

# Ethnologue: Languages of Egypt

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
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)
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)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCPRD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
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 Egypt that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 32 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Egypt. 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

Governorate” (page 28) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Egypt 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 82 unique names are associated with the 32 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 35). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

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

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

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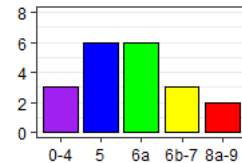
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## Country Overview

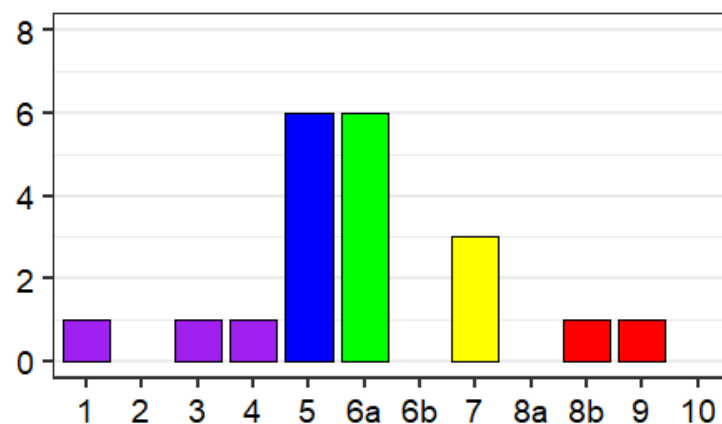
Name of country	Egypt
Other names	Arab Republic of Egypt
Population	104,258,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal languages	Egyptian Spoken Arabic, Standard Arabic
Literacy rate	74% (2015 World Factbook)
Deaf population	WHO in 2007 found 16% with hearing loss (approx. 15 million); of those, 8% had at least severe loss (approx. 1.2 million) (Rashdan 2016)
International conventions	ACHPR (1984), CDE (1962), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2005), ICCPR (1982), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Applegate 1970, Wehr and Cowan 1976
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Egypt is 20. All are living languages. Of these, 9 are indigenous and 11 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 3 are institutional, 6 are developing, 6 are vigorous, 3 are in trouble, and 2 are dying. Also listed are 12 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 Egypt 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 Egypt. 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 Egypt 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 Egypt 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	2	10.0	10.0%	94,600,000	90.21002	90.21002%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	5	25.0	35.0%	8,540,000	8.14370	98.35371%
100,000 to 999,999	3	15.0	50.0%	1,435,000	1.36841	99.72212%
10,000 to 99,999	6	30.0	80.0%	285,400	0.27216	99.99428%
1,000 to 9,999	1	5.0	85.0%	6,000	0.00572	100.00000%
0	1	5.0	90.0%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	2	10.0	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	20	100.0		104,866,400	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

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

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

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

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative	Mean	Median
1	1	5.0	5.0%	Unknown				
3	1	5.0	10.0%	69,500,000	66.2748	66.2748%	69,500,000	69,500,000
4	1	5.0	15.0%	19,000	0.0181	66.2929%	19,000	19,000
5	6	30.0	45.0%	6,149,000	5.8637	72.1566%	1,024,833	1,120,000
6a	6	30.0	75.0%	28,696,400	27.3647	99.5213%	4,782,733	852,000
7	3	15.0	90.0%	502,000	0.4787	100.0000%	167,333	35,000
8b	1	5.0	95.0%	Unknown				
9	1	5.0	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	20	100.0		104,866,400	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 4 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

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

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Afro-Asiatic	13	65.0	103,749,400	98.9	7,980,723	1,485,000
Indo-European	4	20.0	121,000	0.1	30,250	19,000
Nilo-Saharan	2	10.0	496,000	0.5	248,000	248,000
Sign language	1	5.0	500,000	0.5	500,000	500,000
<i>Totals</i>	20	100.0	104,866,400	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Adyghe** [ady]. *Users*: 15,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Abkhaz-Adyghe, Circassian. *Type*: SOV; 57 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1991. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 613,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Turkey. Unestablished in: Germany, North Macedonia.

**Albanian, Gheg** [aln]. Autonym: Gegnisht. *Users*: 31,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Albanian, Gheg. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite article affix; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; 29 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1869–1990. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,239,280. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia. Also established in: Romania, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

**Amharic** [amh]. *Users*: 8,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Amharic-Argobba. *Type*: SOV; prepositions, genitives, articles, and relatives precede noun heads; question word initial; case-marking (4 cases); verb suffixes show person, number, gender of subject and (optionally) object; passives including deponents; aspect; causatives; no comparatives; 27 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; very weak stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1840–2013. *Writing*: Braille script. Ethiopic script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Ethiopia. Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Djibouti, Eritrea, Finland, Germany, Kuwait, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao]. *Users*: 32,400 in Egypt (2021). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 249,400. Indigenous in: Algeria. Also established in: Niger. Unestablished in: Tunisia.

**Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq]. *Users*: 1,890,000 in Egypt (2021). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1965. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria. Unestablished in:

Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, United States.

**Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [avl] (Levantine Bedawi Arabic, Levantine Bedawi Spoken Arabic). *Users*: 1,230,000 in Egypt (2021). *Location*: Ismailia, Port Said, Red Sea, and Suez governorates: parts of Red Sea coast east bank, almost to south border; North Sinai and South Sinai governorates: mainly Bedouin regions. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Northeast Egyptian Bedawi Arabic, South Levantine Bedawi Arabic, North Levantine Bedawi Arabic. Similar to some Hijazi dialects in northwestern Saudi Arabia. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,841,600. Also indigenous in: Jordan (Levantine Bedawi Spoken Arabic), Palestine (Levantine Bedawi Spoken Arabic). Also established in: Syria (Levantine Bedawi Spoken Arabic). Unestablished in: Israel (Levantine Bedawi Spoken Arabic).

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz] (Lower Egypt Arabic, Massry, Modern Egyptian Language, Normal Egyptian Arabic). *Users*: 94,500,000 in Egypt, all users. L1 users: 69,500,000 in Egypt (2021). L2 users: 25,000,000 (2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. Originated in the Nile Delta in Lower Egypt. Brought to Egypt in the 7th century during the Muslim conquest. Used in daily exchanges, nonprint media, and as an unofficial medium of education. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: West Delta Arabic, South Delta Arabic, Cairene Arabic, Alexandrian Arabic, Port Said Arabic, East Delta Arabic. Egyptian Spoken Arabic, based on Cairo speech (Cairene) is the most widely understood variety used for media, both in Egypt and throughout the non-nomadic Arab world. It is an amalgam of Delta Arabic and Middle Egypt Arabic, with borrowings from literary Arabic. *Lg Use*: All domains. Also use English [eng], especially in academic settings. Also use French [fra], especially in academic settings. Used as L2 by Greek [ell], Mattokki [xnz], Nobiin [fia], Sa'idi Spoken Arabic [aec], Siwi [siz], Western Armenian [hyw]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932. *DLS*: Ascending (0.30). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000). Also established in: United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

**Arabic, Gulf Spoken** [afb]. *Users*: 1,740,000 in Egypt (2021). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,097,400. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia. Also established in: Bahrain, Iran, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

**Arabic, Levantine** [apc]. *Users:* 185,000 in Egypt (2021). *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, Ecuador, 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.

**Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary]. *Users:* 1,840,000 in Egypt (2021). *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; articles and numerals before noun heads; question word initial; prefixes 3. suffixes 4; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject, object-obligatory; CCVCC; nontonal. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932–2012. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Morocco, Western Sahara. Also established in: Spain. Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Italy, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

**Arabic, Sa’idi Spoken** [aec] (Saidi Arabic, Upper Egypt Arabic). *Users:* 25,100,000 (2021). *Location:* Widespread: Al-Minya governorate and south to Sudan border; Red Sea area; Cairo area. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects:* Middle Egypt Arabic, Upper Egypt Arabic. Most similar to Hijazi Spoken Arabic [acw]. Reportedly also similar to Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], especially in the south, but heavily influenced by Cairene Arabic (Cairo speech). *Lg Use:* Also use Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz], particularly Cairene dialect, some speakers as L2. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], but do not prefer it. Used as L2 by Nobiin [fia]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Some might be in Libya or the Gulf. *Map:* 20.

**Arabic, Standard** [arb]. *Users:* 65,500,000 in Egypt (2015 SIL), all users. *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2014, Constitution, Article 2). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type:* VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes;

non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Not an L1. Nearly all written materials and formal speeches. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in most tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

**Arabic, Sudanese Spoken** [apd]. *Users*: 1,840,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

*Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Sa'idi Spoken Arabic [aec]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1978. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: South Sudan, Sudan. Also established in: Eritrea, Ethiopia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Libya, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

**Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken** [acq]. *Users*: 183,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status*: Unestablished.

*Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,856,700. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Yemen. Also established in: Djibouti, Ethiopia. Unestablished in: Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [ayl] (Bedawi, Libyan Spoken Arabic, Maghrebi Arabic, Sulaimitian Arabic). *Users*: 474,000 in Egypt (2021). *Location*: Alexandria, Beheira, and Matrouh governorates; Beni Suef, Cairo, Faiyum, Minya, and New Valley governorates: western oases. Bedouin regions along Mediterranean coast, west to Libya border. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Dialects*: Western Egyptian Bedawi Arabic, Tripolitanian Arabic, Southern Libyan Arabic, Eastern Libyan Arabic. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,420,530. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Libya (Libyan Spoken Arabic), Niger (Libyan Spoken Arabic). Unestablished in: Canada (Libyan Spoken Arabic), Germany (Libyan Spoken Arabic), Tunisia (Libyan Spoken Arabic), United Arab Emirates (Libyan Spoken Arabic), United Kingdom (Libyan Spoken Arabic), United States (Libyan Spoken Arabic).

**Armenian, Western** [hyw]. *Users*: 6,000 in Egypt (Zohry 2005). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Armenian. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Writing*: Armenian script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Armenia, Georgia, Turkey. Also established in 20 other countries and unestablished in 14 more.

**Bedawiyet** [bej] (Bedawi, Bedawie, Beja, Bidhaawyeet, Tu Bdhaawi, Tubdhaawi). *Users*: 83,000

in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Red Sea governorate, Halaib Triangle. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, North. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; 2 genders (masculine, feminine); case-marking (3 cases); definite and indefinite articles; 21 consonants and 5 vowels; pitch stress. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2008–2010. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, limited usage. Latin script, used since 1990s, primary usage. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,424,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Eritrea, Sudan.

**Chechen** [che]. *Users*: 6,200 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nakh-Daghestanian, Nakh, Chechen-Ingush. *Type*: Ergative case system; many consonants and vowels; extensive inflectional morphology, many nominal cases, several gender classes; complex sentences by chaining participial clauses; verbs have gender agreement with the direct object or intransitive subject, but no person agreement (Nichols 1995). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2012. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,687,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Russian Federation. Also established in: Georgia, Jordan. Unestablished in: Azerbaijan, Germany, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn]. *Users*: 7,300 in Egypt (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.

**Coptic** [cop]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. *Location*: Scattered, used liturgically in Coptic Orthodox and Coptic Catholic churches. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Egyptian. *Dialects*: Bohairic, Sahidic, Akhmimic, Fayumic, Lycopolitan, Oxyrhynchite. *Lg Use*: Bohairic dialect is liturgical language of the Coptic Church. Ceased daily use in the 16th century. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1716–1924. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, used in Church literature. Greek script.

**Egyptian Sign Language** [esl] (ESL, Egypt Sign Language, LIM, Lughat al-Ishaara al-Masriya, Lughat al-‘Ishāra al-Maṣriyya). *Users*: 500,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 300,000–600,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 474,000 (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf

community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Survey needed. Not the same as Unified Arabic Sign Language, an artificial system promoted by representatives of 18 Arabic-speaking countries (Rashdan 2016). Relatively low lexical similarity with Jordanian Sign Language (LIU) [jos]. *Type*: Content Q-Word Position: Final; Content Q-Word: One general plus some specific; Negation: Manual-dominant, Special emphatic negators; Fingerspelling: One-handed (Arabic script). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Interpreters in some mosques. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014. Agency: National Association for the Deaf. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Mouthing sometimes distinguishes manually-identical signs. Several fingerspelling systems used in schools; the one traditionally used by deaf adults is one-handed. Over 200 schools for deaf children, also mainstream education and special classes in public schools; classroom use varies from none (oralism) to signing by non-fluent teachers. Prior to 2015, university education was only available to those educated entirely in public schools. (Rashdan 2016). Taught as L2. Muslim, Christian.

**English** [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 35,119,000 in Egypt, all users. L1 users: 19,000 in Egypt (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 35,100,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz], Mattokki [xnz]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools from grade 7, only for mathematics and sciences. Taught in tertiary schools, specifically in medicine, engineering, and science. 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.

**French** [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 3,196,000 in Egypt, all users. L1 users: 96,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 3,100,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools from grade 7. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium,

France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

**Fur** [fvr]. Autonym: Poor'ij Belé'ij. *Users*: 4,200 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Fur. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 750,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Chad, Sudan.

**German, Standard** [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 31,000 in Egypt (2022 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.

**Greek** [ell]. *Users*: A few elderly speakers in Cairo and Alexandria (2014). *Location*: Alexandria and Cairo governorates. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Indo-European, Greek, Attic. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives (active, medio-passive, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1840–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Albania, Greece. Also established in: Australia, Cyprus, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. Unestablished in: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Germany, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Italian** [ita]. Autonym: Italiano. *Users*: 3,600 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Italo-Dalmatian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 23 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress mostly on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1471–1985. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-

indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Croatia, Italy, San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Also established in 12 other countries and unestablished in 34 more.

**Mattokki** [xnz] (Kenuz, Kenuzi, Kenzi, Kunuz, Kunuz Nubian, Kunuzi). Autonym: Mattokki. *Users*: 35,000 (2023), decreasing. *Location*: New Valley governorate: scattered in various cities; Aswan governorate: Lake Nasser northern tip, and near Kom Ombo, 50 km north of Aswan city. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Andaandi [dgl]. *Lg Use*: Speaker population has declined since their resettlement from their homeland to the Kom Ombo area in 1963–1964. Home, Special cultural events. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. All shifting to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1912. There have been revitalization efforts by individual speakers at Nubian clubs (Jaeger 2008). More recently activities in the cities have been organized by the efforts of the the Centre of Nubian Culture and Kenzi Heritage. Agency: The Centre of Nubian Culture and Kenzi Heritage. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 20.

**Nobiin** [fia] (Fadicca, Fadicha, Fadija, Fedicca, Fedija, Fiadidja, Fiadidja-Mahas, Fiyadikkyā, Mahas, Mahas-Fiadidja, Sukot). *Users*: 461,000 in Egypt (2022). *Location*: Aswan governorate: Kom Ombo area; shares area with Mattokki [xnz]; scattered in cities. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Northern. *Dialect*: Fiyadikka. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. Shifting to Sa'idi Spoken Arabic [aec]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1860–1899. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. The language is the central feature of Nubian identity. Spoken by the Fedicca in Egypt and the Mahas in Sudan. Muslim. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 605,000. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Sudan.

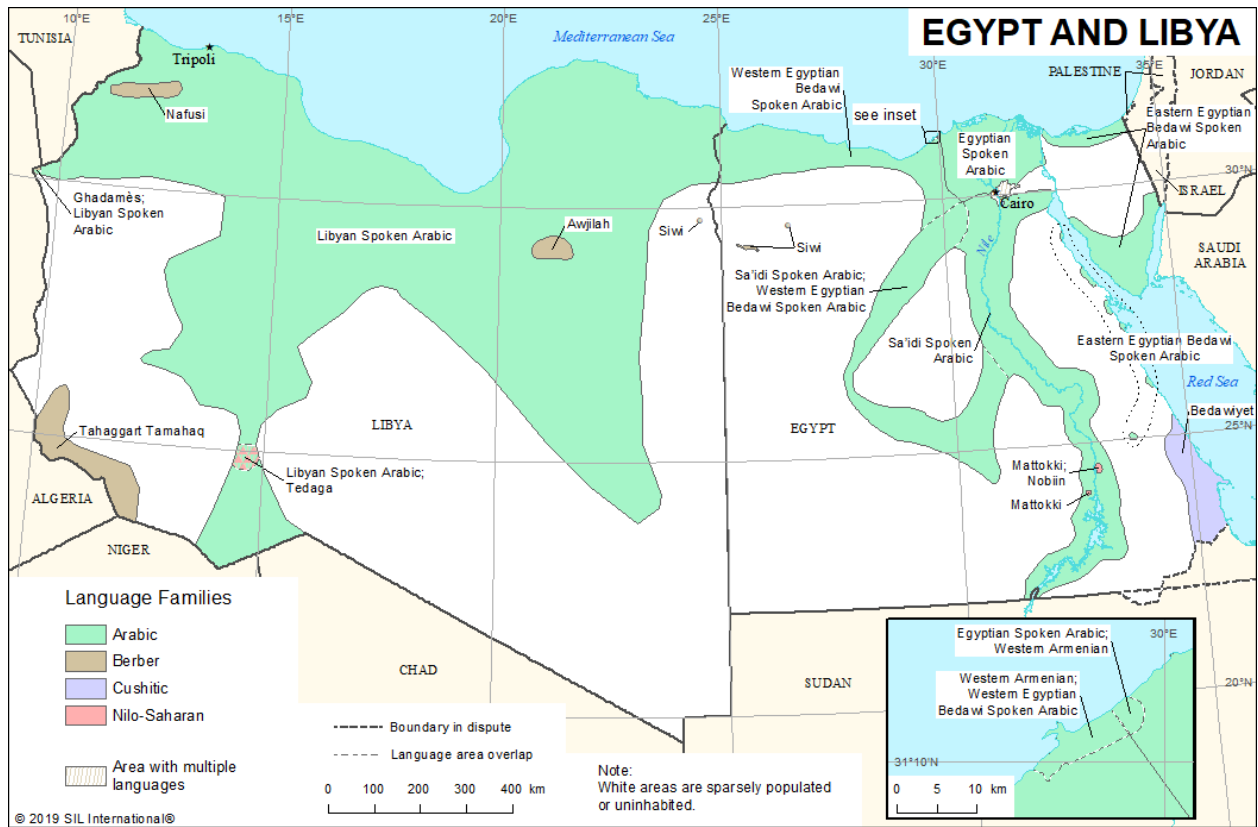
**Siwi** [siz] (Oasis Berber, Sioua, Siwa, Zenati, ijlaan n siwaan). *Users*: 20,000 in Egypt (2013). *Location*: Matrouh governorate: northwest desert, Siwa oasis; several isolated villages in Gara oasis. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Eastern, Siwa. *Dialects*: None known. Not closely related to other Berber languages. *Lg Use*: Also use Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 20. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Libya.

**Turkish** [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 45,800 in Egypt (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1827–2006. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Urdu** [urd]. *Users*: 5,100 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postposition; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; direct and oblique cases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 35 consonants, 21 vowels; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1843–1998. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bihari), Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Nepal, South Africa. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Egypt 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

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz] *Users:* 69,500,000 in Egypt (2021). 94,500,000 in Egypt, all users. L2 users: 25,000,000 (2022). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

**Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken** [aec] *Users:* 25,100,000 (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

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

**Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq] *Users:* 1,890,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

**Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

**Arabic, Sudanese Spoken** [apd] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000).

**Arabic, Gulf Spoken** [afb] *Users:* 1,740,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,097,400.

**Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [avl] *Users:* 1,230,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,841,600.

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Egyptian Sign Language** [esl] *Users:* 500,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 300,000–600,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 474,000 (2014 IMB). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [ayl] *Users:* 474,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,420,530.

**Nobiin** [fia] *Users:* 461,000 in Egypt (2022). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 605,000.

**Arabic, Levantine** [apc] *Users:* 185,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

**Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken** [[acq](#)] *Users:* 183,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* Unestablished.  
*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,856,700.

### 10,000 to 99,999

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users:* 96,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 3,196,000 in Egypt, all users. L2 users: 3,100,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**Bedawiyet** [[bej](#)] *Users:* 83,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,424,000.

**Turkish** [[tur](#)] *Users:* 45,800 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Mattokki** [[xnz](#)] *Users:* 35,000 (2023), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

**Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [[aao](#)] *Users:* 32,400 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).  
*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400.

**Albanian, Gheg** [[aln](#)] *Users:* 31,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users:* 31,000 in Egypt (2022 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).

**Siwi** [[siz](#)] *Users:* 20,000 in Egypt (2013). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**English** [[eng](#)] *Users:* 19,000 in Egypt (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 35,119,000 in Egypt, all users. L2 users: 35,100,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Status:* 4 (Educational).  
*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

**Adyghe** [[ady](#)] *Users:* 15,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 613,700.

### 1,000 to 9,999

**Amharic** [[amh](#)] *Users:* 8,000 in Egypt (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900).

**Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 7,300 in Egypt (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).

**Chechen** [[che](#)] *Users:* 6,200 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

**Armenian, Western** [[hyw](#)] *Users:* 6,000 in Egypt (Zohry 2005). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:*

Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Urdu** [[urd](#)] *Users*: 5,100 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

**Fur** [[fvr](#)] *Users*: 4,200 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished.

*Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 750,000.

**Italian** [[ita](#)] *Users*: 3,600 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*:

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

## 0

**Coptic** [[cop](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status*: 9 (Second language only).

## Unknown

**Greek** [[ell](#)] *Users*: A few elderly speakers in Cairo and Alexandria (2014). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

**Arabic, Standard** [[arb](#)] *Users*: 65,500,000 in Egypt (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2014, Constitution, Article 2). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Egypt 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)

**Arabic, Standard** [arb] *Users:* 65,500,000 in Egypt (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Statutory national language (2014, Constitution, Article 2). *Lg Use:* Not an L1. Nearly all written materials and formal speeches. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz] *Users:* 94,500,000 in Egypt, all users. L1 users: 69,500,000 in Egypt (2021). L2 users: 25,000,000 (2022). *Status:* De facto national working language. Originated in the Nile Delta in Lower Egypt. Brought to Egypt in the 7th century during the Muslim conquest. Used in daily exchanges, nonprint media, and as an unofficial medium of education. *Lg Use:* All domains. Also use English [eng], especially in academic settings. Also use French [fra], especially in academic settings. Used as L2 by Greek [ell], Mattokki [xnz], Nobiin [fia], Sa'idi Spoken Arabic [aec], Siwi [siz], Western Armenian [hyw]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 102,436,230 (as L1: 77,436,230; as L2: 25,000,000).

### 4 (Educational)

**English** [eng] *Users:* 35,119,000 in Egypt, all users. L1 users: 19,000 in Egypt (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 35,100,000 (Ramaswami et al 2012). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz], Mattokki [xnz]. *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).

### 5 (Developing)

**Egyptian Sign Language** [esl] *Users:* 500,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 300,000–600,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 474,000 (2014 IMB). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Interpreters in some mosques. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2014.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq] *Users:* 1,890,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 41,433,600 (as L1: 35,693,600; as L2: 5,740,000).

**Arabic, Gulf Spoken** [afb] *Users:* 1,740,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,097,400.

**Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

**Bedawiyet** [bej] *Users:* 83,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, limited usage. Latin script, used since 1990s, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,424,000.

**French** [fra] *Users:* 3,196,000 in Egypt, all users. L1 users: 96,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 3,100,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao] *Users:* 32,400 in Egypt (2021). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400.

**Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [avl] *Users:* 1,230,000 in Egypt (2021). *Lg Dev:* TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,841,600.

**Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken** [aec] *Users:* 25,100,000 (2021). *Lg Use:* Also use Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz], particularly Cairene dialect, some speakers as L2. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], but do not prefer it. Used as L2 by Nobiin [fia]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant.

**Arabic, Sudanese Spoken** [apd] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Egypt (2021). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sa'idi Spoken Arabic [aec]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000).

**Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [ayl] *Users:* 474,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,420,530.

**Siwi** [siz] *Users:* 20,000 in Egypt (2013). *Lg Use:* Also use Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Armenian, Western** [hyw] *Users:* 6,000 in Egypt (Zohry 2005). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Writing:* Armenian script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,582,290 (as L1: 1,576,490; as L2: 5,800).

**Mattokki** [xnz] *Users:* 35,000 (2023), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Speaker population has declined since their resettlement from their homeland to the Kom Ombo area in 1963–1964. Home, Special cultural events. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. All shifting to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1912. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script.

**Nobiin** [fia] *Users:* 461,000 in Egypt (2022). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. Shifting to Sa'idi Spoken Arabic [aec]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, Old Nubian variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 605,000.

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Greek** [ell] *Users:* A few elderly speakers in Cairo and Alexandria (2014). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Egyptian Spoken Arabic [arz]. *Writing:* Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Ukraine. Greek script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,088,220 (as L1: 12,992,220; as L2: 96,000).

## 9 (Second language only)

**Coptic** [cop] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use:* Bohairic dialect is liturgical language of the Coptic Church. Ceased daily use in the 16th century. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1716–1924. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Coptic script, used in Church literature. Greek script.

## Unestablished

**Adyghe** [ady] *Users:* 15,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used in Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 613,700.

**Albanian, Gheg** [aln] *Users:* 31,000 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,239,280.

**Amharic** [amh] *Users:* 8,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Braille script. Ethiopic script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900).

**Arabic, Levantine** [apc] *Users:* 185,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

**Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken** [[acq](#)] *Users:* 183,000 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,856,700.

**Chechen** [[che](#)] *Users:* 6,200 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Cyrillic script. Latin script, used between 1925–1938. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,687,700.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 7,300 in Egypt (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).

**Fur** [[fvr](#)] *Users:* 4,200 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 750,000.

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users:* 31,000 in Egypt (2022 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).

**Italian** [[ita](#)] *Users:* 3,600 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1974. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,935,480 (as L1: 64,647,380; as L2: 3,288,100).

**Turkish** [[tur](#)] *Users:* 45,800 in Egypt (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

**Urdu** [[urd](#)] *Users:* 5,100 in Egypt (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

## Languages by Governorate

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

### Alexandria

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

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### Aswan

Mattokki [xnz], 18

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### Beheira

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

### Beni Suef

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

### Cairo

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

Greek [ell], 17

### Faiyum

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

### Ismailia

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[avl], 12

### Matrouh

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

Siwi [siz], 18

### Minya

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

### New Valley

Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[ayl], 14

Mattokki [xnz], 18

### North Sinai

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[avl], 12

### Port Said

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[avl], 12

### Red Sea

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[avl], 12

Bedawiyet [bej], 14

### South Sinai

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[avl], 12

### Suez

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken

[avl], 12

## Languages by Family

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

### **Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Eastern, Siwa**

Siwi [siz], [18](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, North**

Bedawiyet [bej], [14](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Egyptian**

Coptic [cop], [15](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic**

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], [11](#)

Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], [11](#)

Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], [12](#)

Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], [12](#)

Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], [12](#)

Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], [14](#)

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], [13](#)

Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken [aec], [13](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [13](#)

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], [14](#)

### **Indo-European, Armenian**

Armenian, Western [hyw], [14](#)

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

English [eng], [16](#)

### **Indo-European, Greek, Attic**

Greek [ell], [17](#)

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

French [fra], [16](#)

### **Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Central**

Mattokki [xnz], [18](#)

### **Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Northern (k languages), Nubian, Northern**

Nobiin [fia], [18](#)

**Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Egyptian Sign Language [esl], [15](#)

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 32 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

<b>ao</b>	Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>che</b>	Chechen, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>acq</b>	Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>cmn</b>	Chinese, Mandarin, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>ady</b>	Adyghe, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>cop</b>	Coptic, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>aec</b>	Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>deu</b>	German, Standard, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>afb</b>	Arabic, Gulf Spoken, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>ell</b>	Greek, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>aln</b>	Albanian, Gheg, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>eng</b>	English, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>amh</b>	Amharic, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>esl</b>	Egyptian Sign Language, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>apc</b>	Arabic, Levantine, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>fia</b>	Nobiin, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>apd</b>	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>arb</b>	Arabic, Standard, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>fvr</b>	Fur, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>arq</b>	Arabic, Algerian Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>hyw</b>	Armenian, Western, <a href="#">14</a>
<b>ary</b>	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>ita</b>	Italian, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>arz</b>	Arabic, Egyptian Spoken, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>siz</b>	Siwi, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>avl</b>	Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>tur</b>	Turkish, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>ayl</b>	Arabic, Libyan Spoken, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>urd</b>	Urdu, <a href="#">19</a>
<b>bej</b>	Bedawiyet, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>xnz</b>	Mattokki, <a href="#">18</a>

## Language Name Index

This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

- Akhmimic**, *dial.* Coptic [cop], 15
- Gheg Albanian**, *see* Albanian, Gheg [aln], 11
- Alexandrian Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao], 11  
*see* Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
- Arabic, Algerian Spoken** [arq], 11  
*see* Arabic, Algerian Spoken [arq], 11
- Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [avl], 12, 20  
*see* Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], 12
- Arabic, Egyptian Spoken** [arz], 12, 20  
*see* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Arabic, Gulf Spoken** [afb], 12  
*see* Arabic, Gulf Spoken [afb], 12
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 13
- Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary], 13  
*see* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 13
- Arabic, Sa’idi Spoken** [aec], 13, 20  
*see* Arabic, Sa’idi Spoken [aec], 13
- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 13  
*see* Arabic, Standard [arb], 13
- Arabic, Sudanese Spoken** [apd], 14  
*see* Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 14
- Ta’izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Ta’izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 14
- Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken** [ayl], 14, 20  
*see* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14
- Armenian, Western** [hyw], 14, 20  
*see* Armenian, Western [hyw], 14
- Bedawi**, *alt.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14  
*alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
- Bedàwie**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
- Bedawiyet** [bej], 14, 20
- Beja**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
- Bidhaawyeet**, *alt.* Bedawiyet [bej], 14
- Bohairic**, *dial.* Coptic [cop], 15
- Cairene Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Mandarin Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 15
- Coptic** [cop], 15
- East Delta Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Eastern Libyan Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14
- Egypt Sign Language**, *alt.* Egyptian Sign Language [esl], 15
- Egyptian Sign Language** [esl], 15, 0
- English** [eng], 16

- ESL**, *alt.* Egyptian Sign Language [esl], 15
- Fadicca**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fadicha**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fadija**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fayumic**, *dial.* Coptic [cop], 15
- Fedicca**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fedija**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fiadidja**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fiadidja-Mahas**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fiyadikka**, *dial.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Fiyadikkya**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- French** [fra], 16
- Standard German**, *see* German, Standard [deu], 17
- Greek** [ell], 17
- ijlaan n siwaan**, *alt.* Siwi [siz], 18
- Kenuz**, *alt.* Mattokki [xnz], 18
- Kenuzi**, *alt.* Mattokki [xnz], 18
- Kenzi**, *alt.* Mattokki [xnz], 18
- Kunuz**, *alt.* Mattokki [xnz], 18
- Kunuz Nubian**, *alt.* Mattokki [xnz], 18
- Kunuzi**, *alt.* Mattokki [xnz], 18
- Levantine Bedawi Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], 12
- Levantine Bedawi Spoken Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], 12
- Libyan Spoken Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14
- LIM**, *alt.* Egyptian Sign Language [esl], 15
- Lower Egypt Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Lughat al-'Ishāra al-Maṣriyya**, *alt.* Egyptian Sign Language [esl], 15
- Lughat al-Ishaara al-Masriya**, *alt.* Egyptian Sign Language [esl], 15
- Lycopolitan**, *dial.* Coptic [cop], 15
- Maghrebi Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14
- Mahas**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Mahas-Fiadidja**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Massry**, *alt.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Mattokki** [xnz], 18, 20
- Middle Egypt Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken [aec], 13
- Modern Egyptian Language**, *alt.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Nobiin** [fia], 18, 20
- Normal Egyptian Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- North Levantine Bedawi Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], 12
- Northeast Egyptian Bedawi Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], 12
- Oasis Berber**, *alt.* Siwi [siz], 18
- Oxyrhynchite**, *dial.* Coptic [cop], 15
- Port Said Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- Sahidic**, *dial.* Coptic [cop], 15
- Saidi Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken [aec], 13
- Sioua**, *alt.* Siwi [siz], 18
- Siwa**, *alt.* Siwi [siz], 18
- Siwi** [siz], 18, 20
- South Delta Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Egyptian Spoken [arz], 12
- South Levantine Bedawi Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Eastern Egyptian Bedawi Spoken [avl], 12
- Southern Libyan Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14
- Sukot**, *alt.* Nobiin [fia], 18
- Sulaimitian Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14

**Tripolitanian Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Libyan  
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*dial.* Arabic, Sa'idi Spoken [aec], 13

**West Delta Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Egyptian  
Spoken [arz], 12

**Western Egyptian Bedawi Arabic**, *dial.*  
Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 14

**Zenati**, *alt.* Siwi [siz], 18

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