

Ethnologue: Languages of Ecuador

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
LWC	language of wider communication
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

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

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 29 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Ecuador. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 20) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 21) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 24) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Province” (page 28) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Ecuador and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 29) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 31) gives an alphabetical listing of all the three-letter codes from ISO 639-3 that are used in this digest to uniquely identify languages. “Language Name Index” (page 32) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 172 unique names are associated with the 29 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 36). 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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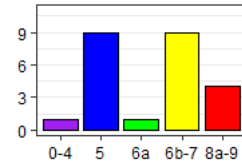
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Country Overview

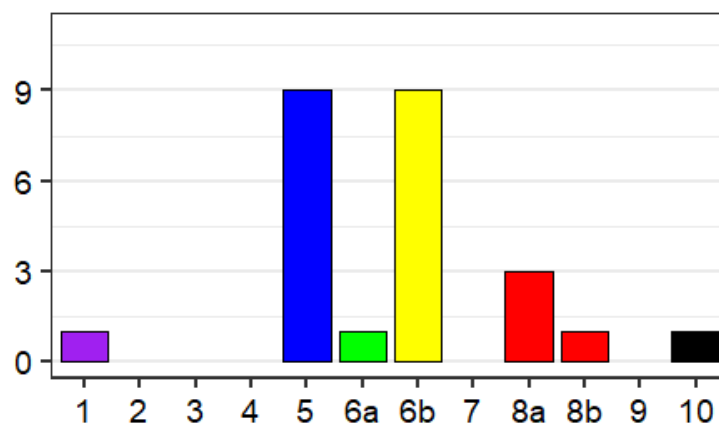
Name of country	Ecuador
Population	17,968,000 (2022 census)
Principal language	Spanish
Literacy rate	94% (2016 World Factbook)
Deaf population	213,000 (2011 Consejo Nacional de Discapacidades)
International conventions	CDE (1979), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2008), ICCPR (1969), ILOCITP (1998), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Adelaar 1991, Campbell 1997, Crevels 2007, Haboud 2003
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Ecuador is 25. Of these, 24 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 21 are indigenous and 3 are non-indigenous.</p> <p>Furthermore, 1 is institutional, 9 are developing, 1 is vigorous, 9 are in trouble, and 4 are dying. Also listed are 4 unestablished languages.</p>



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 Ecuador with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 24) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



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

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

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Ecuador. 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 Ecuador 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 Ecuador 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 21) 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	4.2	4.2%	16,700,000	92.69222	92.69222%
100,000 to 999,999	3	12.5	16.7%	1,050,000	5.82795	98.52017%
10,000 to 99,999	8	33.3	50.0%	239,100	1.32711	99.84728%
1,000 to 9,999	7	29.2	79.2%	25,610	0.14215	99.98943%
100 to 999	3	12.5	91.7%	1,850	0.01027	99.99969%
10 to 99	1	4.2	95.8%	52	0.00029	99.99998%
1 to 9	1	4.2	100.0%	3	0.00002	100.00000%
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0		18,016,615	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Ecuador 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 24) 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 Ecuador. 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	4.2	4.2%	16,700,000	92.6922	92.6922%	16,700,000	16,700,000
5	9	37.5	41.7%	1,104,410	6.1300	98.8222%	122,712	42,300
6a	1	4.2	45.8%	14,300	0.0794	98.9015%	14,300	14,300
6b	9	37.5	83.3%	167,090	0.9274	99.8290%	18,566	5,870
8a	3	12.5	95.8%	30,812	0.1710	100.0000%	10,271	260
8b	1	4.2	100.0%	3	0.0000	100.0000%	3	3
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0		18,016,615	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 10 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	3	12.5	9,840	0.1	3,280	2,100

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Chocoan	1	4.2	52	0.0	52	52
Indo-European	2	8.3	16,743,000	92.9	8,371,500	8,371,500
Jivaroan	2	8.3	45,820	0.3	22,910	22,910
Language isolate	2	8.3	2,290	0.0	1,145	1,145
Mixed language	1	4.2	2,600	0.0	2,600	2,600
Quechuan	9	37.5	1,161,800	6.4	129,089	25,000
Sign language	1	4.2	50,000	0.3	50,000	50,000
Tucanoan	2	8.3	1,210	0.0	605	605
Zaparoan	1	4.2	3	0.0	3	3
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0	18,016,615	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu] (Achiar chícham, Achual, Achuale, Achuar, Achuar-Shiwiar, Achuar-Shiwiara, Achuara, Achuale, Ashuar, Atchuara, Jivaro, Áints). Autonym: Achuár chícham. *Users*: 3,520 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). 2,940 Achuar and 580 Shiwiar (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 6,200 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Morona-Santiago province: Taisha canton, Huasaga; Pastaza province: Pastaza canton, Montalvo and Simón Bolívar communities. Between Conambo, Macuma, and Pindoyacu rivers, north to Achuar, Alto Corrientes, and Pindoyacu communities, south to Peru border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jivaroan, Jívaro. *Dialects*: Shiwiar (Shiwiar chícham, Shuar), Achuar (Achual). *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 12 vowels (4 oral, 4 long, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Many also use Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz]. Also use Shuar [jiv]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 20:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,940. Also indigenous in: Peru.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 3,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] (Awa, Awa Pit, Awapit, Cuaiquer, Înkal Awa). Autonym: Awapit. *Users*: 2,100 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Most monolinguals are women or children under age 16. Ethnic population: 3,130 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Carchi and Esmeraldas provinces: extreme north, Andes west slopes, Colombia-Ecuador border, Mira river area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Northern. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Many are monolingual in Spanish [spa]. Awa-Cuaiquer want to acculturate ethnically and linguistically (Crevels 2007). Home, religion. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], with high proficiency among men and low proficiency among women and children. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Less than 1%, but literacy rate in Spanish increasing. 40–50 government-run schools taught in Spanish [spa]. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:2. *Worldwide*: Total

users in all countries: 14,100. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Chachi [cbi] (Cayapa, Cha' Palaachi, Cha'palaachi, Chachilla, Kayapa). Autonym: Cha'Palaa. *Users*: 5,870 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 9,390 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Esmeraldas province: Cayapas river and tributaries (Canandé, Cojimies, Onzole, Sucio, and others), north coastal jungle. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Southern. *Type*: SOV; 23 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elders and preschool-aged children are mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa], but women, older adults, and those living in the isolated headwaters of the river are less bilingual in it. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:5.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users*: 19,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Cofán [con] (A'i, Kofane, Kofán). Autonym: A'ingae. *Users*: 640 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012), increasing. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,080 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Napo province: near Santa Rosa de Sucumbíos, and down Aguarico river 130 km; Sucumbíos province; 5 main centers in Colombia and Ecuador border areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SOV; 27 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some Siona and Secoya have learned Cofán due to intermarriage, and their children learn Cofán. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Napo Quichua [qvo]. Also use Paicoca [sey]. Also use Siona [smn]. Also use Spanish [spa], which is the language of instruction in school, except for early grades which provide bilingual education. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Schools are in Spanish [spa], except for early grades which provide bilingual education. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1980–2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Variously classified as Chibchan with Western Tucanoan features (Ferndon, Borman), Barbacoan (J. Mason), or - erroneously - as Jivaroan (Ruhlen 1987). Some Witotoan influences. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,020. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Ecuadorian Sign Language [ecs] (LSEC, Lengua de Señas de Ecuador). *Users*: 50,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 30,000–70,000 signing deaf, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the total population. Ethnic population: 65,800 (2019 Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de

Discapacidades). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 47(11)), Guarantees access to alternative communication mechanisms, including sign language. *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Regional variation between coastal dialect (centered in Guayaquil) and sierra dialect (centered in Quito). Ecuadorian deaf community reports variation based on age. Variant used by young signers shows borrowing from American Sign Language [ase] (30% of signs) and Spanish Sign Language [ssp] (20% of signs) (Eberle et al 2012). *Lg Use*: While LSEC is the primary language of communication for most deaf people, widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written) in Spanish [spa] are common. Spanish literacy for access to mainstream society and employment is valued. All domains. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: LSEC dictionary (Federación Nacional de Sordos de Ecuador). Several deaf schools have developed their own LSEC teaching materials. Videos. Dictionary. Agencies: Federación Nacional de Sordos de Ecuador (FENASEC); Fundación Vivir la Sordera Ecuador. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Instituto Nacional de Audición y Lenguaje, located in Quito, the largest deaf school in Ecuador, regards LSEC as the natural language and first language of deaf people in Ecuador, while Spanish [spa] is their second. Ecuadorian Sign Language has the most regular contact with sign languages from Peru, Colombia, and the United States. (Eberle et al 2012).

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 93,200 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: 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 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

Epena [sja] (Cholo, Emberá, Emberá Chami, Emberá del Sur, Emberá-Saija, Epená Saija, Epera Pedede, Eperã pedee, Epéna Pedée, Saija, Siapedie, Southern Embera, Southern Empera, Êpera). Autonym: Eperã pedee. *Users*: 52 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 510 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Esmeraldas province: Borbón town on Santiago river delta; northern Pacific coast. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá. *Dialect*: Basurudo. *Type*: 17 consonants and 21 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 20:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,552. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Colombia. Also established in: Panama.

German, Standard [deu] (Alemán, Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 43,000 in Ecuador (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Pichincha province: Quito. *Status*: 5*

(Dispersed). *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 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Media Lengua [mue] (Chapu-shimi, Chaupi-lengua, Chaupi-shimi, Quichuañol, Uchilla-shimi, “Llanga-shimi” *pej.*). *Users*: 2,600 (Gómez-Rendón 2008). No monolinguals. *Location*: Cotopaxi province: Latacunga canton; Tungurahua province: Santiago de Pillaro canton, border area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Mixed language, Spanish-Quichua. *Dialects*: Imbabura Media Lengua, Cotopaxi Media Lengua. Dialectal variations are most noticeable in the pronunciation of the Quichua elements which are based on the surrounding Quichua dialects, in this case northern and central varieties. *Type*: Quichua systemic elements (phonology and morphosyntax) with Spanish lexicon. *Lg Use*: Used only within the speech community on an informal basis (2015 J. Stewart). Some young people, all adults. All ages in Angla, but only those 35 and over in Pijal (Gómez-Rendón 2008). Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: No longer spoken in Cotopaxi (Shappeck 2011). *Map*: 20:12.

Norwegian [nor]. Autonym: Norsk. *Users*: 13,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, North, East Scandinavian, Danish-Swedish, Danish-Bokmal. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (active, middle, passive); comparatives; 24 consonants, 12 vowels, 5 diphthongs; 2 pitch contours; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1904–1985. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,312,730 (as L1: 5,308,030; as L2: 4,700). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Norway. Unestablished in: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Paicoca [sey] (Pai Coca, Pai Koka, Paikoka, Secoya, Siona-Secoya). Autonym: Paicoca. *Users*: 950 in Ecuador (2021 S. Rodas), increasing. 660 monolinguals (2021 S. Rodas). Ethnic population: 950 (2021 S. Rodas). *Location*: Sucumbíos province: Cuyabeno canton; Aguarico, Cuyabeno, and Eno rivers, near Colombian border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Dialect*: Angotero (Angutera). *Type*: SOV; 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Once used as LWC by the Spanish colonial administration. All: Home, community, religion; Some: education, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 85%. Literacy rate in L2: 45% in Spanish [spa]. Taught as subject in some primary

schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1990–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870. Also indigenous in: Peru (Secoya).

Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud] (Calderón Quichua, Cayambe Quichua, Kichwa, Pichincha Quichua, Quichua de la Sierra Cayambe, Salcedo Quichua). Autonym: Kichwa Shimi. *Users*: 25,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 35,000 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Cotopaxi province and Napo provinces; Pichincha province: Calderon, Cayambe and Quito areas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Chimborazo [qug], Imbabura [qvi], and Salasaca [qxl]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home. Some of all ages. Also use Spanish [spa], with some shifting. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:3.

Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr] (Cañar Quichua, Kichwa, Quichua de la provincia de Cañar). Autonym: Kichwa Shimi. *Users*: 100,000 (1991 UBS). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Azuay, Cañar, and Chimborazo provinces; Morona-Santiago province: Morona canton. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Very similar to Loja Highland Quichua [qvj]; some consider them to be a single language (2020 R. Aschmann). Lexical differences and a strong sense of linguistic and cultural identity. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Strong use of Quichua away from the road. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:4.

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug] (Central Highland Quichua, Chimborazo Quichua, Ecuadorean Quechua, Kichwa, Kichwa de la Sierra, Quichua Serrano Central, Quichua de Chimborazo, Quichua de la Sierra, Quichua de la Sierra Chimborazo). Autonym: Kichwa Shimi. *Users*: 800,000 (2010 UBS). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). High percentage of monolinguals. *Location*: Bolivar, Chimborazo, and Cotopaxi provinces; Tungurahua province: west of Ambato; central highlands. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1989–2010. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:6.

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi] (Imbabura Quichua, Kichwa, Kichwa de la Sierra, Otavalo Quichua, Quichua de la Sierra Imbabura). Autonym: Kichwa Shimi. *Users*: 150,000 (Gómez-Rendón 2007). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). Many monolinguals. *Location*: Imbabura province; Pichincha province: extreme northern part around Cayambe, northern highlands. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Type*: SOV; 17 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible:

1994. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:10.

Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj] (Azuay Quichua, Loja Quichua, Saraguro Quichua). *Users*: 30,500 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Azuay province; El Oro province: Portovelo and Zeruma cantons; Loja province: Sarragaró area; Zamora-Chinchipe province: Yacuambi canton, sizable community in Zamora city; southern highlands. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Very similar to Cañar Highland Quichua [qxr]; some consider them to be a single language (2020 R. Aschmann). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Only standardized or Unified Quichua is taught formally. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, experimental usage. *Other*: Trend to see Unified Quichua as proper grammar. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:11.

Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo] (Ecuador Quichua, Ingano, Kichua, Kichwa, Kichwa Shimi, Lowland Napo Quichua, Napo Kichwa, Napo Kichwa shimi, Napo Quichua, Quichua del Napo, Quichua del Oriente, Runa Shimi). Autonym: Napo Kichwa shimi. *Users*: 14,000 in Ecuador (2009), increasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 800 monolinguals. *Location*: Orellana and Sucumbíos provinces; eastern jungle along Aguarico, Napo, and Putomayo rivers, concentrated near schools. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Dialect*: Santa Rosa Quechua. *Type*: SOV; 20 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Stable use in completely Quichua areas, more bilingual where Spanish [spa] is needed. Outside landowners and their families, priests, and nuns learn Quichua. Home, community. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Increasingly bilingual. Used as L2 by Cofán [con], Waorani [auc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25% (2007 C. Orr). Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Spanish [spa]. Orthography differs from that used in Peru. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1972–1988. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Ingano is a name for all lowland Quichua. Locations along the Putomayo River not confirmed. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,000. Also indigenous in: Peru (Napo Quichua). Also established in: Colombia.

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] (Alama, Bobonaza Quichua, Canelos Quichua, Pastaza Quichua, Quichua del Oriente, Sarayacu Quichua). *Users*: 8,000 in Ecuador (2007), decreasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 300 monolinguals. *Location*: Pastaza province: eastern jungle along Bobonaza and Conambo rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialect*: Tigre Quechua. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], Waorani [auc], Záparo [zro]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Spanish [spa]. Any teaching done in Quichua uses Unified Quichua rather than the L1. NT: 1992–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup] of Peru. Spanish [spa] is used for education. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries:

10,000. Also indigenous in: Peru.

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl] (Kichwa, Runa Shimibi, Runa shimi, Salasaca Quichua, Salasaka, Salasaka Quichua, Salasakamunda Kichwa, Tungurahua Highland Quichua, Tungurahua Quichua). Autonym: Salasaca Shimibi, Salasaka shimibi. *Users*: 14,300 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 3,580 monolinguals. Children 0–5 and older adults. *Location*: Tungurahua province: immediate area around the towns of Salasaca and Pelileo, west of the Cutuchi river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Type*: SOV; 21 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Home, community, agriculture, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish [spa]. Literature. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Lexically distinct from Chimborazo [qug], Imbabura [qvi], and Calderón [qud]. Population growing in the Galápagos Islands. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:15.

Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw] (Napo Kichwa, Quichua de Tena, Quichua del Oriente, Quijo, Quixo, Tena Kichwa, Yumbo). Autonym: Runa Shimi. *Users*: 20,000 (1999 SIL), decreasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Napo province; Orellana province: Loreto canton; Pastaza province: north border. Eastern jungle. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que] (Peru). *Dialects*: None known. Napo [qvo], Pastaza [qvz] and Tena [quw] Quichua understand each other's spoken language, but not written texts. *Type*: SOV; 22 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Spanish [spa] (Grzech 2016). Used as L2 by Waorani [auc]. *Lg Dev*: Children learn to read and write in standard Ecuadorian Quichua, which is referred to as 'Quichua Unificado', Unified Quichua. Dictionary. NT: 1972. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Notable differences in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:19.

Shuar [jiv] (Chicham, Shiwar chicham, Shuara, Siurra, Siwora, "Chiwara" pej., "Jibaro" pej., "Jivaro" pej., "Xivaro" pej.). Autonym: Shuar chicham. *Users*: 42,300 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 61,900 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Morona-Santiago province: east of Cuenca city. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Jivaroan, Jivaro. *Type*: SOV; 13 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwar [acu], Waorani [auc]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Achuar Jivaro [acu] of Peru. Preferred ethnic autonym: Shuar. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:17.

Siona [snn] (Baicoca, Gantëya coca, Kokakañú, Pai Coca). Autonym: Gantëya coca. *Users*: 260 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 610 (2010 census). *Location*: Sucumbíos province: Biaña, Puerto Bolívar and Orawaya communities; Putamayo river south bank. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Type*: SOV; 18 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by

Cofán [con]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 20:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 460. Global EGIDS level: 7 (Shifting). Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Spanish [spa] (Castellano, Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 17,621,000 in Ecuador, all users. L1 users: 16,700,000 in Ecuador (2022). L2 users: 921,000 (2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialect*: Andean Spanish (Español andino). *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. Christian. *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.

Tetete [teb]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1970s.

Location: Sucumbíos province: near Colombia border, eastern Cofán jungle area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Secoya [sey] but intelligible only with difficulty. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

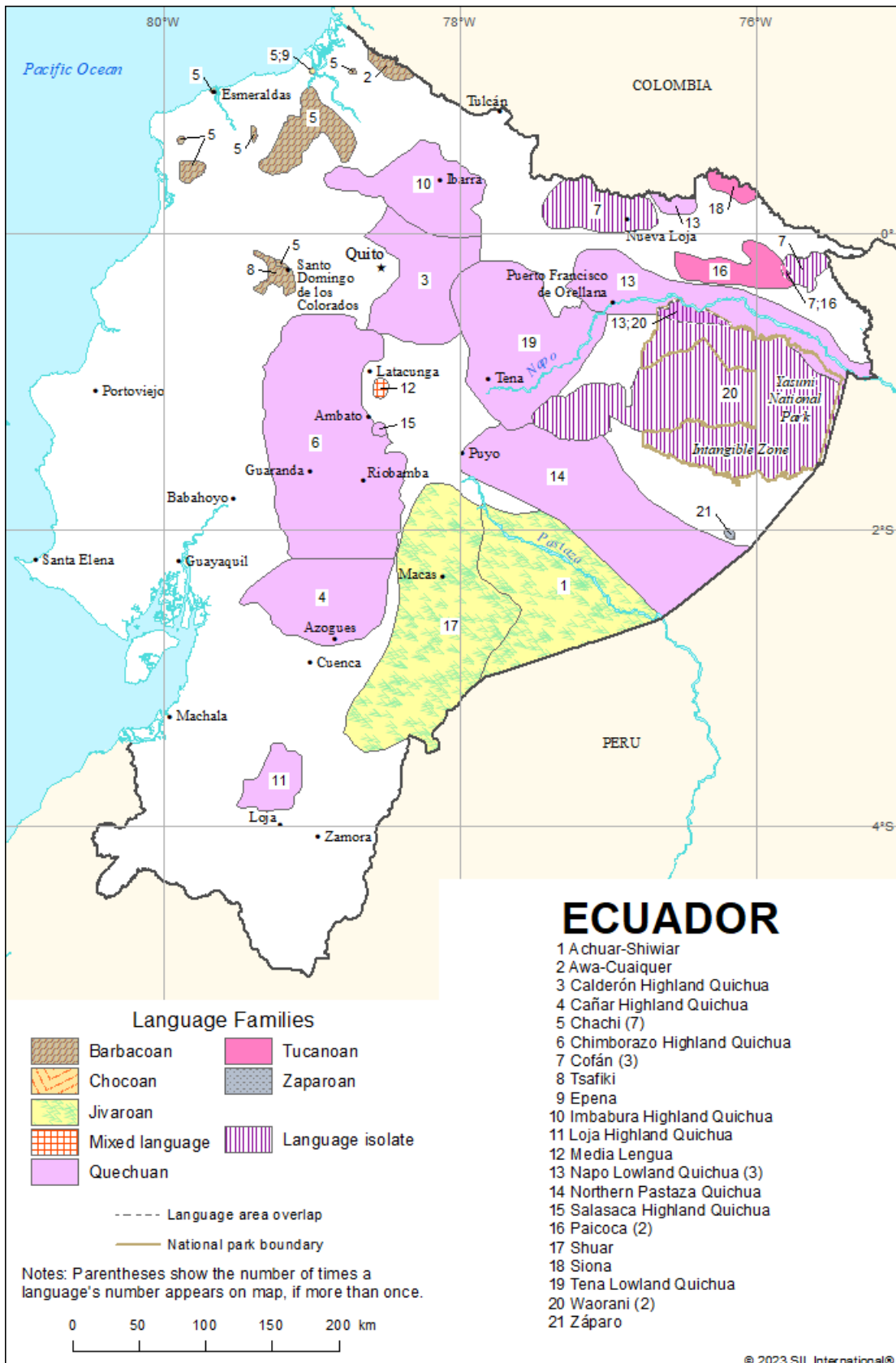
Tsafiki [cof] (Colorado, Tsachela, Tsachila, Tsafiqui). Autonym: Tsafiki. *Users*: 1,870 (Crevels 2012). Some monolingual in remote communities. Ethnic population: 2,840 (2012 UNSD). *Location*: Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas province: provincial capital area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Barbacoan, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly lexically similar to Chachi [cbi] and Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], but major differences between the languages in phonology, syntax and grammatical structure (2011 W. Largo). *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 10 vowels, 5 oral and 5 nasal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Spanish [spa]. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1980–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:8.

Woorani [auc] (Huaó, Huaó Auca, Huaorani, Sabela, Wao, Wao Terero, Wao Tiro, Waodäni, Waodäni Tededö, Waos, Waotededo, “Auca” pej.). Autonym: Wao Tededö. *Users*: 1,650 (2004). Ethnic population: 2,420 (2010 census). *Location*: Orellana province: south from Tiputini river, including portions of Yasuní National Park; Pastaza province: Arajuno and Pastaza cantons including a small group near Puyo community; Napo province; eastern jungle between Napo and Curaray rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SOV; 12 consonants and 20 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: The language is considered to be endangered due to emerging Huaorani-Quichua bilingualism brought about

by mixed marriages and bilingual education programs taught by Quichua teachers who do not speak Huaorani (Crevels 2007). Some of all ages. A few also use Napo Quichua [qvo]. A few also use Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz]. A few also use Shuar [jiv]. A few also use Tena Lowland Quichua [quw], mostly those who are married to Quichua and their children. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Mixed marriage families include mostly Quichua but also Shuar [jiv] and Záparo [zro] individuals who rely upon Spanish [spa] for communication (2015 P. Kelley). Spanish is more likely to extinguish the language because the mixed marriages tend to use both languages plus the attraction to Spanish-speaking towns and impact by non-Waorani teachers who are aggressive in denigrating Waorani (2015 J. Yost). Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 20:20.

Záparo [zro] (Kayapi, Kayapwe, Sápara, Sáparo-Konambo, Zaparo, Zápara). *Users*: 3 (2011 P. McLaren). 5 semi-speakers, all in their 80s (2011 P. McLaren). Ethnic population: 350 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Pastaza province: Peru border, between Curaray and Bobonaza rivers. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Zaparoan, Záparo. *Type*: SOV; 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz]. *Lg Dev*: Classes in 2 schools. Language revival effort (Crevels 2007). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Andoa [anb] (Shimagae) of Peru. *Map*: 20:21.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Ecuador 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*: 16,700,000 in Ecuador (2022). 17,621,000 in Ecuador, all users. L2 users: 921,000 (2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

100,000 to 999,999

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [[qug](#)] *Users*: 800,000 (2010 UBS). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). High percentage of monolinguals. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 2).

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [[qvi](#)] *Users*: 150,000 (Gómez-Rendón 2007). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). Many monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Quichua, Cañar Highland [[qxr](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (1991 UBS). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

10,000 to 99,999

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 93,200 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

Ecuadorian Sign Language [[ecs](#)] *Users*: 50,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 30,000–70,000 signing deaf, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the total population. Ethnic population: 65,800 (2019 Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Discapacidades). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 47(11)), Guarantees access to alternative communication mechanisms, including sign language.

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 43,000 in Ecuador (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Shuar [[jiv](#)] *Users*: 42,300 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 61,900 (2012 UNSD). *Status*: 5* (Developing). Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 2).

Quichua, Loja Highland [[qvj](#)] *Users*: 30,500 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels

2012). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud] *Users*: 25,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 35,000 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw] *Users*: 20,000 (1999 SIL), decreasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 19,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl] *Users*: 14,300 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 3,580 monolinguals. Children 0–5 and older adults. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo] *Users*: 14,000 in Ecuador (2009), increasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 800 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,000.

Norwegian [nor] *Users*: 13,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,312,730 (as L1: 5,308,030; as L2: 4,700).

1,000 to 9,999

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] *Users*: 8,000 in Ecuador (2007), decreasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 300 monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,000.

Chachi [cbi] *Users*: 5,870 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 9,390 (2012 UNSD). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu] *Users*: 3,520 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). 2,940 Achuar and 580 Shiwiar (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 6,200 (2012 UNSD). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,940.

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users*: 3,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Media Lengua [mue] *Users*: 2,600 (Gómez-Rendón 2008). No monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi] *Users*: 2,100 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Most monolinguals are women or children under age 16. Ethnic population: 3,130 (2012 UNSD). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,100.

Tsafiki [cof] *Users*: 1,870 (Crevels 2012). Some monolingual in remote communities. Ethnic population: 2,840 (2012 UNSD). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Worani [auc] *Users:* 1,650 (2004). *Ethnic population:* 2,420 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

100 to 999

Paicoca [sey] *Users:* 950 in Ecuador (2021 S. Rodas), increasing. 660 monolinguals (2021 S. Rodas). *Ethnic population:* 950 (2021 S. Rodas). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,870.

Cofán [con] *Users:* 640 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Ethnic population:* 1,080 (2012 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,020.

Siona [smn] *Users:* 260 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 610 (2010 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460.

10 to 99

Epena [sja] *Users:* 52 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). *Ethnic population:* 510 (2012 UNSD). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,552.

1 to 9

Záparo [zro] *Users:* 3 (2011 P. McLaren). 5 semi-speakers, all in their 80s (2011 P. McLaren). *Ethnic population:* 350 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

0

Tetete [teb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1970s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Ecuador 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*: 17,621,000 in Ecuador, all users. L1 users: 16,700,000 in Ecuador (2022). L2 users: 921,000 (2022). *Status*: Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *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).

5 (Developing)

Achuar-Shiwiar [[acu](#)] *Users*: 3,520 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). 2,940 Achuar and 580 Shiwiar (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 6,200 (2012 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Many also use Northern Pastaza Quichua [[qvz](#)]. Also use Shuar [[jiv](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–2019. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,940.

Cofán [[con](#)] *Users*: 640 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012), increasing. Many monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,080 (2012 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some Siona and Secoya have learned Cofán due to intermarriage, and their children learn Cofán. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Napo Quichua [[qvo](#)]. Also use Paicoca [[sey](#)]. Also use Siona [[smn](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)], which is the language of instruction in school, except for early grades which provide bilingual education. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1980–2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,020.

Ecuadorian Sign Language [[ecs](#)] *Users*: 50,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 30,000–70,000 signing deaf, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the total population. Ethnic population: 65,800 (2019 Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Discapacidades). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 47(11)), Guarantees access to alternative communication mechanisms, including sign language. *Lg Use*: While LSEC is the primary language of communication for most deaf people, widely varying degrees of bilingualism (spoken and written) in Spanish [[spa](#)] are common. Spanish literacy for access to mainstream society and employment is valued. All domains. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary.

Paicoca [[sey](#)] *Users*: 950 in Ecuador (2021 S. Rodas), increasing. 660 monolinguals (2021 S. Rodas). Ethnic population: 950 (2021 S. Rodas). *Lg Use*: Once used as LWC by the Spanish colonial administration. All: Home, community, religion; Some: education, work. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Cofán [[con](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1990–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870.

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [[qug](#)] *Users*: 800,000 (2010 UBS). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). High percentage of monolinguals. *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1989–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [[qvi](#)] *Users*: 150,000 (Gómez-Rendón 2007). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). Many monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1994. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Napo Lowland [[qvo](#)] *Users*: 14,000 in Ecuador (2009), increasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 800 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Stable use in completely Quichua areas, more bilingual where Spanish [[spa](#)] is needed. Outside landowners and their families, priests, and nuns learn Quichua. Home, community. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Increasingly bilingual. Used as L2 by Cofán [[con](#)], Waorani [[auc](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,000.

Shuar [[jiv](#)] *Users*: 42,300 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 61,900 (2012 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (2008, Constitution, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwar [[acu](#)], Waorani [[auc](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

German, Standard [[deu](#)] *Users*: 43,000 in Ecuador (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).

6a (Vigorous)

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [[qxl](#)] *Users*: 14,300 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 3,580 monolinguals. Children 0–5 and older adults. *Lg Use*: Home, community, agriculture, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Awa-Cuaiquer [[kwi](#)] *Users*: 2,100 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Most monolinguals are women or children under age 16. Ethnic population: 3,130 (2012 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Many are monolingual in Spanish [[spa](#)]. Awa-Cuaiquer want to acculturate ethnically and linguistically (Crevels 2007). Home, religion. Some of all ages. Negative

attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa], with high proficiency among men and low proficiency among women and children. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,100.

- Chachi** [cbi] *Users*: 5,870 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 9,390 (2012 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Elders and preschool-aged children are mostly monolingual (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa], but women, older adults, and those living in the isolated headwaters of the river are less bilingual in it. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2008. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Media Lengua** [mue] *Users*: 2,600 (Gómez-Rendón 2008). No monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Used only within the speech community on an informal basis (2015 J. Stewart). Some young people, all adults. All ages in Angla, but only those 35 and over in Pijal (Gómez-Rendón 2008). Negative attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Quichua, Calderón Highland** [qud] *Users*: 25,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 35,000 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Home. Some of all ages. Also use Spanish [spa], with some shifting. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Quichua, Cañar Highland** [qxr] *Users*: 100,000 (1991 UBS). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Strong use of Quichua away from the road. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Quichua, Northern Pastaza** [qvz] *Users*: 8,000 in Ecuador (2007), decreasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). 300 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Home, community, religion. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], Waorani [auc], Záparo [zro]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,000.
- Quichua, Tena Lowland** [quw] *Users*: 20,000 (1999 SIL), decreasing. Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Spanish [spa] (Grzech 2016). Used as L2 by Waorani [auc]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1972. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Tsafiki** [cof] *Users*: 1,870 (Crevels 2012). Some monolingual in remote communities. Ethnic population: 2,840 (2012 UNSD). *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1980–2012. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Waorani** [auc] *Users*: 1,650 (2004). Ethnic population: 2,420 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: The language is considered to be endangered due to emerging Huaorani-Quichua bilingualism brought about by mixed marriages and bilingual education programs taught by Quichua teachers who do not speak Huaorani (Crevels 2007). Some of all ages. A few also use Napo Quichua [qvo]. A few also use Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz]. A few also use Shuar [jiv]. A few also use Tena Lowland Quichua [quw], mostly those who are married to Quichua and their children. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script.

8a (Moribund)

Epena [sja] *Users:* 52 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 510 (2012 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,552.

Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj] *Users:* 30,500 (2000). Total Quichua in Ecuador: 408,000 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script, experimental usage.

Siona [snn] *Users:* 260 in Ecuador (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 610 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cofán [con]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 460.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Záparo [zro] *Users:* 3 (2011 P. McLaren). 5 semi-speakers, all in their 80s (2011 P. McLaren). Ethnic population: 350 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

10 (Extinct)

Tetete [teb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1970s. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 3,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 19,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

English [eng] *Users:* 93,200 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *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).

Norwegian [nor] *Users:* 13,000 in Ecuador (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,312,730 (as L1: 5,308,030; as L2: 4,700).

Languages by Province

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

Azuay

- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 16

Bolivar

- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15

Cañar

- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15

Carchi

- Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11

Chimborazo

- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15

Cotopaxi

- Media Lengua [mue], 14
- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15

El Oro

- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 16

Esmeraldas

- Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Chachi [cbi], 12
- Epena [sja], 13

Imbabura

- Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 15

Loja

- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 16

Morona-Santiago

- Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
- Shuar [jiv], 17

Napo

- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
- Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 17
- Waorani [auc], 18

Orellana

- Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo], 16
- Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 17
- Waorani [auc], 18

Pastaza

- Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 16
- Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 17
- Waorani [auc], 18
- Záparo [zro], 19

Pichincha

- German, Standard [deu], 13
- Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
- Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 15

Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas

- Tsafiki [cof], 18

Sucumbíos

- Cofán [con], 12
- Paicoca [sey], 14
- Quichua, Napo Lowland [qvo], 16
- Siona [snn], 17
- Tetete [teb], 18

Tungurahua

- Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
- Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], 17

Zamora-Chinchipe

- Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 16

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Ecuador. 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], [11](#)

Barbacoan, Southern

Chachi [cbi], [12](#)

Tsafiki [cof], [18](#)

Chocoan, Emberá, Southern Emberá

Epena [sja], [13](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German

German, Standard [deu], [13](#)

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

Spanish [spa], [18](#)

Jivaroan, Jívaro

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], [11](#)

Shuar [jiv], [17](#)

Language isolate

Cofán [con], [12](#)

Waorani [auc], [18](#)

Mixed language, Spanish-Quichua

Media Lengua [mue], [14](#)

Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay

Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], [15](#)

Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], [15](#)

Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], [15](#)

Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], [15](#)

Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], [16](#)

Quichua, Napo [qvo], [16](#)

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], [16](#)

Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], [17](#)

Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], [17](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Ecuadorian Sign Language [ecs], [12](#)

Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan

Tetete [teb], [18](#)

Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje

Paicoca [sey], [14](#)

Siona [smn], [17](#)

Zaparoan, Záparo

Záparo [zro], [19](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 29 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/>.

acu	Achuar-Shiwiar, 11	qug	Quichua, Chimborazo Highland, 15
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	quw	Quichua, Tena Lowland, 17
auc	Waorani, 18	qvi	Quichua, Imbabura Highland, 15
cbi	Chachi, 12	qvj	Quichua, Loja Highland, 16
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 12	qvo	Quichua, Napo, 16
cof	Tsafiki, 18	qvz	Quichua, Northern Pastaza, 16
con	Cofán, 12	qxl	Quichua, Salasaca Highland, 17
deu	German, Standard, 13	qxr	Quichua, Cañar Highland, 15
ecs	Ecuadorian Sign Language, 12	sey	Paicoca, 14
eng	English, 13	sja	Epena, 13
jiv	Shuar, 17	snn	Siona, 17
kwi	Awa-Cuaiquer, 11	spa	Spanish, 18
mue	Media Lengua, 14	teb	Tetete, 18
nor	Norwegian, 14	zro	Záparo, 19
qud	Quichua, Calderón Highland, 15		

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.

- Achiar chícham**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achual**, *alt. dial.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
alt. Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuale**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuar**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
dial. Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuár chícham**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuara**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuare**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuar-Shiwiari**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Achuar-Shiwiari** [acu], 11, 20
- Achuar-Shiwiara**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- A’i**, *alt.* Cofán [con], 12
- A’ingae**, *alt.* Cofán [con], 12
- Áints**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Alama**, *alt.* Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 16
- Alemán**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Andean Spanish**, *dial.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Angotero**, *dial.* Paicoca [sey], 14
- Angutera**, *alt. dial.* Paicoca [sey], 14
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Ashuar**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Atchuara**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Auca**, *pej. alt.* Waorani [auc], 18
- Awa**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Awa Pit**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Awa-Cuaiquer** [kwi], 11, 20
- Awapit**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Azuay Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Loja Highland [qvj], 16
- Baicoca**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 17
- Basurudo**, *dial.* Epena [sja], 13
- Bobonaza Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 16
- Calderón Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
- Cañar Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
- Canelos Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 16
- Castellano**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Cayambe Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
- Cayapa**, *alt.* Chachi [cbi], 12
- Central Highland Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
- Cha’ Palaachi**, *alt.* Chachi [cbi], 12
- Chachi** [cbi], 12, 20
- Chachilla**, *alt.* Chachi [cbi], 12

- Cha'Palaa**, *alt.* Chachi [cbi], 12
- Cha'palaachi**, *alt.* Chachi [cbi], 12
- Chapu-shimi**, *alt.* Media Lengua [mue], 14
- Chaupi-lengua**, *alt.* Media Lengua [mue], 14
- Chaupi-shimi**, *alt.* Media Lengua [mue], 14
- Chicham**, *alt.* Shuar [jiv], 17
- Chimborazo Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 12
- Chiwaro**, *pej. alt.* Shuar [jiv], 17
- Cholo**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Cofán** [con], 12, 20
- Colorado**, *alt.* Tsafiki [cof], 18
- Cotopaxi Media Lengua**, *dial.* Media Lengua [mue], 14
- Cuaiquer**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Ecuador Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
- Ecuadorean Quechua**, *alt.* Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
- Ecuadorian Sign Language** [ecs], 12, 0
- Emberá**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Emberá Chami**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Emberá del Sur**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Emberá-Saija**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Epena** [sja], 13, 20
- Epéna Pedée**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Epená Saija**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Êpera**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Epera Pedede**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Eperá pedee**, *alt.* Epena [sja], 13
- Español**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Español andino**, *alt. dial.* Spanish [spa], 18
- Gantëya coca**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 17
- German, Standard** [deu], 13
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- Huao**, *alt.* Waorani [auc], 18
- Huao Auca**, *alt.* Waorani [auc], 18
- Huaorani**, *alt.* Waorani [auc], 18
- Imbabura Media Lengua**, *dial.* Media Lengua [mue], 14
- Imbabura Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 15
- Ingano**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
- Înkal Awa**, *alt.* Awa-Cuaiquer [kwi], 11
- Jibaro**, *pej. alt.* Shuar [jiv], 17
- Jivaro**, *alt.* Achuar-Shiwiar [acu], 11
pej. alt. Shuar [jiv], 17
- Kayapa**, *alt.* Chachi [cbi], 12
- Kayapi**, *alt.* Záparo [zro], 19
- Kayapwe**, *alt.* Záparo [zro], 19
- Kichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
- Kichwa**, *alt.* Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
alt. Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
alt. Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
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alt. Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
alt. Quichua, Salasaca Highland [qxl], 17
- Kichwa de la Sierra**, *alt.* Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
alt. Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 15
- Kichwa Shimi**, *alt.* Quichua, Calderón Highland [qud], 15
alt. Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
alt. Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
alt. Quichua, Imbabura Highland [qvi], 15
alt. Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
- Kofán**, *alt.* Cofán [con], 12
- Kofane**, *alt.* Cofán [con], 12
- Kokakañú**, *alt.* Siona [snn], 17

- Lengua de Señas de Ecuador**, *alt.*
Ecuadorian Sign Language [ecs], 12
- Llanga-shimi**, *pej. alt.* Media Lengua [mue],
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- Loja Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Loja Highland
[qvj], 16
- Lowland Napo Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo
[qvo], 16
- LSEC**, *alt.* Ecuadorian Sign Language [ecs], 12
- Media Lengua** [mue], 14, 20
- Napo Kichwa**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
alt. Quichua, Tena Lowland [quw], 17
- Napo Kichwa shimi**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo],
16
- Napo Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo], 16
- Otavalo Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Imbabura
Highland [qvi], 15
- Pai Coca**, *alt.* Paicoca [sey], 14
alt. Siona [snn], 17
- Pai Koka**, *alt.* Paicoca [sey], 14
- Paicoca** [sey], 14, 20
- Paikoka**, *alt.* Paicoca [sey], 14
- Pastaza Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Northern
Pastaza [qvz], 16
- Pichincha Quichua**, *alt.* Quichua, Calderón
Highland [qud], 15
- Quichua de Chimborazo**, *alt.* Quichua,
Chimborazo Highland [qug], 15
- Quichua de la provincia de Cañar**, *alt.*
Quichua, Cañar Highland [qxr], 15
- Quichua de la Sierra**, *alt.* Quichua,
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- Quichua de la Sierra Cayambe**, *alt.* Quichua,
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- Quichua de la Sierra Chimborazo**, *alt.*
Quichua, Chimborazo Highland [qug],
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- Quichua de la Sierra Imbabura**, *alt.* Quichua,
Imbabura Highland [qvi], 15
- Quichua de Tena**, *alt.* Quichua, Tena Lowland
[quw], 17
- Quichua del Napo**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo [qvo],
16
- Quichua del Oriente**, *alt.* Quichua, Napo
[qvo], 16
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