cuona. Less than half monolingual: Young children, older people, some young adults. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). Includes Tshangla [tsj] speakers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Menba. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,900.

**Phupha** [yph] *Users:* 1,300 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Duoluo** [giw] *Users:* 1,200 in China (1987 Z. Guo-qiao). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,220.

**Oroqen** [orh] *Users:* 1,200 (Li and Whaley 2009). 30% of ethnic group (Salminen 2007). Only 12 fluent speakers in 1990, all over 65 yrs (Li and Whaley 2009). 800 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,660 (2010 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Oroqen.

**Luoba, Boga'er** [adi] *Users:* 1,090 in China (1999 O. Jueya). 400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,680 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Lhoba (Luoba). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,090.

**Bunu, Jiongnai** [pnu] *Users:* 1,080 (1999 Mao Zongwu). 270 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yao.

**Hu** [huo] *Users:* 1,000 (Li 2006). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Jinuo, Buyuan** [jiy] *Users:* 1,000 (1994). Most monolingual. Ethnic population: All Jinuo: 23,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jinuo.

**Kangjia** [kxs] *Users:* 1,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Hui.

**Kemiehua** [kfj] *Users:* 1,000 (1991). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Khuen** [khf] *Users:* 1,000 in China (1993). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,000.

**Kuamasi** [yku] *Users:* 1,000 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Kuanhua** [xnh] *Users:* 1,000 (1991). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Lhomi** [lhm] *Users:* 1,000 in China. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,320.

**Pa Di** [pdi] *Users:* 1,000 in China. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,300.

**Sherpa** [xsr] *Users:* 1,000 in China (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,180 (as L1: 162,000; as L2: 8,180).

## 100 to 999

**Tanglang** [ytl] *Users:* 950 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**She** [shx] *Users:* 910 (1999 Mao Zongwu). 580 Luofu, 390 Lianhua (McConnell 1995). 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 709,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: She.

**Man Met** [mml] *Users:* 900 (1990 J-O. Svantesson). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Darang Deng** [mhu] *Users:* 850 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 750 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,950.

**Tatar** [tat] *Users:* 800 in China (1999 C. Zongzhen), decreasing. Ethnic population: 3,560 (2010 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Tatar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

**Buyang, Baha** [yha] *Users:* 600 (Li 1997), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Buyang, E'ma** [yzy] *Users:* 600 (Li 1997). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Zakhring** [zkr] *Users:* 600 in China (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

**Bolyu** [ply] *Users:* 500 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 1,770 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao.

**Mang** [zng] *Users:* 500 in China. Ethnic population: 1,220 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,155.

**Phola, Alo** [ypo] *Users:* 500 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 500. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Tibetan Sign Language** [lsn] *Users:* 500 (2018 T. Hofer). About 500 TibSL signers in the Lhasa area where it developed. Ethnic population: 45,000 (2017). Estimated 45,000–50,000 deaf in all of Tibet, most of whom are home signers (Hofer 2017). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

**Yerong** [yrm] *Users:* 500 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Language of

recognized nationality: Yao.

**Tinani** [lbf] *Users*: 450 in China (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,050.

**Pela** [bxd] *Users*: 400 (2000 D. Bradley). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2001 J. Edmondson). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo.

**Samatao** [ysd] *Users*: 400 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,810 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Buyang, Langnian** [yln] *Users*: 300 (Li 1997), decreasing. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang.

**Thangmi** [thf] *Users*: 300 in China (2002). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,380 (as L1: 24,000; as L2: 380).

**Bumang** [bvp] *Users*: 200 (Jie 2007). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Dai.

**Buxinhua** [bgk] *Users*: 200 in China (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,570.

**Geman Deng** [mxj] *Users*: 200 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai), decreasing. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,200.

**Lachi** [lbt] *Users*: 200 in China (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,600. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,200.

**Thopho** [ytp] *Users*: 200 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 500. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Ili Turki** [ili] *Users*: 120 in China (1980 R. Hahn), decreasing. The language of about 30 families (Salminen 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Uzbek. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 240.

**Lamu** [llh] *Users*: 120 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 300. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu.

**Kyerung** [kgj] *Users*: 100 in China (2002). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 600.

**Samtao** [stu] *Users*: 100 in China (1993). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,170.

## 10 to 99

**Luoba, Yidu** [clk] *Users*: 80 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 50 monolinguals. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Lhoba (Luoba). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,080.

- Anong** [nun] *Users:* 50 in China (Bradley 2007a). One-third of ethnic group are speakers and another one-third have passive knowledge (Bradley 2007a). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,300 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 450.
- A'ou** [aou] *Users:* 50 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao.
- Ayizi** [yyz] *Users:* 50 (2007 J. Pelkey), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Yi.
- Lawu** [lwu] *Users:* 50 (2012 C. Yang). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Lahu.
- Nanai** [gld] *Users:* 40 in China (Salminen 2007). About half speak Sungari dialect, half speak Nanai proper (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 5,350 (2010 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Hezhe. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,220.
- Manchu** [mnc] *Users:* 20 (Bradley 2007a). Some additional semi-speakers in 3 remote villages (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 10,400,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Manchu (Man).
- Qabiao** [laq] *Users:* 18 in China (2002 Li Yunbing), decreasing. A few fluent elderly speakers in 2001 (Li 2006). Ethnic population: 400 (Li 2006). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 918.
- Khakas** [kjh] *Users:* 10 in China (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 880. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Kyrghyz. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,010.

## 0

- Chinese, Classical** [lzh] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Literary language in China until the 20th century. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only).
- Jurchen** [juc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Name of the language was changed to Manchu [mnc] in 1635. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).
- Mulao** [giu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely survived into the 2010s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao.

## Unknown

- Gelao, Red** [gir] *Users:* A few speakers. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50.
- Hagei** [giq] *Status:* 8a (Moribund). Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 300.

**Lopi** [[lov](#)] *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**Muak Sa-aak** [[ukk](#)] *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,500.

**Naaba** [[nao](#)] *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 770.

**Shan** [[shn](#)] *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

**Walungge** [[ola](#)] *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,500.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of China 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)

**Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 1,103,000,000 in China, all users. L1 users: 925,000,000 in China (2021), increasing. 70% of Chinese language users speak a Mandarin dialect as L1. L2 users: 178,000,000. *Status:* De facto national language. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Korean [[kor](#)], in predominantly Korean-speaking provinces. Also use Russian [[rus](#)]. Also use Vietnamese [[vie](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

### 2 (Provincial)

**Kyrgyz** [[kir](#)] *Users:* 160,000 in China (2000 census). 60,000 Northern Kirghiz, 40,000 Southern Kirghiz (Shearer and Sun 2002). Older adults monolingual. Ethnic population: 187,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Kyrgyz. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Also use Uyghur [[uig](#)]. Used as L2 by Sarikoli [[srh](#)]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China. Cyrillic script, not used in Afghanistan. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,154,500.

**Tibetan, Central** [[bod](#)] *Users:* 1,070,000 in China (1990 census). 570,000 Dbus, 460,000 Gtsang, 40,000 Mngahris out of 4,593,000 in the official nationality. 920,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,280,000 (2010 census). Includes 24 Tibetan languages. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in the area can also speak Tibetan. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Also use Narua [[nru](#)]. Also use Naxi [[nxq](#)]. Used as L2 by Boga'er Luoba [[adi](#)], Cuona Monba [[twm](#)], Darang Deng [[mhu](#)], Geman Deng [[mxj](#)], Horpa [[ero](#)], Jiarong [[jya](#)], Kangjia [[kxs](#)], Lisu [[lis](#)], Namuyi [[nmy](#)], Naxi [[nxq](#)], Northern Pumi [[pmi](#)], Salar [[slr](#)], Shuhi [[sxx](#)], Southern Pumi [[pmj](#)], Tshangla [[tsj](#)], Tu [[mjg](#)], Yidu Luoba [[clk](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1948. *Writing:* Marchen script. Phags-pa script. Tibetan script, Uchen and Umed styles. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries:

1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850).

**Uyghur** [uig] *Users:* 10,100,000 in China (2010 census). Some are monolingual. Ethnic population: 10,100,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Uyghur. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, except in Urumqi. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially young people, intellectuals, and city dwellers, but increasingly in rural areas as well. Also use Russian [rus]. Used as L2 by Ainu [aib], Ili Turki [ili], Kyrgyz [kir], Northern Uzbek [uzn], Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], Russian [rus], Salar [slr], Sarikoli [srh], Tatar [tat], Xibe [sjo]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. Bible: 1950–2022. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Chinese, Yue** [yue] *Users:* 73,800,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Han. Considered to be the lingua franca of Guangdong province. *Lg Use:* Second only to Mandarin [cmn] in use. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], which many understand, speaking it only with difficulty. Used as L2 by Biao [byk], Chadong [cdy], E [eee], Lianshan Zhuang [zln], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Vietnamese [vie], Yang Zhuang [zyg], Yongnan Zhuang [zyn], Zuojiang Zhuang [zzj]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1894–1981. *Writing:* Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

**Kazakh** [kaz] *Users:* 1,250,000 in China (2000 census). 830,000 Northeastern Kazakh, 70,000 Southwestern Kazakh (1982). 1,060,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Kazakh. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Ili Turki [ili], Northern Uzbek [uzn], Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], Tatar [tat], Tuvan [tyv], Xibe [sjo]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in China and Iran. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,517,990 (as L1: 16,382,990; as L2: 135,000).

**Lisu** [lis] *Users:* 700,000 in China (Zack 2017), increasing, based on ethnicity. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lisu. Language of wider communication at the end of the 19th century and the early 1900s when Lisu people left China to emigrate to Myanmar, Thailand and India. Used in education, trade, communication, and music. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in the area use Lisu for administration, religion, and bilingual education in schools. In Drung and Nu areas, oral and written Lisu are used for Christian activities. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn],

especially in secondary schools. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Anong [nun], Central Bai [bca], Drung [duu], Northern Pumi [pmi], Nusu [nuf], Southern Pumi [pmj], Zaiwa [atb], Zauzou [zal]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–1986. *Writing*: Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

**Lü** [khb] *Users*: 280,000 in China (2000 census). 140,000 monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dai. Some speakers of other languages use Lü as L2 for trade. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some schools teach in it exclusively. Used as L2 by Akeu [aeu], Blang [blr], Buyuan Jinuo [jiy], Hani [hni], Lahu [lhu], Laomian [lwm], Lisu [lis], Ruching Palaung [pce], Sangkong [sgk], Vo Wa [wbm], Youle Jinuo [jiu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1933. *Writing*: New Tai Lue script, used in Yunnan Province, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, still used by some, particularly in Buddhist monasteries in Yunnan Province, China. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760.

**Zhuang, Guibian** [zgn] *Users*: 1,000,000 (2007). 420,000 monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. Spoken in Guangxi (Southern China), Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou, and Hunan provinces in the 15th century. Church language in 1862 with the arrival of the first Southern Baptist missionary. Used in daily life, all domains except on official occasions. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Nong Zhuang [zhn], in northern Guangnan County (Yunnan) due to intensive contact. Used as L2 by Baha Buyang [yha], E'ma Buyang [ygz], Langnian Buyang [yln], Minz Zhuang [zgm], Yerong [yrm]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Videos. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.

**Zhuang, Nong** [zhn] *Users*: 500,000 (Wang and Johnson 2008). 125,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 600,000 (2007). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. Native to China, Nong became widespread around mid 19th-century during colonial period. Used in trade, agriculture, long epic songs, school, and local commerce. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Bugan [bbh], Dai Zhuang [zhd], Guibian Zhuang [zgn], Lachi [lbt], Qabiao [laq], Thopho [ytp], Zokhuo [yzk]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Texts. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, used in 1984–1990s and from 2006, experimental use in education and official publications.

## 4 (Educational)

**English** [eng] *Users*: 15,620,000 in China, all users. L1 users: 120,000 in China (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 15,500,000 (Wei and Su 2012). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Naxi [nxq], Uyghur [uig], Xibe [sjo]. *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).

**Nuosu** [iii] *Users*: 2,000,000 (2000 census), increasing. 1,200,000 monolinguals (Jiafa 1994). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Many Chinese loan words are appearing. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Narua [nru]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Narua [nru]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2009. *Writing*: Latin script, 1951–1957, 1958–1960, and from 1975. Yi script, standardized, used since 1975, official (1980), primary usage.

## 5 (Developing)

**Akeu** [aeu] *Users*: 10,000 in China (2004 E. Johnson). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2008 T. Kosonen). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Akha [ahk]. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 2005, used mainly in Thailand and Myanmar. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,400.

**Akha** [ahk] *Users*: 240,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Ethnic population: 240,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Akeu [aeu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script, used at least since 1950, used in China, Myanmar, and Thailand. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600.

**Bouyei** [pcc] *Users*: 2,970,000 in China (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Rare oral use in local administration, commerce, education. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Sui [swi]. Used as L2 by Bu-Nao Bunu [bwx], Mak [mkg], T'en [tct]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1904. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from late Ming/early Qing dynasty, limited use in ritual texts and folk literature. Latin script, official usage since 1985. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,043,740.

**Chinese Sign Language** [cs1] *Users*: 4,200,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL), increasing. Estimated 2,800,000–5,600,000 signing deaf in all signing varieties, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. *Lg Use*: Classmates and factory coworkers are channels of dissemination. Now specialized deaf colleges use CSL. Official CSL is primarily used in formal situations: Education, Media. Unofficial varieties: Home, Community. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Tibetan Sign Language [lsn]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary.

**Chinese, Gan** [gan] *Users*: 22,600,000 (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible

portions: 1940. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, from 1891 to some time after last publication in 1922.

**Chinese, Hakka [hak]** *Users*: 36,800,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by She [shx]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1916–2012. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

**Chinese, Huizhou [czh]** *Users*: 5,420,000 (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant.

**Chinese, Jinyu [cjj]** *Users*: 48,000,000 (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant.

**Chinese, Min Bei [mnp]** *Users*: 11,300,000 in China (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1934. *Writing*: Latin script, from 1896 to some time after last publication in 1922. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,720,000.

**Chinese, Min Dong [cdo]** *Users*: 10,600,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1884–1905. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1987. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, developed and revised to final form during late 19th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

**Chinese, Min Nan [nan]** *Users*: 28,300,000 in China (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Other speakers use it for commerce. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. Used as L2 by Lingao [onb], She [shx], Tsat [huq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1933. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

**Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx]** *Users*: 3,100,000 in China (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1912. *Writing*: Latin script, used between 1890–1950, once used in a newspaper. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,151,700.

**Chinese, Wu [wuu]** *Users*: 83,300,000 in China (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1908–1914. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1981. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since mid/late 19th century. *Worldwide*: Total

users in all countries: 83,421,190 (as L1: 83,353,940; as L2: 67,250).

**Chinese, Xiang** [[hsn](#)] *Users*: 38,100,000 (2021). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant.

**Hmong Daw** [[mww](#)] *Users*: 233,000 in China (2004). Ethnic population: All Hmong in China: 8,950,000 (2000 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1997–2011. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, used since 1953, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script, used since 1959. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,978,400.

**Iu Mien** [[ium](#)] *Users*: 383,000 in China (Wang and Mao 1995). Ethnic population: 2,800,000 (2010 census). Includes Biao Mon [[bmt](#)], Biao-Jiao Mien [[bje](#)], Bu-Nao Bunu [[bwx](#)], Jiongnai Bunu [[pnu](#)], Wunai Bunu [[bwn](#)], Younuo Bunu [[buh](#)], Dzao Min [[bpn](#)], Kim Mun [[mji](#)], Lakkia [[lbc](#)], Pa-Hng [[pha](#)], and Yerong [[ym](#)] languages. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chinese [[zho](#)], especially adults. Used as L2 by Chadong [[cdy](#)], Hlai [[lic](#)], Jiongnai Bunu [[pnu](#)], Lakkia [[lbc](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2008. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from before Yuan dynasty, used in folk domains and text messaging. Lao script, used in Laos. Latin script, used at least since 1930s, used in China, Thailand, United States, France, Canada. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 834,800.

**Lahu** [[lhu](#)] *Users*: 280,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 486,000 (2010 census). Includes Kucong [[lkc](#)], Lahu Shi [[lhi](#)], Lamu [[llh](#)], Laomian [[lwm](#)], and Lawu [[lwu](#)] (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Blang [[blr](#)]. Also use Hani [[hni](#)]. Also use Lü [[khh](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Also use Vo Wa [[wbm](#)]. Used as L2 by Lahu Shi [[lhi](#)], Laomian [[lwm](#)], Sangkong [[sgk](#)], Shuhi [[sxx](#)], Vo Wa [[wbm](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300.

**Lahu Shi** [[lhi](#)] *Users*: 117,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Many also use Lahu [[lhu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200.

**Miao, Chuanqiandian Cluster** [[cqđ](#)] *Users*: 1,400,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)], especially the younger generation and urban residents. Used as L2 by Bugan [[bbh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1958–1960 and from 1981,

experimental usage.

**Miao, Large Flowery** [hmd] *Users:* 300,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community, market. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, 1909–1917, 1951–1956, 1958–1966, and from 1982. Miao (Pollard) script, used since 1905, primary usage. Pahawh Hmong script.

**Nasu, Wusa** [yig] *Users:* 600,000 (2018 M. Gerner), decreasing. Ethnic population: 700,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Home, village, market. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Aluo [yna]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Yi script, traditional.

**Naxi** [nxq] *Users:* 300,000 (2000 census). 100,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 326,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Naxi. Official ethnic language of the Narua nationality. *Lg Use:* Lijiang Old Town attitudes somewhat negative, decreasing number of young speakers. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], in speaking and especially in writing. Used as L2 by Central Bai [bca], Central Tibetan [bod], Lisu [lis], Northern Pumi [pmi], Nuosu [iii], Shuhi [sxx], Southern Pumi [pmj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1932. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in the 1950s and revised in 1984, primary usage. Lisu (Fraser) script, experimental use in the 1920s and 1930s. Naxi Dongba script. Naxi Geba script, no longer in use.

**Pinghua, Northern** [cnp] *Users:* 1,760,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant.

**Pinghua, Southern** [csp] *Users:* 2,370,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant.

**Tai Dam** [blt] *Users:* 10,000 in China (1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Bumang [bvp]. *Writing:* Lao script. Latin script. Tai Viet script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 777,700.

**Tai Nüa** [tdd] *Users:* 540,000 in China (Zhou and Luo 2001). Ethnic population: 1,260,000 (2010 census). Includes Lü [khh], Tai Dam [blt], Tai Dón [twh], Tai Hongjin [tiz], and Tai Ya [cuu] languages. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Lg Use:* Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1931–1948. *Writing:* Tai Le script, used in the Dehong Dai and Jingpho Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 726,100.

**Wa, Parauk** [prk] *Users:* 399,000 in China (2008 P. Hople). Speaker population based on 2000 census. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Blang. Around 10,000 Parauk speakers are classified as being within Blang nationality. Language of recognized nationality: Wa. The vast majority of speakers are assigned to the Wa nationality. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 805,700.

**Wa, Vo** [[wbm](#)] *Users*: 40,000 in China (Zhou Zhizhi et al 2004). Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 430,000 (2010 census). Includes Awa [[vwa](#)] (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Wa. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lahu [[lhu](#)]. Also use Lü [[khh](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Used as L2 by Blang [[blr](#)], Lahu [[lhu](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,700.

**Yi, Wuding-Luquan** [[ywq](#)] *Users*: 250,000 (2007). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script, used at least since 1923, primary usage among Christians. Yi script, traditional, dating from Han dynasty, limited usage.

**Zaiwa** [[atb](#)] *Users*: 120,000 in China (2021). 20,000 monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in the area also speak Zaiwa. All domains. Used by all. Used less by young people and children. Positive attitudes. Intellectuals are concerned about preservation of Zaiwa. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Also use Central Bai [[bca](#)]. Also use Jingpho [[kac](#)]. Also use Lachi [[lbt](#)]. Also use Lhao Vo [[mhx](#)]. Also use Lisu [[lis](#)]. Used as L2 by Jingpho [[kac](#)], Lhao Vo [[mhx](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009–2019. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1957, modified in 1997. Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 153,000.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Korean** [[kor](#)] *Users*: 2,710,000 in China (2012 census). 1,200,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,460,000 (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Chaoxian (Korean). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Also use Russian [[rus](#)]. Used as L2 by Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Russian** [[rus](#)] *Users*: 700,000 in China (Arefyev 2012), all users. L1 users: 2,940 (Shearer and Sun 2002). Ethnic population: 15,400 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Russian. *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Also use Uyghur [[uig](#)]. Used as L2 by Korean [[kor](#)], Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)], Oroqen [[orh](#)], Uyghur [[uig](#)], Xibe [[sjo](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 254,997,130 (as L1: 146,954,150; as L2: 107,987,980).

**Shan** [[shn](#)] *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

**Tajik** [[tgk](#)] *Users*: 40,100 in China (2010 census). Ethnic population: 51,100 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used until 1928. Cyrillic script, used since 1940, primary usage. Hebrew script, used by Bukharan

Jews in Uzbekistan. Latin script, used between 1928–1940. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,287,420.

**Uzbek, Northern** [uzn] *Users*: 5,000 in China (2000 Chen Shiliang). Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Uzbek. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some speakers of other languages in the area can also speak Uzbek. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, symbolic use in Uzbekistan, sometimes used in China. Braille script. Cyrillic script, official usage in Uzbekistan between 1940–1992, continued widespread use in Uzbekistan and China. Latin script, official usage in Uzbekistan since 1992. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 27,937,610 (as L1: 27,936,530; as L2: 1,080).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Alugu** [aub] *Users*: 3,500 (Pelkey 2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 3,500. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market. Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Azha** [aza] *Users*: 53,000 (2007 J. Pelkey). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all.

**Azhe** [yiz] *Users*: 54,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 60,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Bai, Central** [bca] *Users*: 800,000 (2003 census). Ethnic population: 1,930,000 (2010 census). Includes Lama Bai [lay], Panyi Bai [bfc], and Southern Bai [bfs] languages. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Anong [nun]. A few also use Lisu [lis]. A few also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Lisu [lis], Naxi [nxq], Northern Pumi [pmi], Southern Pumi [pmj], Zaiwa [atb], Zauzou [zal]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from 9th century, limited use in folk songs and ritual texts, favoured by older people. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1982, revised in 1993, experimental, small-scale use in education, administration, and literature.

**Bai, Lama** [lay] *Users*: 80,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bai.

**Bai, Southern** [bfs] *Users*: 680,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from 9th century, limited use in folk songs and ritual texts, favoured by older people. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1993, experimental, small-scale use in education, administration, and literature.

**Biao** [byk] *Users*: 80,000 (Liang and Zhang 2002). 10,000 monolinguals. Women and small children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Status*: Language of recognized

nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Yue Chinese [yue], specifically a local dialect, when communicating with Chinese-speaking Han and Zhuang people. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Biao-Jiao Mien** [bje] *Users*: 43,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). Biaomin (Dongshan) has a much larger speaker population (approximately 35,700) than Jiaogong (Shikou; approximately 10,900). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Biyo** [byo] *Users*: 120,000 (Bradley 1997). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Blang** [blr] *Users*: 42,000 in China (2000 census). Ethnic population: 120,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lü [khb]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Vo Wa [wbm]. Used as L2 by Lahu [lhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script. Tai Le script, used in Dehong and Lincang, Yunnan, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, used in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,200.

**Bugan** [bbh] *Users*: 2,700 (Yunbin 2005). Ethnic population: 2,700 (2005). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All ethnic Bugan speak Bugan. Used by all. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially adults but few middle aged and older people and children who have not attended school. Also use Chuanqiandian Cluster Miao [cqđ]. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Cao Miao** [cov] *Users*: 63,600 (2000). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use*: Daily communication. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], including in singing. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Chinese, Min Zhong** [czo] *Users*: 3,650,000 (2022), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Used by all.

**Cun** [cuq] *Users*: 80,000 (1999 O. Jueya). 47,200 monolinguals. Mainly children, elders, and some women. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Hlai [lic]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Dong, Southern** [kmc] *Users*: 1,000,000. Ethnic population: 2,880,000 (2010 census), including Northern Dong [doc]. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dong. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], for literature. Also use Northern Dong [doc]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from late Ming dynasty, used in ritual texts and folk domains. Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1958–1966 and from 1981, experimental, small-scale use in education, administration, and literature.

**Drung** [duu] *Users*: 14,000 in China (2000 census). 8,500 in Nu River dialect, 5,500 in Dulong River dialect. Total population all countries: 14,000. 13,300 monolinguals (2000). *Status*:

Language of recognized nationality: Dulong. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1984–1990s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,225.

**Dzao Min** [bpn] *Users*: 60,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Gepo** [ygp] *Users*: 100,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1913. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script.

**Hani** [hni] *Users*: 740,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). 444,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,660,000 (2010 census). Includes Akeu [aeu], Akha [ahk], Biyo [byo], Chadong [cdy], Enu [enu], Honi [how], Kaduo [ktp], Muda [ymd], and Sangkong [sgk] languages. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some users of nearby languages also speak Hani. Taught at Kunming Institute. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially written Chinese. Also use Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lü [khh]. Used as L2 by Kucong [lkc], Lahu [lhu], Laomian [lwm], Sangkong [sgk]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used in 1958–1964 and from 1982, experimental, used in education, literature, and media. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 766,240.

**Hlai** [lic] *Users*: 667,000 (1999 O. Jueya). 160,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). Includes Jiamao [jio] speakers. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Li. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some local Han can also speak Hlai. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Cun [cuq], Tsat [huq]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used from 1958 to early 1960s and from 1985, small-scale use in literacy.

**Hmong Njua** [hnj] *Users*: 40,000 in China (Hattaway 2003). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Jiongnai Bunu [pnu], Northern Tujia [tji], Pa-Hng [pha], Qabiao [laq]. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920.

**Honi** [how] *Users*: 140,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, no longer in use, used in ritual texts and folk literature.

**Jiamao** [jio] *Users*: 52,300 (Wurm et al 1987). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Li. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

**Jiarong** [jya] *Users*: 83,000 (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 25,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 151,000 (Lin 1993). Includes 139,000 in Situ Jiarong, 12,200 in Chabao and Sidaba. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes, but intellectuals worry about diminishing use. Most also use Mandarin

Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Central Tibetan [bod]. A few also use Northern Qiang [cng]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1932. *Writing*: Tibetan script.

**Jingpho** [kac] *Users*: 40,000 in China (1999 X. Xijian). 20,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 148,000 (2010 census). Includes Lashi [lsi], Lhaovo [mhx], Pela [bxd], and Zaiwa [atb] speakers (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Lacid [lsi]. Also use Lhao Vo [mhx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly in some secondary schools. Also use Zaiwa [atb]. Used as L2 by Achang [acn], Lhaovo [mhx], Lisu [lis], Lü [khb], Ruching Palaung [pce], Zaiwa [atb]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 940,000.

**Kaduo** [ktp] *Users*: 180,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Used by all. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 180,200.

**Kang** [kyp] *Users*: 34,100 in China (1993). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,700.

**Khamnigan Mongol** [ykh] *Users*: 2,000 in China (Janhunen 2003). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Ewenki. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Most also use Evenki [evn], specifically the Khamnigan Evenki dialect (Janhunen 2003). Also use Halh Mongolian [khk] (Janhunen 2003). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,600.

**Khuen** [khf] *Users*: 1,000 in China (1993). *Writing*: Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,000.

**Kim Mun** [mji] *Users*: 200,000 in China (Wang and Mao 1995). 61,000 in Hainan Province (2000 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. The majority officially classified within Yao nationality. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1983, experimental, used in China. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 374,500.

**Kua-nsi** [ykn] *Users*: 5,000 (2009 SIL). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kuamasi** [yku] *Users*: 1,000 (2011 SIL). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Lakkia** [lbc] *Users*: 9,000 (Bradley 2007a). 4,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some speakers of other languages use Lakkia for trade. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Liuqian Zhuang [zlq]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Jiongnai Bunu [pnu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use.

**Lang'e** [yne] *Users*: 2,000 (2007). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all.

**Lavrung** [jiq] *Users*: 50,000 (Lin 1993). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg*

*Dev:* Grammar.

**Limi** [ylm] *Users:* 29,000 (2002). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Lingao** [onb] *Users:* 600,000 (2000 Liang Min). 350,000 Lincheng, 170,000 Qiongsan. 100,000 monolinguals. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Han. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Other speakers in the area use it. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Min Nan Chinese [nan], especially urban residents and in secondary schools. 200,000 speak the Hainan dialect. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar.

**Lipo** [lpo] *Users:* 250,000 (Bradley 2007b). Few monolinguals. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. Only those in Dayao and Yongren counties of Western Chuxing Prefecture. Language of recognized nationality: Lisu. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], even between speakers of different dialects of Lipo. Used as L2 by Ersu [ers], Hani [hni], Lamu [llh], Namuyi [nmy], Northern Pumi [pmi], Southern Pumi [pmj]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. Miao (Pollard) script, used from about 1910, primary usage among Christians.

**Lolopo** [ycl] *Users:* 380,000 (2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lamu [llh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Lopi** [lov] *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Hani.

**Luoba, Yidu** [clk] *Users:* 80 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 50 monolinguals. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lhoba (Luoba). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,080.

**Miao, Central Huishui** [hmc] *Users:* 40,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* All domains.

**Miao, Central Mashan** [hmm] *Users:* 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* All domains.

**Miao, Eastern Qiandong** [hmq] *Users:* 350,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, no longer in use.

**Miao, Eastern Xiangxi** [muq] *Users:* 80,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao.

**Miao, Horned** [hrm] *Users:* 50,000 (Hattaway 2003). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community, market. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Miao, Luopohe** [hml] *Users:* 61,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. Most officially classified within Miao nationality, except for Xijia group. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

- Miao, Northern Guiyang** [huj] *Users:* 84,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market.
- Miao, Northern Huishui** [hmi] *Users:* 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market.
- Miao, Northern Mashan** [hmp] *Users:* 35,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market.
- Miao, Small Flowery** [sfm] *Users:* 84,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community, market. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Miao (Pollard) script, no longer in use.
- Miao, Southern Guiyang** [hmy] *Users:* 28,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market.
- Miao, Southern Qiandong** [hms] *Users:* 500,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). All Miao in China: 8,950,000 (2000 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Miao, Southwestern Guiyang** [hmg] *Users:* 70,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. *Lg Dev:* Texts.
- Miao, Southwestern Huishui** [hmh] *Users:* 56,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. *Lg Dev:* Texts.
- Miao, Western Xiangxi** [mmr] *Users:* 820,000 (Wang and Mao 1995), decreasing. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, strong sense of ethnic identity. Most domains except education. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, pinyin-based, 1951–1956, 1958–1969, and from 1978, experimental usage.
- Monba, Cuona** [twm] *Users:* 1,300 in China (2000 census). 600 Southern Cuona, 700 Northern Cuona. Less than half monolingual: Young children, older people, some young adults. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). Includes Tshangla [tsj] speakers. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Menba. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Central Tibetan [bod], and about one-third are literate in the language. Used as L2 by Boga'er Luoba [adi]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,900.
- Muak Sa-aak** [ukk] *Writing:* Latin script, used in Myanmar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,500.
- Muji, Southern** [ymc] *Users:* 26,000 (Pelkey 2011), increasing. Ethnic population: 28,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, business. Used by all. Positive attitudes.
- Naaba** [nao] *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 770.
- Namuyi** [nmy] *Users:* 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). 200 monolinguals. Mainly older adults. Ethnic

population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Adults born before 1955 use Namuyi with each other. Younger people appear to know Namuyi well, but prefer to converse in Nuosu [iii] or Chinese. Positive attitudes. Some also use Lipo [lpo]. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Northern Pumi [pmi]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Ersu [ers]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Narua** [nru] *Users*: 47,000 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 47,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Naxi. Yunnan Province speakers officially classified within Naxi nationality. Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. Sichuan Province speakers assigned to the Mongolian nationality. *Lg Use*: Frequent. Home, village, friends. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], in speaking (a local dialect) and in writing. Also use Northern Pumi [pmi]. Also use Nuosu [iii]. Used as L2 by Central Tibetan [bod], Northern Pumi [pmi], Nuosu [iii]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Nisi** [yso] *Users*: 36,000 (2002), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Nisu, Northwestern** [nsf] *Users*: 24,000 (2004 SIL). 7,000 in Yunlong, 7,000 in Yangbi, 8,000 in Yongping districts (2004). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Nusu** [nuf] *Users*: 12,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). 2,000 Northern Nusu; 4,000 Southern; 6,000 Central. 1,000 monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Intellectuals want to preserve it. Most also use Lisu [lis]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,670.

**Phola** [ypp] *Users*: 13,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 13,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Phola, Alo** [ypo] *Users*: 500 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 500. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all.

**Phowa, Ani** [ypp] *Users*: 10,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 10,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Home, village, market. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Phuma** [ypp] *Users*: 8,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 8,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all.

**Pumi, Northern** [pmi] *Users*: 35,000 (1999). 5,000 in Pumi nationality, 30,000 in Tibetan nationality (1994). 10,000 monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Narua [nru]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Namuyi [nmy], Narua [nru], Shuhi [sxx]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Sani** [ysn] *Users*: 100,000 (2007). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used

by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage.

**Sinicized Miao** [hmz] *Users*: 250,000 in China (Hattaway 2003). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community, market. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, favoured by the educated. Miao (Pollard) script, favoured by peasants. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 252,000.

**Sonaga** [ysg] *Users*: 2,000 (2009 SIL). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Sui** [swi] *Users*: 300,000 in China (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 412,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Shui. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Chinese [zho], especially in writing. Bilingualism is low in the main areas. Used as L2 by Bouyei [pcc]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, used by folk singers aged 40–60. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 300,120.

**Tai Ya** [cuu] *Users*: 50,000 in China (2000 census). Ethnic population: 50,000 (2000 census). Based on county level Dai populations. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1922. *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,400.

**Tibetan, Amdo** [adx] *Users*: 1,800,000 (2005 C. Lhungrub). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Baima [bqh], Bonan [peh], Choni [cda], Salar [slr], Wutunhua [wuh]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Tibetan script.

**Tibetan, Khams** [khg] *Users*: 1,380,000 in China (1994). 996,000 Eastern, 135,000 Southern, 158,000 Western, 91,000 Northern. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Shuhi [sxx], Western Minyag [wmg]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,380,300.

**Wutunhua** [wuh] *Users*: 4,000 (2016 E. Sandman). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tu. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Amdo Tibetan [adx] (Sandman 2016). Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially among young people (Sandman 2016). *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Zhuang, Central Hongshuihe** [zch] *Users*: 1,080,000 (2007). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.

**Zhuang, Eastern Hongshuihe** [zeh] *Users*: 1,200,000 (2007). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains,

gaining popularity.

- Zhuang, Guibei** [zgb] *Users:* 1,500,000 (2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.
- Zhuang, Liujiang** [zlj] *Users:* 1,560,000 (2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, used between 1952–1955, experimental use in education.
- Zhuang, Minz** [zgm] *Users:* 173,000 (2004). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Home, village, traditional ceremonies. Used by all. Also use Guibian Zhuang [zgn]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Yang Zhuang [zyg]. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.
- Zhuang, Qiubei** [zqe] *Users:* 140,000 (2007 census). 28,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 150,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* All village domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, used between 1985–early 1990s, experimental use in education.
- Zhuang, Yang** [zyg] *Users:* 765,000 in China (2004). 745,000 in the Dejing area (Jingxi, Napo, and Debao Counties, Guangxi). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the southwestern dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue], particularly Ping dialect. Used as L2 by Minz Zhuang [zgm], Yerong [ymr]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.
- Zhuang, Yongbei** [zyb] *Users:* 1,980,000 (2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1982, official, mainly used in official domains.
- Zhuang, Yongnan** [zyn] *Users:* 1,800,000 in China (2000 J. Edmondson). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains, especially in rural homes when no outsiders are present. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the southwestern dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue], especially in business, education, government, market, and other domains. Many are partially or fully bilingual in one or more dialects. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,810,000.
- Zhuang, Youjiang** [zyj] *Users:* 870,000 (2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality:

Zhuang. *Lg Use*: All domains. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1982, official, mainly used in official domains.

**Zhuang, Zuojiang** [zzj] *Users*: 1,500,000 in China (2000 census). 35,000 in Jingxi and Napo counties. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the southwestern dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,840,000.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Ache** [yif] *Users*: 35,000 (2003). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Ai-Cham** [aih] *Users*: 3,000 (2000 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Ainu** [aib] *Users*: 12,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Uygur. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use Uyghur [uig], with outsiders. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

**Awa** [vwa] *Users*: 98,000 (Zhou Zhizhi et al 2004). Masan Dialect: 33,000 in Ximeng County; Xiyun Dialect: 2,200 in Lancang and Menglian counties; Dawangnuo Dialect: 30,000 in Menglian and Ximeng counties; Awalei Dialect: 2,200 in Ximeng County; Awa proper: 30,600 in Lancan County. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Wa. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Awu** [yiu] *Users*: 20,000 (2002). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults.

**Axi** [yix] *Users*: 120,000 (2022), decreasing. Elderly and women over 35 are monolingual. Ethnic population: 170,000 (2008). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Those early 30s and under are highly proficient in the local Chinese dialect and Mandarin. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

**Bai, Panyi** [bfc] *Users*: 35,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bai. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Baima** [bqh] *Users*: 10,000 (Bradley 2007a). Older adults and a few middle aged are monolingual. Ethnic population: 14,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Vigorous among adults in Pingwu and Jiuzhaigou counties. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amdo Tibetan [adx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Biao Mon** [bmt] *Users*: 20,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Writing*: Unwritten.

- Bokha** [ybk] *Users:* 10,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 12,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.
- Bonan** [peh] *Users:* 10,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). 6,000 Jishishan, 4,000 Tongren (Shearer and Sun 2017). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,100 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Baoan. *Lg Use:* Religion, local administration, home; for Tongren, not used for religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes, except in Tongren. Also use Amdo Tibetan [adx]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Bumang** [bvp] *Users:* 200 (Jie 2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Lg Use:* Also use Tai Dam [blt]. Also use Tai Dón [twh]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Bunu, Bu-Nao** [bwx] *Users:* 400,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). 97,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 439,000 (1982 census). 100,000 ethnic Bunu speak Central Hongshuihe Zhuang [zch] as L1. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Bouyei [pcc]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Mandarin Chinese used in schools. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script, used at least since 1988.
- Bunu, Jiongnai** [pnu] *Users:* 1,080 (1999 Mao Zongwu). 270 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in most families. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj]. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Lakkia [lbc]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Buxinhua** [bgk] *Users:* 200 in China (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,570.
- Buyang, Baha** [yha] *Users:* 600 (Li 1997), decreasing. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. As of 1995, still used by all ages in Dixu district's Yanglian village, but only older people can speak it in Bada district's Anshe village. In Anshe, younger people shifted to Guibian Zhuang [zgn]. All also use Guibian Zhuang [zgn], especially adults. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], the local Southwest Mandarin variety. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Chadong** [cdy] *Users:* 20,000 (Li 2006). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use:* Home. Also use Iu Mien [ium]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], specifically the Guiliu dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. Also use Zhuang [zha]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Darang Deng** [mhu] *Users:* 850 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai). 750 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* A few Geman Deng speak it as second language. All domains. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Miju-Mishmi [mxj]. Used as L2 by Geman Deng [mxj]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,950.
- Dong, Northern** [doc] *Users:* 463,000 in China (2003). Ethnic population: 2,880,000 (2010

census). Includes Southern Dong [kmc]. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dong. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Pa-Hng [pha], Southern Dong [kmc]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used since 1981, experimental, small-scale use in education and literature.

**Dongxiang** [sce] *Users*: 200,000 (Bradley 2007a). Half in Suonanba dialect. 80,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 622,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dongxiang. *Lg Use*: Home, religion, local commerce, oral tradition. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese in common use. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, informal usage. Latin script, experimental usage.

**E** [eee] *Users*: 7,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], specifically the Guilin dialect. Also use Yue Chinese [yue]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Enu** [enu] *Users*: 14,000 (Dai 2009). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Evenki** [evn] *Users*: 11,000 in China (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 30,900 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Ewenki. *Lg Use*: Other speakers in the area also use Evenki. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Very few children except among the Khamnigan. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese used as literary languages. Farmers use Chinese. Also use Daur [dta]. Also use Oroqen [orh]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf]. Written Mongolian used as literary language. Herdsmen use Mongolian as L2. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Khamnigan Mongol [ykh], Oroqen [orh]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1995. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used since 1937, small-scale use in Russia. Latin script, used in Russia between 1931–1937, limited use in a few publications in China and on internet from 1983. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,830.

**Ge** [hmj] *Users*: 60,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use*: All domains. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1937. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, no longer in use.

**Geman Deng** [mxj] *Users*: 200 in China (1999 Sun Hong Kai), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Facing extinction. Inter-marriage with Darang Deng leads to switch to Darang [mhu]. Limited to home domain in which both parents are Geman. Some of all ages. Some also use Central Tibetan [bod], especially young people. Some also use Chinese [zho]. Also use Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. Used as L2 by Darang Deng [mhu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,200.

**Groma** [gro] *Users*: 12,800 in China (1993). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,800.

**Guiqiong** [gqi] *Users*: 6,000 (2000 Sun Hong Kai). 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,000 (2000 D. Bradley). About 1,000 ethnic Guiqiong reportedly understand Guiqiong, but do not

speak it. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Only in the village with their own people. Some young people, all adults. Children rarely use it. Negative attitudes. All also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Hlersu** [hle] *Users*: 15,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Being replaced by Nisu [nos] and Chinese (Bradley 2007a). Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Also use Chesu [ych] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Eastern Nisu [nos] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Horpa** [ero] *Users*: 45,000 (Shearer and Sun 2002). sTau: 23,000, Geshitsa: 21,000, Nyagrong-Minyak: 1,000. 15,000 monolinguals. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Central Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Hu** [huo] *Users*: 1,000 (Li 2006). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Jinuo, Buyuan** [jiy] *Users*: 1,000 (1994). Most monolingual. Ethnic population: All Jinuo: 23,100 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Jinuo. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some of all ages. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Jinuo, Youle** [jiu] *Users*: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 23,100 (2010 census). Includes Buyuan Jinuo [jiy]. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Jinuo. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], which is used in education. Also use Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kathu** [ykt] *Users*: 5,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults.

**Katso** [kaf] *Users*: 4,000 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. Most young people are semi-speakers, speaking Chinese instead (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 6,340 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kemiehua** [kfj] *Users*: 1,000 (1991). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Khlula** [ykl] *Users*: 21,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 34,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults.

**Khmu** [kjj] *Users*: 7,000 in China (2010), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Duota script, used in a small collection of villages well away from the rest of the language group, also used in China. Lao script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 825,700.

**Kon Keu** [kkn] *Users*: 6,300 (2000). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Lg Use*: Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kuanhua** [xnh] *Users*: 1,000 (1991). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Kucong** [lkc] *Users:* 40,000 in China (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 53,000 (2003). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Lg Use:* Starting to be replaced by Hani [hni] and Mandarin [cmn] (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Hani [hni]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45,400.

**Kyerung** [kgy] *Users:* 100 in China (2002). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 600.

**Lalo, Dongshanba** [yik] *Users:* 30,000 (2002). Over 500,000 in the ethnic group. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Extinct, moribund or severely endangered in many areas, and not many children using it; in some areas less so (Bradley 2007a). *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Lalu, Western** [ywl] *Users:* 38,000 (2002). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Laomian** [lwm] *Users:* 4,000 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. Less than 1,000 Laopin (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population does not include Laopin. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Lg Use:* Use of Chinese [cmn] is increasing and leading to language shift. Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Lahu [lhu]. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Hani [hni]. Also use Lü [khh].

**Lashi** [lsi] *Users:* 1,800 in China (1997). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Jingpho [kac]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,800.

**Lhaovo** [mhx] *Users:* 3,500 in China (2000). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Lg Use:* Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Zaiwa [atb]. Used as L2 by Jingpho [kac], Zaiwa [atb]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 124,500.

**Lhomi** [lhm] *Users:* 1,000 in China. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,320.

**Lolopo, Southern** [yxp] *Users:* 190,000 (2002). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Luoba, Boga'er** [adi] *Users:* 1,090 in China (1999 O. Jueya). 400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,680 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lhoba (Luoba). *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Tawang Monpa [twm]. *Writing:* Latin script. Tibetan script, used in China. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,090.

**Man Met** [mml] *Users:* 900 (1990 J-O. Svantesson). *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Mang** [zng] *Users:* 500 in China. Ethnic population: 1,220 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,155.

**Maonan** [mmd] *Users:* 30,000 (GXLOUS 2005), decreasing. A few thousand women and children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 101,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Maonan. *Lg Use:* 75% use it at home; 62% use it outside the home; 72% speak it to their children (GXLOUS 2005). Positive attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], or other local languages (GXLOUS 2005). *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, primary usage.

**Miao, Eastern Huishui** [hme] *Users:* 14,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market.

**Miao, Northern Qiandong** [hea] *Users:* 1,250,000 (Wang and Mao 1995), decreasing. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Youth move to the city and abandon much of their culture and language. Mixed attitudes. Attitudes are positive in countryside; neutral to negative in city. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially children, who learn it at school but do not use it at home. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1934–2018. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, no longer in use.

**Miao, Southern Mashan** [hma] *Users:* 10,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market.

**Miao, Western Mashan** [hmw] *Users:* 14,000 (Wang and Mao 1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Miao. *Lg Use:* Home, community, market. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Mili** [ymh] *Users:* 23,000 (2002). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

**Minyag, Eastern** [emq] *Users:* 2,000 (2020 A. Conrad), decreasing. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Minyag, Western** [wmg] *Users:* 11,500 (2020 A. Conrad). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Some also use Khams Tibetan [khg] (Bai 2019). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Mongolian, Peripheral** [mvf] *Users:* 3,380,000 in China (1982). Population includes 299,000 Chakhar, 317,000 Bairin, 1,347,000 Khorchin (Horchin), 593,000 Kharchin (Harchin), 123,000 Ordos, 34,000 Ejine (1982 census). 2,500,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,980,000 (2010 census). Includes China Buriat [bxu], Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], Katso [kaf], Narua [nru], and Tuvan [tyv] languages. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Lg Use:* Chinese living in the area can also speak it. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Evenki [evn], Kalmyk-Oirat [xal], Oroqen [orh], Tuvan [tyv]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Grammar. NT: 1952–2003. *Writing:* Mongolian

script. Phags-pa script, no longer in use.

**Muda** [[ymd](#)] *Users*: 2,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults.

**Mulam** [[mlm](#)] *Users*: 86,000 (2005 GXLOUS). Fewer than 10,000 monolinguals (including women and preschool children). Ethnic population: 216,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Mulao. *Lg Use*: Most domains, Daoist and Buddhist services. 87% speak Mulam at home; 57% speak it outside the home. 82% speak Mulam to their children. (2005 GXLOUS). Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)], commonly in writing. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Naluo** [[ylo](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (Bradley 2007a). Mostly in Yunnan, with about 2,000 in Pingjiang and Futian townships of Panzhihua (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Moribund to extinct in Sichuan, potentially endangered to endangered in Yunnan (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults.

**Nasu, Wumeng** [[ywu](#)] *Users*: 150,000 (2018 M. Gerner). Ethnic population: 200,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi.

**Nisu, Eastern** [[nos](#)] *Users*: 75,000 (2004), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Language is active in areas with high concentrations of Nisu. Language use higher for older people, women, uneducated men, or villages further removed from main roads. Nisu living in cities or counties are generally Sinicized. Many parents teach their children the Chinese local dialect as L1 so they can do well in school. There is increasing borrowing of lexical items from Chinese. Code switching between Nisu and Chinese is common. Many men and women spend part of the year working in predominantly Chinese towns or cities. Home, in the fields, with village friends and relatives. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)], a local dialect, spoken with outsiders, non-Nisu government officials, non-Nisu markets, or elementary school teachers. Also use Northern Nisu [[yiv](#)], which village children eventually learn. Used as L2 by Hlersu [[hle](#)], Northern Nisu [[yiv](#)]. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage.

**Nisu, Northern** [[yiv](#)] *Users*: 160,000, decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: The language is active in areas with high concentrations of Nisu. However, there is increasing borrowing of lexical items from Chinese. Code switching between Nisu and Chinese is common. Many men and women spend part of the year working in predominantly Chinese towns or cities. Home, village, work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Eastern Nisu [[nos](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. Used as L2 by Eastern Nisu [[nos](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Nisu, Southwestern** [[nsv](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Use higher for older people, women, uneducated men, or villages further removed from main roads. Nisu living in cities or counties are generally Sinicized. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage.

**Pa Di** [[pdi](#)] *Users:* 1,000 in China. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,300.

**Pa-Hng** [[pha](#)] *Users:* 26,800 in China (McConnell 1995). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,700 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Hmong Njua [[hnj](#)] (Bradley 2007b). Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)] (Bradley 2007b). Also use Northern Dong [[doc](#)] (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,050.

**Palaung, Ruching** [[pce](#)] *Users:* 10,300 in China (2010). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Lg Use:* 50% of the De'ang nationality speak Palaung. All domains. Some of all ages. Also use Jingpho [[kac](#)]. Also use Lü [[khh](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,300.

**Palaung, Rumai** [[rbb](#)] *Users:* 4,100 in China (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 162,100.

**Palaung, Shwe** [[pll](#)] *Users:* 2,000 in China (1995 SIL). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Lg Use:* Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script, initial development in the 1930s with revisions in the 1980s. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,000.

**Pela** [[bxd](#)] *Users:* 400 (2000 D. Bradley). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2001 J. Edmondson). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Jingpo. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. All are multilingual, speaking other languages from within the cluster natively, as well as some Chinese and a local Tai language (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Phala** [[ypa](#)] *Users:* 12,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 13,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Some young people, all adults.

**Pholo** [[yip](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 34,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

**Phowa, Hlepho** [[yhl](#)] *Users:* 36,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 50,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Dialects spoken in Wenshan County are most endangered. Home, village, market. Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Phowa, Labo** [[ypb](#)] *Users:* 17,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 21,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Dialects spoken in Kaiyuan County are most endangered. Home, village, market. Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Phukha** [[phh](#)] *Users:* 5,000 in China (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 7,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Moji [[ymi](#)]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,000.

- Phupa** [ypp] *Users:* 3,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.
- Phupha** [yph] *Users:* 1,300 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* 4 villages linguistically vital, 1 is shifting to Nisu [nsd]. Some young people, all adults.
- Phuza** [ypz] *Users:* 6,000 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Pumi, Southern** [pmj] *Users:* 19,000 (1999). 6,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 42,900 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Pumi. *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Used as L2 by Shuhi [sxx]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Qiang, Southern** [qxs] *Users:* 81,300 (1999 J. Evans), decreasing. 8,300 Daqishan, 4,100 Taoping, 3,100 Longxi, 14,500 Mianchi, 31,000 Hehu. Around 130,000 total for Northern and Southern Qiang. 80,000 officially classified within Qiang nationality and speakers 50,000 within Tibetan nationality (1990 J-O. Svantesson). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 310,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Qiang. *Lg Use:* Parents encourage children's excellence at school which means learning Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some families still use Qiang at home. Home. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.
- Queyu** [qvy] *Users:* 7,000 (1995). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Use Tibetan [bod] as a liturgical language (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults.
- Salar** [slr] *Users:* 70,000 (2002), increasing. Less than 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 131,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Salar. *Lg Use:* Schooling in Mandarin Chinese [cmn] in Qinghai, and Uyghur [uig] in Xinjiang. Domestic, informal domains. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Many also use Amdo Tibetan [adx], especially men. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially men using northwestern variety and mainly in Qinghai. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Uyghur [uig], mostly in Xinjiang. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Samei** [smh] *Users:* 20,000 (Bradley 2007b). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 28,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Extinct in some villages close to Kunming, severely endangered to the east in northeast Guandu and Yiliang, endangered in Ala Township, which is the center of the Samei distribution and where most villages are entirely or largely Samei (Bradley 2007a). Some young people, all adults. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Yi script, traditional, no longer in use.
- Sangkong** [sgk] *Users:* 1,500 (1995 D. Bradley), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Hani. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Negative

attitudes. Most also use Hani [hni], particularly the Yani variety of Haya dialect. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Lü [khb]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Sarikoli** [srh] *Users*: 16,000 in China (2000 G. Erqing). Ethnic population: 20,400 (2000 G. Erqing). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Kyrgyz [kir]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,070.

**Sherpa** [xsr] *Users*: 1,000 in China (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 170,180 (as L1: 162,000; as L2: 8,180).

**Shuhi** [sxx] *Users*: 1,800 (2000 D. Bradley). 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod], in temples. Also use Khams Tibetan [khg]. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Naxi [nxq]. Also use Northern Pumi [pmi]. Also use Southern Pumi [pmj]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Tai Dón** [twx] *Users*: 15,000 in China (2000 census). Population figure 90% of Dai nationality in Jinping County in 2000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Bumang [bvp]. *Writing*: Latin script. Tai Viet script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 328,000.

**Talu** [yta] *Users*: 13,600 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Tanglang** [ytl] *Users*: 950 (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Most, including children, can speak the language (Bradley 2007a). Home, village, market. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**T'en** [tct] *Users*: 20,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 25,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Lg Use*: Moderately vigorous. Chinese and Bouyei [pcc] in the area also speak T'en. Religion. Some young people, all adults. All ages, but not used by children and young people as often as adults. Also use Bouyei [pcc]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

**Thopho** [ytp] *Users*: 200 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 500. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Nong Zhuang [zxn].

**Tsat** [huq] *Users*: 4,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hui. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], particularly the Southwest Mandarin Chinese dialect, for school (Thurgood et al 2014). Most also use Min Nan Chinese [nan], particularly the Hainanese dialect, for school (Thurgood et al 2014). Some also use Hlai

[lic] (Thurgood et al 2014). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Tseku** [tsk] *Users*: 12,600 (2000). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Tshangla** [tsj] *Users*: 7,000 in China (2000 census). Majority are monolingual. Ethnic population: 10,600 (2010 census). Includes Moinba (Cuona Monba) [twm] speakers. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Menba. *Lg Use*: All domains, except for Buddhist scriptures which are recited in Classical Tibetan. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Tibetan script, Uchen style, used in India. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 181,200.

**Tuvan** [tyv] *Users*: 2,400 in China (1999 W. Hongwei). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,000 (1993). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Lg Use*: Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Children attend schools where Chakhar Mongolian [mvf] and Chinese [cmn] are used. Positive attitudes. Most also use Kazakh [kaz]. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Kalmyk-Oirat [xal]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], especially used in education. Also use Uzbek [uzb]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 257,750.

**Vietnamese** [vie] *Users*: 7,200 in China (1999 O. Jueya). Ethnic population: 28,200 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Jing. *Lg Use*: Moderately vigorous. In parts of Fangcheng County most shifting to Yue Chinese [yue]. Due to increased commerce and contact with Vietnam since mid 1990s, the language could revive in China. Most domains in the 3 peninsulas region, along with Yue Chinese [yue]; only restricted domains elsewhere. Some young people, all adults. All ages in the 3 peninsulas region; elsewhere older people. Most also use Yue Chinese [yue], of Guanxi. A few also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

**Walungge** [ola] *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,500.

**Waxianghua** [wxa] *Users*: 300,000 (1995). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Han.

**Xibe** [sjo] *Users*: 30,000 (2000 A. Jun). Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 190,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Xibe. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. All ages in rural areas. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Russian [rus]. Also use Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used between 1957–1958, experimental use in education. Latin script, used in 1939–1941 and since internet became popular, mainly used on internet and text messaging, favoured by younger people. Mongolian script, Sibe style, used in 1947–1966 and from 1974, official usage, all domains, favoured by older generations. Mongolian script, Manchu style, used from Qing dynasty to 1947.

**Yerong** [yrm] *Users*: 500 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality:

**Yao.** *Lg Use:* Children learn Yerong first, but acquire Zhuang in school and are fluent by adulthood. Home. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], with most men also using local southwest variety (Li 2006). Also use Guibian Zhuang [zgn]. Also use Yang Zhuang [zyg]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Zauzou** [zal] *Users:* 2,100 (Bradley 2007b). 210 monolinguals. Mainly older adults. Ethnic population: 2,500 (1999 Sun Hong Kai). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Used less by young people and children. Positive attitudes. Some also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Central Bai [bca]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Zhaba** [zhb] *Users:* 7,800 (Gengxua and Hu 2008), decreasing. Many young monolingual speakers in Zhaba and Zhamai districts. Ethnic population: 9,000 (Gong 2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Most use Chinese or Tibetan varieties even when they speak with other Zhaba people. Personal communication among themselves. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Regarded as useless; users strongly desire to better learn Chinese varieties. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Zhuang, Dai** [zhd] *Users:* 100,000 in China (Wang and Johnson 2008). Very few monolinguals, though it is L1 learned by children in most Dai Zhuang villages. Ethnic population: 120,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in most areas except Wenshan Municipality. Home, village, religious and traditional ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. All ages in rural areas where L1 is dominant, but only the elders in other areas. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], with bilingualism, in the local southwestern dialect. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Texts. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains (e.g., speakers use like-sounding Chinese characters to record folk-songs). Latin script, used between 1984–1990s, experimental use in education in Wenshan, Yunnan, China. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 100,200.

**Zhuang, Liuqian** [zlq] *Users:* 370,000 (2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lakkia [lbc]. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.

**Zokhuo** [yzk] *Users:* 13,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 17,000. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhn].

**sTodsde** [jih] *Users:* 4,100 (2004). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Achang** [acn] *Users:* 27,700 in China (1990 census). Ethnic population: 39,600 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Achang. *Lg Use:* Many Han people in Longchuan county use Achang in informal situations. All domains. Adults only. Many shifting to

Mandarin Chinese [cmn], except for speakers of the Longchan dialect which remains stable. Some also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,700.

**Aluo** [yna] *Users*: 25,000 (2007 J. Pelkey). Ethnic population: 40,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Being replaced by Chinese or varieties of closely related Nasu or both. Severely endangered in all 3 villages in Miyi County, endangered in most other places (Bradley 2007a). Many shifting to Chinese [zho]. Many shifting to Wusa Nasu [yig]. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script.

**Bunu, Wunai** [bwn] *Users*: 20,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn].

**Bunu, Younuo** [buh] *Users*: 4,600 (Shearer and Sun 2017), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yao. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Buriat, China** [bxu] *Users*: 80,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Mongolian. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mongolian [mon]. *Lg Dev*: Texts.

**Chesu** [ych] *Users*: 3,300 (2007 J. Pelkey), decreasing. Ethnic population: 6,600 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Chinese [zho]. Used as L2 by Hlersu [hle].

**Choni** [cda] *Users*: 154,000 (2004). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Amdo Tibetan [adx].

**Daur** [dta] *Users*: 96,100 in China (1999 D. Ying), decreasing. 35,000 Butaha dialect, 35,000 Qiqiha'er dialect, 15,500 Haila'er dialect, 4500 Ili dialect. 24,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 132,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Daur. *Lg Use*: In Hulun Buir the language is being retained well; in Heilongjiang not transmitted to children among most groups (Bradley 2007a). All domains. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Evenki [evn]. Also use Kazakh [kaz]. Also use Manchu [mnc]. Also use Oroqen [orh]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf]. Used as L2 by Evenki [evn], Oroqen [orh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, 1916–?, 1957–1958. Han script, Simplified variant. Latin script, used from 1920 to some time after 1928, then from 1981, primary usage. Mongolian script, Manchu style, used since the Qing dynasty. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,200.

**Ersu** [ers] *Users*: 20,000 (Shearer and Sun 2002), decreasing. Eastern Ersu (Ersu) 13,000, Central Ersu (Duoxu) 10 or less, Western Ersu (Lizu) 4,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use*: Decreasing from language attrition. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. A few also use Lipo [lpo]. Used as L2 by Namuyi [nmy]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Ersu Shaba Picture Writing, used until some time before 2003, limited usage, used in religious ceremonies.

**Kalmyk-Oirat** [xal] *Users*: 130,000 in China (Salminen 2007). *Status*: Language of recognized

nationality: Mongolian. *Lg Use*: Continues to be used as a community language in most areas (Salminen 2007). Shifting to Peripheral Mongolian [mvf], with high bilingualism and as language of instruction in school. Used as L2 by Tuvan [tyv]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script, adopted in 1924, used in Russia and Mongolia. Mongolian script, Todo style, used in China.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 495,300.

**Lalo, Central** [ywt] *Users*: 213,000 (2010 SIL). Over 500,000 in subgroup; many living further west, south or east do not speak the language; less than half are speakers, not all fluent and not many children (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: In many areas it is extinct or severely endangered; vital in some areas where parents teach their children and use it in most domains. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially young people. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Lalu, Eastern** [yit] *Users*: 38,000 (2002). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Chinese [zho].

**Mak** [mkg] *Users*: 5,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Bouyei. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Bouyei [pcc]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Miqie** [yiq] *Users*: 30,000 (Bradley 2007b), decreasing. Ethnic population: 50,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: No remaining speakers in Jinning and Anning counties; declining elsewhere. Home. Neutral attitudes. Most shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn].

**Moji** [ymi] *Users*: 2,000 (Pelkey 2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Many shifting to Phula [phh]. Some shifting to Chinese [zho].

**Muji, Northern** [ymx] *Users*: 9,000 (Pelkey 2011). Ethnic population: 15,000. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn].

**Muji, Qila** [ymq] *Users*: 1,500 (2008), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Muzi** [ymz] *Users*: 10,000 (2008). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Qiang, Northern** [cng] *Users*: 57,800 (1999), decreasing. 14,000 Mawo, 14,000 Weigu, 11,000 Luhua, 8,000 Cimulin, and 9,000 Yadu. 130,000 total for Northern and Southern Qiang languages, including 80,000 as Qiang nationality and 50,000 as Tibetan nationality (1990 J-O. Svantesson). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 310,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Qiang. *Lg Use*: Parents encourage children to excel in school, which means learning Mandarin Chinese [cmn] well. Some use Qiang at home. Home. Adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese used. Used as L2 by Jiarong [jya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1990, revised in 1991 and 1993.

**She** [shx] *Users:* 910 (1999 Mao Zongwu). 580 Luofu, 390 Lianhua (McConnell 1995). 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 709,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: She. *Lg Use:* All domains. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Hakka Chinese [hak] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Min Nan Chinese [nan]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Tai Hongjin** [tiz] *Users:* 85,000 (2000 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Dai. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Chinese [zho]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Thangmi** [thf] *Users:* 300 in China (2002). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,380 (as L1: 24,000; as L2: 380).

**Tibetan Sign Language** [lsn] *Users:* 500 (2018 T. Hofer). About 500 TibSL signers in the Lhasa area where it developed. Ethnic population: 45,000 (2017). Estimated 45,000–50,000 deaf in all of Tibet, most of whom are home signers (Hofer 2017). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Chinese Sign Language [csl]. *Lg Dev:* Videos.

**Tinani** [lbf] *Users:* 450 in China (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,050.

**Tu** [mjg] *Users:* 152,000 (2000 census), decreasing. Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 290,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tu. *Lg Use:* Varies with location. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, pinyin-based.

**Tujia, Northern** [tji] *Users:* 70,000 (Brassett and Brassett 2005). 100 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,350,000 (2010 census). Includes Southern Tujia [tjs]. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tujia. *Lg Use:* Regularly used but increasingly the young prefer to speak Chinese and are encouraged by their parents. In most areas children acquire a passive knowledge only. No longer used in southeastern Sichuan, northeastern Guizhou and southwestern Hubei provinces. No longer used or moribund in northwestern Hunan and severely endangered in the remaining areas (Bradley 2007a). All domains. Adults only. Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Written Chinese in use and used in schools. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**U** [uuu] *Users:* 30,000 (Shearer and Sun 2017). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Wakhi** [wbl] *Users:* 6,000 in China. Ethnic population: 41,000 (2000 census). Includes Sarikoli [srh] speakers. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Tajik. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used in Afghanistan. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in handwriting and for book titles. Cyrillic script, used in Tajikistan. Latin script, used in Pakistan, preferred script, not firmly established. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,200.

**Zakhring** [zkr] *Users:* 600 in China (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use:* All shifting to Mandarin Chinese [cmn] (Bradley 2007a). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Anong** [nun] *Users:* 50 in China (Bradley 2007a). One-third of ethnic group are speakers and another one-third have passive knowledge (Bradley 2007a). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,300 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Nu. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. A few leaders are concerned about its loss. Most shifted to Lisu [lis] (Bradley 2007a). Some shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Central Bai [bca]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 450.

**Bolyu** [ply] *Users:* 500 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 1,770 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Buyang, E'ma** [ygz] *Users:* 600 (Li 1997). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Guibian Zhuang [zgn], especially those ages 15–50, in a local variety. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially men and particularly in the local southwestern dialect. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Buyang, Langnian** [yln] *Users:* 300 (Li 1997), decreasing. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Guibian Zhuang [zgn], a local variety, especially those ages 15–50. Some also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially men in the local southwest dialect. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Hagei** [giq] *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 300.

**Ili Turki** [ili] *Users:* 120 in China (1980 R. Hahn), decreasing. The language of about 30 families (Salminen 2007). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Uzbek. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Kazakh [kaz] (Salminen 2007). Shifted to Uyghur [uig] (Salminen 2007). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 240.

**Kangjia** [kxs] *Users:* 1,000 (Bradley 2007a). Ethnic population: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Hui. *Lg Use:* Local commerce. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Many shifted to Central Tibetan [bod]. Many shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Lachi** [lbt] *Users:* 200 in China (Bradley 2007a), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,600. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Language preservation important to them. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Most shifted to Nong Zhuang [zhn]. Used as L2 by Zaiwa [atb]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,200.

**Lamu** [llh] *Users:* 120 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 300. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Lg Use:* Intermarried with Lipo [lpo] (Bradley 2007a). Home,

village. Shifted to Lipo [lpo]. Also use Lolopo [ycl]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Nisu, Southern** [nsd] *Users*: 210,000 (2007), decreasing. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Use active in areas with high concentrations of Nisu. However, increasing lexical borrowing from Chinese. Code switching common between Nisu and Chinese. Many men and women spend part of the year working in predominantly Chinese towns or cities. Home, village. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Many shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn], with their children so they can do well in school, and also with outsiders, government officials who are not Nisu, non-Nisu people in township markets, elementary school teachers. *Writing*: Yi script, traditional, limited usage.

**Oroqen** [orh] *Users*: 1,200 (Li and Whaley 2009). 30% of ethnic group (Salminen 2007). Only 12 fluent speakers in 1990, all over 65 yrs (Li and Whaley 2009). 800 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,660 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Oroqen. *Lg Use*: Kumarchen dialect has some child speakers; Birarchen is moribund (Salminen 2007). All domains. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Some also use Daur [dta]. Also use Evenki [evn]. Also use Peripheral Mongolian [mvf]. Also use Russian [rus]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta], Evenki [evn]. *Lg Dev*: Radio.

**Samatao** [ysd] *Users*: 400 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,810 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. No fluent speakers under 50 (Bradley 2007a). Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Yi script, experimental use in the late 1990's.

**Samtao** [stu] *Users*: 100 in China (1993). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Blang. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,170.

**Sanie** [ysy] *Users*: 8,000 (2007), decreasing. Ethnic population: 17,200 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Closer to Kunming, spoken only by elderly; further away, only by adults; furthest away, a few children speak L1, which is being replaced by Chinese and Nasu (Bradley 2007a). Older adults only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Miao (Pollard) script.

**Tatar** [tat] *Users*: 800 in China (1999 C. Zongzhen), decreasing. Ethnic population: 3,560 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tatar. *Lg Use*: Oral tradition, songs. Older adults only. Most shifted to Kazakh [kaz], as a literary language. Most shifted to Uyghur [uig], as a trade language. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, used prior to 1928. Cyrillic script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,127,970 (as L1: 4,317,970; as L2: 810,000).

**Tujia, Southern** [tjs] *Users*: 1,500 (Brassett and Brassett 2005), decreasing. Monolinguals are mainly women, children, and older adults. Ethnic population: 8,030,000 (2000 census). Includes 70,000 in Northern Tujia. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Tujia. *Lg Use*: In Boluozhai, all speak the language; in Puzhu, some children can speak it; in Xiaqieji, only adults speak it (Bradley 2007a). Home, village. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to

Mandarin Chinese [cmn].

**Yugur, East** [yuy] *Users:* 4,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Ethnic population:* 6,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yugur. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

**Yugur, West** [ybe] *Users:* 4,600 (Bradley 2007a). *Ethnic population:* 7,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yugur. *Lg Use:* Decreasing use. Religion, some commerce, oral literature. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn].

**Zhuang, Lianshan** [zln] *Users:* 48,000 (2007 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Zhuang. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Yue Chinese [yue]. *Writing:* Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script, dating from Han dynasty, mainly used in non-official domains, gaining popularity.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**A'ou** [aou] *Users:* 50 (2011 SIL). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Ayizi** [yyz] *Users:* 50 (2007 J. Pelkey), decreasing. *Ethnic population:* 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use:* Extinct in most places; moribund at best in Aimalong (Bradley 2007a). Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn].

**Duoluo** [giw] *Users:* 1,200 in China (1987 Z. Guo-qiao). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,220.

**Gelao, Red** [gir] *Users:* A few speakers. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50.

**Khakas** [kjh] *Users:* 10 in China (Salminen 2007). *Ethnic population:* 880. *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Kyrghyz. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Cyrillic script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,010.

**Lawu** [lwu] *Users:* 50 (2012 C. Yang). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Lahu. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Manchu** [mnc] *Users:* 20 (Bradley 2007a). Some additional semi-speakers in 3 remote villages (Bradley 2007a). *Ethnic population:* 10,400,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Language of recognized nationality: Manchu (Man). *Lg Use:* Long extinct among the mainly urbanized Manchu, but still studied in an ongoing scholarly tradition (Bradley 2007a). Elderly only. Positive attitudes. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Used as L2 by Daur [dta]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1835. *Writing:* Mongolian script, Manchu style, used since 1599. Mongolian script, Old Manchu style, no longer in use.

**Nanai** [gld] *Users:* 40 in China (Salminen 2007). About half speak Sungari dialect, half speak

Nanai proper (Salminen 2007). Ethnic population: 5,350 (2010 census). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Hezhe. *Lg Use*: Religion. Elderly only. Negative attitudes. People have lost hope that it will survive. All shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Cyrillic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,220.

**Qabiao** [laq] *Users*: 18 in China (2002 Li Yunbing), decreasing. A few fluent elderly speakers in 2001 (Li 2006). Ethnic population: 400 (Li 2006). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Yi. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Hmong Njua [hnj], especially in Matong village. Also use Nong Zhuang [zhu], especially Qabiao population at Longlong (Babu district). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 918.

**Qau** [gqu] *Users*: 2,000 (2011 SIL). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Riang Lang** [ril] *Users*: 3,000 in China (1995). *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: De'ang. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,500.

## 9 (Second language only)

**Chinese, Classical** [lzh] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Literary language in China until the 20th century. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use*: Today, pure Classical Chinese is occasionally used in formal or ceremonial occasions. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant.

## 10 (Extinct)

**Jurchen** [juc] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Name of the language was changed to Manchu [mnc] in 1635. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Jurchen script, developed in 1120, last inscription dated 1526.

**Mulao** [giu] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely survived into the 2010s. *Status*: Language of recognized nationality: Gelao. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

## Unestablished

**Spanish** [spa] *Users*: 18,500 in China, all users. L1 users: 5,000 in China (Instituto Cervantes 2019). L2 users: 13,500 (2021). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

## Languages by Province Or Autonomous Region

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## Language Name Index

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

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