

Ethnologue: Languages of Colombia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	12
Language Maps	34
Languages by Population	37
Languages by Status	44
Languages by Department	54
Languages by Family	57
Language Code Index	61
Language Name Index	63
Bibliography	74

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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
DNP	Departamento Nacional de Planeación
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
OSV	Object-Subject-Verb
OVS	Object-Verb-Subject
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
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
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Colombia 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 12) provides detailed information on the 93 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Colombia. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 34) 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 37) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 44) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Department” (page 54) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Colombia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 57) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 61) 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 63) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 653 unique names are associated with the 93 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 74). 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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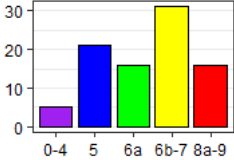
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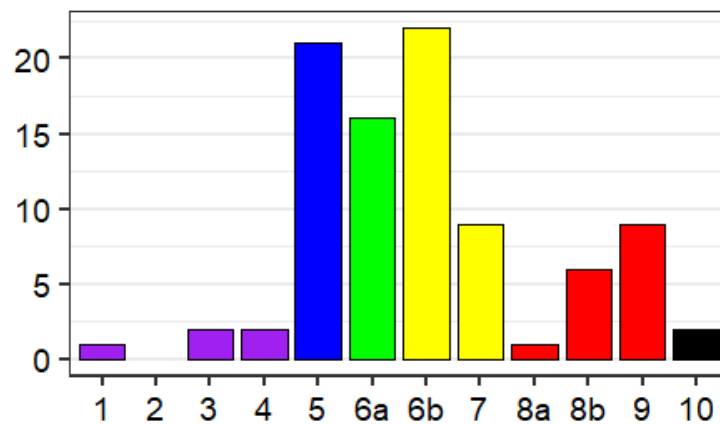
Country Overview

Name of country	Colombia												
Population	50,883,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Principal language	Spanish												
Literacy rate	95% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	450,000 with some limitation due to hearing loss (2016 INSOR)												
International conventions	CPPDCE (2013), CSICH (2008), ICCPR (1969), ILOCITP (1991), UNCRPD (2011), UNDRIP (2009)												
General references	Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998; Campbell 1997; Crevels 2007												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Colombia is 91. Of these, 89 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 83 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 21 are developing, 16 are vigorous, 31 are in trouble, and 16 are dying. Also listed are 2 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Categories for Colombia</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Number of Languages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Number of Languages	0-4	5	5	22	6a	16	6b-7	31	8a-9	16
Vitality Category	Number of Languages												
0-4	5												
5	22												
6a	16												
6b-7	31												
8a-9	16												

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 Colombia 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 12) 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 44) 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 12) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Colombia. 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 Colombia 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 Colombia 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 37) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

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

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

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

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	1	1.1	1.1%	50,400,000	98.66322	98.66322%
100,000 to 999,999	2	2.2	3.4%	273,000	0.53443	99.19764%
10,000 to 99,999	11	12.4	15.7%	290,800	0.56927	99.76691%
1,000 to 9,999	29	32.6	48.3%	108,160	0.21173	99.97865%
100 to 999	29	32.6	80.9%	10,830	0.02120	99.99985%
10 to 99	2	2.2	83.1%	63	0.00012	99.99997%
1 to 9	4	4.5	87.6%	14	0.00003	100.00000%
0	9	10.1	97.8%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	2	2.2	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	89	100.0		51,082,867	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Colombia 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 44) 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 Colombia. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	1.1	1.1%	50,400,000	98.6632	98.6632%	50,400,000	50,400,000
3	2	2.2	3.4%	13,120	0.0257	98.6889%	6,560	6,560
4	2	2.2	5.6%	3,720	0.0073	98.6962%	1,860	1,860
5	21	23.6	29.2%	474,270	0.9284	99.6246%	22,584	4,465
6a	16	18.0	47.2%	66,273	0.1297	99.7544%	4,142	1,445
6b	22	24.7	71.9%	111,930	0.2191	99.9735%	5,088	640
7	9	10.1	82.0%	11,820	0.0231	99.9966%	1,313	300
8a	1	1.1	83.1%	1,300	0.0025	99.9992%	1,300	1,300
8b	6	6.7	89.9%	434	0.0008	100.0000%	72	5
9	9	10.1	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	89	100.0		51,082,867	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 12) name 21 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
Barbacoan	1	1.1	12,000	0.0	12,000	12,000
Cariban	2	2.2	3,006	0.0	1,503	1,503
Chibchan	11	12.4	29,760	0.1	2,705	1,850
Chocoan	7	7.9	124,500	0.2	17,786	5,000
Creole	2	2.2	12,500	0.0	6,250	6,250
Guajiboan	5	5.6	26,650	0.1	5,330	1,000
Indo-European	2	2.2	50,423,900	98.7	25,211,950	25,211,950
Language isolate	4	4.5	11,350	0.0	2,838	2,190
Maipurean	7	7.9	135,220	0.3	19,317	770
Mixed language	1	1.1	Unknown			
Paezan	4	4.5	81,000	0.2	20,250	10,500
Puinavean	4	4.5	2,850	0.0	712	315
Quechuan	3	3.4	29,200	0.1	9,733	14,600
Sálivan	2	2.2	2,070	0.0	1,035	1,035
Sign language	2	2.2	151,013	0.3	75,506	75,506
Tiniguan	1	1.1	1	0.0	1	1
Tucanoan	19	21.3	26,340	0.1	1,386	630
Tupian	2	2.2	8,000	0.0	4,000	4,000
Unclassified	2	2.2	150	0.0	75	75
Witotoan	7	7.9	3,057	0.0	437	200
Yaguan	1	1.1	300	0.0	300	300

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers		<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<i>Totals</i>	89	100.0	51,082,867	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

- Achagua** [aca] (Ajagua, Xagua). *Users:* 250 (2000 M. Lozano), decreasing. Ethnic population: 980 (2018 census). *Location:* Casanare department; Meta department: Upper Meta River, between Puerto López and Puerto Gaitán, El Turpial reservation, and Umapo community. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Piapoco. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Piapoco [pio]. *Type:* 19 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short and 5 long). *Lg Use:* Still very viable. Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use Piapoco [pio]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1986–2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Significant acculturation. *Map:* 35:26.
- Andaqui** [ana] (Aguanunga, Andaki, Andaquí, Churuba). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1970s (Loukotka 1968). *Location:* Caquetá department: upper reaches of Caquetá river; Cauca department, Fragua valley; Huila department: Suaza valley; southern highlands. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Paezan. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Different from Andoque [ano] in Amazonas.
- Andoque** [ano] (Andoke, Businka, Cha’oie, Cho’oje, Paasi-ahá, Paasiaja, Paatsiaja, Patsiaehé, Poosioho). *Users:* 370 (2007 B. Pencue), decreasing. 10,000 in 1908 (Landaburu 1976). 50 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 820 (2018 census). *Location:* Amazonas department: Aduche tributary of Caquetá, 15 km downriver from Araracuara; Caquetá department: Solano municipality. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* 11 consonants and 25 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Most shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Nonuya [noj]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1976. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Other:* Some intermarriage with Muinanes [bmr] and Huitotos [hux]. *Map:* 35:46.
- Anserma** [ans] (Ancerma, Anserna, Caramanta, Cartama, Humbra, Umbra). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 7 families still spoke it in 1995 (Rendón 2011). *Location:* Caldas, Quindío, and Risaralda departments. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Paezan, Coconuco. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Caramanta [crf]. *DLS:* Still.
- Arhuaco** [arh] (Arauco, Arhuac, Aruac, Aruaco, Arwako, Auroguac, Bintucua, Bintuk, Bintukwa, Bántuka, Bántukua, Bítuncua, Ica, Ijca, Ijka, Ika, Ikan, Ike, Iku). Autonym: Iku. *Users:* 8,000 (2009 P. Frank). 7,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 34,700 (2018 census). *Location:* Cesar and Magdalena departments: northeast and southern slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian, Arhuacan, Southern and Eastern Arhuacan. *Type:* SOV; 15 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], especially men and school-age young people, and especially in written form. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%–40%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Children are developing literacy in Arhuaco at school. Taught as subject in a few primary schools. Grammar. Texts. Bible

portions: 2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Strong traditional culture. Traditional religion. *Map*: 35:5.

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] (Awa, Awa Pit, Coaiquer, Cuaiquer, Kwaiker, Quaiquer, auapit, Inkal Awa). Autonym: Awapit. *Users*: 12,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 44,500 (2018 census). *Location*: Nariño department: Barbacoas area; Cuaiquer del Alto Albí, Cuambíyaslambi, Cumbal, Mallama, and Ricaurte reservations; Pacific slopes of Andes. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. Distantly related to Chachi [cbi] and Tsafiki [cof]. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Majority are monolingual in Spanish [spa] and no evidence of monolingualism in Awa Cuaiquer. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The presence of petroleum companies, paramilitary groups, guerrilla forces, the cultivation of illicit crops and subsequent widespread fumigation of their territory has had extremely disruptive effects on the Awa society that currently is coping with a very serious acculturation process. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:39. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,100. Also indigenous in: Ecuador.

Barasana-Eduria [bsn] (Banera yae, Barasano, Barasano del Sur, Came-Masa, Come masa, Comea, Comematsa, Hadera, Hanera, Hanera oka, Janena, Janera, Palanoa, Panenoa, Panera, Paneroa, Southern Barasano, Taibano, Taiwaeno, Taiwano, Teiuana, Yebamasa, Yepa-Mahsa, Yepa-Matso). Autonym: Jãnerã-Eduria Oca. *Users*: 1,890 (1993 census). Ethnic population: 1,030 (2018 census). 910 Barasano and 120 Eduria (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Apaporis river south bank; Vaupés department: Cachivera Pina, Mitú, Sõnanã, Pacoa, Piedra Ñi, San Miguel; Pira-Paraná river and tributaries. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka. *Dialects*: Barasana (Comematsa, Janera, Paneroa, Southern Barasano, Yebamasa), Eduria (Edulia, Erulia, Taiwano). Reportedly similar to Macuna [myy] and Carapana [cbc] (2011 P. Jones). Lexical similarity: 98% between Eduria and Barasano; just some phonological differences. *Type*: OVS; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cabiyaári [cbb], Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–40%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2001–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Barasana and Eduria considered separate languages by the people, and distinct ethnic groups that can intermarry. *Map*: 36:69.

Barí [mot] (Baria, Barira, Cunausaya, Motilone, Motilón, “Dobocubi” pej.). *Users*: 3,500 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 3,020 (2018 census). *Location*: Cesar department: Chimichagua, La Gloria, and Pailitas municipalities; Norte de Santander department: Reserva Indígena Motilón-Barí and Resguardo Indígena Gabarra-Catalaura in Upper Catatumbo and Oro rivers and Serranía de los Motilones region. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian. *Type*: 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Classification as Chibchan has been questioned (1973 M. Durbin); Alternatively classified as Arawakan (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Map*: 35:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries:

5,020. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Bora [boa] (Boro, Meamuyna, Miamunaa, Miranya, Miraña, Mirañã, Miriña). Autonym: Miamunaa. *Users*: 600 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,810 (2018 census). 1,050 Bora, 760 Miraña (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Bora, Providencia on Igaraparana (tributary of the Putumayo); Miraña: lower Caquetá river, near Cahuinari river mouth. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Bora-Muinane. *Type*: SOV; 29 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Muinane [bmr], Ocaina [oca]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some intermarriage with Ocainas and Huitotos (2007 B. Pencue). *Map*: 35:54. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350. Also indigenous in: Peru. Also established in: Brazil (Miranha).

Cabiyarí [cbb] (Cabiuarí, Cabuyari, Cauyarí, Cuyare, Kabiyarí, Kauyarí, Kawiari, Kawillary, Kawiri, Kawiari). *Users*: 270 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 810 (2001 census). *Location*: Amazonas and Vaupés departments: Cananarí river area, tributary of the Apaporis and Vaupés. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki. *Type*: 23 consonants and 11 vowels. *Lg Use*: Most shifting to Barasana-Eduria [bsn]. Some shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 36:68.

Cacua [cbv] (Báda, Bára, Cakua, Kakua, Kákwa, Wacara, “Macu de Cubeo” pej., “Macu de Desano” pej., “Macu de Guanano” pej.). *Users*: 220 (Crevels 2012). Many monolinguals, especially children. Ethnic population: 150 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Wacará, 30 km east of Mitú. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Puinavean, Cacua. *Dialects*: Vaupés Cacua, Macú-Paraná Cacua. Lexical similarity: 90% similarity with Nukak [mbr] (Crevels 2007). *Type*: SOV, OSV; 20 consonants and 5 vowels (5 consonants with creaky voice). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Cubeo [cub]. Also use Desano [des]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Wanano [gvc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5% in Spanish [spa]. Taught as subject in most primary schools. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script.

Caló [rmq] (Gitano, Roma, Romanó). Autonym: Caló. *Users*: Ethnic population: 5,000 (2005 census). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Mixed language, Iberian-Romani. *Lg Dev*: Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible portions: 1837–1872. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Spain. Also established in: Brazil, France, Portugal.

Camsá [kbh] (Camëntxá, Coche, Kamemtxa, Kamsa, Kamse, Kamëntsa, Sibundoy, Sibundoy-Gaché). Autonym: Camëntsá. *Users*: 4,000 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 7,520 (2018 census). *Location*: Putumayo department: Sibundoy valley, near Ingas. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 21 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Inga [inb]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 40%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1990–2009. Language preservation efforts taking place (Crevels 2007). *DLS*:

Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ruhlen and others classify it as Equatorial. *Map*: 35:38.

Carabayo [cby] (Yuri, “Amazonas Macusa” *pej.*). *Users*: 150. Ethnic population: 220 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amazonas department: halfway between San Bernardo and Pure rivers. At least 3 long houses. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: ‘Macusa’ or ‘Macú’, savage, is arbitrarily applied to uncontacted groups. *Map*: 35:55.

Caramanta [crf]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by mid 20th century. *Location*: Antioquia department: Jardín municipality, near Andes and Cristianía cities. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Paezan, Coconuco. *DLS*: Still.

Carapana [cbc] (Carapana-Tapuya, Karapano, Karapaná, Karapanã, Mehtã, Mextã, Mi tea, Mochda, Moxdoa, Muxtea, Mõxtã, Mõxdöá). Autonym: Carapana. *Users*: 460 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,040 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Cano Tí (tributary of middle Vaupés river) and upper Pirá-Paraná and Papurí rivers. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Carapano. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tatuyo [tav] (Crevels 2007) and to Barasan-Eduria [bsn] (2004 DNP). *Type*: 11 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Due to intermarriage with neighboring groups, almost all Tatuyo [tav] and Waimaha [bao] also use Carapana. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:58. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 523. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Karapanã).

Carijona [cbd] (Carifuna, Carihona, Hianacoto, Hianacoto-Umaua, Hianakoto, Huaque, Kaliohona, Karihona, Karijona, Koto, Omagua, Tsahá, Umawa). *Users*: 6 (Crevels 2007). 6 speakers near La Pedrera and a few more near Miraflores (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 530 (2018 census). *Location*: Guaviare department: Miraflores municipality southeast of Lake Espajo. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Cariban, Tiriyó, Karihona. *Dialects*: None known. Possibly 2 separate languages, Hianacoto-Umaua and Carijona (1973 M. Durbin). The 2 groups had no contact for many years. *Type*: OVS; 14 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Intermarry with other tribes. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Some interest in literacy. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 35:45.

Chibcha [chb] (Mosca, Muisca, Muysc Cubun, Muysca). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker likely died in the late 1700s. Ethnic population: 9,000 (2018 B. Johnson). *Location*: Boyacá: Altiplano Cundiboyacense. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Reawakening. The ethnic Muisca survived through the extinction of their language to the present day. In 1988 they began to push for more recognition and the revitalization of their language and culture. Chibcha is taught to about 150 children in one public school named Jizcamox, which means ‘healing with the hands’. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02).

Chimila [cbg] (Caca Weranos, Chimile, Ete Ennaka, Ete Taara, San Jorge, Shimizya, Simiza).

Users: 350 (2009 T. Malone), increasing. Ethnic population: 1,700 (2018 census). *Location:* Cesar department: Valle du Par municipality; La Guajira department: La Jagua del Pilar and Urumita municipalities; Magdalena department: lowlands south and west of Fundación. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian. *Type:* 16 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Very few children speak Chimila. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–2%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2009. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 2 major separated groups. *Map:* 35:7.

Cocama-Cocamilla [cod] (Cocama, Inikana, Kokama, Kokama-Kokamilla). Autonym: Kokama-Kokamilla. *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Colombia. Last known speakers in Colombia survived into the 1990s. Possibly only a few semi-speakers (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 3,220 (2018 census). *Location:* Amazonas department: Ronda Island in Amazon River opposite Leticia city, and in Naranjales, Palmeras, and San José villages. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama. *Type:* SOV; 11 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961–1967. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Intermarriage with Colombian mestizos, Tikunas, Yaguas, and Huitotos (2007 A. Pencue). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund). Indigenous in: Peru (Kukama-Kukamiria). Also established in: Brazil.

Cofán [con] (A'i, A'ingae, Kofan, Kofane). Autonym: A'ingae. *Users:* 380 in Colombia (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,820 (2018 census). *Location:* Nariño department; Putumayo department: Orito, San Miguel, and Valle del Gamuz. Colombia-Ecuador border area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* Aguarico, Santa Rosa. *Type:* SOV; 27 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1980–2007. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 35:40. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,020. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Ecuador.

Colombian Sign Language [csn] (LSC, Lengua de señas colombiana, Lengua manual colombiana). *Users:* 151,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 101,000–201,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Presidential Law 982). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects:* Southwest (Cali), Central (Bogotá-Eje cafetero), North (Caribe). Some signs reportedly similar to those in sign languages of El Salvador, Spain, and the United States. *Type:* One-handed fingerspelling system derived from French Sign Language [fsl]. *Lg Use:* Used by half of school-age deaf children. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* At least 4 deaf schools (starting in 1924), 2 in Bogotá and 2 in Medellín; 3 other deaf institutions. Organization for sign language teachers. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2006. Agencies: Federación de Sordos de Colombia (FENASCOL); Instituto Nacional para Sordos (INSOR). *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Other:* Began sometime after 1924. Some schools

use sign language in the classroom. Interpreters provided at important public events and for college students. Many sign language classes for hearing people. Relatively little research.

Cubeo [cub] (Cuveo, Hehenawa, Hipnwa, Kobeua, Kobewa, Kubeo, Kubwa, Pamiwa). Autonym: Pamié. *Users*: 6,100 in Colombia (Civallero 2008), increasing. 610 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 14,100 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Cuduyari, Querarí, and Vaupés rivers and tributaries; possibly also in Guainía department. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca for the northwest Vaupes area in the beginning of the 19th century with the development of commerce, animal farming, agricultural production, manufacturing, and handicrafts. Used in church, literacy programs, and oral traditions. *Class*: Tucanoan, Central Tucanoan. *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. About 5% are 7 years old or younger. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Most also use other Tucanoan languages. Used as L2 by Cacua [cbv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Written form used for religion and commerce. Taught as subject in primary schools. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1970–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Exogamous marriage pattern with speakers of other languages. Decrease in infant mortality has caused an increase in population. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 36:57. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,260. Also indigenous in: Brazil. Unestablished in: Venezuela.

Cuiba [cui] (Cuiba-Wámonae, Cuiva, Hiwi, Kuiva, Maiben). Autonym: Wajume. *Users*: 2,200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,440 (2018 census). 900 Cuiba, 520 Masiware, and 20 Chiricoa (2018 census). *Location*: Arauca department: Cravo Norte municipality; Casanare department: Betania, El Merey, Esmeralda, Mochuelo, San José de Ariporo, and Santa María on Capanaparo river and tributaries; Vichada department: Meta river south bank. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Guajiboan. *Dialects*: Chiricoa, Masiware (Masiguare), Chiripo (Siripu, Wupiwi), Yarahuuraxi-Capanapara, Mayayero, Mochuelo-Casanare-Cuiba, Tampiwi (Mariposas), Amaruwa (Amorua). 8 dialects in Venezuela and Colombia. *Type*: 17 consonants and 8 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 45%. Literacy rate in L2: 45%. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1988–2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Seminomadic bands. *Map*: 35:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,640. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Curripaco [kpc] (Baniva del Isana, Curipaco, Curripaco-Baniva, Karrupaku, Koripako, Kuripaco, Kuripako, Kurripaco, Kúrrim, Waquenia). Autonym: Kurripako. *Users*: 7,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 11,900 (2018 census). *Location*: Guainía department: Barrio La Primavera and Inírida on Inírida and Isana rivers, headwaters of Río Negro; Vaupés department: Mitu and Papunahua municipalities. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Baniwa [bwi]. *Type*: 25 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1959–1984. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The ethnic group is related to the Puinave [pui] and Piapoco [pio] (2011 C. Suárez). *Map*: 35:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,070. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Koripako), Venezuela.

Desano [des] (Boleka, Dessana, Desána, Kotedia, Kusibi, Oregu, Wina, Wira, Wirã ya).

Autonym: Wirã ya. *Users*: 2,460 in Colombia (2001 census). Ethnic population: 3,640 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupes department: Vaupés river tributaries, Abiyu and Papurí rivers; Papurí tributaries Pacá, Macú Parana and others; Villa Fátima village and Acaricuara, Montfort, Piracuara, and Teresita missions. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Desano-Siriano. *Type*: 9 consonants and 6 vowels; whistle speech reported. *Lg Use*: The language is used almost exclusively in their own villages (Crevels 2007). Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). Also use Tucano [tuo], and at least one other Tucanoan language spoken by their mothers (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Cacia [cbv], Piratapuyo [pir]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–35%. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:65. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,160. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Embera Baudó [bdc] (Baudó, Catrú, Embena, Embera, Embera Bedea Baudó, Epena). *Users*: 5,000 (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Chocó department: Baudó river basin and Pacific coastal rivers between Cabo Corrientes north towards Northern Embera language area. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá. *Dialects*: None known. Somewhat intelligible with Northern Emberá [emp] and Epena [sja]. *Type*: 21 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 35:13.

Embera Catío [cto] (Catio, Catío Emberá, Embena, Embera, Embera Bedea Katío, Emberá-Katío, Epena, Epērã, Eyabida, Katio, ěbērã bed'ea–Katío). Autonym: Ěbēra Katío. *Users*: 15,000 in Colombia (1992 SIL). 13,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,100 (2018 census). *Location*: Antioquia, Chocó, and Córdoba departments: Murri, San Jorge, San Pedro, and upper Sinu rivers. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Northern Emberá. *Type*: 19 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1975–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Catio is sometimes used for other Chocoan groups. *Map*: 35:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,040. Also indigenous in: Panama (Emberá-Catío).

Embera Chamí [cmi] (Chami, Chamí Emberá, Embena, Embera, Embera Bedea Chamí, Epena). Autonym: Ěbēra, Ěbēra bedea. *Users*: 45,000 (2022 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Antioquia, Caldas, Chocó, Quindío, Risaralda, and Valle del Cauca departments; includes Caramanta municipality. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá. *Type*: 16 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:16.

Embera Tadó [tdc] (Cholo, Embena, Embera, Embera Pedea Tadó, Epena, Katío, Tadó, Ěpēra). Autonym: Ěpēra Pedea. *Users*: 2,300 (2014 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Chocó department: Tadó municipality. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá. *Lg Use*: Also use

Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. NT: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Secluded. *Map*: 35:15.

Emberá, Northern [emp] (Atrato, Cholo, Darién, Eberã, Eberã Bed'ea, Embena, Embera, Emperã, Epena, Eperã Pedea, Epérã Pedée, Panama Embera, Pedee, Pedee Epenã, Sambú, Éberã Bedea). Autonym: Dadyi Éberã Bedea, Éberã Bedea. *Users*: 49,700 in Colombia (2001 census). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Antioquia and Chocó departments: Atrato river basin; also inland from Cabo Corrientes north to Jurado on Pacific coast. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Northern Emberá. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 2 (human, non-human); content q-word initial; no prefixes, up to 5 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks number; ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice (by switching order of S and O); nontonal; 20 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes (6 vowels plus autosegmental nasalization). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1991–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 72,200. Also indigenous in: Panama.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 2,023,900 in Colombia, all users. L1 users: 23,900 in Colombia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 2,000,000 (2019). *Location*: San Andrés and Providencia department; scattered elsewhere. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *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 Islander English Creole [icr], Providencia Sign Language [prz]. *Lg Dev*: 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.

Epena [sja] (Cholo, Embena, Embera, Emberá-Saija, Epena Pedee Saija, Epená Saija, Eperara, Epéna Pedée, Saija, Southern Empera). Autonym: Eperã pedee. *Users*: 3,500 in Colombia (2004 IMB), increasing. Ethnic population: 7,050 (2018 census). *Location*: Cauca, Nariño, and Valle del Cauca departments: 2 separate areas on South Pacific coast. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá. *Dialect*: Basurudó. *Type*: 17 consonants and 21 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, religion, fiestas, ceremonies, commerce. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Woun Meu [noa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. 400 readers, 50 can write. Taught in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 35:36. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,552. Also established in: Ecuador, Panama.

German, Standard [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 4,500 in Colombia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 22 more.

Guahibo [guh] (Goahibo, Goahiva, Guaigua, Guajibo, Guayba, Hiwi, Jive, Wahibo, Wahivo, “Sicuaní” *pej.*, “Sikuaní” *pej.*). Autonym: Hivi. *Users*: 23,000 in Colombia (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). 9,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 52,400 (2018 census). *Location*: Arauca, Casanare, Guainía, Guaviare, Meta, and Vichada departments: plains region, border areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Guajibóan, Guajibo. *Dialects*: Guahibo (Sikuaní), Amorua (Rio Tomo Guahibo), Tigrero, Vichadeño. Guahiban languages may not be within Arawakan. *Type*: SOV, SVO; 17 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 45%. Literacy rate in L2: 45%. Taught as subject in most primary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Río Tomo Guahibo are nomadic. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 35:25, 35:25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,000. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Guanano [gvc] (Anana, Kotiria, Kótedia, Uanano, Wanana, Wanano). Autonym: Kotiria. *Users*: 300 in Colombia (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). Ethnic population: 3,310 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Vaupés river south banks toward Mitu town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Language stronger in Colombia than in Brazil. Some young people, all adults. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Used as L2 by Cacua [cbv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Guanano move back and forth across the border with Brazil. *Map*: 36:62. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,300. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Wanano).

Guayabero [guo] (Cunimía, Jiw, Mítua, Mítus). Autonym: Jiwjame. *Users*: 1,000 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 2,960 (2018 census). *Location*: Guaviare and Meta departments: upper Guaviare river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Guajibóan. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Low. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–20% in Spanish [spa] (2007 Nadya L.). Taught as subject in most primary schools. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Marriage within their own community; 5% urban, 95% rural. Traditional religion. *Map*: 35:33.

Hupdë [jup] (Hup, Hupda, Hupdah, Ubdé, “Hupdá Makú” *pej.*, “Jupdá Macú” *pej.*, “Macú de Tucano” *pej.*, “Makú-Hupdá” *pej.*). Autonym: Hup. *Users*: 240 in Colombia (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 240 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Vaupés department: Papurí and Tiquié river systems. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Puinavean, Hupda. *Type*: SOV; agglutinative; case-marking; word-accent; 19 consonants and 15 vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Subserving to Tucanoan Indians. Some nomadic between Colombia and Brazil. *Map*: 36:64. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,740. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Inga [inb] (Highland Inga). *Users*: 18,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Dispersed in various regions; adopted commerce as a survival strategy (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 19,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Nariño and Putumayo departments; some in Cauca department: Piamonte and Santa Rosa municipalities; 1,000 in Bogotá, some in regional capitals. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Dialects*: Santiago Inga, San Andrés Inga, Aponte Inga. Partially intelligible with Imbabura Quichua [qvi] of Ecuador. Aponte Inga dialect is most distinct. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Camsá [kbh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000. Unestablished in: Venezuela.

Inga, Jungle [inj] (Ingano, Lowland Inga, Mocoa). *Users*: 11,200 (2007 Organización de Cabildos Indígenas del Putumayo). *Location*: Cauca, Nariño. and Putumayo departments: upper Caquetá and Putumayo rivers. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Dialects*: Yunguillo-Condagua, Guayuyaco. Reportedly most similar to Highland Inga [inb]. Distinct from Napo Quechua [qvo]. *Type*: SOV; 13 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:42.

Islander English Creole [icr] (Bende, San Andrés Creole). *Users*: 12,000 (1981 SIL). *Location*: San Andrés and Providencia. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Creole, English based, Atlantic, Western. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly very similar to Belize English Creole [bzj]. *Lg Use*: Probably L1 of a majority of native islanders who are only about one-sixth of the population. Also use English [eng]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Providencia Sign Language [prz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Spanish [spa], 80% in English [eng]. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:1.

Kogi [kog] (Cagaba, Coghui, Cogui, Kagaba, Kaggaba, Kawgian, Kogui). Autonym: Kaugiañ. *Users*: 9,910 (2004 DNP). Nearly all monolingual. Ethnic population: 15,800 (2001 census). *Location*: La Guajira and Magdalena departments: north, east, and west slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian, Arhuacan. *Type*: SOV; 24 consonants and 12

vowels, including 5 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Malayo [mbp]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Literature. Texts. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 35:4.

Koreguaje [coe] (Caquetá, Chaocha Pai, Coreguaja, Coreguaje, Coreguaxe, Correguaje, Ko'reuaju, Korebaju, Korewahe, Ko'rehuaju chu'o). Autonym: Ko'revaju chu'o. *Users*: 2,100 (Civallero 2008). Speakers of Koreguaje represent a fusion of various ethnic groups. Also spoken by Inga, Witoto, Carijona, and Tama (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2018 census). *Location*: Caqueta department: Caquetá and Orteguzza rivers and tributaries; Putumayo department: Puerto Guzman municipality. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Type*: 18 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Macaguaje [mcl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–40%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1991–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: 'Caquetá' is name of the river, not the people. *Map*: 35:44.

Kuna, Border [kvn] (Caiman Nuevo, Colombia Cuna, Cuna, Paya Kuna, Paya-Pucuro). Autonym: Tule. *Users*: 2,600 in Colombia (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,610 (2018 census). *Location*: Antioquia department: north coast region near Panama isthmus, east and west banks of Gulf of Uraba; Chocó department: Arquía. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Cuna. *Dialects*: None known. Classification of Kuna uncertain; may be an isolate with some Chibchan features. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 5 vowels, lax and tense consonants. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,500. Also indigenous in: Panama.

Macaguaje [mcl] (Kakawahe, Makaguaje, Piojé, Secoya). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Siona [snn] or Koreguaje [coe] by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 24 (2018 census). *Location*: Putumayo department: Caquetá river tributaries. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Koreguaje [coe]. Many shifted to Siona [snn]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: A few still maintain group identity.

Macaguán [mbn] (Agualinda Guahibo, Hitnü, Jitnu, Macaguane, Macaguane-Hitnu). *Users*: 300 (Civallero 2008). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 510 (2018 census). *Location*: Arauca department: Puerto Rondon and Tame municipalities; Casanare department: Hato Corozal municipality; Casanare river, other scattered locations. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Guajibooan, Guajibo. *Dialects*: None known. Unintelligible to other Guahibo variety speakers. *Type*: 16 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Small groups. Semi-nomadic. *Map*: 35:20.

Macuna [myy] (Buhagana, Emoa, Ide, Jepa-Matsi, Makuna, Makuna-Erulia, Paneroa, Roesa, Suroa, Tabotiro Jejea, Umua, Wuhána, Yeba, Yepá-Mahsá). Autonym: Masa ye. *Users*: 1,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,960 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Apaporis tributaries, Mirití-Paraná, and lower Pira-Parana. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Type*: OVS; 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6

nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], Waimaha [bao], Yahuna [ynu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. NT: 1989–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:71. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,032. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Malayo [mbp] (Arosario, Arsario, Dəməna, Damana, Guamaca, Guamaka, Maracasero, Marocasero, Sancá, Sanja, Sanka, Wamaka, Wiwa). Autonym: Dəməna. *Users*: 1,850 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 18,200 (2018 census). *Location*: Cesar and La Guajira departments: south and east slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian, Arhuacan, Southern and Eastern Arhuacan, Guamaca-Atanque. *Type*: 20 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Kogi [kog]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:3.

Misak [gum] (Coconuco, Guambia, Guambiano, Guanaca, Mogueux, Nam Trik). Autonym: Namdrik. *Users*: 21,000 (Civallero 2008), increasing. 2,100 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 39,800 (2018 census). *Location*: Cauca department: Caldono, Jambaló, Silvia, Toribío, and Totoró municipalities, western slopes of Andean Cordillera Central on Piendamó river banks. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Paezan, Coconuco. *Type*: 19 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–20%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. 2,000 or more readers, a few can write. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 35:35.

Muinane [bmr] (Bora-Muinane, Muename, Muinana, Muinani). Autonym: Muináni. *Users*: 150 (2007 F. Cuéllar). Ethnic population: 2,110 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Puerto Santander municipality, south of Caquetá river; Caqueta department: between Caqueta and Yari rivers. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Bora-Muinane. *Type*: 22 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [spa]. All also use Bora [boa]. Used as L2 by Nonuya [noj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Not the same as Muinane Huitoto [hux]. *Map*: 35:48.

Nasa [pbb] (Nasayuwe, “Paes” pej., “Páez” pej.). Autonym: Nasa Yuwe. *Users*: 60,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 243,000 (2018 census). *Location*: Cauca, Huila, and Tolima departments: Popayán area, central Andes range. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Paezan, Paezan. *Dialects*: Pitayo, Paniquita (Panikita). *Type*: SOV; 35 consonants and 24 vowels, contrasting in nasality, length and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Many pass the language on, but some prefer to have children use only Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). Religious services, commerce. Most also use Spanish [spa], the predominant language of instruction in schools. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 75% (2005 Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística). Some attempts, mainly literacy courses, have been made to promote the language. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT:

1980–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 35:34.

Nhengatu [yrl] (Geral, Modern Tupi, Nheengatú, Nyengato, Waengatu, Yeral, Ñe'engatú).

Autonym: Ñe'engatú. *Users*: 8,000 in Colombia (2004 IMB). Ethnic population: 570 (2018 census). *Location*: Guainía department: Rio Negro; Vaupés department: Caruru and Yavarate municipalities. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí. *Type*: 19 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1973. *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 35:31, 36:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Brazil, Venezuela (Nengatu).

Nonuya [noj] (Nononota). *Users*: 2 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 290 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Puerto Santander municipality, Peña Roja. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Witotoan. *Type*: 20 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Also use Andoque [ano]. Also use Muinane [bmr]. Also use Nipode Witoto [hux]. *Lg Dev*: Efforts are being made to transcribe audio recordings made of 4 speakers between 1973 and 2007 (2020 J. A. Echeverri). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 35:47. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Peru.

Nukak Makú [mbr] (Guaviare, Macusa, Nukak). *Users*: 390 (Crevels 2012). 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 740 (2018 census). *Location*: Jungle region between Guaviare and Inírida rivers, up to Mapiripan. Near Charco Caimán. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Puinavean, Cagua. *Dialects*: None known. Sometimes considered the same language as Kakua [cbv] as they share a large percentage of their lexicon and supposedly are mutually intelligible (Crevels 2007). *Type*: 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 0%. Literacy projects in place. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Evasive hunters. *Map*: 35:32.

Ocaina [oca] (Okaina). Autonym: Dyo'xaiya-o-lvo'tsa. *Users*: 5 in Colombia (Patiño 2000). Ethnic population: 410 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: upper Igará-Paraná and tributaries. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina. *Dialects*: Dukaiya, Ibo'tsa. *Type*: 26 consonants and 9 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Also use Bora [boa]. Also use Murui Witoto [huu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1964–1972. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:53. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Peru.

Palenquero [pln] (Lengua, Palenque). *Users*: 500 (Holm 1989). Ethnic population: 3,500. *Location*: Atlántico department: border area and 2 neighborhoods in Barranquilla; Bolívar department: San Basilio de Palenque village southeast of Cartagena. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Creole, Spanish based. *Dialects*: None known. Linguistic influences from Koongo [kng] in Democratic Republic of the Congo (Hancock 1987). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. 10% of those under 25 speak it (1998 A. Schwegler), and younger people are increasingly learning it as L2 and marker of identity (2011 A. Schwegler). Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: People are culturally distinct from nearby Spanish [spa] speakers. Palenque is Spanish for a fortified village of runaway slaves. *Map*: 35:6.

Piapoco [pio] (Piapoko, Tsáçe). Autonym: Wenewika. *Users*: 4,930 in Colombia (2007 Moyano). Ethnic population: 14,700 (2018 census). *Location*: Guainía department: Guaviare south bank border areas; Vichada department: between Vichada and Guaviare rivers. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Piapoco. *Dialects*: None known. Very similar to Guarekena [gae] (Crevels 2007). *Type*: SVO; 15 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achagua [aca]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–40%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%–40%. Dictionary. NT: 1966–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,680. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Piaroa [pid] (Adole, Ature, De'aruwã thiwene, Guagua, Kuakua, Maco, Quaqua Dearuwa, Wo'tihéh, Wöthüha). Autonym: De'aruwã thiwene. *Users*: 770 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,130 (2018 census). *Location*: Vichada department: Santa Rita municipality, between Vichada and Guaviare rivers. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sálivan, Piaroa-Maco. *Type*: 23 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1986–2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,770. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Pijao [pij] (Piajao, Pijao Paniquita, Pijao Paniquitá, Pinao, Pixao). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker may have died by the 1960s (Zwisler 2018). Ethnic population: 51,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Tolima department. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Not enough data to classify it linguistically (1973 M. Durbin). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still.

Piratapuyo [pir] (Uaikena, Urubu-Tapuya, Waikino). *Users*: 630 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,110 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Yavarate municipality, Papurí and lower Vaupés rivers; most near Roman Catholic mission at Teresita. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan. *Type*: 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Desano [des]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%–60%. NT: 1991–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:63. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,330. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Playero [gob] (Guahibo Playero, Pepojivi, Rio Arauca Guahibo). *Users*: 150 in Colombia (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 160 (Crevels 2007). *Location*: Arauca department: Venezuela border, Arauca river banks from Arauca to Gaviotas Island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Guajiboan, Guajibo. *Dialects*: None known. Low intelligibility of other Guahibo. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Interest in literacy. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Many have fields in Venezuela. *Map*: 35:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 350. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Providencia Sign Language [prz] (PISL, Providence Island Sign Language). *Users*: 13 (Omardeen et al 2021). 13 deaf plus an unspecified number of hearing, out of about 4,500 total population (greater than 0.28%). *Location*: San Andrés and Providencia: Providencia (Providencia) Island. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language.

Dialects: None known. East differs from west with some variation between villages (Washabaugh 1986). Substantial lexical variation within Providence Island (Omardeen et al 2021). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. As of 2019, deaf people ranged in age from below 10 to above 80 (Omardeen et al 2021: 7). Some also use English [eng], some deaf and hearing users (Omardeen et al 2021). Some also use Islander English Creole [icr], some deaf and many hearing users (Omardeen et al 2021). Some also use Spanish [spa], some deaf and many hearing users (Omardeen et al 2021). *Lg Dev:* No use of fingerspelling. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Relatively high deaf population due to heredity in a restricted gene pool. Deaf people are well integrated into daily activities and often interact more with hearing people than with other deaf. Communication and reference is often highly dependent on shared knowledge within the community. Most information available is about use on Providencia Island (Washabaugh 1986, Omardeen et al 2021), but there are also deaf people on San Andrés Island; whether they use the same language is not yet known.

Puinave [pui] (Puinabe). *Users:* 2,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 9,000 (2018 census). *Location:* Guainía and Vichada departments: Inírida river and tributaries. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Puinavean. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Macú (Ruhlen and others). *Type:* 8 consonants and 11 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1964. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 35:29. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,550. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo] (Kichua, Kichwa, Kichwa Shimi, Lowland Napo Quechua, Runa Shimi). Autonym: Napo Kichwa shimi. *Users:* Undetermined number in Colombia. Ethnic population: 3,690 (2018 census). *Location:* Putumayo river. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Type:* SOV; 20 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1972–1988. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 35:41. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,000. Indigenous in: Ecuador, Peru (Napo Quichua).

Romani, Vlax [rmy]. Autonym: Romani. *Users:* 4,850 in Colombia (2005 census). Several hundred thousand throughout Latin America (Hancock 1984a). *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Romani, Vlax. *Lg Dev:* Printed or pre-recorded Romani language materials may not be understandable outside the country (or context of surrounding languages) in which they were produced. Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 551,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Romania. Also established in 18 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Sáliba [slc] (Sáliva). *Users:* 1,300 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 4,780 (2018 census). *Location:* Arauca, Casanare, Meta, and Vichadad departments: upstream from confluence of Meta and Casanare rivers. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Sálivan. *Type:* SOV; 20 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use:* In the Orocué area the language is only conserved to a high degree among elderly women; others understand Sáliba but no longer

express themselves in the language (Crevels 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:24. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,336. Also established in: Venezuela.

Siona [snn] (Ceona, Ganteya, Ganteya bain, Kanú, Koka, Pioche-Sioni, Piohé, Pioje, Pioje-Sioni, Siona-Secoya, Sioni, Zeona). Autonym: Gantëya coca. *Users*: 200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 2,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Putumayo department: El Tablero and Resguardo Buenavista, between Poñuna Blanca and Poñuna Negra on Putumayo river and tributaries. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Dialects*: None known. Ethnically different from the Secoya [sey], but they use the same language, Paicoca (2011 W. Largo). Lexical similarity: 95% with Secoya [sey] (2007 W. Largo). *Type*: SOV; 18 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Macaguaje [[mcl](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Those in Ecuador consider themselves Colombians. Distinct from Secoya (Siona-Secoya) [sey]. *Map*: 35:43. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460. Also indigenous in: Ecuador.

Siriano [sri] (Chiranga, Cirnga, Desana-Siriana, Si-Ra, Sura Masa). Autonym: S̄araya. *Users*: 200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,660 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: 3 separate areas near Vaupes river, south and west of Mitu town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Desano-Siriano. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 90% with Desano [[des](#)], but the 2 languages diverge in their use of grammatical suffixes (Crevels 2007). *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Spanish [[spa](#)], and at least one other Tucanoan language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. NT: 1998–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ethnic differences are important due to the system of exogamy, and persons are identified by L1 of father. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 36:59. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 217. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Spanish [spa] (Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 50,486,500 in Colombia, all users. L1 users: 50,400,000 in Colombia (2020). L2 users: 86,500 (2021). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 10). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects*: Colombian Spanish (Español colombiano), Andean Spanish. Colombian Spanish is closely related to other varieties of Caribbean Spanish. Andean Spanish is spoken in southern Colombia. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools.

Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Tama [ten] (Dujos, Jabaal). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 610 (2018 census). *Location*: Caquetá department: Vicente, Orteguzza river. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Dialects*: Possibly a dialect of Koreguaje [coe]. *Lg Use*: Orteguzza River dwellers have integrated with the Koreguaje. *DLS*: Still.

Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc] (Letuama, Letuhama, Ohañara, Opaina, Retuama, Retuarã, Tanimboka, Tanimuca-Retuarã, Uairã, Ufaina). Autonym: Wejeñememaja. *Users*: 1,800 (Crevels 2007). Retuarã more monolingual than Tanimuca. Ethnic population: 1,280 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas and Vaupés departments: Guacayá and Oiyaka rivers (tributaries of the Mirití-Paraná), Apaporis, Mirití-Paraná, and Popeyaca rivers near mouth of Pira river below Popeyaca. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Dialects*: Tanimuca, Retuarã. Tanimuca and Retuarã are 2 ethnic groups living near each other who speak the same language. *Type*: 11 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: No longer spoken in the communities near the non-indigenous villages (Crevels 2007). All domains. Also use Macuna [myy]. Also use Yucuna [ycn]. Used as L2 by Yucuna [ycn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Grammar. Bible portions: 1993–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:72.

Tariana [tae] (Tariano, Tariána). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Colombia. Last known speaker in Colombia likely survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: 210 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: lower Papurí. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki. *Type*: 23 consonants and 15 vowels, contrasting length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100. Global EGIDS level: 8a (Moribund). Indigenous in: Brazil.

Tatuyo [tav] (Juna, Oa, Pamoá, Sina, Sura, Tatutapuyo, Wa'ikhana, juna ye). Autonym: Tatuyo ye. *Users*: 330 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Vaupés department: Pira-Paraná headwaters and upper Papurí. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Carapano. *Type*: 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: All use at least one other Tucanoan language. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. NT: 1987–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Majority marry Carapana, Northern Barasano, or Barasana women. *Map*: 36:67.

Ticuna [tca] (Ticunaga, Tikuna, Tucuna, Tukúna). Autonym: Ticunaga. *Users*: 6,600 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 13,800 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: between Leticia and Perutate, north along the Amazon River. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*:

Language isolate. *Type*: SVO; 12 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1986–2022. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:56. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,580. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brazil, Peru.

Tinigua [tit] (Tiniguas). *Users*: 1 (2013 J. P. Tobal). *Location*: Meta department: Sierra de la Macarena. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tiniguan. *Type*: 24 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still.

Totoro [ttk]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). Ethnic population: 8,920 (2018 census). *Location*: Cauca department: Totoro, 17 km west of Silvia. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Paezan, Coconuco. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still.

Tucano [tuo] (Betaya, Betoya, Betoje, Dachsea, Dasea, Dasea ye, Daxsea, Tukana, Tukano). Autonym: Dasea ye. *Users*: 7,020 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). 25 Pisamira and 7,000 Tucano (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,400 (2018 census). 4,075 Tucano, 196 Pisamira, and 127 Betoje (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: upper Papurí river and tributaries. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Tucano is the lingua franca for southeast Vaupés section and Cubeo [cub] is the lingua franca for the northwest area. *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano. *Dialect*: Pisamira (Pápiwa). *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Spanish [spa], or one other Tucanoan language. Used as L2 by Desano [des], Guanano [gvc], Hupdë [jup], Nhengatu [yrl], Piratapuyo [pir], Tuyuca [tue], Waimaha [bao], Wajjara [yui]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–40%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%–40%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:61. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,620. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd] (Uw Cuwa). *Users*: 50. Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Arauca department: headwaters and southern tributaries of Casanare river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese. *Dialects*: None known. 71% intelligibility by Barro Negro [tbn] of Angosturas Tunebo. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 35:21.

Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn] (Eastern Tunebo). *Users*: 300 (1981 SIL). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Arauca and Casanare departments: Barro Negro, San Lope (Casanare), and Tabías (Casanare), south of Tame Arauca; isolated in Andes foothills, eastern plains above Paz de Ariporo. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese. *Dialects*: None known. 62% intelligibility of Cobaría Tunebo [tuf]. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 35:19.

Tunebo, Central [tuf] (Cobaría Tunebo, Lache, U'wa, Uwa-Tunebo). Autonym: Uw Cuwa. *Users*: 2,500 in Colombia (2000 SIL). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Arauca and Boyacá departments: Calafita, Cobaría (Boyacá), Satocá, Tegría

(Boyacá) on north slopes of Sierra Nevada de Cocuy; Santander department: Capitanejo and Carcasi municipalities. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1987–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: A taboo on the use of paper for writing was observed at one time. *Map*: 35:18. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Venezuela.

Tunebo, Western [tnb] (Aguas Blancas, U'wa). *Users*: 700 (1998). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Location*: Norte de Santander and Santander departments: east of Floridablanca; some in Boyacá department. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese. *Dialects*: None known. Most divergent Tunebo language. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 35:17.

Tuyuca [tue] (Borá-Tuyuka, Dochkafuara, Tejuca, Tuyuka). *Users*: 640 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,470 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: on Inambú, Papurí, and upper Tiquié along Comeyaca headwaters. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka. *Type*: 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. All also use Spanish [spa], especially in schools. All also use Tucano [tuo]. All also use Waimaha [bao]. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 36:66. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,440. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Waimaha [bao] (Barasano, Barasano del Norte, Bará-Tuyuka, Northern Barasano, Waimasa, Waymasa, “Bará” pej.). Autonym: Waimaja. *Users*: 110 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Some monolinguals over 40. Ethnic population: 1,000 (2018 census). *Location*: Vaupés department: Mitú, upper Papurí, mid and upper Pira-Paraná tributaries, and Tiquié. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka. *Dialects*: Eastern Waimaha, Pamoá Bara. *Type*: SOV; 10 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Passed on from fathers to children. Most domains, home, family, religion, local commerce, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Spanish [spa], especially in school and with government officials. Also use Barasana-Eduria [bsn]. Also use Carapana [cbc]. Also use Macuna [myy]. Also use Tatuyo [tav]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Tuyuca [tue]. Also use Wajjara [yui]. All use 2 to 4 of the other languages due to marriage patterns across language boundaries. Children speak the language of each parent, but identify with the father's language. Used as L2 by Tuyuca [tue]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–40%. Letter writing between communities. Written and oral forms used in religious services. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 36:70. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 131. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Wajjara [yui] (Juriti, Juriti-Tapuya, Juruti, Luruty-Tapuya, Patsoka, Totsoca, Wadzana, Wajjara masa-wadyana, Waikana, Waimasá, Wayhara, Yuriti, Yuruti, Yuruti-Tapuya, Yurutiye).

Autonym: Wajiaraye. *Users*: 1,100 in Colombia (2011 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Location*: Vaupés department: Upper Paca river (Papurí river tributary); Caño Yi and Caño Tuy rivers (Vaupes river tributaries). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano. *Type*: 11 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], in schools and government contexts. Also use Tucano [tuo], especially along the Pacá and Caño Yi rivers. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%–20%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–40% in Spanish [spa]. 10% can write Wajiará. Bible portions: 1985–1986. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Marriage patterns require spouses to be from different language groups. Children speak the languages of both parents and grandparents, but identify with the father’s language. *Map*: 36:60. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Wayuu [guc] (Goajiro, Guajira, Guajiro, Uáira, Wahiro, Waiu, Wayu, Wayuunaiqui, Wayúu).

Autonym: Wayuunaiki. *Users*: 122,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 380,000 (2018 census). *Location*: La Guajira department: Guajira peninsula, Caribbean coast. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean. *Type*: VSO; 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: One of the most vigorously spoken indigenous languages in South America (Crevels 2007). Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa], especially younger generations (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002–2010. *DLS*: Ascending (0.25). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 416,000. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Witoto, Minika [hto] (Huitoto Meneca, Meneca, Meneka, Minica, Minica Huitoto, Minika, Noaiko-Muína, Southern Witoto, Witoto Meneca). Autonym: Huitoto Minica. *Users*: 1,500 (2008 K. Wojtylak). Ethnic population: 2,400 (2008 K. Wojtylak). *Location*: Amazonas and Caquetá departments: Putumayo River basin, along the Igarapará River (22 communities, of which the most populated is La Chorrera); Putumayo department: Leguizamo municipality. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto, Proto-Minica-Murai. *Type*: 18 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1985–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:51.

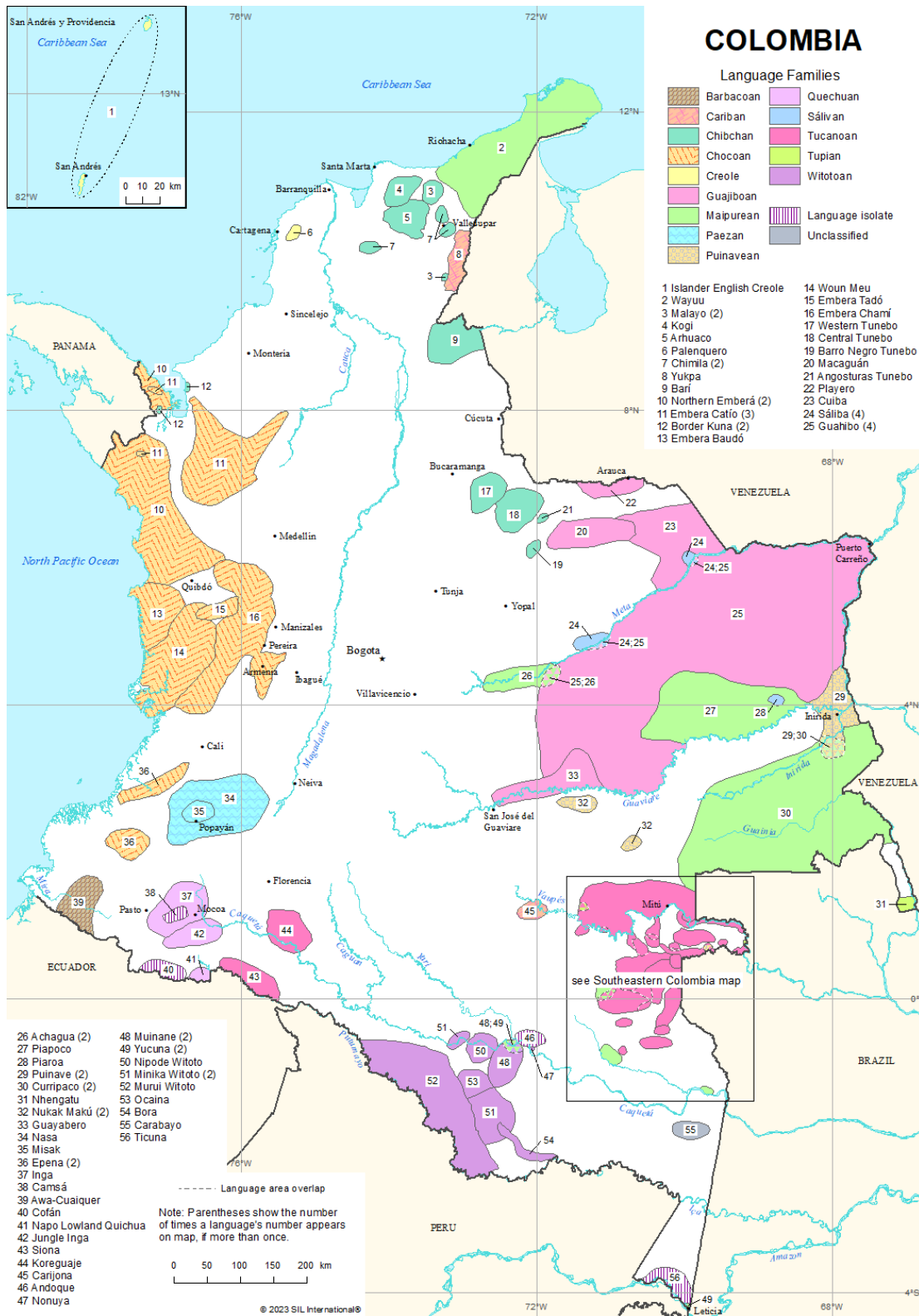
Witoto, Murui [huu] (Central Witoto proper, Huitoto, Huitoto Murui, Komine, Murai, Murai Huitoto, Murui Huitoto, Uitoto, Witoto). Autonym: Bue, Murui. *Users*: 600 in Colombia (2008). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2019). *Location*: Amazonas, Caquetá, and Putumayo departments: between Putumayo and Caquetá rivers, north of Porto Arturo. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto, Proto-Minica-Murai. *Dialect*: Mika. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Only some youth eventually learn to speak the language as young teens or young adults. Adults only. Most shifting to Spanish [spa] (Wojtylak 2021). Used as L2 by Ocaina [oca]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:52. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000. Also indigenous in: Peru.

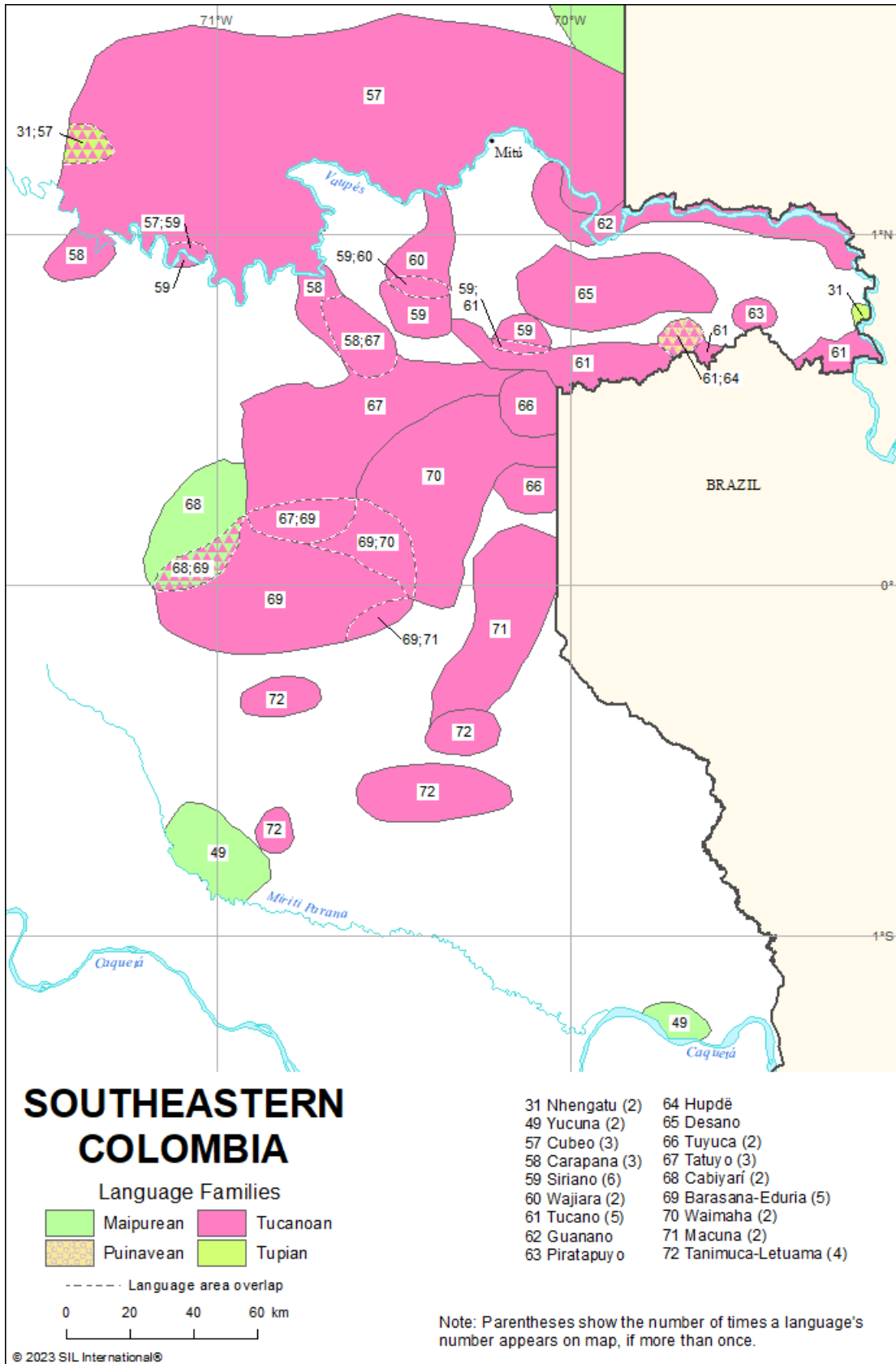
- Witoto, Nipode** [hux] (Nipode, Nipode Huitoto, Nüpode, Nüpode Huitoto). *Users*: 200 in Colombia (2017 K. Wojtylak). Ethnic population: 480 (Griffiths et al 2001). *Location*: Caquetá department: Angosturas, Araracuara, Cuemaní, Monochoa, and Puerto Sábalo. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Nonuya [noj]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:50. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250. Also indigenous in: Peru (Muinani Witoto).
- Woun Meu** [noa] (Chocó, Noanama, Waumeo, Waun Meo, Waunana, Waunméu, Waunán, Woun Meo, Wounaan). Autonym: Woun Meu, Wounaan Meu. *Users*: 4,000 in Colombia (Aikhenvald 2007). Ethnic population: 14,800 (2018 census). *Location*: Chocó department: middle and lower San Juan river banks, especially north of Buenaventura; some in Valle del Cauca. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Chocoan. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 14 vowels (7 oral, 7 nasal). *Lg Use*: Most also use Spanish [spa], except the elderly (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Epena [sja]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 35:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,800. Also established in: Panama.
- Yagua** [yad] (Nijyamí Niquejada, Yawa). Autonym: Nijyamí Niquejada. *Users*: 300 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 980 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Tucuchira river near Leticia. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Yaguan. *Type*: VSO; 11 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1994–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,300. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Peru.
- Yahuna** [ynu] (Jaúna, Yayuna, Yaúna). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the early 1900s. Ethnic population: 110 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Apaporis and Mirití rivers. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Dialects*: Opaina (Tanimuca), Datuana. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Macuna [myy]. *DLS*: Still.
- Yucuna** [ycn] (Matapi, Yucuna-Matapí, Yukuna). Autonym: Yucuna. *Users*: 770 (Crevels 2012). 10 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,580 (2018 census). *Location*: Amazonas department: Puerto Santander municipality, 3 enclaves; Ararcuara, La Pedrera on lower Caquetá, Leticia, Mirití-Paraná; Caqueta department: part of westernmost enclave. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki. *Dialects*: None known. In some traditional ceremonies ritual language used, mostly unintelligible even to those who have learned it. *Type*: SVO; 16 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Oral and written use in religious services, and oral use in the traditional religion. Letter writing. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. Some also use Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], because of intermarriage. Used as L2 by Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. 500 read Yucuna, 300 can write it. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Local subversive activity caused some Yucuna to move to other areas. Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 35:49, 36:49.

Yukpa [yup] (Carib Motilón, Japrería, Macoíta, Northern Motilone, Northern Motilón, Yuco, Yucpa, Yuko, Yukpa-Japería, Yupa). Autonym: Yukpa. *Users*: 3,000 in Colombia (2009 W. Largo). 600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,610 (2018 census). *Location*: Cesar department: Agustín Codazzi municipality and municipalities north and south, Colombia-Venezuela border in Serranía de Perijá mountain range. Río Casacará dialect in Agustín Codazzi municipality along Casacará river and Caño Iroka. Yukpa sur dialect, Becerril municipality. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Cariban, Yukpa, Yucpa-Yapreria. *Dialects*: Río Casacará (Iroka), Río Maracas, Yukpa Sur (Caño Padilla-La Laguna), Coyaima. At least 5 extant dialects including 2 in Venezuela. Río Casacará and Río Maracas dialects are probably largest, and may be separate languages. Venezuela dialects seem more similar to Río Maracas. Unrelated to Barí [mot]. Lexical similarity: 60% with Japreria [jru] of Venezuela (2008 W. Largo). *Type*: SOV; postpositions; possessives and common nouns marked with prefixes, human gender with suffixes; up to 2 prefixes, 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by word order; verbal affixation marks person and number; non-ergative; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; 13 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Inside protected areas the language is used all the time; outside those areas, it is only spoken when there are no outsiders present (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa], especially men, but only for buying and selling. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 35:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,020. Also indigenous in: Venezuela.

Language Maps

Colombia	35
Southeastern Colombia	36





Languages by Population

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

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users:* 50,400,000 in Colombia (2020). 50,486,500 in Colombia, all users. L2 users: 86,500 (2021). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 10). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

100,000 to 999,999

Colombian Sign Language [[csn](#)] *Users:* 151,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 101,000–201,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2005, Presidential Law 982).

Wayuu [[guc](#)] *Users:* 122,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 380,000 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 416,000.

10,000 to 99,999

Nasa [[pbb](#)] *Users:* 60,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 243,000 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Emberá, Northern [[emp](#)] *Users:* 49,700 in Colombia (2001 census). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,200.

Embera Chamí [[cmi](#)] *Users:* 45,000 (2022 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

English [[eng](#)] *Users:* 23,900 in Colombia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 2,023,900 in Colombia, all users. L2 users: 2,000,000 (2019). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Guahibo [[guh](#)] *Users:* 23,000 in Colombia (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). 9,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 52,400 (2018 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,000.

Misak [[gum](#)] *Users:* 21,000 (Civallero 2008), increasing. 2,100 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 39,800 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Inga [[inb](#)] *Users:* 18,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Dispersed in various regions; adopted

commerce as a survival strategy (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 19,600 (2018 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Embera Catío [cto] *Users*: 15,000 in Colombia (1992 SIL). 13,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,100 (2018 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,040.

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] *Users*: 12,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 44,500 (2018 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,100.

Islander English Creole [icr] *Users*: 12,000 (1981 SIL). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

Inga, Jungle [inj] *Users*: 11,200 (2007 Organización de Cabildos Indígenas del Putumayo). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).

1,000 to 9,999

Kogi [kog] *Users*: 9,910 (2004 DNP). Nearly all monolingual. Ethnic population: 15,800 (2001 census). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Arhuaco [arh] *Users*: 8,000 (2009 P. Frank). 7,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 34,700 (2018 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Nhengatu [yrl] *Users*: 8,000 in Colombia (2004 IMB). Ethnic population: 570 (2018 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000.

Tucano [tuo] *Users*: 7,020 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). 25 Pisamira and 7,000 Tucano (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,400 (2018 census). 4,075 Tucano, 196 Pisamira, and 127 Betoye (2018 census). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,620.

Curripaco [kpc] *Users*: 7,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 11,900 (2018 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,070.

Ticuna [tca] *Users*: 6,600 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 13,800 (2018 census). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,580.

Cubeo [cub] *Users*: 6,100 in Colombia (Civallero 2008), increasing. 610 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 14,100 (2018 census). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,260.

Embera Baudó [bdc] *Users*: 5,000 (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Piapoco [pio] *Users*: 4,930 in Colombia (2007 Moyano). Ethnic population: 14,700 (2018 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,680.

Romani, Vlox [rmy] *Users*: 4,850 in Colombia (2005 census). Several hundred thousand throughout Latin America (Hancock 1984a). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in

all countries: 551,000.

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 4,500 in Colombia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity.

Status: Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Camsá [kbh] *Users:* 4,000 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 7,520 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Woun Meu [noa] *Users:* 4,000 in Colombia (Aikhenvald 2007). Ethnic population: 14,800 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,800.

Barí [mot] *Users:* 3,500 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 3,020 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,020.

Epena [sja] *Users:* 3,500 in Colombia (2004 IMB), increasing. Ethnic population: 7,050 (2018 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,552.

Yukpa [yup] *Users:* 3,000 in Colombia (2009 W. Largo). 600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,610 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,020.

Kuna, Border [kvn] *Users:* 2,600 in Colombia (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,610 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,500.

Tunebo, Central [tuf] *Users:* 2,500 in Colombia (2000 SIL). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Desano [des] *Users:* 2,460 in Colombia (2001 census). Ethnic population: 3,640 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,160.

Embera Tadó [tdc] *Users:* 2,300 (2014 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Cuiba [cui] *Users:* 2,200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,440 (2018 census). 900 Cuiba, 520 Masiware, and 20 Chiricoa (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,640.

Koreguaje [coe] *Users:* 2,100 (Civallero 2008). Speakers of Koreguaje represent a fusion of various ethnic groups. Also spoken by Inga, Witoto, Carijona, and Tama (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Puinave [pui] *Users:* 2,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 9,000 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,550.

Barasana-Eduria [bsn] *Users:* 1,890 (1993 census). Ethnic population: 1,030 (2018 census). 910 Barasano and 120 Eduria (2018 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malayo [mbp] *Users:* 1,850 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 18,200 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc] *Users:* 1,800 (Crevels 2007). Retuarã more monolingual than Tanimuca. Ethnic population: 1,280 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Witoto, Minika [hto] *Users:* 1,500 (2008 K. Wojtylak). *Ethnic population:* 2,400 (2008 K. Wojtylak). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Sáliba [slc] *Users:* 1,300 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). *Ethnic population:* 4,780 (2018 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,336.

Wajjara [yui] *Users:* 1,100 in Colombia (2011 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Guayabero [guo] *Users:* 1,000 (Civallero 2008). *Ethnic population:* 2,960 (2018 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Macuna [myy] *Users:* 1,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). *Ethnic population:* 1,960 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,032.

100 to 999

Piaroa [pid] *Users:* 770 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,130 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,770.

Yucuna [ycn] *Users:* 770 (Crevels 2012). 10 monolinguals. *Ethnic population:* 1,580 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tunebo, Western [tnb] *Users:* 700 (1998). *Ethnic population:* All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tuyuca [tue] *Users:* 640 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,470 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,440.

Piratapuyo [pir] *Users:* 630 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,110 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,330.

Bora [boa] *Users:* 600 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,810 (2018 census). 1,050 Bora, 760 Miraña (2018 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,350.

Witoto, Murui [huu] *Users:* 600 in Colombia (2008). *Ethnic population:* 12,000 (2019). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

Palenquero [pln] *Users:* 500 (Holm 1989). *Ethnic population:* 3,500. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Carapana [cbc] *Users:* 460 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 1,040 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 523.

Nukak Makú [mbr] *Users:* 390 (Crevels 2012). 200 monolinguals. *Ethnic population:* 740 (2018 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Cofán [con] *Users:* 380 in Colombia (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Many monolinguals. *Ethnic population:* 1,820 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,020.

- Andoque** [ano] *Users:* 370 (2007 B. Pencue), decreasing. 10,000 in 1908 (Landaburu 1976). 50 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 820 (2018 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Chimila** [cbg] *Users:* 350 (2009 T. Malone), increasing. Ethnic population: 1,700 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Tatuyo** [tav] *Users:* 330 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).
- Guanano** [gvc] *Users:* 300 in Colombia (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). Ethnic population: 3,310 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,300.
- Macaguán** [mbn] *Users:* 300 (Civallero 2008). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 510 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
- Tunebo, Barro Negro** [tbn] *Users:* 300 (1981 SIL). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Yagua** [yad] *Users:* 300 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 980 (2018 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,300.
- Cabiyarí** [cbb] *Users:* 270 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 810 (2001 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Achagua** [aca] *Users:* 250 (2000 M. Lozano), decreasing. Ethnic population: 980 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Hupdë** [jup] *Users:* 240 in Colombia (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 240 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,740.
- Cacua** [cbv] *Users:* 220 (Crevels 2012). Many monolinguals, especially children. Ethnic population: 150 (2018 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).
- Siona** [smn] *Users:* 200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 2,600 (2018 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460.
- Siriano** [sri] *Users:* 200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,660 (2018 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 217.
- Witoto, Nipode** [hux] *Users:* 200 in Colombia (2017 K. Wojtylak). Ethnic population: 480 (Griffiths et al 2001). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.
- Carabayo** [cby] *Users:* 150. Ethnic population: 220 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Muinane** [bmr] *Users:* 150 (2007 F. Cuéllar). Ethnic population: 2,110 (2018 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Playero** [gob] *Users:* 150 in Colombia (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 160 (Crevels 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 350.
- Waimaha** [bao] *Users:* 110 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Some monolinguals over 40. Ethnic

population: 1,000 (2018 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 131.

10 to 99

Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd] *Users*: 50. Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

Providencia Sign Language [prz] *Users*: 13 (Omardeen et al 2021). 13 deaf plus an unspecified number of hearing, out of about 4,500 total population (greater than 0.28%). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

1 to 9

Carijona [cbd] *Users*: 6 (Crevels 2007). 6 speakers near La Pedrera and a few more near Miraflores (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 530 (2018 census). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

Ocaina [oca] *Users*: 5 in Colombia (Patiño 2000). Ethnic population: 410 (2018 census). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55.

Nonuya [noj] *Users*: 2 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 290 (2018 census). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

Tinigua [tit] *Users*: 1 (2013 J. P. Tobal). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

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Andaqui [ana] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1970s (Loukotka 1968). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Anserma [ans] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 7 families still spoke it in 1995 (Rendón 2011). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Caramanta [crf] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by mid 20th century. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Chibcha [chb] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker likely died in the late 1700s. Ethnic population: 9,000 (2018 B. Johnson). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Cocama-Cocamilla [cod] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Colombia. Last known speakers in Colombia survived into the 1990s. Possibly only a few semi-speakers (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 3,220 (2018 census). *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250.

Macaguaje [mcl] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Siona [snn] or Koreguaje [coe] by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 24 (2018 census). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Pijao [pij] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker may have died by the 1960s (Zwisler 2018). Ethnic population: 51,600 (2018 census). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

Tama [ten] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 610 (2018 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Tariana [tae] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Colombia. Last known speaker in Colombia likely survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: 210 (2018 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 100.

Totoro [ttk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). Ethnic population: 8,920 (2018 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Yahuna [ynu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the early 1900s. Ethnic population: 110 (2018 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Unknown

Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo] *Users:* Undetermined number in Colombia. Ethnic population: 3,690 (2018 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,000.

Caló [rmq] *Users:* Ethnic population: 5,000 (2005 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Colombia are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 50,486,500 in Colombia, all users. L1 users: 50,400,000 in Colombia (2020). L2 users: 86,500 (2021). *Status:* Statutory national language (1991, Constitution, Article 10). *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Cubeo [cub] *Users:* 6,100 in Colombia (Civallero 2008), increasing. 610 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 14,100 (2018 census). *Status:* Lingua franca for the northwest Vaupes area in the beginning of the 19th century with the development of commerce, animal farming, agricultural production, manufacturing, and handicrafts. Used in church, literacy programs, and oral traditions. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. About 5% are 7 years old or younger. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Most also use other Tucanoan languages. Used as L2 by Cagua [cbv]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1970–2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,260.

Tucano [tuo] *Users:* 7,020 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). 25 Pisamira and 7,000 Tucano (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 4,400 (2018 census). 4,075 Tucano, 196 Pisamira, and 127 Betoye (2018 census). *Status:* Tucano is the lingua franca for southeast Vaupés section and Cubeo [cub] is the lingua franca for the northwest area. *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Spanish [spa], or one other Tucanoan language. Used as L2 by Desano [des], Guanano [gvc], Hupdë [jup], Nhengatu [yrl], Piratapuyo [pir], Tuyuca [tue], Waimaha [bao], Wajiara [yui]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,620.

4 (Educational)

Cagua [cbv] *Users:* 220 (Crevels 2012). Many monolinguals, especially children. Ethnic population: 150 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Cubeo [cub]. Also use Desano [des]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Wanano [gvc]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Epena [sja] *Users:* 3,500 in Colombia (2004 IMB), increasing. Ethnic population: 7,050 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, religion, fiestas, ceremonies, commerce. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Woun Meu [noa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT:

2005–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,552.

5 (Developing)

Arhuaco [arh] *Users*: 8,000 (2009 P. Frank). 7,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 34,700 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], especially men and school-age young people, and especially in written form. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

Camsá [kbh] *Users*: 4,000 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 7,520 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Inga [inb]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1990–2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Carapana [cbc] *Users*: 460 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,040 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Due to intermarriage with neighboring groups, almost all Tatuyo [tav] and Waimaha [bao] also use Carapana. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 523.

Colombian Sign Language [csn] *Users*: 151,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 101,000–201,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the general population. *Status*: Recognized language (2005, Presidential Law 982). *Lg Use*: Used by half of school-age deaf children. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2006.

Cuiba [cui] *Users*: 2,200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,440 (2018 census). 900 Cuiba, 520 Masiware, and 20 Chiricoa (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 1988–2022. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,640.

Curripaco [kpc] *Users*: 7,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 11,900 (2018 census). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1959–1984. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,070.

Embera Chamí [cmi] *Users*: 45,000 (2022 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

Emberá, Northern [emp] *Users*: 49,700 in Colombia (2001 census). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 72,200.

Guahibo [guh] *Users*: 23,000 in Colombia (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). 9,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 52,400 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,000.

Guayabero [guo] *Users*: 1,000 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 2,960 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: NT:

2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kuna, Border [kvn] *Users*: 2,600 in Colombia (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,610 (2018 census). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,500.

Misak [gum] *Users*: 21,000 (Civallero 2008), increasing. 2,100 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 39,800 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Piapoco [pio] *Users*: 4,930 in Colombia (2007 Moyano). Ethnic population: 14,700 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achagua [aca]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1966–2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,680.

Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo] *Users*: Undetermined number in Colombia. Ethnic population: 3,690 (2018 census). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,000.

Tunebo, Central [tuf] *Users*: 2,500 in Colombia (2000 SIL). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1987–2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

Waimaha [bao] *Users*: 110 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Some monolinguals over 40. Ethnic population: 1,000 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Passed on from fathers to children. Most domains, home, family, religion, local commerce, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Spanish [spa], especially in school and with government officials. Also use Barasana-Eduria [bsn]. Also use Carapana [cbc]. Also use Macuna [myy]. Also use Tatuyo [tav]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Also use Tuyuca [tue]. Also use Wajiara [yui]. All use 2 to 4 of the other languages due to marriage patterns across language boundaries. Children speak the language of each parent, but identify with the father's language. Used as L2 by Tuyuca [tue]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 131.

Wajiara [yui] *Users*: 1,100 in Colombia (2011 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], in schools and government contexts. Also use Tucano [tuo], especially along the Pacá and Caño Yi rivers. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1985–1986. *Writing*: Latin script.

Wayuu [guc] *Users*: 122,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 380,000 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: One of the most vigorously spoken indigenous languages in South America (Crevels 2007). Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa], especially younger generations (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002–2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 416,000.

Woun Meu [noa] *Users*: 4,000 in Colombia (Aikhenvald 2007). Ethnic population: 14,800 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Most also use Spanish [spa], except the elderly (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Epena [sja]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,800.

Yucuna [[ycn](#)] *Users*: 770 (Crevels 2012). 10 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,580 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Oral and written use in religious services, and oral use in the traditional religion. Letter writing. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Some also use Tanimuca-Letuama [[tnc](#)], because of intermarriage. Used as L2 by Tanimuca-Letuama [[tnc](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 2,023,900 in Colombia, all users. L1 users: 23,900 in Colombia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 2,000,000 (2019). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Islander English Creole [[icr](#)], Providencia Sign Language [[prz](#)]. *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).

6a (Vigorous)

Barasana-Eduria [[bsn](#)] *Users*: 1,890 (1993 census). Ethnic population: 1,030 (2018 census). 910 Barasano and 120 Eduria (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Cabiyarí [[cbb](#)], Waimaha [[bao](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2001–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Barí [[mot](#)] *Users*: 3,500 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 3,020 (2018 census). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,020.

Embera Catío [[cto](#)] *Users*: 15,000 in Colombia (1992 SIL). 13,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,100 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1975–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,040.

Hupdë [[jup](#)] *Users*: 240 in Colombia (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 240 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Tucano [[tuo](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,740.

Inga, Jungle [[inj](#)] *Users*: 11,200 (2007 Organización de Cabildos Indígenas del Putumayo). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

Islander English Creole [[icr](#)] *Users*: 12,000 (1981 SIL). *Lg Use*: Probably L1 of a majority of native islanders who are only about one-sixth of the population. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Providencia Sign Language [[prz](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kogi [[kog](#)] *Users*: 9,910 (2004 DNP). Nearly all monolingual. Ethnic population: 15,800 (2001 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Malayo [[mbp](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

- Koreguaje** [coe] *Users:* 2,100 (Civallero 2008). Speakers of Koreguaje represent a fusion of various ethnic groups. Also spoken by Inga, Witoto, Carijona, and Tama (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Macaguaje [mcl]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1991–2009. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Macuna** [myy] *Users:* 1,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,960 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], Waimaha [bao], Yahuna [ynu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1989–2012. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,032.
- Nukak Makú** [mbr] *Users:* 390 (Crevels 2012). 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 740 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Spanish [spa].
- Piaroa** [pid] *Users:* 770 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,130 (2018 census). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,770.
- Piratapuyo** [pir] *Users:* 630 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,110 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Desano [des]. Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Tucano [tuo]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,330.
- Providencia Sign Language** [prz] *Users:* 13 (Omardeen et al 2021). 13 deaf plus an unspecified number of hearing, out of about 4,500 total population (greater than 0.28%). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. As of 2019, deaf people ranged in age from below 10 to above 80 (Omardeen et al 2021: 7). Some also use English [eng], some deaf and hearing users (Omardeen et al 2021). Some also use Islander English Creole [icr], some deaf and many hearing users (Omardeen et al 2021). Some also use Spanish [spa], some deaf and many hearing users (Omardeen et al 2021).
- Tatuyo** [tav] *Users:* 330 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 330 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* All use at least one other Tucanoan language. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1987–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Ticuna** [tca] *Users:* 6,600 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 13,800 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,580.
- Tunebo, Western** [tnb] *Users:* 700 (1998). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Spanish [spa].

6b (Threatened)

- Achagua** [aca] *Users:* 250 (2000 M. Lozano), decreasing. Ethnic population: 980 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Still very viable. Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use Piapoco [pio]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1986–2013. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Awa-Cuaiquer** [kwi] *Users:* 12,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 44,500 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Majority are monolingual in Spanish [spa] and no evidence of monolingualism in Awa Cuaiquer. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:*

Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,100.

Caló [rmq] *Users*: Ethnic population: 5,000 (2005 census). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460,000.

Carabayo [cby] *Users*: 150. Ethnic population: 220 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults.

Chimila [cbg] *Users*: 350 (2009 T. Malone), increasing. Ethnic population: 1,700 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Very few children speak Chimila. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Cofán [con] *Users*: 380 in Colombia (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,820 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,020.

Desano [des] *Users*: 2,460 in Colombia (2001 census). Ethnic population: 3,640 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: The language is used almost exclusively in their own villages (Crevels 2007). Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). Also use Tucano [tuo], and at least one other Tucanoan language spoken by their mothers (Crevels 2007). Used as L2 by Cacua [cbv], Piratapuyo [pir]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,160.

Embera Baudó [bdc] *Users*: 5,000 (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012).

Embera Tadó [tdc] *Users*: 2,300 (2014 SIL). Ethnic population: Total Emberá in Colombia in 2001: 88,700 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

Guanano [gvc] *Users*: 300 in Colombia (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). Ethnic population: 3,310 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Language stronger in Colombia than in Brazil. Some young people, all adults. Also use Tucano [tuo]. Used as L2 by Cacua [cbv]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,300.

Inga [inb] *Users*: 18,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Dispersed in various regions; adopted commerce as a survival strategy (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 19,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Camsá [kbh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Macaguán [mbn] *Users*: 300 (Civallero 2008). Most are monolingual. Ethnic population: 510 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

Malayo [mbp] *Users*: 1,850 (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 18,200 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Kogi [kog]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nasa [pbb] *Users*: 60,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 243,000 (2018 census). *Lg Use*:

Many pass the language on, but some prefer to have children use only Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). Religious services, commerce. Most also use Spanish [spa], the predominant language of instruction in schools. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1980–2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Palenquero [pln] *Users*: 500 (Holm 1989). Ethnic population: 3,500. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. 10% of those under 25 speak it (1998 A. Schwegler), and younger people are increasingly learning it as L2 and marker of identity (2011 A. Schwegler). Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Playero [gob] *Users*: 150 in Colombia (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 160 (Crevels 2007). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 350.

Puinave [pui] *Users*: 2,000 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 9,000 (2018 census). *Lg Dev*: NT: 1964. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,550.

Siriano [sri] *Users*: 200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 1,660 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Spanish [spa], and at least one other Tucanoan language. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1998–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 217.

Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc] *Users*: 1,800 (Crevels 2007). Retuarã more monolingual than Tanimuca. Ethnic population: 1,280 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: No longer spoken in the communities near the non-indigenous villages (Crevels 2007). All domains. Also use Macuna [myy]. Also use Yucuna [ycn]. Used as L2 by Yucuna [ycn]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1993–2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn] *Users*: 300 (1981 SIL). Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tuyuca [tue] *Users*: 640 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,470 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. All also use Spanish [spa], especially in schools. All also use Tucano [tuo]. All also use Waimaha [bao]. Used as L2 by Waimaha [bao]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004–2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,440.

Yukpa [yup] *Users*: 3,000 in Colombia (2009 W. Largo). 600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,610 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Inside protected areas the language is used all the time; outside those areas, it is only spoken when there are no outsiders present (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa], especially men, but only for buying and selling. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,020.

7 (Shifting)

Bora [boa] *Users*: 600 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,810 (2018 census). 1,050

Bora, 760 Miraña (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Muinane [[bmr](#)], Ocaina [[oca](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350.

Cabiyarí [[cbb](#)] *Users*: 270 (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 810 (2001 census). *Lg Use*: Most shifting to Barasana-Eduria [[bsn](#)]. Some shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Texts.

Muinane [[bmr](#)] *Users*: 150 (2007 F. Cuéllar). Ethnic population: 2,110 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. All also use Bora [[boa](#)]. Used as L2 by Nonuya [[noj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nhengatu [[yrl](#)] *Users*: 8,000 in Colombia (2004 IMB). Ethnic population: 570 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Tucano [[tuo](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,000.

Siona [[snn](#)] *Users*: 200 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 2,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Macaguaje [[mcl](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460.

Witoto, Minika [[hto](#)] *Users*: 1,500 (2008 K. Wojtylak). Ethnic population: 2,400 (2008 K. Wojtylak). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1985–2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

Witoto, Murui [[huu](#)] *Users*: 600 in Colombia (2008). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2019). *Lg Use*: Only some youth eventually learn to speak the language as young teens or young adults. Adults only. Most shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)] (Wojtylak 2021). Used as L2 by Ocaina [[oca](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000.

Witoto, Nipode [[hux](#)] *Users*: 200 in Colombia (2017 K. Wojtylak). Ethnic population: 480 (Griffiths et al 2001). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Nonuya [[noj](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250.

Yagua [[yad](#)] *Users*: 300 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 980 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,300.

8a (Moribund)

Sáliba [[slc](#)] *Users*: 1,300 in Colombia (Civallero 2008). Ethnic population: 4,780 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: In the Orocué area the language is only conserved to a high degree among elderly women; others understand Sáliba but no longer express themselves in the language (Crevels 2007). Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,336.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Andoque [ano] *Users:* 370 (2007 B. Pencue), decreasing. 10,000 in 1908 (Landaburu 1976). 50 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 820 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Most shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Nonuya [noj]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1976. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use.

Carijona [cbd] *Users:* 6 (Crevels 2007). 6 speakers near La Pedrera and a few more near Miraflores (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 530 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Intermarry with other tribes. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Nonuya [noj] *Users:* 2 in Colombia (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 290 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Also use Andoque [ano]. Also use Muinane [bmr]. Also use Nipode Witoto [hux]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ocaina [oca] *Users:* 5 in Colombia (Patiño 2000). Ethnic population: 410 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Also use Bora [boa]. Also use Murui Witoto [huu]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55.

Tinigua [tit] *Users:* 1 (2013 J. P. Tobal). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa].

Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd] *Users:* 50. Ethnic population: All ethnic Tunebos: 10,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

9 (Dormant)

Andaqui [ana] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1970s (Loukotka 1968). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa].

Chibcha [chb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker likely died in the late 1700s. Ethnic population: 9,000 (2018 B. Johnson). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

Cocama-Cocamilla [cod] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Colombia. Last known speakers in Colombia survived into the 1990s. Possibly only a few semi-speakers (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 3,220 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

Macaguaje [mcl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Siona [snn] or Koreguaje [coe] by the 1970s. Ethnic population: 24 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Koreguaje [coe]. Many shifted to Siona [snn].

Pijao [pij] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker may have died by the 1960s (Zwisler 2018). Ethnic population: 51,600 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa].

Tama [ten] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by the 1960s (Loukotka 1968). Ethnic population: 610 (2018 census). *Lg Use:* Orteguaza River dwellers have integrated with the Koreguaje.

Tariana [tae] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Colombia. Last known speaker in Colombia likely

survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: 210 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100.

Totoro [ttk] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (Arango Ochoa and Sánchez Gutierrez 1998). Ethnic population: 8,920 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa].

Yahuna [ynu] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into the early 1900s. Ethnic population: 110 (2018 census). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Macuna [myy].

10 (Extinct)

Anserma [ans] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 7 families still spoke it in 1995 (Rendón 2011).

Caramanta [crf] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by mid 20th century.

Unestablished

German, Standard [deu] *Users*: 4,500 in Colombia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Romani, Vlax [rmy] *Users*: 4,850 in Colombia (2005 census). Several hundred thousand throughout Latin America (Hancock 1984a). *Writing*: Cyrillic script, used by Kalderash dialect. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 551,000.

Languages by Department

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

Amazonas

- Andoque [ano], 12
- Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Bora [boa], 14
- Cabiyarí [cbb], 14
- Carabayo [cby], 15
- Cocama-Cocamilla [cod], 16
- Muinane [bmr], 23
- Nonuya [noj], 24
- Ocaina [oca], 24
- Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Ticuna [tca], 28
- Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Yagua [yad], 32
- Yahuna [ynu], 32
- Yucuna [ycn], 32

Antioquia

- Caramanta [crf], 15
- Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
- Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Kuna, Border [kvn], 22

Arauca

- Cuiba [cui], 17
- Guahibo [guh], 20
- Macaguán [mbn], 22
- Playero [gob], 25
- Sáliba [slc], 26
- Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd], 29
- Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn], 29
- Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29

Atlántico

- Palenquero [pln], 24

Bolívar

- Palenquero [pln], 24

Boyacá

- Chibcha [chb], 15
- Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
- Tunebo, Western [tnb], 30

Caldas

- Anserma [ans], 12
- Embera Chamí [cmi], 18

Caquetá

- Andaqui [ana], 12
- Andoque [ano], 12
- Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Muinane [bmr], 23
- Tama [ten], 28
- Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32
- Yucuna [ycn], 32

Casanare

- Achagua [aca], 12
- Cuiba [cui], 17
- Guahibo [guh], 20
- Macaguán [mbn], 22
- Sáliba [slc], 26
- Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn], 29

Cauca

- Andaqui [ana], 12
- Epena [sja], 19
- Inga [inb], 21
- Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Misak [gum], 23
- Nasa [pbb], 23
- Totoro [ttk], 29

Cesar

Arhuaco [arh], 12
 Barí [mot], 13
 Chimila [cbg], 16
 Malayo [mbp], 23
 Yukpa [yup], 33

Chocó

Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
 Embera Catío [cto], 18
 Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
 Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
 Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
 Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
 Woun Meu [noa], 32

Córdoba

Embera Catío [cto], 18

Guainía

Curripaco [kpc], 17
 Guahibo [guh], 20
 Nhengatu [yrl], 24
 Piapoco [pio], 25
 Puinave [pui], 26

Guaviare

Carijona [cbd], 15
 Guahibo [guh], 20
 Guayabero [guo], 20
 Nukak Makú [mbr], 24

Huila

Andaqui [ana], 12
 Nasa [pbb], 23

La Guajira

Chimila [cbg], 16
 Kogi [kog], 21
 Malayo [mbp], 23
 Wayuu [guc], 31

Magdalena

Arhuaco [arh], 12
 Chimila [cbg], 16
 Kogi [kog], 21

Meta

Achagua [aca], 12

Guahibo [guh], 20
 Guayabero [guo], 20
 Sáliba [slc], 26
 Tinigua [tit], 29

Nariño

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
 Cofán [con], 16
 Epena [sja], 19
 Inga [inb], 21
 Inga, Jungle [inj], 21

Norte de Santander

Barí [mot], 13
 Tunebo, Western [tnb], 30

Putumayo

Camsá [kbh], 14
 Cofán [con], 16
 Inga [inb], 21
 Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
 Koreguaje [coe], 22
 Macaguaje [mcl], 22
 Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo], 26
 Siona [snn], 27
 Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
 Witoto, Murui [huu], 31

Quindío

Anserma [ans], 12

Risaralda

Anserma [ans], 12
 Embera Chamí [cmi], 18

San Andrés and Providencia

English [eng], 19
 Islander English Creole [icr], 21
 Providencia Sign Language [prz], 25

Santander

Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
 Tunebo, Western [tnb], 30

Tolima

Nasa [pbb], 23
 Pijao [pij], 25

Valle del Cauca

Embera Chamí [cmi], 18

Epena [sja], 19

Woun Meu [noa], 32

Vaupés

Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13

Cabiyarí [cbb], 14

Cacua [cbv], 14

Carapana [cbc], 15

Cubeo [cub], 17

Curripaco [kpc], 17

Desano [des], 18

Guanano [gvc], 20

Hupdë [jup], 21

Macuna [myy], 22

Nhengatu [yrl], 24

Piratapuyo [pir], 25

Siriano [sri], 27

Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28

Tariana [tae], 28

Tatuyo [tav], 28

Tucano [tuo], 29

Tuyuca [tue], 30

Waimaha [bao], 30

Wajiara [yui], 30

Vichada

Cuiba [cui], 17

Guahibo [guh], 20

Piapoco [pio], 25

Piaroa [pid], 25

Puinave [pui], 26

Sáliba [slc], 26

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Colombia. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Barbacoan, Northern

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], [13](#)

Cariban, Tiriyó, Karihona

Carijona [cbd], [15](#)

Cariban, Yukpa, Yucpa-Yapreria

Yukpa [yup], [33](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian

Chimila [cbg], [16](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian, Arhuacan

Kogi [kog], [21](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian, Arhuacan, Southern and Eastern Arhuacan

Arhuaco [arh], [12](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Northern Colombian, Arhuacan, Southern and Eastern Arhuacan, Guamaca-Atanque

Malayo [mbp], [23](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian

Barí [mot], [13](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Colombian, Southern Colombian, Cundicocuyese

Chibcha [chb], [15](#)

Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd], [29](#)

Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn], [29](#)

Tunebo, Central [tuf], [29](#)

Tunebo, Western [tnb], [30](#)

Chibchan, Chibchan B, Eastern Chibchan, Cuna

Kuna, Border [kvn], [22](#)

Chocoan

Woun Meu [noa], [32](#)

Chocoan, Emberá, Northern Emberá

Embera Catío [cto], [18](#)

Emberá, Northern [emp], [19](#)

Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá

Embera Baudó [bdc], 18

Embera Chamí [cmi], 18

Embera Tadó [tdc], 18

Epena [sja], 19

Creole, English based, Atlantic, Western

Islander English Creole [icr], 21

Creole, Spanish based

Palenquero [pln], 24

Guajiboan

Cuiba [cui], 17

Guayabero [guo], 20

Guajiboan, Guajibo

Guahibo [guh], 20

Macaguán [mbn], 22

Playero [gob], 25

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], 19

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

Spanish [spa], 27

Language isolate

Andoque [ano], 12

Camsá [kbh], 14

Cofán [con], 16

Ticuna [tca], 28

Maipurean, Northern, Maritime, Ta-Maipurean

Wayuu [guc], 31

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki

Tariana [tae], 28

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Eastern Nawiki, Karu

Curripaco [kpc], 17

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki

Cabiyarí [cbb], 14

Yucuna [ycn], 32

Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon, Western Nawiki, Piapoco

Achagua [aca], 12

Piapoco [pio], 25

Mixed language, Iberian-Romani

Caló [rmq], 14

Paezan

Andaqui [ana], 12

Paezan, Coconuco

Anserma [ans], 12

Caramanta [crf], 15

Misak [gum], 23

Totoro [ttk], 29

Paezan, Paezan

Nasa [pbb], 23

Puinavean

Puinave [pui], 26

Puinavean, Cacua

Cacua [cbv], 14

Nukak Makú [mbr], 24

Puinavean, Hupda

Hupdë [jup], 21

Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay

Inga [inb], 21

Inga, Jungle [inj], 21

Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26

Sálivan

Sáliba [slc], 26

Sálivan, Piaroa-Maco

Piaroa [pid], 25

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16

Sign language, Shared sign language

Providencia Sign Language [prz], 25

Tiniguan

Tinigua [tit], 29

Tucanoan, Central Tucanoan

Cubeo [cub], 17

Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan

Macuna [myy], 22

Piratapuyo [pir], 25

Wanano [gvc], 20

Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Bará-Tuyuka

Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13

Tuyuca [tue], 30

Waimaha [bao], 30

Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Carapano

Carapana [cbc], 15

Tatuyo [tav], 28

Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Desano-Siriano

Desano [des], 18

Siriano [sri], 27

Tucanoan, Eastern Tucanoan, Tucano

Tucano [tuo], 29

Wajiara [yui], 30

Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan

Koreguaje [coe], 22

Tama [ten], 28

Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28

Yahuna [ynu], 32

Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje

Macaguaje [mcl], 22

Siona [snn], 27

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama

Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 16

Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Tupí

Nhengatu [yrl], 24

Unclassified

Carabayo [cby], 15

Pijao [pij], 25

Witotoan

Nonuya [noj], 24

Witotoan, Proto-Bora-Muinane

Bora [boa], 14

Muinane [bmr], 23

Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina

Ocaina [oca], 24

Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto

Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32

Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto, Proto-Minica-Murai

Witoto, Minika [hto], 31

Witoto, Murui [huu], 31

Yaguan

Yagua [yad], 32

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 93 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

aca	Achagua, 12	gvc	Wanano, 20
ana	Andaqui, 12	hto	Witoto, Minika, 31
ano	Andoque, 12	huu	Witoto, Murui, 31
ans	Anserma, 12	hux	Witoto, Nipode, 32
arh	Arhuaco, 12	icr	Islander English Creole, 21
bao	Waimaha, 30	inb	Inga, 21
bdc	Embera Baudó, 18	inj	Inga, Jungle, 21
bmr	Muinane, 23	jup	Hupdë, 21
boa	Bora, 14	kbh	Camsá, 14
bsn	Barasana-Eduria, 13	kog	Kogi, 21
cbb	Cabiyarí, 14	kpc	Curripaco, 17
cbc	Carapana, 15	kvn	Kuna, Border, 22
cbd	Carijona, 15	kwi	Awa-Cuaiquer, 13
cbg	Chimila, 16	mbn	Macaguán, 22
cbv	Cacua, 14	mbp	Malayo, 23
cby	Carabayo, 15	mbr	Nukak Makú, 24
chb	Chibcha, 15	mcl	Macaguaje, 22
cmi	Embera Chamí, 18	mot	Barí, 13
cod	Kukama-Kukamiria, 16	myy	Macuna, 22
coe	Koreguaje, 22	noa	Woun Meu, 32
con	Cofán, 16	noj	Nonuya, 24
crf	Caramanta, 15	oca	Ocaina, 24
csn	Colombian Sign Language, 16	pbb	Nasa, 23
cto	Embera Catío, 18	pid	Piaroa, 25
cub	Cubeo, 17	pij	Pijao, 25
cui	Cuiba, 17	pio	Piapoco, 25
des	Desano, 18	pir	Piratapuyo, 25
deu	German, Standard, 20	pln	Palenquero, 24
emp	Emberá, Northern, 19	prz	Providencia Sign Language, 25
eng	English, 19	pui	Puinave, 26
gob	Playero, 25	qvo	Quichua, Napo, 26
guc	Wayuu, 31	rmq	Caló, 14
guh	Guahibo, 20	rmy	Romani, Vlax, 26
gum	Misak, 23	sja	Epena, 19
guo	Guayabero, 20	slc	Sáliba, 26

snn	Siona, 27	tnd	Tunebo, Angosturas, 29
spa	Spanish, 27	ttk	Totoro, 29
sri	Siriano, 27	tue	Tuyuca, 30
tae	Tariana, 28	tuf	Tunebo, Central, 29
tav	Tatuyo, 28	tuo	Tucano, 29
tbn	Tunebo, Barro Negro, 29	yad	Yagua, 32
tca	Ticuna, 28	ycn	Yucuna, 32
tdc	Embera Tadó, 18	ynu	Yahuna, 32
ten	Tama (Colombia), 28	yrl	Nhengatu, 24
tit	Tinigua, 29	yui	Wajiara, 30
tnb	Tunebo, Western, 30	yup	Yukpa, 33
tnc	Tanimuca-Letuama, 28		

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.

- Achagua** [aca], 12, 35
Adole, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
Agualinda Guahibo, *alt.* Macaguán [mbn], 22
Aguanunga, *alt.* Andaqui [ana], 12
Aguarico, *dial.* Cofán [con], 16
Aguas Blancas, *alt.* Tunebo, Western [tnb], 30
A'i, *alt.* Cofán [con], 16
A'ingae, *alt.* Cofán [con], 16
Ajagua, *alt.* Achagua [aca], 12
Amaruwa, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
Amazonas Macusa, *pej. alt.* Carabaya [cby], 15
Amorua, *alt. dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
dial. Guahibo [guh], 20
Anana, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 20
Ancerma, *alt.* Anserma [ans], 12
Andaki, *alt.* Andaqui [ana], 12
Andaqui [ana], 12
Andaqui, *alt.* Andaqui [ana], 12
Andean Spanish, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 27
Andoke, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
Andoque [ano], 12, 35
Anserma [ans], 12
Anserna, *alt.* Anserma [ans], 12
Aponte Inga, *dial.* Inga [inb], 21
Arauco, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
Arhuac, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
Arhuaco [arh], 12, 35
Arosario, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
Arsario, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
Aruac, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
Aruaco, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
Arwako, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
Atrato, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
Ature, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
auapit, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
Auroguac, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
Awa, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
Awa Pit, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13, 35
Awapit, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
Báda, *alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14
Banera yae, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
Baniva del Isana, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
Bará, *pej. alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
Bára, *alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14
Barasana, *dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13, 36
Barasano, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Waimaha [bao], 30
Barasano del Norte, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
Barasano del Sur, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn],

- 13
- Bará-Tuyuka**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Barí** [mot], 13, 35
- Baria**, *alt.* Barí [mot], 13
- Barira**, *alt.* Barí [mot], 13
- Basurudó**, *dial.* Epena [sja], 19
- Baudó**, *alt.* Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
- Bende**, *alt.* Islander English Creole [icr], 21
- Betaya**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Betoya**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Betoye**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Bintucua**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Bintuk**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Bíntuka**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Bíntukua**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Bintukwa**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Bítuncua**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Bogotá-Eje cafetero**, *alt. dial.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Boleka**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Bora** [boa], 14, 35
- Bora-Muinane**, *alt.* Muinane [bmr], 23
- Borá-Tuyuka**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 30
- Boro**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Bue**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Buhagana**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Businka**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Cabiuarí**, *alt.* Cabiyaarí [cbb], 14
- Cabiyaarí** [cbb], 14, 36
- Cabuyari**, *alt.* Cabiyaarí [cbb], 14
- Caca Weranos**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Cacua** [cbv], 14
- Cagaba**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Caiman Nuevo**, *alt.* Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Cakua**, *alt.* Cacua [cbv], 14
- Cali**, *alt. dial.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Caló** [rmq], 14
- Came-Masa**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Camëntsá**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Camëntxá**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Camsá** [kbh], 14, 35
- Caño Padilla-La Laguna**, *alt. dial.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Caquetá**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Carabayo** [cby], 15, 35
- Caramanta** [crf], 15
alt. Anserma [ans], 12
- Carapana** [cbc], 15, 36
- Carapana-Tapuya**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Carib Motilón**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Caribe**, *alt. dial.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Carifuna**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Carihona**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Carijona** [cbd], 15, 35
- Cartama**, *alt.* Anserma [ans], 12
- Catio**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Catío Emberá**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Catrú**, *alt.* Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
- Cauyarí**, *alt.* Cabiyaarí [cbb], 14
- Central**, *dial.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Central Witoto proper**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Ceona**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Chami**, *alt.* Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
- Chamí Emberá**, *alt.* Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
- Chaocha Pai**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Cha'oié**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Chibcha** [chb], 15
- Chimila** [cbg], 16, 35
- Chimile**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Chiranga**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 27

- Chiricoa**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Chiripo**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Chocó**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Cholo**, *alt.* Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
alt. Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
alt. Epena [sja], 19
- Cho'oje**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Churuba**, *alt.* Andaqui [ana], 12
- Cirnga**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 27
- Coaiquer**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
- Cobaría Tunebo**, *alt.* Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
- Cocama**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 16
- Cocama-Cocamilla** [cod], 16
- Coche**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Coconuco**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23
- Cofán** [con], 16, 35
- Coghui**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Cogui**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Colombia Cuna**, *alt.* Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Colombian Sign Language** [csn], 16, 0
- Colombian Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 27
- Come masa**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Comea**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Comematsa**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Coreguaja**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Coreguaje**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Coreguaxe**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Correguaje**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Coyaima**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Cuaiquer**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
- Cubeo** [cub], 17, 36
- Cuiba** [cui], 17, 35
- Cuiba-Wámonae**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Cuiva**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Cuna**, *alt.* Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Cunausaya**, *alt.* Barí [mot], 13
- Cunimía**, *alt.* Guayabero [guo], 20
- Curipaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Curripaco** [kpc], 17, 35
- Curripaco-Baniva**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Cuveo**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Cuyare**, *alt.* Cabiয়ারí [cbb], 14
- Dachsea**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Damana**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Darién**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Dasea**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Dasea ye**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Datuana**, *dial.* Yahuna [ynu], 32
- Daxsea**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- De'aruwā thiwene**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Dəməna**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Desána**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Desana-Siriana**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 27
- Desano** [des], 18, 36
- Dessana**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Dobocubi**, *pej. alt.* Barí [mot], 13
- Dochkafuara**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 30
- Dujos**, *alt.* Tama [ten], 28
- Dukaiya**, *dial.* Ocaina [oca], 24
- Duməna**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Eastern Tunebo**, *alt.* Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn], 29
- Eastern Waimaha**, *dial.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Eberā**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Ēbēra**, *alt.* Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
- Eberā Bed'ea**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Ēbēra bedea**, *alt.* Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
- Ēberā Bedea**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- ēbērā bed'ea-Katío**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Ēbēra Katío**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Edulia**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13

- Eduria**, *dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Embena**, *alt.* Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
alt. Embera Catío [cto], 18
alt. Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
alt. Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
alt. Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
alt. Epena [sja], 19
- Embera**, *alt.* Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
alt. Embera Catío [cto], 18
alt. Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
alt. Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
alt. Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
alt. Epena [sja], 19
- Embera Baudó** [bdc], 18, 35
- Embera Bedea Baudó**, *alt.* Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
- Embera Bedea Chamí**, *alt.* Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
- Embera Bedea Katío**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Embera Catío** [cto], 18, 35
- Embera Chamí** [cmi], 18, 35
- Embera Pedea Tadó**, *alt.* Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
- Embera Tadó** [tdc], 18, 35
- Emberá, Northern** [emp], 19, 35
see Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Emberá-Katío**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Emberá-Saija**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Emoa**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Emperã**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- English** [eng], 19
- Epena** [sja], 19, 35
alt. Embera Baudó [bdc], 18
alt. Embera Catío [cto], 18
alt. Embera Chamí [cmi], 18
alt. Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
alt. Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Epéna Pedée**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Epena Pedee Saija**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Epená Saija**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Epērã**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Êpêra**, *alt.* Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
- Eperã Pedea**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Ĕpêra Pedea**, *alt.* Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
- Eperã pedee**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Epérã Pedée**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Eperara**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Erulia**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Español**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 27
- Español colombiano**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 27
- Ette Ennaka**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Ette Taara**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Eyabida**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Ganteya**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Ganteya bain**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Gantëya coca**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Geral**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24
- Standard German**, *see* German, Standard [deu], 20
- Gitano**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 14
- Goahibo**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Goahiva**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Goajiro**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Guagua**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Guahibo** [guh], 20, 35
dial. Guahibo [guh], 20
- Guahibo Playero**, *alt.* Playero [gob], 25
- Guaigua**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Guajibo**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Guajira**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Guajiro**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Guamaca**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Guamaka**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Guambia**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23

- Guambiano**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23
- Guanaca**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23
- Guanano** [gvc], 20, 36
- Guaviare**, *alt.* Nukak Makú [mbr], 24
- Guayabero** [guo], 20, 35
- Guayba**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Guayuyaco**, *dial.* Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Hadera**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Hanera**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Hanera oka**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Hehenawa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Hianacoto**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Hianacoto-Umaua**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Hianakoto**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Highland Inga**, *alt.* Inga [inb], 21
- Hipnwa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Hitnü**, *alt.* Macaguán [mbn], 22
- Hivi**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Hiwi**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 17
alt. Guahibo [guh], 20
- Huaque**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Huitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Huitoto Meneca**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Huitoto Minica**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Huitoto Murui**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Humbra**, *alt.* Anserma [ans], 12
- Hup**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Hupda**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Hupdá Makú**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Hupdah**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Hupdë** [jup], 21, 36
- Ibo'tsa**, *dial.* Ocaina [oca], 24
- Ica**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Ide**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Ijca**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Ijka**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Ika**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Ikan**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Ike**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Iku**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Iku**, *alt.* Arhuaco [arh], 12
- Inga** [inb], 21, 35
- Inga, Jungle** [inj], 21, 35
see Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Ingano**, *alt.* Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Inikana**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 16
- Înkal Awa**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
- Iroka**, *alt. dial.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Islander English Creole** [icr], 21, 35
- Jabaal**, *alt.* Tama [ten], 28
- Janena**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Janera**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Jänerã-Eduria Oca**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Japrería**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Jaúna**, *alt.* Yahuna [ynu], 32
- Jepa-Matsi**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Jitnu**, *alt.* Macaguán [mbn], 22
- Jive**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Jiw**, *alt.* Guayabero [guo], 20
- Jiwjame**, *alt.* Guayabero [guo], 20
- Juna**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- juna ye**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Jupdá Macú**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Juriti**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Juriti-Tapuia**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Juruti**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Kabiyarí**, *alt.* Cabiyarí [cbb], 14
- Kagaba**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Kaggaba**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Kakawahe**, *alt.* Macaguaje [mcl], 22
- Kakua**, *alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14
- Kákwa**, *alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14

- Kaliohona**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Kamemtxa**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Kamëntsa**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Kamsa**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Kamse**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Kanú**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Karapaná**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Karapanā**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Karapano**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Karihona**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Karijona**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Karrupaku**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Katio**, *alt.* Embera Catío [cto], 18
- Katío**, *alt.* Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
- Kaugiañ**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Kauyarí**, *alt.* Cabiyaquí [cbb], 14
- Kawgian**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Kawiarí**, *alt.* Cabiyaquí [cbb], 14
- Kawillary**, *alt.* Cabiyaquí [cbb], 14
- Kawiri**, *alt.* Cabiyaquí [cbb], 14
- Kawiyarí**, *alt.* Cabiyaquí [cbb], 14
- Kichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26
- Kichwa**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26
- Kichwa Shimi**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26
- Kobeua**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Kobewa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Kofan**, *alt.* Cofán [con], 16
- Kofane**, *alt.* Cofán [con], 16
- Kogi** [kog], 21, 35
- Kogui**, *alt.* Kogi [kog], 21
- Koka**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Kokama**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 16
- Kokama-Kokamilla**, *alt.* Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 16
- Komine**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Korebaju**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Koreguaje** [coe], 22, 35
- Ko'rehuajū chũ'o**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Ko'reuaju**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Ko'revajū chũ'o**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Korewahe**, *alt.* Koreguaje [coe], 22
- Koripako**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Kotedia**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Kótedia**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 20
- Kotiria**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 20
- Koto**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Kuakua**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Kubeo**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Kubwa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Kuiva**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Kuna, Border** [kvn], 22, 35
see Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Kuripaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Kuripako**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Kúrrim**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Kurripaco**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Kurripako**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Kusibi**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Kwaiker**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
- Lache**, *alt.* Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
- Lengua**, *alt.* Palenquero [pln], 24
- Lengua de señas colombiana**, *alt.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Lengua manual colombiana**, *alt.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Letuama**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Letuhama**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Lowland Inga**, *alt.* Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Lowland Napo Quechua**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26
- LSC**, *alt.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Lurutu-Tapuya**, *alt.* Wajiará [yui], 30
- Macaguaje** [mcl], 22
- Macaguán** [mbn], 22, 35

- Macaguane**, *alt.* Macaguán [mbn], 22
- Macaguane-Hitnu**, *alt.* Macaguán [mbn], 22
- Maco**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Macoíta**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Macu de Cubeo**, *pej. alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14
- Macu de Desano**, *pej. alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14
- Macu de Guanano**, *pej. alt.* Cagua [cbv], 14
- Macú de Tucano**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Macuna** [myy], 22, 36
- Macú-Paraná Cagua**, *dial.* Cagua [cbv], 14
- Macusa**, *alt.* Nukak Makú [mbr], 24
- Maiben**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Makaguaje**, *alt.* Macaguaje [mcl], 22
- Makú-Hupdá**, *pej. alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Makuna**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Makuna-Erulia**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Malayo** [mbp], 23, 35
- Maracasero**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Mariposas**, *alt. dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Marocasero**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Masa ye**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Masiguare**, *alt. dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Masiware**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Matapi**, *alt.* Yucuna [ycn], 32
- Mayayero**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Meamuyna**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Mehtã**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Meneca**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Meneka**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Mextã**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Mi tea**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Miamunaa**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Mika**, *dial.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Minica**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Minica Huitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Minika**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Miraña**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Mirañã**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Miranya**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Miriña**, *alt.* Bora [boa], 14
- Misak** [gum], 23, 35
- Mítua**, *alt.* Guayabero [guo], 20
- Mítus**, *alt.* Guayabero [guo], 20
- Mochda**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Mochuelo-Casanare-Cuiba**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Mocoa**, *alt.* Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Modern Tupi**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24
- Moguex**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23
- Mosca**, *alt.* Chibcha [chb], 15
- Motilón**, *alt.* Barí [mot], 13
- Motilone**, *alt.* Barí [mot], 13
- Moxdoa**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Möxdöá**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Möxtã**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Muename**, *alt.* Muinane [bmr], 23
- Muinana**, *alt.* Muinane [bmr], 23
- Muinane** [bmr], 23, 35
- Muinani**, *alt.* Muinane [bmr], 23
- Muináni**, *alt.* Muinane [bmr], 23
- Muisca**, *alt.* Chibcha [chb], 15
- Murai**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Murai Huitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Murui**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Murui Huitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Muxtea**, *alt.* Carapana [cbc], 15
- Muysc Cubun**, *alt.* Chibcha [chb], 15
- Muysca**, *alt.* Chibcha [chb], 15
- Nam Trik**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23
- Namdrik**, *alt.* Misak [gum], 23
- Nasa** [pbb], 23, 35
- Nasa Yuwe**, *alt.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Nasayuwe**, *alt.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Ñe'engatú**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24

- Nheengatú**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24
- Nhengatu** [yrl], 24, 35, 36
- Nijyamí Niquejada**, *alt.* Yagua [yad], 32
- Nipode**, *alt.* Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32
- Nipode Huitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32
- Noaiko-Muína**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Noanama**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Nononota**, *alt.* Nonuya [noj], 24
- Nonuya** [noj], 24, 35
- North**, *dial.* Colombian Sign Language [csn], 16
- Northern Barasano**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Northern Motilón**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Northern Motilone**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Nukak**, *alt.* Nukak Makú [mbr], 24
- Nukak Makú** [mbr], 24, 35
- Nüpode**, *alt.* Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32
- Nüpode Huitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32
- Nyengato**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24
- Oa**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Ocaina** [oca], 24, 35
- Oñañara**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Okaina**, *alt.* Ocaina [oca], 24
- Omagua**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Opaina**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
dial. Yahuna [ynu], 32
- Oregu**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Paasi-ahá**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Paasiaja**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Paatsiaja**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Paes**, *pej. alt.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Páez**, *pej. alt.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Palanoa**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Palenque**, *alt.* Palenquero [pln], 24
- Palenquero** [pln], 24, 35
- Pamié**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Pamiwa**, *alt.* Cubeo [cub], 17
- Pamoa**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Pamoa Bara**, *dial.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Panama Embera**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Panenoa**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Panera**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Paneroa**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Macuna [myy], 22
- Panikita**, *alt. dial.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Paniquita**, *dial.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Pápiwa**, *alt. dial.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Patsiaehé**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Patsoka**, *alt.* Wajiará [yui], 30
- Paya Kuna**, *alt.* Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Paya-Pucuro**, *alt.* Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Pede**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Pede Epenã**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- Pepojivi**, *alt.* Playero [gob], 25
- Piajao**, *alt.* Pijao [pij], 25
- Piapoco** [pio], 25, 35
- Piapoko**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 25
- Piaroa** [pid], 25, 35
- Pijao** [pij], 25
- Pijao Paniquita**, *alt.* Pijao [pij], 25
- Pijao Paniquitá**, *alt.* Pijao [pij], 25
- Pinao**, *alt.* Pijao [pij], 25
- Pioche-Sioni**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Piohé**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Pioje**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Piojé**, *alt.* Macaguaje [mcl], 22
- Pioje-Sioni**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Piratapuyo** [pir], 25, 36
- Pisamira**, *dial.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- PISL**, *alt.* Providencia Sign Language [prz], 25
- Pitayo**, *dial.* Nasa [pbb], 23
- Pixao**, *alt.* Pijao [pij], 25

- Playero** [gob], 25, 35
- Poosioho**, *alt.* Andoque [ano], 12
- Providence Island Sign Language**, *alt.*
Providencia Sign Language [prz], 25
- Providencia Sign Language** [prz], 25
- Puinabe**, *alt.* Puinave [pui], 26
- Puinave** [pui], 26, 35
- Quaiquer**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 13
- Quaqua Dearuwa**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Quichua, Napo Lowland** [qvo], 26, 35
see Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26
- Retuama**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Retuarã**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
dial. Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Rio Arauca Guahibo**, *alt.* Playero [gob], 25
- Río Casacará**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Río Maracas**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Rio Tomo Guahibo**, *alt. dial.* Guahibo [guh],
20
- Roea**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Roma**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 14
- Vlax Romani**, *see* Romani, Vlax [rmy], 26
- Romanó**, *alt.* Caló [rmq], 14
- Runa Shimi**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 26
- Saija**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Sáliba** [slc], 26, 35
- Sáliva**, *alt.* Sáliba [slc], 26
- Sambú**, *alt.* Emberá, Northern [emp], 19
- San Andrés Creole**, *alt.* Islander English
Creole [icr], 21
- San Andrés Inga**, *dial.* Inga [inb], 21
- San Jorge**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Sancá**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Sanja**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Sanka**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Santa Rosa**, *dial.* Cofán [con], 16
- Santiago Inga**, *dial.* Inga [inb], 21
- Secoya**, *alt.* Macaguaje [mcl], 22
- Shimizya**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Sibundoy**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Sibundoy-Gaché**, *alt.* Camsá [kbh], 14
- Sicuani**, *pej. alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Sikuani**, *alt. dial.* Guahibo [guh], 20
pej. alt. Guahibo [guh], 20
- Simiza**, *alt.* Chimila [cbg], 16
- Sina**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Siona** [snn], 27, 35
- Siona-Secoya**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Sioni**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27
- Si-Ra**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 27
- Siriano** [sri], 27, 36
- Siripu**, *alt. dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Southern Barasano**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria
[bsn], 13
alt. Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Southern Empera**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 19
- Southern Witoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Southwest**, *dial.* Colombian Sign Language
[csn], 16
- Spanish** [spa], 27
- Sura**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Sura Masa**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 27
- Suraya**, *alt.* Siriano [sri], 27
- Suroa**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Tabotiro Jejea**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Tadó**, *alt.* Embera Tadó [tdc], 18
- Taibano**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Taiwaeno**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Taiwano**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Tama** [ten], 28
- Tampiwí**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Tanimboka**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28

- Tanimuca**, *alt. dial.* Yahuna [ynu], 32
dial. Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Tanimuca-Letuama** [tnc], 28, 36
- Tanimuca-Retuarã**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Tariana** [tae], 28
- Tariána**, *alt.* Tariana [tae], 28
- Tariano**, *alt.* Tariana [tae], 28
- Tatutapuyo**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Tatuyo** [tav], 28, 36
- Tatuyo ye**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Teiuana**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Tejuca**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 30
- Ticuna** [tca], 28, 35
- Ticunaga**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 28
- Tigrero**, *dial.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Tikuna**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 28
- Tinigua** [tit], 29
- Tiniguas**, *alt.* Tinigua [tit], 29
- Totoro** [ttk], 29
- Totsoca**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Tsáçe**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 25
- Tsahá**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Tucano** [tuo], 29, 36
- Tucuna**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 28
- Tukana**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Tukano**, *alt.* Tucano [tuo], 29
- Tukúna**, *alt.* Ticuna [tca], 28
- Tule**, *alt.* Kuna, Border [kvn], 22
- Tunebo, Angosturas** [tnd], 29, 35
see Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd], 29
- Tunebo, Barro Negro** [tbn], 29, 35
see Tunebo, Barro Negro [tbn], 29
- Tunebo, Central** [tuf], 29, 35
see Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
- Tunebo, Western** [tnb], 30, 35
see Tunebo, Western [tnb], 30
- Tuyuca** [tue], 30, 36
- Tuyuka**, *alt.* Tuyuca [tue], 30
- Uaikena**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 25
- Uairã**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Uáira**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Uanano**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 20
- Ubdé**, *alt.* Hupdë [jup], 21
- Ufaina**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Uitoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Umawa**, *alt.* Carijona [cbd], 15
- Umbra**, *alt.* Anserma [ans], 12
- Umua**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Urubu-Tapuya**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 25
- Uw Cuwa**, *alt.* Tunebo, Angosturas [tnd], 29
alt. Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
- U'wa**, *alt.* Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
alt. Tunebo, Western [tnb], 30
- Uwa-Tunebo**, *alt.* Tunebo, Central [tuf], 29
- Vaupés Cacula**, *dial.* Cacula [cbv], 14
- Vichadeño**, *dial.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Wacara**, *alt.* Cacula [cbv], 14
- Wadzana**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Waengatu**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24
- Wahibo**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Wahiro**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Wahivo**, *alt.* Guahibo [guh], 20
- Wajiara masa-wadyana**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Waikana**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Wa'ikhana**, *alt.* Tatuyo [tav], 28
- Waikino**, *alt.* Piratapuyo [pir], 25
- Waimaha** [bao], 30, 36
- Waimaja**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Waimasa**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Waimasá**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30
- Waiu**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Wajiara** [yui], 30, 36
- Wajiaraye**, *alt.* Wajiara [yui], 30

- Wajume**, *alt.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Wamaka**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Wanana**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 20
- Wanano**, *alt.* Wanano [gvc], 20
- Waquenia**, *alt.* Curripaco [kpc], 17
- Waumeo**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Waun Meo**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Waunán**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Waunana**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Waunméu**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Wayhara**, *alt.* Wajjara [yui], 30
- Waymasa**, *alt.* Waimaha [bao], 30
- Wayu**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Wayuu** [guc], 31, 35
- Wayúu**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Wayuunaiki**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Wayuunaiqui**, *alt.* Wayuu [guc], 31
- Wejeñememaja**, *alt.* Tanimuca-Letuama [tnc], 28
- Wenewika**, *alt.* Piapoco [pio], 25
- Wina**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Wira**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Wirā ya**, *alt.* Desano [des], 18
- Witoto**, *alt.* Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Witoto Meneca**, *alt.* Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Witoto, Minika** [hto], 31, 35
see Witoto, Minika [hto], 31
- Witoto, Murui** [huu], 31, 35
see Witoto, Murui [huu], 31
- Witoto, Nipode** [hux], 32, 35
see Witoto, Nipode [hux], 32
- Wiwa**, *alt.* Malayo [mbp], 23
- Wöthüha**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Wo'tihēh**, *alt.* Piaroa [pid], 25
- Woun Meo**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Woun Meu** [noa], 32, 35
- Wounaan**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Wounaan Meu**, *alt.* Woun Meu [noa], 32
- Wuhána**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Wupiwi**, *alt. dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Xagua**, *alt.* Achagua [aca], 12
- Yagua** [yad], 32
- Yahuna** [ynu], 32
- Yarahuuraxi-Capanapara**, *dial.* Cuiba [cui], 17
- Yaúna**, *alt.* Yahuna [ynu], 32
- Yawa**, *alt.* Yagua [yad], 32
- Yayuna**, *alt.* Yahuna [ynu], 32
- Yeba**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Yebamasa**, *alt. dial.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
alt. Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Yepa-Mahsa**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Yepá-Mahsá**, *alt.* Macuna [myy], 22
- Yepa-Matso**, *alt.* Barasana-Eduria [bsn], 13
- Yeral**, *alt.* Nhengatu [yrl], 24
- Yuco**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Yucpa**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Yucuna** [ycn], 32, 35, 36
- Yucuna-Matapí**, *alt.* Yucuna [ycn], 32
- Yuko**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Yukpa** [yup], 33, 35
- Yukpa Sur**, *dial.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Yukpa-Japería**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Yukuna**, *alt.* Yucuna [ycn], 32
- Yunguillo-Condagua**, *dial.* Inga, Jungle [inj], 21
- Yupa**, *alt.* Yukpa [yup], 33
- Yuri**, *alt.* Carabaya [cby], 15
- Yuriti**, *alt.* Wajjara [yui], 30
- Yuruti**, *alt.* Wajjara [yui], 30
- Yuruti-Tapuya**, *alt.* Wajjara [yui], 30
- Yurutiye**, *alt.* Wajjara [yui], 30
- Zeona**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 27

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