

Ethnologue: Languages of Ethiopia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

Based on information from the *Ethnologue*, 26th edition:

Eberhard, David M., Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2023.
Ethnologue: Languages of the World. Twenty-sixth edition. Dallas, Texas:
SIL International. Online: <http://www.ethnologue.com>.

For personal use only

Permission to distribute or reuse this work (in whole or in part)
may be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center at
<http://www.copyright.com>.

Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Maps	40
Languages by Population	43
Languages by Status	50
Languages by Region	62
Languages by Family	65
Language Code Index	69
Language Name Index	71
Bibliography	85

Copyright © 2023 by SIL International

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, redistributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without the prior written permission of SIL International, with the exception of brief excerpts in articles or reviews.

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
AVO	Agent-Verb-Object
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
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)
OVS	Object-Verb-Subject
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SV	Subject-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Ethiopia 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 95 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Ethiopia. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 40) show the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 43) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 50) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by Region” (page 62) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Ethiopia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 65) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 69) 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 71) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 727 unique names are associated with the 95 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 85). 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.

The preferred method of submitting corrections and additions is to join our Contributor Program by applying at <http://www.ethnologue.com/contributor-program>. With a contributor account you will be entitled to complimentary access to the website and will be able to use the Contribute tab on the page for a language or country in order to propose corrections and additions. The advantage of giving feedback in this way is that it becomes part of the public record on the website. You will also be automatically notified of the editorial action.

Alternatively, you may submit corrections and additions by e-mail to:

Ethnologue_Editor@sil.org

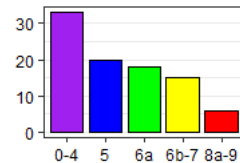
Or by post to:

Editor, Ethnologue
SIL International
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, TX 75236, U.S.A.

Country Overview

Name of country	Ethiopia
Other names	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Population	117,876,000 (2021 census)
Principal language	Amharic
Literacy rate	52% (2017 UNESCO)
Deaf population	1,000,000 (2005 Ethiopian National Association of the Deaf)
International conventions	ACHPR (1998), CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1993), UNCRPD (2010)
General references	Bender, M. 1971, Bender 1976, Bender 1983a, Bender 1989b, Campbell and King 2011, Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007, Jordan et al 2015

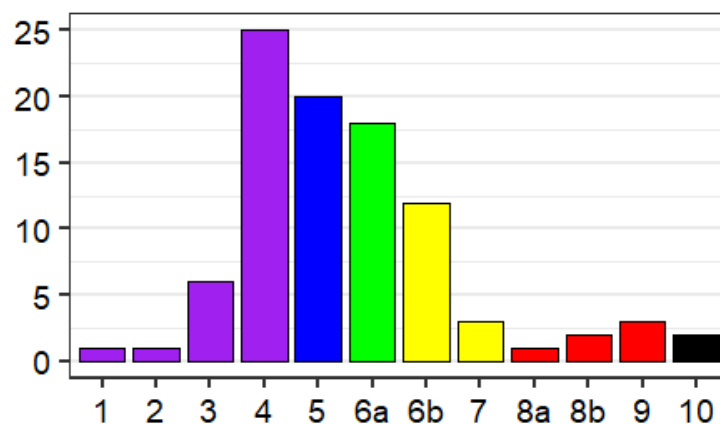
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Ethiopia is 94. Of these, 92 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 87 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 33 are institutional, 20 are developing, 18 are vigorous, 15 are in trouble, and 6 are dying. Also listed is 1 macrolanguage.</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 Ethiopia 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 50) 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 Ethiopia. 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 Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia 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 43) 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	2.2	2.2%	50,900,000	47.87582	47.87582%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	12	13.0	15.2%	47,400,000	44.58377	92.45959%
100,000 to 999,999	19	20.7	35.9%	6,460,000	6.07618	98.53577%
10,000 to 99,999	33	35.9	71.7%	1,491,100	1.40251	99.93828%
1,000 to 9,999	15	16.3	88.0%	63,440	0.05967	99.99795%
100 to 999	5	5.4	93.5%	2,170	0.00204	99.99999%
10 to 99	1	1.1	94.6%	10	0.00001	100.00000%
0	3	3.3	97.8%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	2	2.2	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	92	100.0		106,316,720	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Ethiopia 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 50) 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 Ethiopia. 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	1.1	1.1%	31,800,000	29.9106	29.9106%	31,800,000	31,800,000
2	1	1.1	2.2%	1,840,000	1.7307	31.6413%	1,840,000	1,840,000
3	6	6.5	8.7%	34,590,000	32.5349	64.1762%	5,765,000	6,555,000
4	25	27.2	35.9%	14,949,070	14.0609	78.2371%	597,963	197,000
5	20	21.7	57.6%	21,804,490	20.5090	98.7460%	1,090,224	85,350
6a	18	19.6	77.2%	1,052,920	0.9904	99.7364%	58,496	16,650
6b	12	13.0	90.2%	251,890	0.2369	99.9733%	20,991	16,550
7	3	3.3	93.5%	26,190	0.0246	99.9980%	8,730	7,190
8a	1	1.1	94.6%	500	0.0005	99.9984%	500	500
8b	2	2.2	96.7%	1,660	0.0016	100.0000%	830	830
9	3	3.3	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	92	100.0		106,316,720	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 5 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	72	78.3	104,877,060	98.6	1,456,626	71,750
Indo-European	1	1.1	1,870	0.0	1,870	1,870
Nilo-Saharan	16	17.4	877,390	0.8	54,837	19,650
Sign language	1	1.1	560,000	0.5	560,000	560,000
Unclassified	2	2.2	400	0.0	200	200
<i>Totals</i>	92	100.0	106,316,720	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Aari [aiw] (Aarai, Ara, Ari, Aro, “Shankilla” *pej.*, “Shankilligna” *pej.*, “Shankillinya” *pej.*). *Users*: 298,300, all users. L1 users: 285,000 (2007 census). Includes Gayil [gyl] speakers. L2 users: 13,300. 129,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 290,000 (2007 census). Includes Gayil [gyl]. *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: central north Omo zone, south tip of Ethiopia plateau. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, South. *Dialects*: Bako (Baco), Biyo (Bio), Laydo, Seyki, Shangama, Sido, Wubahamer (Ubamer), Zeddo. Reportedly similar to Gayil [gyl]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Dime [dim]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 8%. Grade 1 pilot classes are in progress. NT: 1997. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script. *Other*: Patrilineal. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:74.

Afar [aar] (Adal, Afaraf, Affar, Affarigna, Qafar, Qafaraf, ‘Afár af, “Danakil” *pej.*, “Denkel” *pej.*). Autonym: Qafar af. *Users*: 1,862,800 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 1,840,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 22,800. 906,000 monolinguals (1994 census). *Location*: Afar, Amhara, and Somali regions: eastern lowlands. *Status*: 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Afar region (1994, Constitution, Art. 47). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Saho-Afar. *Dialects*: Northern Afar, Central Afar, Aussa, Baadu (Ba’adu). Related to Saho [ssy]. *Type*: SOV; 17 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short and 5 long). *Lg Use*: Also use Ta’izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic [acq] (Bender 1971). Used as L2 by Argobba [agj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 3%. Taught in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2013. *DLS*: Ascending (0.33). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Ethiopia. Latin script, used since 1840, primary usage. *Other*: Called “Danakil” in Arabic and by others, but that is considered offensive by the Afar. Called Adal in Amharic. Nomadic. Muslim. *Map*: 41:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,365,800 (as L1: 2,343,000; as L2: 22,800). Also indigenous in: Djibouti, Eritrea.

Alaba-K’abeena [alw] (Alaaba, Allaaba, Halaba, K’abeena, K’abena, Qebena, Wanbasana). *Users*: 307,700, all users. L1 users: 278,000 (2007 census). 227,000 Alaba, 51,300 K’abeena (2007 census). L2 users: 29,700. 111,000 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 286,000 (2007 census). 233,000 Alaba, 52,700 K’abeena (2007 census). *Location*: Oromia region: Rift Valley southwest of Lake Shala; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: Alaaba (Alaba, Wanbasana), K’abeena (Qebena). Lexical similarity: 81% with Kambaata [ktb], 64% with Sidamo [sid], 56% with Libido [liq], 54% with Hadiyya [hdy]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. All also use Amharic [amh] (Crass 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 9%. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–4. Taught as a major at the university level. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 42:45.

Ale [gwd] (Dabosse, Debase, Dobase, Dullay, Gobeze, Pako Qalatte, Pako ʕalatte, Qawko, Werizoid, ʕale, “Gauwada” *pej.*, “Gawata” *pej.*, “Gawwada” *pej.*, “Gewada” *pej.*, “Kawwad’a” *pej.*, “Kawwada” *pej.*). Autonym: Qale. *Users*: 85,670, all users. L1 users: 84,300 (2017). L2

users: 1,370. 27,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 68,600 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Segen zone, west of Lake Chamo. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Dullay. *Dialects*: Tihinte (Dihina), Gargarte (K'ark'arte), Dobase (Gobeze), Golango (Kollanko, Wollango), Gorroze, Harse (Worase). Lexical similarity: 78% with Mositacha [dox], 73% with Tsamai [tsb], 77% with the Harso dialect, 92% with the Gollango dialect, 41% with Konso [kxc]. The Harso dialect has 80% lexical similarity with the Dobase dialect of Mositacha [dox], 56% with Tsamai [tsb]. *Type*: SOV; 26 consonants and 5 vowels; vowel gemination; verbs are polysynthetic. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo [gax]. Also use Konso [kxc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 22%. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–4. Bible portions: 2017–2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 42:82.

Amharic [amh] (Abyssinian, Amarigna, Amarinya, Amhara, Ethiopian). *Users*: 56,900,000 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 31,800,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 25,100,000 (2019). 14,800,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 29,300,000 (2018). *Location*: Amhara region: north central; Addis Ababa. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1994, Constitution, Art 5(2)). *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 Use*: All domains. Also use Eastern Oromo [hae]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Tigrigna [tir]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 28%. Taught in primary and secondary schools in grades 1–10. Taught as a major at the university level. Fully developed. Bible: 1840–2013. *DLS*: Vital (0.79). *Writing*: Braille script. Ethiopic script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian, Jewish. *Map*: 41:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900). Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, Germany, Kuwait, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Anfillo [myo] (Southern Mao). *Users*: 500 (1990 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1990 SIL). *Location*: Oromia region: Anfillo forest, west of Dembi Dolo. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gonga, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 53% with Shekkacho [moy]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Most shifted to West Central Oromo [gaz] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 41:20.

Anuak [anu] (Anyiwak, Anyuak, Anywa, Anywaa, Anywak, Bar, Burjin, Dha Anywaa, Jambo, Miroy, Moojanga, Nuro, Yambo, Yembo). Autonym: Dha Anywaa. *Users*: 92,710 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 90,600 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 2,110. 34,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 89,100 (2007 census). *Location*: Gambela region: Akobo river right bank, Alworo, Baro, and Gilo rivers; small areas in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region and Oromia region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Northern, Anuak. *Dialects*:

Adoyo, Coro, Lul, Opëno. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Opo [lgn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 37%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Maps*: 41:19, 42:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 223,710 (as L1: 221,600; as L2: 2,110). Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] (Dārijīya). *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region: Assosa. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Berta [wti], Daats’iin [dtn], Gumuz [guk], Nuer [nus], Opo [lgn], Seze [sze]. *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). Indigenous in: South Sudan, Sudan. Also established in: Egypt, Eritrea. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Germany, Libya, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Arabic, Ta’izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq]. *Location*: Afar and Somali regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). We are not reporting an L1 community in this country, but are reporting it being used as an L2 by a number of local languages. Therefore it is an LWC. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Afar [aar], Somali [som]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,856,700. Indigenous in: Yemen. Also established in: Djibouti. Unestablished in: Egypt, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Arbore [arv] (Arbora, Arborie, Erbore, Irbore). *Users*: 10,320, all users. L1 users: 7,210 (2007 census). L2 users: 3,110. 3,900 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 7,280 (2007 census). *Location*: Oromia region: Lake Chew Bahir area; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: South Omo zone. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Western Omo-Tana. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Konso [kxc]. Used as L2 by Daasanach [dsh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 14%. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten, orthography in development. *Map*: 42:88.

Argobba [agj] (Argoba, Argobbigna, Argobgna). *Users*: 46,940, all users. L1 users: 43,700 (2007 census). L2 users: 3,240. Ethnic population: 141,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Afar region: Argobba Special district, Abbule Arada; Amhara region: North Shewa zone, Ankober district, Afre and Aliyyu Amba; K’awat district: Goze and Shewa Robit; Minjarinna-Shenkora district: Arerti; Oromia zone, Dawa Ch’affa district, T’allaha village; Kemise district: Kemise. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Amharic-Argobba. *Dialects*: Ankober-K’awat (Aliyu Amba-Ankober), Shonke-T’allaha (Dawa-Ch’affa), Shagura (Berehet-Minjar). Lexical similarity: 53% with Amharic [amh] (Shonke-T’allaha dialect). *Lg Use*: The ethnic group near Ankober mainly speaks Amharic [amh]; the group near Harar mainly speaks Oromo [hae]. Some young people, all adults. Only children in one village (T’allaha) learn Argobba; in all other areas, used only by older people. Positive attitudes. All also use Amharic [amh] (Mohammed et al 2015). Some also use Oromo [orm]

(Mohammed et al 2015). A few also use Afar [aar] (Mohammed et al 2015). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 16% in Amharic [amh]. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, in development. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 41:23.

Awngi [awn] (Agau, Agaw, Agew, Agew-Awi, Agow, Awji, Awawar, Awi, Awija, Awiya, Damot, Kwoollanyoch, “Kumfel” pej., “Kunfel” pej., “Kunfāl” pej.). *Users*: 553,400, all users. L1 users: 489,000 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 64,400 (1994 census). 323,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 636,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Amhara region: Awi and North Gonder zones, southwest of Lake Tana; Benishangul-Gumuz region: Metekel zone. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, Central, Southern. *Dialects*: Dega, Kwolla, Northern Awngi (“Kunfāl” pej.). *Type*: SOV; tonal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh], limited usage, mostly in towns; among Northern Awngi, only known by males. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools. Radio. Bible portions: 2009. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 1995. *Map*: 41:13.

Baiso [bsw] (Alkali, Bayso, Gedicho, Giddicho, Gidicho). *Users*: 4,620 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 5,490 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: halfway between Soddo and Arba Minch, Merab Abaya area, Alge village (390); Gidicho Island, Baiso and Shigima villages (200); Welege island on Lake Abaya (420), and west shore. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Western Omo-Tana. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Have resisted extinction for at least 1,000 years (Brenzinger et al 1991). Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Gamo [gmv]. Also use Wolaytta [wal]. Youth have greater proficiency in second languages than other age groups. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script. *Other*: Are the minority in all their locations. *Map*: 42:58.

Basketo [bst] (Baskatta, Basketo-Dokka, Basketto, Mesketto, Misketto). *Users*: 101,560, all users. L1 users: 92,600 (2007 census). L2 users: 8,960. 42,800 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 78,300 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: north Omo zone, plateau west of Bulki. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, West. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Oyda [oyd]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–3. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 42:64.

Bench [bcq] (Benchnon, Bencnon, Dizu, “Ghimarra” pej., “Gimarra” pej., “Gimira” pej.). *Users*: 370,600, all users. L1 users: 348,000 (2007 census). 14,300 Mer. L2 users: 22,600. 150,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 352,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: Mizan Teferi area. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Gimira. *Dialects*: Bench (Bencho, Benesho), Mer (Mieru), She (Kaba, Sce). *Type*: SOV; tonal, 5 level tones, 1 glide. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Sheko [she]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 12% in Amharic [amh]. Pilot education project begun in 2008. Kindergarten and adult literacy programs using Bench as medium of instruction are piloted (2021 SIL). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1990. *DLS*:

Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 2008. Latin script, used since 2008. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 42:39.

Berta [wti] (Barta, Bela-Shangul, Bela-Shanguru, Beni Shangul, Bertha, Burta, Funj, Jebelawi, Rotana, Rut'ana, Wetawit). Autonym: Ndú Benishangulú. *Users*: 213,500 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 197,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 16,500. 99,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 199,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region: Blue Nile river and Sudan border corner north of Asosa; Dalati, Sirba Abay area east of Dabus river; Matahara east. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites. *Dialects*: Shuru, Bake, Undu (Undulu), Mayu, Fadashi (Fadqashi, Fedashe), Dabuso (Wabosh), Beleje Gonfoye. Dabuso (Wabosh) and Beleje Gonfoye are more distant dialects, having been influenced by neighboring languages. *Type*: SVO, but flexible to be OVS, depending on discourse; prepositions; noun head initial; marked-nominative system; case marking on noun for nominative and genitive, phrasal case marking for dative and locative; construct form on head noun; verbs marked for tense/aspect; passive, causative, applicative, reciprocal, directional, middle constructions; tonal (lexical and grammatical). *Lg Use*: All domains, except for religion (which is in Arabic [arb]). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Gwama [kmq], Komo [xom], Mawés Aas'è [myf]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Functional women's literacy program started in Berta in 2017 and is now being gradually expanded throughout the language community (2021 SIL). Taught in many primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Based on new curriculum (2021), it has been decided that Berta shall be used as language of instruction (LOI) for grades 1–6; work is ongoing to establish this (2021 SIL). Taught as a major at the Gilgel Beles Teacher Training College and at Assosa University (2021 SIL). Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 41:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 393,500 (as L1: 377,000; as L2: 16,500). Also indigenous in: Sudan.

Borna [bwo] (Bora, Borí noon, Bori Noona, Bornə, Borni noon, Boro, Bworo, Dangabo, Gongga, Scinacia, Shinasha, Shinasha, Shinicho, Šinaša). Autonym: Borni. *Users*: 38,180, all users. L1 users: 35,900 (2007 census). L2 users: 2,280. 18,600 monolinguals. 77 Gamila. Ethnic population: 60,600 (2007 census). *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region: Metekel zone, near Blue Nile river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gongga, North. *Dialects*: Wenbera-Dangur, Guba, Wambera. Scattered dialect groups. Lexical similarity: 46% with Shekkacho [moy]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Used by all children in Dibat'e and Bulen and by most children in Dangur. Spoken by a minority of children in Wenbera; most speak Oromo [hae]. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25% in Amharic [amh]. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 2007. Latin script, used since 2007. *Map*: 41:15.

Burji [bji] (Bambala, Bembala, Daashi, Dhaashatee). Autonym: Dhaashate. *Users*: 49,450 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 46,400 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 3,050. 29,300

monolinguals. Ethnic population: 71,800 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: south of Lake Chamo; into Oromia region. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 41% with Sidamo [sid] (most similar). *Type*: SOV; passives; middle voice; causatives; subject suffixes distinguish person, number, gender. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Many in Ethiopia are older adults. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 29%. Taught as subject in some primary schools in grades 1–4. Offered at Teacher Training College as a major. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 42:80. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,350 (as L1: 83,300; as L2: 3,050). Also established in: Kenya.

Chara [cra] (Ciara, Gimir Nona). *Users*: 13,770, all users. L1 users: 13,100 (2007 census). L2 users: 670. 5,560 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 13,200 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: south Omo zone, Omo river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Chara. *Dialect*: Buch'a. Lexical similarity: 54% with Wolaytta [wal]. *Type*: SOV; noun case suffixes; postpositions. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Dawro [dwr]. Also use Kafa [kbr]. Also use Melo [mfx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 1%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 42:65.

Daasanach [dsh] (Af' Daasanach, Daasanech, Dama, Dasenech, Dathanaic, Dathanaik, Dathanik, Dhaasanac, Gallab, Galuba, Gelab, Geleb, Geleba, Gelebinya, Gelubba, Gheleba, Marille, Merile, Merille, Morille, Reshiat, Russia, af'Daasanach, "Shangilla" *pej.*). Autonym: Af Daasanach. *Users*: 48,230 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 48,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 230. 31,400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,100 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: lower Omo river, along Lake Turkana. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Western Omo-Tana. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Arbore [arv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 2%. Non-formal literacy classes. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 42:89. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 66,630 (as L1: 66,400; as L2: 230). Also indigenous in: Kenya.

Daats'iin [dtn] (Sa-Daats'iin). *Users*: 300 (2015 C. Ahland). *Location*: Amhara region: Qwara district, small villages in Mahadid K'ebele; Benishangul-Gumuz region: Guba district, villages in Aynshemsh K'ebele. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, B'aga. *Dialects*: Low mutual intelligibility with Gumuz [guk]. Lexical similarity: 86% with Gumuz [guk] (southern dialects). *Type*: SVO; incorporated prepositions; tense and aspect marked in verb; active, passive, middle voice; 33 consonants and 5 vowels; tonal (high, low); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Used by all. Most also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Many also use Gumuz [guk]. Also use Amharic [amh]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 41:14.

Dawro [dwr] (Dauro, Dawragna, Dawrogn, Dawuro, Ometay, "Cullo" *pej.*, "Kullo" *pej.*). *Users*: 533,000, all users. L1 users: 513,000 (2007 census). 81,600 Korta (2007 census). L2 users:

20,000. 260,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 538,000 (2007 census). 83,600 Konta (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Dawro zone; 2 small border areas in Oromia region. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, Central. *Dialects*: Konta (Conta, Kontaso Doona), Kucha (Koysa, Kusha). Lexical similarity: 73%–80% with Gamo [gmv], 76% with Gofa [gof], 80% with Wolaytta [wal], 73%–75% with Dorze [doz], 48% with Koorete [kqy], 43% with Male [mdy]. *Type*: SOV; derived nouns formed by suffixation of verbs; passives; case suffixes; postpositions; tonal. *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Chara [cra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 24%. Church-based literacy program started 2007. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage. *Map*: 42:42.

Dime [dim] (Dim-af, Dim-ap, Dima). *Users*: 1,100, all users. L1 users: 570 (2007 census), decreasing. L2 users: 530. Ethnic population: 870 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: north of Omo river, just before it turns south. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, South. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 47% with Hamer-Banna [amf]. *Type*: SOV; nominal morphology includes plural, definiteness and gender; case suffixes on NP; modifiers may precede or follow their head; subject agreement marking is minimal and shows a distinction of first person vs others in the indicative; these subject agreement markers are absent in interrogatives; verbal morphology further includes aspect, negation and derivational suffixes (causative, passive, reciprocal); 7 vowels; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Aari [aiw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Population diminished through disease and war. *Map*: 42:72.

Dirasha [gdl] (Derashe, Dhirasha, Dhiraytata, Dhirayyitta, Dhirayyitta, Diraasha, Dirashitata, Dirayta, Diraytata, Diraytta, Gardulla, Gedoligna, Ghidole, Gidole). Autonym: Dhirayta. *Users*: 80,500, all users. L1 users: 73,500 (2007 census). 15,300 Dirasha, 49,900 Gidole, 8,250 Kusumitta (2007 census). L2 users: 7,000. Ethnic population: 92,000 (2020 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Segen zone, Dirashe district, Gidole town area in hills west of Lake Chamo. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Konso-Gidole. *Dialect*: Kusumitta (Kusumie). Part of a dialect continuum with Konso [kxc] and Mositacha [dox]. Lexical similarity: 55% with Konso [kxc]. *Type*: SOV; verb suffix morphology shows causative, reflexive, subject person, number, gender. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Eastern Oromo [hae]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Also use Mositacha [dox]. Used as L2 by Mositacha [dox]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Less than 10%. Church-based literacy classes started in 2006. Taught in some primary schools in grades 1–4. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2007–2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 2007, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 42:78.

Dizin [mdx] (Diizi-Noog, Dizi, Dizi-Maji, Dizinog, Dizinya, Maji, Majinya, Sizi, Twoyu). Autonym: Diizi-nuog, Diizin. *Users*: 35,950, all users. L1 users: 33,900 (2007 census),

increasing. L2 users: 2,050. 17,600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 34,700 (2007 census).

Location: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Bench-Maji zone. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Dizoid. *Dialects:* Central Dizin, Eastern Dizin, Western Dizin. Related to Sheko [she] and Nayi [noz]. *Type:* SOV; tonal. *Lg Use:* Home, church, market, courts, government meetings (sometimes with interpretation). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 17%. Kindergarten and adult literacy programs using Dizin as medium of instruction are piloted (2021 SIL). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Radio. Bible portions: 2012. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 2009, official usage. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 42:67.

Dorze [doz]. *Users:* 24,400, all users. L1 users: 20,800 (1994 census). L2 users: 3,600. 9,910 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 29,000 (1994 census). *Location:* Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: north Omo zone, Chench area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, Central. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 82%–87% with Gamo [gmv], 77%–81% with Gofa [gof], 80% with Wolaytta [wal], 73%–75% with Dawro [dwr], 54% with Koorete [kqy], 48% with Male [mdy]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Ethiopian Sign Language [eth]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 57%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 42:59.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users:* 241,870 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 1,870 in Ethiopia (2010 UNSD). L2 users: 240,000 (2018). *Location:* Widespread. *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:* Language of higher education, many technical fields, and international communication. Used as L2 by Ethiopian Sign Language [eth]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in all primary and secondary schools from grade 5. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Ethiopian Sign Language [eth] (EthSL). *Users:* 560,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 340,000–680,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Other estimates: 250,000 as reported by the government (2008 WFD); 1,000,000 (2005 Ethiopian National Association of the Deaf); over 1 million (Tamene 2016:307). *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects:* Addis Ababa, Hosanna. Hosanna (Hosaena) School for the Deaf uses more indigenous signs than Addis Ababa, which has more influence from Amharic [amh]. Influence from Amharic [amh] in

grammar and lexicon. Commonly believed to be influenced by ASL [ase] due to historical contact (Tamene 2016). About 25% lexical similarity with ASL (2005 J. Netzley). Possible lexical influence from European sign languages, due to presence of foreign advisors. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling representing the Amharic syllabary, with handshapes representing consonants and movements representing vowels (Tamene 2016). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used in mass media. Used by all. Many also use Amharic [amh] (Tamene 2016). Some also use English [eng] (Tamene 2016). A few also use Dorze [doz] (Tamene 2016). A few also use Gamo [gmv] (Tamene 2016). *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools. Most deaf students learn both the Ethiopian Manual Alphabet (based on the Amharic syllabary) and ASL fingerspelling (Tamene 2016). Addis Ababa University offers a BA in Ethiopian Sign Language and Deaf Culture, for training interpreters, linguists and deaf teachers in primary and secondary schools. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014. Agency: Ethiopian National Association of the Deaf (ENAD). *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Hosanna, south of Addis Ababa, is the site of the first boarding school for the deaf, and continues to be an important center. Other schools in Addis Ababa, Harar and Nekemt. Urban use centered in Addis Ababa.

Gafat [gft]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. In 1947 there were only 4 speakers left. Last speaker likely died by 1960. *Location*: Oromia state: East Welega zone and along the Blue Nile. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, n-Group. *DLS*: Still.

Gamo [gmv] (Gammo, Gemu, Gereze). Autonym: Gamotso. *Users*: 1,654,400, all users. L1 users: 1,630,000 (2018), increasing. L2 users: 24,400. 600,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,630,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gamo-Gofa zone. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, Central. *Dialect*: Dache. Lexical similarity: 79%–91% with Gofa [gof], 82%–87% with Dorze [doz], 73%–80% with Dawro [dwr], 79%–89% with Wolaytta [wal], 49% with Koorete [kqy], 44% with Male [mdy]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; case suffixes; derived nouns formed by suffixation of verbs; passives. *Lg Use*: Everyday rural life. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Baiso [bsw], Ethiopian Sign Language [eth], Mositacha [dox]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 18%. Church-based literacy program started 2007. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Taught as a major at the university level. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage. *Map*: 42:60.

Ganza [gza] (Ganzo, Gwami, Gwàmi Nánà, Koma). *Users*: 400 in Ethiopia (2007). *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region: Mao-Komo special district, Penshuba and Yabeldigis villages; Gambela region. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao. *Type*: SOV; Marked-Accusative on nouns/pronouns; tonal (2 lexical tone levels, phonemic downstep). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Gwama [kmq] (Küspert 2015). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Ganza came originally from Sudan; most have now returned. *Map*: 41:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,000. Indigenous in: Sudan.

- Gayil** [gyl] (Galila, Gayi, Gayl, Gelila, Northern Aari). *Users*: 55,700 (2007 L. Jordan). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: South Omo zone, Gelila district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, South. *Dialects*: Related to Aari [aiw], Dime [dim], Hamer-Banna [amf], and Karo [kxh]. Government considers Gayil to be a dialect of Aari. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, market, church. Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, unofficial usage. Latin script, unofficial usage. *Map*: 42:73.
- Gedeo** [drs] (Geddeo, “Darasa” pej., “Darassa” pej., “Derasa” pej., “Derasanya” pej., “Deres” pej.). *Users*: 1,458,000, all users. L1 users: 1,410,000 (2018). L2 users: 48,000. 439,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,410,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' and Oromia regions: central highland area, southwest of Dilla and east of Lake Abaya. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Sidamo [sid] (most similar), 57% with Alaba-Kabeena [alw], 54% with Kambaata [ktb], 51% with Hadiyya [hdy]. *Type*: SOV; causative; middle, passive verbs. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:56.
- Geez** [gez] (Ancient Ethiopic, Ethiopic, Ge'ez, Giiz). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Ethiopia. No ethnic community. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, North. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Liturgical language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Ancient language of the Aksumites. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 400–1918. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Other*: Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also established in: Eritrea.
- Girra** [gii] (Afgirra, Girro). *Users*: 50,000 (2007). *Location*: Somali region: Afder zone, Elkere district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Somali. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; definite markers; case-marking (9 cases); gender (masculine, feminine); dual number; aspect and tense; 19 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long); tonal (2 level tones: high, low). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo [gax] (Mekonnen 2015). Most also use Somali [som] (Mekonnen 2015). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 41:25.
- Gofa** [gof] (Goffa, Goofa). Autonym: Goofatho. *Users*: 392,400, all users. L1 users: 359,000 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 33,400. 190,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 362,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gamo-Gofa zone. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 79%–91% with Gamo [gmv], 76% with Dawro [dwr]. *Type*: SOV; derived nouns formed by suffixation of verbs; passives; case suffixes; postpositions; tonal. *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 19%. Church-based literacy program started 2007. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Offered at the university as a major. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*:

Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage. *Map*: 42:62.

Gumuz [guk] (B'ega, Baha, Bega-Tse, Debatsa, Debuga, Dehenda, Gemju, Gombo, Gumis, Gumuzu, Gumz, Kaza, Mendeya, Sa-B'aga, Sibaha, Sigumza, "Shankillinya" *pej.*). Autonym: Sa-Gumuz. *Users*: 165,380 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 161,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 4,380. 88,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 164,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Oromia regions: Metemma area on Sudan border south through Gonder and Metekel zones; along Blue Nile south into Wellaga and Didessa valley up to Neqemt-Gimbi road; southwest of Addis Ababa, Welqite area villages. Used in minority communities in Amhara and Oromia regions. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, B'aga. *Dialects*: Guba, Wenbera, Sirba, Agalo, Yaso, Mandura, Dibate, Metemma. Two distinct dialect centers: South Gumuz with center around Agalo (Agalo, Sedal, Kamashi, Guba, Wenbera and North Dibarte); North Gumuz with center around Mandura (Mandura, Metemma, North Dibate). A possible third dialect center around Yaso. North and South Gumuz are not mutually intelligible (Ahland 2012). *Type*: AVO and SV but word order is variable depending on discourse context; tonal, 2 tones plus downstep; large consonant inventory (38 for Southern Gumuz and 39 for Northern Gumuz); verbs are highly polysynthetic: verb affixes show person (number of subject, first plural inclusive and exclusive, A versus S bound pronominals, Northern Gumuz has O bound pronominals in addition to A and S), direction, mood, middle voice, aspect, uncertainty, pluractional, reciprocal, tense, incorporated prepositions (dative, comitative, and locative); verbs are divided into two templates: future and nonfuture; external possession constructions via noun incorporation; simple verb roots plus verbal classifiers form complex verbal stems; nouns are mostly transnumeral or general and not typically marked for number; N-N collocations exhibit construct form cf. (Creissels 2009); inherently possessed nouns; relator nouns; marked nominative alignment with a split system. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh], with use and comprehension frequent in the North, limited in the South. Also use Eastern Oromo [hae], with limited comprehension. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], especially Muslims near the border of Sudan. Also use West Central Oromo [gaz], which has wide use as lingua franca in Kamashi zone. Used as L2 by Daats'iin [dtn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 6%. Mother Tongue Education and literacy has been based on geographical varieties (south and north); efforts are being made toward the standardization of formal rules that can be applied across the language area (2020 K. Küspert). Functional women's literacy program started in Gumuz in 2020 and is now being gradually expanded throughout the language community (2021 SIL). Taught in many primary and secondary schools in grades 1–4 and as subject thereafter. Work is ongoing to extend use as language of instruction to grade 6 (2021). Taught as a major at the Gilgel Beles Teacher Training College and Assosa University. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2003. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 2007, official usage. *Other*: Despite a shift toward urbanization, it is still a primary marker of identity (2017 T. Williamson). Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 41:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 253,380 (as L1: 249,000; as L2: 4,380). Also indigenous in: Sudan.

Gwama [kmq] (Afaan Mao, Amam, Gogwama, Goma, Guama, Kewama, Kiring, Kuro, Kuwama, Kwama, Kwoma, Nokanoka, North Koma, Qewama, T'waKwama, Takwama). Autonym: Gwama, Ttwa Gwama. *Users*: 15,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 20,000 (Küspert 2015). *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region: Mao Komo special woreda (Lowland dialect); Oromia region: West Wollega zone, Begi district; some villages near South Sudan border (Highland dialect). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman. *Dialects*: Highland Gwama (T'wa Sit Shwala), Lowland Gwama. Highland Gwama rapidly dwindling in favor of West Central Oromo [gaz] (Küspert 2015). *Type*: SVO; head-initial noun phrase; prepositions; 2 genders; plural only distinguished for animate in Lowland; three degrees of distance in demonstratives; verbal morphology distinguishes deictic direction, aspect, person, number and gender for subject, object and indirect object, third (neuter) gender only in non-subject affixes; no morphological verb derivations; stem reduplication to prevent occurrence of inflected verb stem in clause final position; 7 vowels with ATR distinction in the high vowels, no phonemic length; tonal (3 tone levels); first person inclusive and exclusive distinction. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in Benishangul Gumuz lowlands. Some of all ages. All also use West Central Oromo [gaz], as the dominant language in the Highland area, with some language shift taking place in Oromia region and in Tongo area (Küspert 2015). Some also use Amharic [amh], especially younger generation in Benishangul Gumuz. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb], in limited domains. Also use Berta [wti]. Used as L2 by Ganza [gza], Komo [xom]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 12%. Non-formal literacy classes. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–3 in Benishangul-Gumuz region, as a pilot education program. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2013. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 41:32.

Hadiyya [hdy] (Adea, Adiya, Adiyee, Hadia, Hadiya, Hadya). Autonym: Hadiyyisa. *Users*: 1,991,000, all users. L1 users: 1,840,000 (2018). L2 users: 151,000. 595,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,840,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gurage, Hadiyya, and Kambaata zones, between Omo and Billate rivers, Hosaina town area; Oromia region: east Shewa zone. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: Leemo, Soro. Lexical similarity: 82% with Libido [liq], 56% with Kambaata [ktb], 54% with Alaba-Kabeena [alw], 53% with Sidamo [sid]. *Type*: SOV; passive, reflexive, causative, middle verbs. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Mesmes [mys]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 34%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 42:53.

Hamer-Banna [amf] (Amar, Amarcocche, Amer, Ammar, Bana, Banna, Banne 7apo, Bena, Beshada, Cocche, Hamar, Hamar-Benna, Hamar-Koke, Hamer, Hamer-Bana-Kara, Hammer, Hammercoche, Hámamar aapó, Kara Kerre). *Users*: 81,520, all users. L1 users: 74,400 (2007 census). 47,500 Hamer, 26,900 Banna (2007 census). L2 users: 7,120. 38,400 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 73,500 (2007 census). 46,500 Hamer, 27,000 Banna (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: South Omo zone,

near Omo river; north of Lake Turkana, near Kenya and Sudan borders; Oromia region: Borena zone. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, South. *Dialects*: None known. Hamer and Banna are separate ethnic groups who speak virtually the same language. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Ongota [bx], Tsamai [tsb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 1%. Grammar. NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:87.

Harari [har] (Adare, Adarinnya, Adere, Aderinya, Hararri, Hareri). *Users*: 33,570 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 25,800 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 20,000 in Addis Ababa, outside Harar city (Hetzron 1997). L2 users: 7,770. 2,350 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 31,700 (2007 census). *Location*: Harari region: walled city of Harar; Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Harari-East Gurage. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 81%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Ethiopic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 41:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,580 (as L1: 27,260; as L2: 8,320). Unestablished in: Canada.

Hozo [hoz] (Agmo Wandī, Amo Wandī, Begi-Mao, Hoozo, Maramo, Mo Wandī, Nu Wandī, Shuluyo, Shulyo). *Users*: 6,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 24,300 (2007). This includes Hozo [hoz], Seze [sze] and Gwama [kmq] ethnic populations. *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region; Oromia region: West Wollega zone, Babo Gambel, Begi, K'ondala, and Manasibu districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao. *Dialects*: No dialects known. Although some sources may list 'Hozo; and 'Shulyo' as dialects, they may be ethnic rather than linguistic designations (2020 S. Küspert-Rakotondrainy). Closely related to Seze [sze] (Küspert 2015). *Type*: SOV; sibilant harmony in roots; case-marking: apparently both Nominative and Accusative are marked (further research needed); rich verb morphology with aspect and tense; three different copulas; converbs; causative, passive and benefactive verb derivation morphemes; 22 consonants and 5 vowels (short and long, status of ə unclear); tonal (2 levels), tone distinguishes word classes; quintesimal-vingtesimal numeral system, giving way to Oromo forms. *Lg Use*: Home. Adults only. Shifting to West Central Oromo [gaz], especially as education contributes to increased assimilation to Oromo, encouraged by local government (Küspert 2015). Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Seze [sze], especially in areas where speakers of Hozo live intermixed with speakers of Seze [sze]. Frequent intermarriage between speakers of Hozo and Seze. Also use Standard Arabic [arb], with restricted use. Used as L2 by Seze [sze]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 41:34.

Inor [ior] (Ennemor, Inoric). *Users*: 280,000. 50,000 Endegeny. *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: west Gurage zone, Innemor and Endegeny districts. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, tt-Group. *Dialects*: Endegegny (Endegañ, Endegagn), Gyeta, Ener. Part of Gurage subgroup of languages. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Map*: 42:46.

Kachama-Ganjule [kcx] (Qechem). *Users*: 2,830 (2007 census). 1,000 Gats'ame and less than 50 Ganjule (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Ethnic population: 2,590 (2007 census). *Location*: Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' regions: Lake Abaya, Gidicho island, Kachama; Lake Chamo, Ganjule on west shore, Shela-Mela village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, East. *Dialects*: Ganjule (Ganjawle), Ganta, Kachama, Gats'ame (Gatame, Get'eme, Makka), Haro (Gidicho, Harro). Gats'ame, Ganjule and Haro form a dialectal cluster within Kachama-Ganjule (Brenzinger 1999). Lexical similarity: 46% with Wolaytta [wal]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All members of the Kachama community regard Kachama as their first language (Brenzinger 1999). Also use Wolaytta [wal]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 42:57.

Kafa [kbr] (Caafiti, Caffino, Kaffa, Kaffinya, Kaficho, Kefa, Keffa, Kefficho, Manjo). Autonym: Kafi noono. *Users*: 1,236,700, all users. L1 users: 1,190,000 (2018). L2 users: 46,700. 445,000 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 1,300,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Bonga town area; border areas in Oromia region. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gonga, South. *Dialects*: Kafa, Bosha (Garo). Bosha may be a distinct language. Manjo is an argot based on Kafa [kbr] (Bender 1983b). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Chara [cra], Nayi [noz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 22%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 42:40.

Kambaata [ktb] (Donga, Kambara, Kambata, Kambatta, Kemata, Kembata). Autonym: Kambaatissata. *Users*: 822,300, all users. L1 users: 743,000 (2007 census). 30,100 Donga, 97,800 Timbaro (2007 census). L2 users: 79,300. 330,500 monolinguals. Includes 279,000 Kambaata, 51,600 Timbaro. Ethnic population: 761,000 (2007 census). Includes 35,200 Donga, 98,600 Timbaro (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: southwest Gurage, Kambaata, and Hadiyya zones; Durame is main town. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: Tambaro, Timbaro (T'imbaaro, Timbaaro, Timbara, Timebaro). Lexical similarity: 95% between dialects, 81% with Alaba-Kabeena [alw], 62% with Sidamo [sid], 57% with Libido [liq], 56% with Hadiyya [hdy]. *Type*: SOV; passive, middle, causative verbs; subject suffixes distinguish person, number, gender. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 44%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Timbaro is now officially recognized as a separate language in Ethiopia, although it is linguistically very close to Kambaata. Christian. *Map*: 42:43.

Karo [kxh] (Cherre, Kara, Kere, Kerre). *Users*: 1,480 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 1,490 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: south Omo zone. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, South. *Dialects*: May be a dialect or a closely related language with Hamer-Banna [amf]. More similar to Hamer variety than

Banna. Lexical similarity: 81% with Hamer-Banna [amf]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Nyangatom [nj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 2%. *Grammar*. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Kara [reg] in Tanzania and Kara [kah] in the Central African Republic. *Map*: 42:86.

Kistane [gru] (Kəstane, North Gurage, Soddo, Soddo Gurage). *Users*: 315,500, all users. L1 users: 255,000 (1994 census). L2 users: 60,500. Ethnic population: 364,000 (1994 census). Includes 4,000 Gogot. *Location*: Oromia region; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gurage, Hadiyya, and Kambaata zones, southwest of Addis Ababa. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, n-Group. *Dialects*: Soddo (Aymallal, Aymellel, Kestane, Kistane), Dobi (Dobbi, Goggot, Gogot). Not intelligible with Silt'e [stv] or Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw]. Dobi dialect comprehension of Soddo is 76%, and Soddo speakers' of Dobi is 90%. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 22%. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Other*: Not used in media. Christian. *Map*: 42:49.

Komo [xom] (Central Koma, Gù Kòmò, Koma, Madiin, South Koma, Tta Komo). Autonym: Tta Komo. *Users*: 1,000 in Ethiopia (Meckelberg 2016). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2018). *Location*: Benishangul-Gumuz region: Mao-Komo special district south of Asosa; Gambela region: Itang special district, Pokung; Sombo Garre (Wallaga, southwest of Mugi); Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Bonga special district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman. *Type*: Tonal, 3 tones; 7 vowel system /i, ɪ, ε, a, ɔ, ʊ, u/ with ATR contrast in the high vowels; anticipatory +ATR harmony and progressive –ATR harmony (Otero 2015, to appear); AVO/OVA depending on discourse context but strictly SV; no case marking of core arguments; virtually no nominal morphology; nouns are generally transnumeral, core verbal morphology includes a three-way paradigm of deictic directional suffixes that code deictic direction of translational motion, associated motion and aspect when collocated with verb roots of distinct semantic profiles; bound pronominal suffixes distinguish number and gender obligatorily index S/A and can optionally index O/R/T on a finite verb; 3 genders (m, f, non-human) in the pronominal system; pluractional derivation via partial reduplication of the verb root; segmentally and tonally suppletive verb roots in number; serial verb constructions. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Gwama [kmq]. Also use Berta [wti]. Also use West Central Oromo [gaz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 13%. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–3 in Benishangul-Gumuz region, as a pilot education program. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1960–1963. *Writing*: Latin script, plans for future development in Ethiopia. *Other*: Different from Komo [kmw] for the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Koma [kmy] of Cameroon. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 41:29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: South Sudan, Sudan.

Konso [kxc] (Conso, Gato, Khonso, Komso). *Users*: 247,660 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 242,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 5,660. 139,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 251,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Konso zone south of Lake Chamo, near Segen River bend. *Status*: 4 (Educational).

Class: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Konso-Gidole. *Dialects:* Kholme, Duuro, Fasha, Karatti (Af Kareti, Afa Karatti, Karate, Kareti). *Lexical similarity:* 55% with Dirasha [gdl], 51% with Mositacha [dox], 41% with Ale [gwd], 31% with Tsamai [tsb]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Ale [gwd], Arbore [arv], Dirasha [gdl], Mositacha [dox], Ongota [bxé], Tsamai [tsb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 50% (2018 Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus). Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–4. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, developed in the 1990s, common usage since 2014, official usage. *Other:* Gato is a town on both sides of Gatto River; those living on Konso side speak a dialect of Konso; those on Gidole side speak a dialect of Dirasha [gdl]. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 42:81. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 248,960 (as L1: 243,300; as L2: 5,660). Unestablished in: Kenya.

Koorete [kqy] (Amaarro, Amarro, Badittu, Haro, Harro, Koore, Koori Nuuna, Kore, Koyra, Kwera, Nuna). Autonym: Koorete. *Users:* 159,370, all users. L1 users: 157,000 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 2,370. 84,400 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 157,000 (2007 census). *Location:* Oromia region: Lake Abbaya, Harro village; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Amaro Woreda; mountains east of Lake Abaya and Lake Chamo. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, East. *Dialects:* South Koorete, North Koorete, Middle Koorete. Dialects are mutually intelligible. *Lexical similarity:* 54% with Dorze [doz], 53% with Wolaytta [wal], 52% with Gofa [gof], 49% with Gamo [gmv], 48% with Dawro [dwr], 45% with Male [mdy]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 24%. Offered at the university as a major. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–4. Offered at the Teacher Training College as a major (2021 SIL). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Ethiopic script, used in some church literature. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Baiso [bsw] and Oromo [orm] are replacing Harro on Gidiccho Island (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Map:* 42:79.

Kunama [kun]. Autonym: Kunama. *Users:* 7,570 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 7,430 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 140 (1994 census). Ethnic population: 4,860 (2007 census). *Location:* Tigray region: west of Sheraro and Yirga. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Kunama. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; case suffixes. *Lg Use:* Also use Tigrigna [tir]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–4. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script, used since late 1800s. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 41:9. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 150,570 (as L1: 150,430; as L2: 140). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Eritrea.

Kwegu [xwg] (Bacha, Koegu, Koyego, Kwegi, Menja, Nidi). *Users:* 5,110 (2007 census). 3,470 Bacha and 1,640 Koyego (2007 census). Ethnic population: 4,570 (2007 census). 2,630 Bacha and 1,940 Koyego. *Location:* Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Omo river west bank, Kuchur village, and a small group north. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Nilo-

Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Kwegu. *Dialects*: Yidinich (Yidi, Yidinit), Muguji. Listed dialects may not be inherently intelligible with Kwegu. May be a name for several hunter groups. Lexical similarity: 36% with Mursi [muz]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Diminishing among adults. Some of all ages. Also use Me'en [mym], particularly the Bodi dialect. Also use Mursi [muz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 0%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Seen as lower class by Bodi, Mursi, Karo, or Nyangatom. Men from these patron groups may marry Kwegu women. A small group who maintain a basically constant population. *Map*: 42:85.

Libido [liq] (Marako, Maraqa, Mareko, Mareqo). Autonym: Libido. *Users*: 68,010, all users. L1 users: 58,800 (2007 census). L2 users: 9,210. 14,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 64,300 (2007 census). *Location*: Oromia region: west of Lake Ziway; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gurage, Hadiyya, and Kambaata zones, northeast of Hosaina. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: None known. Syntactic, morphological, and lexical differences from Hadiyya [hdy]. Lexical similarity: 82% with Hadiyya [hdy], 57% with Kambaata [ktb], 56% with Alaba-Kabeena [alw], 53% with Sidamo [sid]. *Type*: SOV; passive, reflexive, causative, middle voice verbs. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 16%. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–3. Taught as a major at the university level. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 42:50.

Majang [mpe] (Ato, Ato Majang, Ato Majanger-Onk, Majanjiro, Masango, Masongo, Mejenger, Mesengo, Messengo, Mezhenger, Ojanjur, Tama). Autonym: Ato Majangerongk. *Users*: 30,000 (Joswig 2019). *Location*: Gambela and Oromia regions; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: a long, narrow belt east of Gambela, and south of Guraferda. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, North, Majang. *Dialects*: Minor dialect variation. *Type*: VSO; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question words final; suffixes indicate number and case; impersonal verbs; reciprocal verb forms; verb affixes mark person, number; split ergativity marking with split based on topicality; topical constituents either nominative or absolutive, non-topical constituents either ergative or absolutive; complex syllable patterns; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Shabo [sbf]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 21%. Taught in primary schools in the early grades in Gambela state. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1990s. Latin script, official in Gambela Region. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:35.

Male [mdy] (Maale, Malie). *Users*: 101,430, all users. L1 users: 94,700 (2007 census). L2 users: 6,730. 40,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 97,900 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: north Omo zone, southeast of Jinka. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 48% with Dorze [doz], 46% with Gofa [gof], 45% with Koorete [kqy], 44% with Gamo [gmv], 43% with Wolaytta [wal] and Dawro [dwr]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Non-formal literacy classes. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06).

Writing: Ethiopic script. *Other:* Different from Malo (see Zayse). *Map:* 42:75.

Màwés Aas'è [myf] (Amam, Bambassi, Bambeshi, Didessa, Fadiro, Mawes Aasse, Northern Mao, Siggoyo). Autonym: M̀awés Aas'è. *Users:* 2,300 (2011 M. Ahland). *Location:* Benishangul-Gumuz region: Bambassi area toward the east to the Yabus River and also 300 km to the east in the Didessa river valley; Oromia region: western Wellaga zone. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao. *Dialects:* Didessa, Bambassi. *Lexical similarity:* 30% with other Omotic languages, 60% with Sezo [hoz] (Bender 2003). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Children in some areas (e.g. Wamba) are no longer learning the language. Most also use West Central Oromo [gaz], learning it as children and using it in many domains. A few also use Amharic [amh], especially some adults in Bambassi area. Also use Berta [wti]. Also use Eastern Oromo [hae]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Taught as subject in some primary schools in grades 1–3. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 41:30.

Me'en [mym] (Me'enite, Mekan, Mela, Men, Meqan, Mie'en, Miekén, Suro, “Teshenna” *pej.*, “Teshina” *pej.*, “Tishana” *pej.*, “Tishena” *pej.*). *Users:* 157,300, all users. L1 users: 151,000 (2007 census), increasing. Includes 5,770 Bodi (2010 UNSD). L2 users: 6,300. 143,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 157,000 (2007 census). Includes 6,980 Bodi (2007 census). *Location:* Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Bench-Maji zone; highlanders (Banio dialect) in Bachuma area; lowlanders (Koruwo dialect) south; Bodi near Omo river. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Pastoral, Me'en. *Dialects:* Banio, Bodi (Mela, Podi), Koruwo. *Lexical similarity:* 65% with Tirmaga-Chai Suri [suq], 30% with Murle [mur]. *Lexical differences* between highland and lowland. *Type:* SVO; postpositions; genitives, adjective, articles, and relatives follow noun heads; question word final; prefixes and suffixes; verbs inflected; tonal. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh], in education and for reading the Bible. Used as L2 by Kwegu [xwg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 4%. Literates increasing. Kindergarten and adult literacy programs using Me'en as medium of instruction are piloted (2021 SIL). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. *Literature.* Bible portions: 2008–2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Ethiopic script, used until 2009. Latin script, used since 2009, primary usage. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 42:66.

Melo [mfx] (Malo). *Users:* 24,860, all users. L1 users: 20,200 (1994 census). L2 users: 4,660. 13,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,200 (1994 census). *Location:* Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: north Omo zone, Malo-Koza area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, Central. *Dialects:* None known. *Lexical similarity:* 70% with the majority of Omoto language varieties. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Chara [cra]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Ethiopic script, informal usage. Latin script, informal usage. *Map:* 42:63.

Mesmes [mys]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. One L1 speaker was still living in 2001 (2018 M.

Ahland). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gurage, Hadiyya, and Kambaata zones. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, tt-Group. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: While it appears that the language is no longer spoken, the Mesmes ethnic and cultural identity is strong and remains important across the community (2018 M. Ahland). Shifted to Hadiyya [hdy]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Mesqan [mvz] (Masqan, Meskan). *Users*: 195,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 205,000 (Woreda Farmers' Cooperatives Office). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: west Gurage zone, Mesqan district, principal villages: Butajira, Hudat, Mesqan, and Mikayelo. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, tt-Group. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 42:51.

Mositacha [dox] (Bussa, Buusa, D'oopace, D'opaasunte, Gobeze, Goraze, Gowase, Lohu, Mashelle, Mashile, Masholle, Mosittacha, Mosittata, Mosiye, Mossiye, Musiye, Muusiye, Orase). *Users*: 19,020, all users. L1 users: 18,100 (2007 census). L2 users: 920. 4,960 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 30,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Segen zone, west of Lake Chamo. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Konso-Gidole. *Dialects*: Moro-Toysala, Dubaysho, Nalo. Further survey needed on dialect varieties. Lexical similarity: 78% with Ale [gwd], 51% with Konso [kxc], 86% with the Gollango dialect of Ale, 80% with the Harso dialect of Ale, 61% with Tsamai [tsb]. *Type*: SOV; nouns often marked by prefix tsa-, often used to mark female nouns; grammatical gender present but not morphologically marked on nouns like other LEC languages; person affixation on verbs; pronouns marked apart from verbs; significant verb morphology. *Lg Use*: Still used in the homestead in many communities but more frequently by the older generation. Is threatened by other infiltrating languages, particularly Zayse [zay] and Amharic [amh]. Also use Amharic [amh], with the younger generations shifting. Also use Dirasha [gdl]. Also use Gamo [gmv]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Also use Zayse [zay], with the younger generations shifting. Used as L2 by Dirasha [gdl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 14%. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, trial orthography since 2017, not yet officially approved. *Map*: 42:76.

Mursi [muz] (Dama, Merdu, Meritu, Mursinya, Murzi, Murzu, Nyikalabong). *Users*: 8,390, all users. L1 users: 7,390 (2007 census). L2 users: 1,000 (Mütze 2014). 7,000 monolinguals (2017 M. Bryant). Ethnic population: 7,480 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: central Omo area, lowlands southwest of Jinka. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Pastoral, Suri. *Dialects*: Closely related to the Chai dialect of Tirmaga-Chai Suri [suq]. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; verb affixes show case, person, and number; question words final; lexical and grammatical tone. *Lg Use*: Home, daily life. Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh], but only in situations of contact with other people groups, such as trading and tourism. Used as L2 by Kwegu [xwg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 2% in Amharic [amh]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, limited usage. Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 42:71.

Nayi [noz] (Na’o, Nao). *Users*: 9,070, all users. L1 users: 7,190 (2007 census). L2 users: 1,880. 1,140 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: scattered in Decha and Shoa Bench districts, Dulkuma village; Sheko district, Aybera, Jomdos, and Kosa villages. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Dizoid. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 58% with Dizin [mdx]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Most shifting to Amharic [amh]. Most shifting to Kafa [kbr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 7%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 42:41.

Nuer [nus] (Naath, Nuwer, Thok Nath). Autonym: Thok Nath. *Users*: 154,120 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 153,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 1,120. 61,600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 148,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Gambela region: along Baro river. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Dinka-Nuer, Nuer. *Dialect*: Eastern Nuer (Abigar, Door, Ji, Jikany, Kany). *Lg Use*: Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Opo [lgn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 8%. Taught in primary schools in the early grades. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Severe displacement caused by fighting in Ethiopia and Sudan (1991). Traditional religion. *Map*: 41:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,707,440 (as L1: 1,706,170; as L2: 1,270). Also indigenous in: South Sudan. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada.

Nyangatom [nnj] (Dongiro, Donyiro, Idongiro, Inyangatom). Autonym: Nga-Nyangatom. *Users*: 24,300 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 25,200 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: south Omo zone, Omo and Kibish rivers area. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Teso-Turkana, Turkana. *Dialects*: 90%–95% intelligibility of Turkana [tuv], 85%–90% of Toposa [toq], 78%–80% of Jiye dialect of Toposa [toq], 75% of Karamojong [kdj], 65%–70% of Ugandan Teso [teo], 55%–60% of Kenyan Ateso [teo]. Part of the cluster of 12 Teso-Turkana languages. *Type*: VSO, but word order is variable depending on discourse context; gender on nouns; highly inflectional, grammatical tone (tense, case); vowel harmony; voiceless vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Majority of Nyangatom monolingual. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Karo [kxh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5% in Amharic [amh]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2016. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:70.

Ongota [bxē] (Ifa, “Birale” pej., “Birelle” pej., “Shanqilla” pej.). *Users*: 10 (2007). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: south Omo zone, 1 village on Weyt’o river west bank. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Unclassified. *Type*: SOV; postpositions, genitives follow noun heads, suffixes indicate noun case, verb affixes mark subject, person, number, and gender; passive; causative. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Tsamai [tsb] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Also use Hamar-Banna [amf]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Also use Oromo [orm]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 42:83.

Opo [lgn] (Ansita, Ciita, Cita, Kina, Kwina, Opo-Shita, Opuo, Opuuo, Po, Shiita, Shita, T’ap’o, T’ashita, Upo, Zita, “Langa” *pej.*). Autonym: T’apo, T’azita. *Users*: 5,000 in Ethiopia (2014). Most are monolingual. Community self-reports population up to 20,000. *Location*: Gambela region: Sudan border area, 5 villages. Gambela region: Wanke and Langkwe villages; also in the Akula refugee camps (Bilugu dialect); Gambela region: Mera and Atuch (Atus) (Modin dialect). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman. *Dialects*: Modin, Bilugu. Lexical similarity: 24% with Komo [xom]. Significant differences between Ethiopian and South Sudanese dialects (Smolders 2019). *Type*: SVO; tonal; bound pronominal markers on verb stem mark core arguments; pluractionality in verb system; finite negative verbs; body-part particles as verbal classifiers; verbal directional suffixes; associated motion with directional suffixes on non-motion verbs; N-N associative construction; three levels of deictic distance; non-human nouns exhibit general number, human kinship terms exhibit inflectional number, all other human nouns exhibit derived number, including participant nominalizing derivational prefixes (masc., fem., plural., non-human) (Smolders 2019). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Anuak [anu], as common L2. Also use Nuer [nus]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 36%. Literacy development and education underway, but no standardization (2018 J. Smolders). Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, unofficial usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 41:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 20,000. Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

Oromo [orm]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 37,458,040. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Argobba [agj], Berta [wti], Borna [bwo], Ongota [bx], Yemsa [jnj], Zay [zwa]. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo [gax], Eastern Oromo [hae], Orma [orc] (Kenya), West Central Oromo [gaz]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,458,040.

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax] (Afan Oromo, Booranaa, Borana, Oromiffa, Oromoo, Southern Oromo, “Galla” *pej.*, “Galligna” *pej.*, “Gallinya” *pej.*). Autonym: Afaan Oromoo. *Users*: 7,780,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). *Location*: Afar, Amhara, and Somali regions; Oromia region: south; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Oromo. A member of macrolanguage Oromo [orm]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (active, middle, passive); tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; pitch accent. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ale [gwd], Girirra [gii]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 16%. Non-formal literacy classes. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1967. *DLS*: Emerging (0.08). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: In Ethiopia, Oromo is viewed as one people who speak one language. Called Borana in Kenya where Gabra and Sakuye dialects may have significant dialect and language attitude differences from Borana dialect. Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps*: 41:22, 42:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,448,600. Also indigenous in: Kenya (Borana), Somalia.

Oromo, Eastern [hae] (Afan Oromo, Harar, Harar Oromo, Harer, Oromiffa, Oromoo, “Kwottu”

pej., “Qottu” *pej.*, “Qotu Oromo” *pej.*, “Quottu” *pej.*, “Qwottu” *pej.*). Autonym: Afaan Oromoo. *Users*: 9,710,000 (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). *Location*: Afar region: south; Dire Dawa and Harari regions; Oromia region: north Bale, east Hararghe, and west Hararghe zones; Somali region: Shinile zone. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Oromo. A member of macrolanguage Oromo [orm]. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo [gax]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (active, middle, passive); tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; pitch accent. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb], widely used for religious purposes. Used as L2 by Amharic [amh], Dirasha [gdl], Gumuz [guk], Mawés Aas’è [myf]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%. Non-formal literacy classes. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In Ethiopia, Oromo is viewed as one people who speak one language. Muslim. *Map*: 41:26.

Oromo, West Central [gaz] (Afan Oromo, Ittu, Ituu, Oromiffa, Oromoo, “Galla” *pej.*). Autonym: Afaan Oromoo. *Users*: 19,100,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 30,000,000. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Oromia region. West Central Oromo [gaz] is lingua franca of the area. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Oromo. A member of macrolanguage Oromo [orm]. *Dialects*: Western Oromo, Central Oromo. Subdialects are Mecha (Maccha, Wellaga, Wallaga, Wollega), Raya, Wello (Wollo), and Tulema (Tulama, Shoa, Shewa). Harar and Borana are most divergent. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (active, middle, passive); tense and aspect; 25 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; pitch accent. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Anfillo [myo], Gumuz [guk], Gwama [kmaq], Hozo [hoz], Komo [xom], Mawés Aas’è [myf], Seze [sze]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 22%. Taught in primary and secondary schools in grades 1–10. Taught as a major at the university level. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1899–1998. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1990s. Latin script, used since 1990s. *Other*: In Ethiopia, Oromo is viewed as one people who speak one language. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Maps*: 41:10, 42:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,209,950 (as L1: 19,207,340; as L2: 2,610). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Sudan.

Oyda [oyd] (Oida). *Users*: 40,940, all users. L1 users: 36,900 (2007 census). L2 users: 4,040. 6,250 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 45,100 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: northwest Omo area, southwest of Sawla. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Omoto-Gimira, Omoto, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Wolaytta [wal], 61% with Basketo [bst]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 19%. Radio. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 42:61.

Qimant [ahg] (Agaw, Kemant, Kemantney, Kimanteny, Qemant, Western Agaw). *Users*: 4,830,

all users. L1 users: 1,650 (1994 census). L2 users: 3,180. Ethnic population: 172,000 (1994 census). *Location*: Amhara region: north Gonder zone, north of Lake Tana. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, Central, Western. *Dialects*: Qimant (Chemant, Kamant, Kemanat, Kemant, Kimant, Qemant), Dembiya (Dambya, Dembya), Hwarasa (“Kara” *pej.*, Qwara, Qwarina), Kayla, Semyen, Achpar, Kwolasa (Kwolacha). Distinct from Awngi [awn], Bilen [byn], and Xamtanga [xan]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Qwara dialect has no remaining speakers. 170,747 ethnic Qimant are monolingual in Amharic [amh]. All shifted to Amharic [amh]. Also use Hebrew [heb], a few words in prayer. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%. Grammar. Bible portions: 1885. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Christian, Jewish.

Rer Bare [rer] (Adona, Rerebere). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 2000s. *Location*: Somali region: Gode zone, Wabi Shebelle river near Somalia border; along Ganale and Dawa rivers. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Somali [som]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Saho [ssy] (Sao, Shaho, Shiho, Shoho). Autonym: Saaho. *Users*: 36,180 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 32,800 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 3,380. Ethnic population: 33,400 (2007 census). *Location*: Afar and Tigray regions. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Saho-Afar. *Dialect*: Irob. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: High. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1964. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, official usage in Ethiopia. Latin script, official usage in Eritrea. *Other*: Ethnic group names are Asa’orta, Hadu (Hazu), Miniferi. Irob, unlike others, are not nomadic. Christian. *Map*: 41:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 182,180 (as L1: 178,800; as L2: 3,380). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Eritrea.

Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw] (Central West Gurage, Gouraghie, Gurage, Guragie, Gurague, West Gurage). *Users*: 2,170,000 (2018). Ethnic population: 2,710,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: west Gurage zone; Emdibir area (Chaha dialect); Agenna (Ezha dialect); Gura Megenase and Wirir areas (Gura dialect); K’abul and K’want’e (Gyeto dialect); Ch’eza area, mountains north of Chaha and Ezha (Muher dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, tt-Group. *Dialects*: Chaha (Cheha), Ezha (Eza, Izha), Gumer (Gwemarra), Gura, Gyeto, Muher (Muxir). Member of Gurage subgroup of languages. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Map*: 42:47.

Seze [sze] (Begi Mao, Seez waani, Seezi, Seize, Seze Wani, Sezo). *Users*: 13,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 24,300 (2007 census). This includes Hozo [hoz], Seze [sze] and Gwama [kmq] ethnic populations. *Location*: Oromia region: West Wollega zone, Begi and K’ondala districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Hozo [hoz] (Küspert 2015); distantly related to Bambassi [myf] (Bender 1975). *Type*: SOV; root-internal sibilant harmony; case-marking: Nominative always

marked and Accusative marked differentially; impersonal construction serving for passive; prominence of mood in verbal inflection though aspect and tense also play a role; causatives; 22 consonants and 5 vowels (short and long); tonal, two levels, tone distinguishes between word classes; inclusive-exclusive distinction in first person plural; converbs, with switch-reference indicated by the presence of a subject clitic. *Lg Use*: Home. Adults only. Shifting to West Central Oromo [gaz], especially as education contributes to increased assimilation to Oromo, encouraged by local government (Küspert 2015). Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Hozo [hoz], especially in areas where speakers of Seze live intermixed with speakers of Hozo [hoz]. Frequent intermarriage between speakers of Hozo and Seze. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], with restricted use. Used as L2 by Hozo [hoz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 41:33.

Shabo [sbf] (Chabu, Sabu, “Mekeyer” *pej.*, “Mikair” *pej.*, “Mikeyir” *pej.*, “Shako” *pej.*). *Users*: 400 (2000 M. Brenzinger), decreasing. Ethnic population: 600 (2000). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: Sheka zone; Oromia region: Illubabor zone. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Sheko [she]. Lexical similarity: 30% with Majang [mpe], 12% with other West Cushitic (Omotic) languages. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender in all 3 persons. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Majang [mpe]. Also use Shekkacho [moy]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: They live in family units, not villages. Traditional religion. *Map*: 42:36.

Shekkacho [moy] (Mocha, Shakacho, Shekacho, Shekecho, Shekicho, Shekka, Šakačo, Šekki noono). Autonym: Shekki-noone. *Users*: 83,580, all users. L1 users: 80,100 (2007 census). L2 users: 3,480. 36,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 77,600 (2007 census). *Location*: Oromia and Gambela regions; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: Maasha area. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gonga, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Kafa [kbr]. *Type*: SOV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Shabo [sbf]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 39%. Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–4. Taught as a major at the university level. Dictionary. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 42:37.

Sheko [she] (Shak, Shako, Shekka, Shekko, Tschako). Autonym: S’oku noogu. *Users*: 43,820, all users. L1 users: 38,900 (2007 census). L2 users: 4,920. 13,600 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 37,600 (2007 census). *Location*: Southeast Gambela region: southeast; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ region: Bench-Maji zone. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Dizoid. *Dialects*: Sheko, Tepi, Guraferda. Distinct from Shabo [sbf] and Shekkacho [moy]. *Type*: SOV; adjectives, demonstratives and numerals usually follow head noun, modifying nouns and genitives usually precede head noun; affixes indicate case of noun phrases; verb morphology indicates aspect, mood and stance; verbal clitics mark person, number and gender of subject; passive, causative and middle verb derivations, and reciprocal built of causative and middle; tonal (4 tones); sibilant harmony; syllabic nasal. *Lg Use*: Home, religion, community. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Bench

[bcq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 16%. Kindergarten and adult literacy programs using Me'en [mym] as medium of instruction are piloted (2021 SIL). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Radio. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2009. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:38.

Sidamo [sid] (Sidaama, Sidaamu afii, Sidama, Sidaminya, Sidámo 'Afó). Autonym: Sidaamu Afoo. *Users*: 4,441,000, all users. L1 users: 4,340,000 (2018). L2 users: 101,000. 2,530,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 4,340,000 (2018). *Location*: Oromia region: southeast of Lake Awasa; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: northeast of Lake Abaya. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 64% with Alaba-Kabeena [alw], 62% with Kambaata [ktb], 53% with Hadiyya [hdy]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 4 and as subject thereafter. Taught in university as a major. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1993. Latin script, used since 1993. *Map*: 42:55.

Silt'e [stv] (East Gurage, Selti, Silte, Silti, Yesilt'e). *Users*: 881,000 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 1,410,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Silte zone. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Harari-East Gurage. *Dialects*: Enneqor (Inneqor), Ulbarag (Urbareg). Reportedly similar to Wolane [wle]. *Type*: SOV; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; articles after noun heads; passives; causatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 17%. Literacy rate increasing. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–4. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1981–1988. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Map*: 42:52.

Somali [som] (Af-Soomaali, Common Somali, Somalie, Standard Somali). Autonym: Af-Soomaali, Afka Soomaaliga. *Users*: 6,815,600 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 6,720,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 95,600. 2,880,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,720,000 (2018). *Location*: Mainly Oromia and Somali regions; areas in Afar and Dire Dawa regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Somali region. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Somali. *Type*: SOV; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); enclitic definite article; verb affixes mark number, person, gender of subject; tense; comparatives; 22 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 grammatical tones: high, low, falling); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: A few also use Amharic [amh]. A few also use Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic [acq] (Bender 1971). Used as L2 by Girirra [gii], Rer Bare [rer]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 7%. Taught in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1979. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1972. Osmanya script, no longer in use. *Other*: Daarood, Ogaadeen, Dir, Gadabuursi, Hawiye, and Isxaaq are major clan families in Ethiopia. Muslim. *Map*: 41:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1:

21,937,940; as L2: 106,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe] (Baale, Kacipo-Balesi, Silmamo, Suri, Suri-Baale, Tsilmamo, Zelmam, Zelmamu, Zilmamo, Zilmamu, Zulmamu). Autonym: Suri. *Users*: 2,360 in Ethiopia (2007 census). Ethnic population: 2,700 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: south border with Sudan. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southwest, Kacipo-Balesi. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: All domains except market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Tirmaga-Chai Suri [suq], Tirmaga dialect. Also use Murle [mur]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Tirmaga-Chai Suri [suq]. *Map*: 42:68. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,360. Also indigenous in: South Sudan.

Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq] (Churi, Dama, Dhuri, Eastern Suri, Shuri, Shuro, Suri, Surma, Tirma-Chai). Autonym: Surichen. *Users*: 26,900 (2007 census), increasing. 24,200 monolinguals (2017). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Bench-Maji zone, toward Sudan border; west of Mizan Teferi. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Pastoral, Suri. *Dialects*: Tirmaga (Cirma, Dirma, Terema, Terna, Tid, Tirima, Tirma, Tirmagachen, Tirmagi), Chai (Caci, Cai, Chachen). Lexical similarity: 81% with Mursi [muz]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Kacipo-Bale Suri [koe]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Kindergarten program using Suri as medium of instruction is piloted (2021 SIL). Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–4. After-school Suri literacy classes teach some school subjects in Suri. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 2009. Latin script, used since 2009, official usage. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:69.

Tigrigna [tir] (Beta Israel, Tigray, Tigrie, Tigrinya). *Users*: 6,537,000 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 6,390,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 147,000. 2,820,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,610,000 (2018). *Location*: Afar and Amhara regions; Tigray region border areas. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Tigray region. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, North. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); definite article; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; aspect; 33 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Amharic [amh], Kunama [kun], Xamtanga [xan]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 27%. Taught in primary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1956. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 13th or 14th century. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 41:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,829,790 (as L1: 8,667,590; as L2: 162,200). Also indigenous in: Eritrea. Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Tsamai [tsb] (Bago S'amakk-Ulo, Bago Tsamakkilo, S'amai, Tamaha, Ts'amay, Tsamakko, Tsamako, Tsemay, "Cule" *pej.*, "Kuile" *pej.*, "Kule" *pej.*). Autonym: Bago Ts'amakkilo. *Users*: 19,200, all users. L1 users: 18,000 (2007 census). L2 users: 1,200. 5,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: South Omo area, lowlands west of Lake Chamo. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Dullay. *Dialects*: The Tsamai say Ale [gwd] is difficult to understand. Possibly related to Birale [bx]. The most divergent variety in the Dullay classification. Lexical similarity: 56%–73% with Ale [gwd] dialects, 61% with Mositacha [dox], 31% with Konso [kxc]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hamer-Banna [amf]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Used as L2 by Ongota [bx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 3%. Literature. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, trial orthography since 2018, official usage. *Map*: 42:84.

Weyto [woy] (Wayto, Weyt'o). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker had either died or shifted to Amharic by 1900 (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 1,630. 1,520 (93%) speak Amharic as L1. *Location*: Amhara region: Lake Tana area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Possibly Eastern Sudanic or an Awngi variety (Bender 1983b), or Cushitic (Bender et al 1976:14). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Amharic [amh]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Wolane [wle] (Olane, Walane, Welene, Wäläne). *Users*: 70,000 (Meyer 2006). *Location*: Oromia region: southwest of Addis Ababa; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gurage zone. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Harari-East Gurage. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Silt'e [stv]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Amharic [amh], especially those below the age of 30 (Meyer 2006). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 42:48.

Wolaytta [wal] (Borodda, Ometo, Uba, Welaita, Wolaita, Wolaitta, Wolataita, Wolayta, "Ualamo" *pej.*, "Uollamo" *pej.*, "Walamo" *pej.*, "Wallamo" *pej.*, "Welamo" *pej.*, "Wellamo" *pej.*, "Wollamo" *pej.*). Autonym: Wolaytta. *Users*: 2,469,800, all users. L1 users: 2,380,000 (2018). L2 users: 89,800. 1,000,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,490,000 (2018). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Wolaytta zone, Lake Abaya area. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Native to Ethiopia; has gained influence since Italy's invasion in 1895. Used in different places in Ethiopia, though at present is not a lingua franca. Used in radio programs, written materials, trade, and agriculture activities. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, Central. *Dialect*: Zala. Dorze [doz], Melo [mfx], and Oyda [oyd] may be dialects of Wolaytta. Lexical similarity: 79%–93% with Gamo [gm], 84% with Gofa [gof], 80% with Dawro [dwr] and Dorze [doz], 48% with Koorete [kqy], 43% with Male [mdy]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Baiso [bsw], Kachama-Ganjule [kcx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Also taught as a major at the university level. Taught in primary and secondary schools in grades 1–4 and as subject thereafter. Taught in university as a major. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002–2003. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, primarily used by adults. Latin script, taught in school. *Other*: Geographic names: Balta, Borodda, Ganta, Otschollo, Uba.

Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 42:54.

Xamtanga [xan] (Agaw, Agawinya, Khamtanga, Simt'anga, Xamir, Xamta). *Users*: 224,000, all users. L1 users: 213,000 (2010 UNSD). L2 users: 11,000. 93,900 monolinguals. *Location*: Amhara region: Averegele district, Lasta and Waag zones; Tigray region: southeast in Jirurzba area. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, Central, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Low inherent intelligibility of Qimant [ahg]. Lexical similarity: 45% with Qimant [ahg]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Most Xamir speak Xamtanga. Xamtanga speakers association in Weldiya. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Tigrigna [tir]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 7%. NT: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 1996, revised in 2012. *Other*: Surrounded by Amharic [amh] and Tigrigna [tir] speakers. Different from Awngi [awn]. Christian. *Map*: 41:11.

Yemsa [jnj] (Yem, “Janjerinya” pej., “Janjero” pej., “Janjor” pej., “Yangaro” pej., “Zinjero” pej.). Autonym: Yemsa. *Users*: 92,200 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 160,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Oromia region: Fofa (main village); mixed in Oromo villages Deedoo, Jimma, Saja, and Sak'a; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Yem zone. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Janjero. *Dialects*: Fuga of Jimma, Toba. The Fuga of Jimma dialect may be a separate language. Lexical similarity: 24% with Shekkacho [moy]. *Type*: SOV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 24%. Taught in primary schools in grades 1 and 2 in government pilot schools. Grammar. Bible portions: 2001. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 42:44.

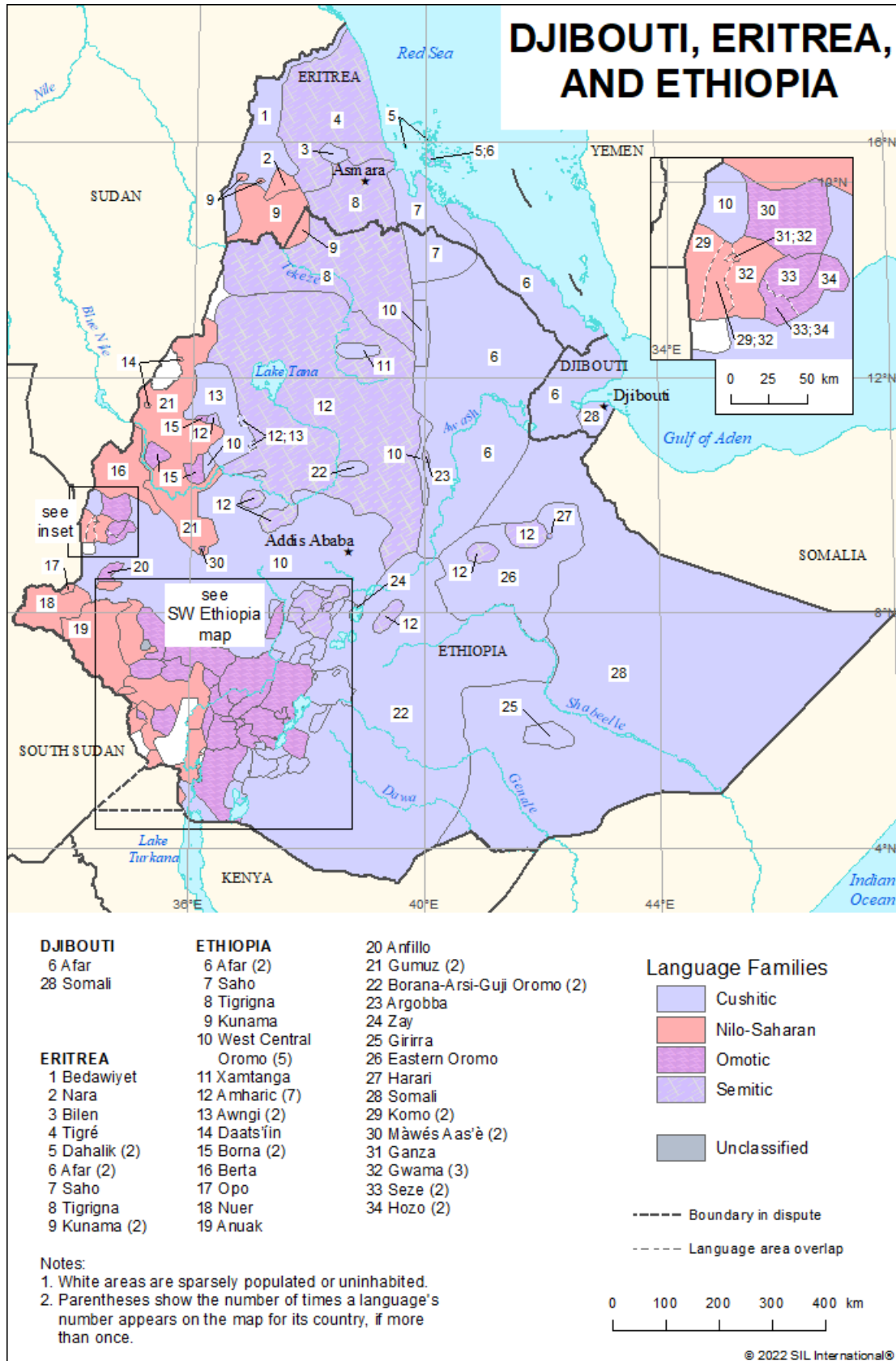
Zay [zwa] (Gelilla, Lak'i, Laqi, Zway). *Users*: 14,000 (Meyer 2005), decreasing. *Location*: Oromia region: Lake Zway shores and east islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Harari-East Gurage. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Harari [har], 70% with Silt'e [stv] (Bender, M. 1971). *Lg Use*: Use of Zay is decreasing due to migration from the islands (the traditional homeland) to the lakeshore, where they become Oromo [orm] speakers. Oromo is also taught in island schools. Speaker number decrease also attributed to dominant role of Amharic [amh] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm], especially lakeshore children. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Maps*: 41:24, 42:24.

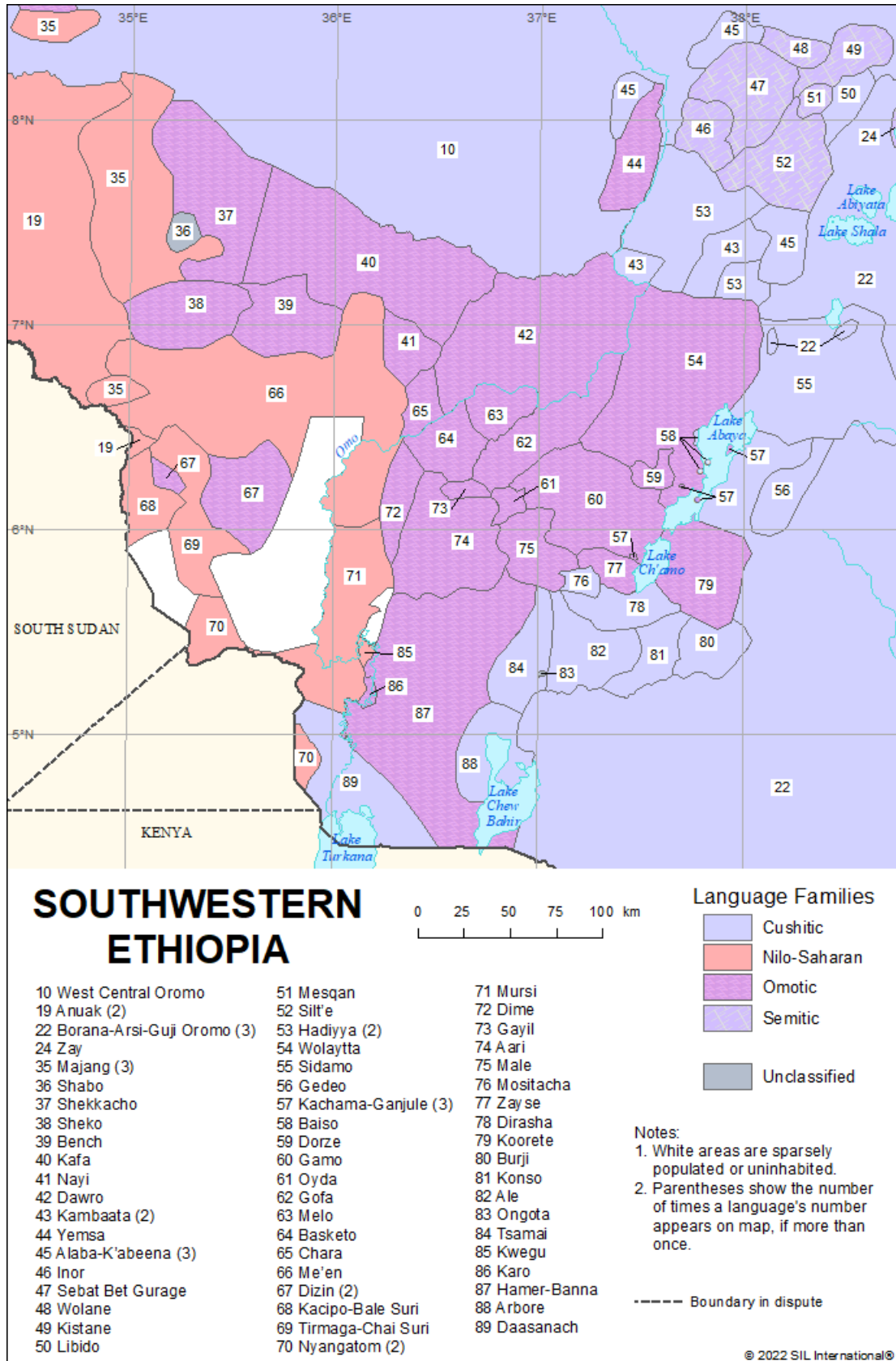
Zayse [zay] (Korisadam, Zagisite, Zaisse, Zayse-Zergulla, Zaysete, Zaysinya, Zaysse, Zeyese). Autonym: Zaysite. *Users*: 18,500 (2007 census). 10,200 Zayse, 7,600 Zergulla. 3,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,900 (2007 census). *Location*: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' region: Gamo-Gofa Zone, west of Lake Chamo. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gongga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, East. *Dialects*: Zergulla (Zargulla, Zergullinya), Zayse. Speakers are shifting from Zergulla to Zayse (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Type*: SOV; nominative marking; agglutinative (only suffixes), especially verbs; subject, tense, aspect, mood, causative, passive/reciprocal and focus marked on the verb; vowel and consonant lengthening; lexical and

grammatical tone (2 phonemic levels); converb use common; switch subject marker; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Approximately 7,000 ethnic Gamo [gmv] speak Zergulla as L1. Children up to school age speak Zayse more than any other language. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Mositacha [dox]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Amharic [amh]. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Radio. Bible portions: 2014–2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Ethiopic script, informal usage. Latin script, official usage since 2014. *Map*: 42:77.

Language Maps

Djibouti, Eritrea and Ethiopia	41
Southwestern Ethiopia	42





Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Ethiopia 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

Amharic [[amh](#)] *Users:* 31,800,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 56,900,000 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 25,100,000 (2019). 14,800,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 29,300,000 (2018). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1994, Constitution, Art 5(2)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,567,300 (as L1: 32,449,400; as L2: 25,117,900).

Oromo, West Central [[gaz](#)] *Users:* 19,100,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 30,000,000. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Oromia region. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,209,950 (as L1: 19,207,340; as L2: 2,610).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Oromo, Eastern [[hae](#)] *Users:* 9,710,000 (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [[gax](#)] *Users:* 7,780,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,448,600.

Somali [[som](#)] *Users:* 6,720,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 6,815,600 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 95,600. 2,880,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,720,000 (2018). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Somali region. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

Tigrigna [[tir](#)] *Users:* 6,390,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 6,537,000 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 147,000. 2,820,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,610,000 (2018). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Tigray region. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,829,790 (as L1: 8,667,590; as L2: 162,200).

Sidamo [[sid](#)] *Users:* 4,340,000 (2018). 4,441,000, all users. L2 users: 101,000. 2,530,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 4,340,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Wolaytta [[wal](#)] *Users:* 2,380,000 (2018). 2,469,800, all users. L2 users: 89,800. 1,000,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,490,000 (2018). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Sebat Bet Gurage [[sgw](#)] *Users:* 2,170,000 (2018). Ethnic population: 2,710,000 (2018). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Afar [aar] *Users:* 1,840,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 1,862,800 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 22,800. 906,000 monolinguals (1994 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Afar region (1994, Constitution, Art. 47). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,365,800 (as L1: 2,343,000; as L2: 22,800).

Hadiyya [hdy] *Users:* 1,840,000 (2018). 1,991,000, all users. L2 users: 151,000. 595,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,840,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Gamo [gmv] *Users:* 1,630,000 (2018), increasing. 1,654,400, all users. L2 users: 24,400. 600,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,630,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Gedeo [drs] *Users:* 1,410,000 (2018). 1,458,000, all users. L2 users: 48,000. 439,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,410,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Kafa [kbr] *Users:* 1,190,000 (2018). 1,236,700, all users. L2 users: 46,700. 445,000 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 1,300,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

100,000 to 999,999

Silt'e [stv] *Users:* 881,000 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 1,410,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Kambaata [ktb] *Users:* 743,000 (2007 census). 30,100 Donga, 97,800 Timbaro (2007 census). 822,300, all users. L2 users: 79,300. 330,500 monolinguals. Includes 279,000 Kambaata, 51,600 Timbaro. Ethnic population: 761,000 (2007 census). Includes 35,200 Donga, 98,600 Timbaro (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Ethiopian Sign Language [eth] *Users:* 560,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 340,000–680,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Other estimates: 250,000 as reported by the government (2008 WFD); 1,000,000 (2005 Ethiopian National Association of the Deaf); over 1 million (Tamene 2016:307). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Dawro [dwr] *Users:* 513,000 (2007 census). 81,600 Konta (2007 census). 533,000, all users. L2 users: 20,000. 260,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 538,000 (2007 census). 83,600 Konta (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Awngi [awn] *Users:* 489,000 (2007 census), increasing. 553,400, all users. L2 users: 64,400 (1994 census). 323,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 636,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Gofa [gof] *Users:* 359,000 (2007 census), increasing. 392,400, all users. L2 users: 33,400. 190,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 362,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Bench [bcq] *Users:* 348,000 (2007 census). 14,300 Mer. 370,600, all users. L2 users: 22,600. 150,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 352,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Aari [aiw] *Users:* 285,000 (2007 census). Includes Gayil [gyl] speakers. 298,300, all users. L2 users: 13,300. 129,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 290,000 (2007 census). Includes Gayil [gyl]. *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Inor [*ior*] *Users*: 280,000. 50,000 Endegeny. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Alaba-K'abeena [*alw*] *Users*: 278,000 (2007 census). 227,000 Alaba, 51,300 K'abeena (2007 census). 307,700, all users. L2 users: 29,700. 111,000 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 286,000 (2007 census). 233,000 Alaba, 52,700 K'abeena (2007 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Kistane [*gru*] *Users*: 255,000 (1994 census). 315,500, all users. L2 users: 60,500. Ethnic population: 364,000 (1994 census). Includes 4,000 Gogot. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Konso [*kxc*] *Users*: 242,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census), increasing. 247,660 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 5,660. 139,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 251,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 248,960 (as L1: 243,300; as L2: 5,660).

Xamtanga [*xan*] *Users*: 213,000 (2010 UNSD). 224,000, all users. L2 users: 11,000. 93,900 monolinguals. *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Berta [*wti*] *Users*: 197,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census), increasing. 213,500 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 16,500. 99,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 199,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 393,500 (as L1: 377,000; as L2: 16,500).

Mesqan [*mvz*] *Users*: 195,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 205,000 (Woreda Farmers' Cooperatives Office). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Gumuz [*guk*] *Users*: 161,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 165,380 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 4,380. 88,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 164,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 253,380 (as L1: 249,000; as L2: 4,380).

Koorete [*kqy*] *Users*: 157,000 (2007 census), increasing. 159,370, all users. L2 users: 2,370. 84,400 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 157,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Nuer [*nus*] *Users*: 153,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 154,120 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 1,120. 61,600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 148,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,707,440 (as L1: 1,706,170; as L2: 1,270).

Me'en [*mym*] *Users*: 151,000 (2007 census), increasing. Includes 5,770 Bodi (2010 UNSD). 157,300, all users. L2 users: 6,300. 143,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 157,000 (2007 census). Includes 6,980 Bodi (2007 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

10,000 to 99,999

Male [*mdy*] *Users*: 94,700 (2007 census). 101,430, all users. L2 users: 6,730. 40,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 97,900 (2007 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Basketo [*bst*] *Users*: 92,600 (2007 census). 101,560, all users. L2 users: 8,960. 42,800 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 78,300 (2007 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

Yemsa [jnj] *Users:* 92,200 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 160,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Anuak [anu] *Users:* 90,600 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 92,710 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 2,110. 34,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 89,100 (2007 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 223,710 (as L1: 221,600; as L2: 2,110).

Ale [gwd] *Users:* 84,300 (2017). 85,670, all users. L2 users: 1,370. 27,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 68,600 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Shekkacho [moy] *Users:* 80,100 (2007 census). 83,580, all users. L2 users: 3,480. 36,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 77,600 (2007 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Hamer-Banna [amf] *Users:* 74,400 (2007 census). 47,500 Hamer, 26,900 Banna (2007 census). 81,520, all users. L2 users: 7,120. 38,400 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 73,500 (2007 census). 46,500 Hamer, 27,000 Banna (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dirasha [gdl] *Users:* 73,500 (2007 census). 15,300 Dirasha, 49,900 Gidole, 8,250 Kusumitta (2007 census). 80,500, all users. L2 users: 7,000. Ethnic population: 92,000 (2020 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Wolane [wle] *Users:* 70,000 (Meyer 2006). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Libido [liq] *Users:* 58,800 (2007 census). 68,010, all users. L2 users: 9,210. 14,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 64,300 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Gayil [gyl] *Users:* 55,700 (2007 L. Jordan). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Girra [gii] *Users:* 50,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Daasanach [dsh] *Users:* 48,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 48,230 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 230. 31,400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,100 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 66,630 (as L1: 66,400; as L2: 230).

Burji [bji] *Users:* 46,400 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 49,450 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 3,050. 29,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 71,800 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,350 (as L1: 83,300; as L2: 3,050).

Argobba [agj] *Users:* 43,700 (2007 census). 46,940, all users. L2 users: 3,240. Ethnic population: 141,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sheko [she] *Users:* 38,900 (2007 census). 43,820, all users. L2 users: 4,920. 13,600 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 37,600 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Oyda [oyd] *Users:* 36,900 (2007 census). 40,940, all users. L2 users: 4,040. 6,250 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 45,100 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Borna [bwo] *Users:* 35,900 (2007 census). 38,180, all users. L2 users: 2,280. 18,600 monolinguals. 77 Gamila. Ethnic population: 60,600 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Dizin [mdx] *Users:* 33,900 (2007 census), increasing. 35,950, all users. L2 users: 2,050. 17,600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 34,700 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Saho [ssy] *Users:* 32,800 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 36,180 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 3,380. Ethnic population: 33,400 (2007 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 182,180 (as L1: 178,800; as L2: 3,380).

Majang [mpe] *Users:* 30,000 (Joswig 2019). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq] *Users:* 26,900 (2007 census), increasing. 24,200 monolinguals (2017). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Harari [har] *Users:* 25,800 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 20,000 in Addis Ababa, outside Harar city (Hetzron 1997). 33,570 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 7,770. 2,350 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 31,700 (2007 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 35,580 (as L1: 27,260; as L2: 8,320).

Nyangatom [nnj] *Users:* 24,300 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 25,200 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dorze [doz] *Users:* 20,800 (1994 census). 24,400, all users. L2 users: 3,600. 9,910 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 29,000 (1994 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Melo [mfx] *Users:* 20,200 (1994 census). 24,860, all users. L2 users: 4,660. 13,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,200 (1994 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Zayse [zay] *Users:* 18,500 (2007 census). 10,200 Zayse, 7,600 Zergulla. 3,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,900 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Mositacha [dox] *Users:* 18,100 (2007 census). 19,020, all users. L2 users: 920. 4,960 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 30,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tsamai [tsb] *Users:* 18,000 (2007 census). 19,200, all users. L2 users: 1,200. 5,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Gwama [kmq] *Users:* 15,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 20,000 (Küspert 2015). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Zay [zwa] *Users:* 14,000 (Meyer 2005), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Chara [cra] *Users:* 13,100 (2007 census). 13,770, all users. L2 users: 670. 5,560 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 13,200 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Seze [sze] *Users:* 13,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 24,300 (2007 census). This includes Hozo [hoz], Seze [sze] and Gwama [kmq] ethnic populations. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

1,000 to 9,999

Kunama [kun] *Users:* 7,430 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 7,570 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 140 (1994 census). Ethnic population: 4,860 (2007 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 150,570 (as L1: 150,430; as L2: 140).

Mursi [muz] *Users:* 7,390 (2007 census). 8,390, all users. L2 users: 1,000 (Mütze 2014). 7,000 monolinguals (2017 M. Bryant). Ethnic population: 7,480 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a

(Vigorous).

Arbore [arv] *Users:* 7,210 (2007 census). 10,320, all users. L2 users: 3,110. 3,900 monolinguals (1994 census). *Ethnic population:* 7,280 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Nayi [noz] *Users:* 7,190 (2007 census). 9,070, all users. L2 users: 1,880. 1,140 monolinguals. *Ethnic population:* 12,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Hozo [hoz] *Users:* 6,000 (Küspert 2015). *Ethnic population:* 24,300 (2007). This includes Hozo [hoz], Seze [sze] and Gwama [kmq] ethnic populations. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kwegu [xwg] *Users:* 5,110 (2007 census). 3,470 Bacha and 1,640 Koyego (2007 census). *Ethnic population:* 4,570 (2007 census). 2,630 Bacha and 1,940 Koyego. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Opo [lgn] *Users:* 5,000 in Ethiopia (2014). Most are monolingual. Community self-reports population up to 20,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000.

Baiso [bsw] *Users:* 4,620 (2007 census). *Ethnic population:* 5,490 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kachama-Ganjule [kcx] *Users:* 2,830 (2007 census). 1,000 Gats'ame and less than 50 Ganjule (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Ethnic population:* 2,590 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe] *Users:* 2,360 in Ethiopia (2007 census). *Ethnic population:* 2,700 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,360.

Màwés Aas'è [myf] *Users:* 2,300 (2011 M. Ahland). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

English [eng] *Users:* 1,870 in Ethiopia (2010 UNSD). 241,870 in Ethiopia, all users. L2 users: 240,000 (2018). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Qimant [ahg] *Users:* 1,650 (1994 census). 4,830, all users. L2 users: 3,180. *Ethnic population:* 172,000 (1994 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Karo [kxh] *Users:* 1,480 (2007 census). *Ethnic population:* 1,490 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Komo [xom] *Users:* 1,000 in Ethiopia (Meckelberg 2016). *Ethnic population:* 1,500 (2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,000.

100 to 999

Dime [dim] *Users:* 570 (2007 census), decreasing. 1,100, all users. L2 users: 530. *Ethnic population:* 870 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Anfillo [myo] *Users:* 500 (1990 SIL). *Ethnic population:* 1,000 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Ganza [gza] *Users:* 400 in Ethiopia (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

Shabo [sbf] *Users:* 400 (2000 M. Brenzinger), decreasing. *Ethnic population:* 600 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Daats'iin [dtn] *Users:* 300 (2015 C. Ahland). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

10 to 99

Ongota [bxe] *Users:* 10 (2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

0

Gafat [gft] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. In 1947 there were only 4 speakers left. Last speaker likely died by 1960. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

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

Mesmes [mys] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. One L1 speaker was still living in 2001 (2018 M. Ahland). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Rer Bare [rer] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 2000s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Weyto [woy] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker had either died or shifted to Amharic by 1900 (Sommer 1992). *Ethnic population:* 1,630. 1,520 (93%) speak Amharic as L1. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Unknown

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,373,370 (as L1: 33,373,370; as L2: 9,000,000).

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq] *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,856,700.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Ethiopia 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)

Amharic [amh] *Users:* 56,900,000 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 31,800,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 25,100,000 (2019). 14,800,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 29,300,000 (2018). *Status:* Statutory national language (1994, Constitution, Art 5(2)). *Lg Use:* All domains. Also use Eastern Oromo [hae]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Tigrigna [tir]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1840–2013. *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).

2 (Provincial)

Afar [aar] *Users:* 1,862,800 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 1,840,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 22,800. 906,000 monolinguals (1994 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Afar region (1994, Constitution, Art. 47). *Lg Use:* Also use Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic [acq] (Bender 1971). Used as L2 by Argobba [agi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2013. *Writing:* Ethiopic script, used in Ethiopia. Latin script, used since 1840, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,365,800 (as L1: 2,343,000; as L2: 22,800).

3 (Wider communication)

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd] *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Berta [wti], Daats'iin [dtn], Gumuz [guk], Nuer [nus], Opo [lgn], Seze [sze]. *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, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq] *Status:* We are not reporting an L1 community in this country, but are reporting it being used as an L2 by a number of local languages. Therefore it is an LWC. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Afar [aar], Somali [som]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,856,700.

Oromo, West Central [gaz] *Users:* 19,100,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). Ethnic population: 30,000,000. *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Oromia region. West Central Oromo [gaz] is lingua franca of the area. *Lg Use:* Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Anfillo [myo], Gumuz [guk], Gwama [kmq], Hozo [hoz], Komo [xom], Mawés Aas'è [myf], Seze [sze]. *Lg Dev:* Literature.

Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1899–1998. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1990s. Latin script, used since 1990s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,209,950 (as L1: 19,207,340; as L2: 2,610).

Somali [[som](#)] *Users*: 6,815,600 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 6,720,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 95,600. 2,880,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,720,000 (2018). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Somali region. *Lg Use*: A few also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. A few also use Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken Arabic [[acq](#)] (Bender 1971). Used as L2 by Girirra [[gii](#)], Rer Bare [[rer](#)]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1972. Osmanya script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,044,840 (as L1: 21,937,940; as L2: 106,900).

Tigrigna [[tir](#)] *Users*: 6,537,000 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 6,390,000 in Ethiopia (2018). L2 users: 147,000. 2,820,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 6,610,000 (2018). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Tigray region. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Used as L2 by Amharic [[amh](#)], Kunama [[kun](#)], Xamtanga [[xan](#)]. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 13th or 14th century. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,829,790 (as L1: 8,667,590; as L2: 162,200).

Wolaytta [[wal](#)] *Users*: 2,469,800, all users. L1 users: 2,380,000 (2018). L2 users: 89,800. 1,000,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,490,000 (2018). *Status*: Native to Ethiopia; has gained influence since Italy's invasion in 1895. Used in different places in Ethiopia, though at present is not a lingua franca. Used in radio programs, written materials, trade, and agriculture activities. *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Used as L2 by Baiso [[bsw](#)], Kachama-Ganjule [[kcx](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002–2003. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, primarily used by adults. Latin script, taught in school.

4 (Educational)

Aari [[aiw](#)] *Users*: 298,300, all users. L1 users: 285,000 (2007 census). Includes Gayil [[gyl](#)] speakers. L2 users: 13,300. 129,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 290,000 (2007 census). Includes Gayil [[gyl](#)]. *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Used as L2 by Dime [[dim](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1997. *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script.

Ale [[gwd](#)] *Users*: 85,670, all users. L1 users: 84,300 (2017). L2 users: 1,370. 27,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 68,600 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Also use Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo [[gax](#)]. Also use Konso [[kxc](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2017–2020. *Writing*: Latin script.

Basketo [[bst](#)] *Users*: 101,560, all users. L1 users: 92,600 (2007 census). L2 users: 8,960. 42,800 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 78,300 (2007 census). *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *Writing*: Ethiopic script.

Bench [[bcq](#)] *Users*: 370,600, all users. L1 users: 348,000 (2007 census). 14,300 Mer. L2 users: 22,600. 150,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 352,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Used as L2 by Sheko [[she](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Grammar. NT: 1990. *Writing*:

Ethiopic script, used until 2008. Latin script, used since 2008.

Berta [[wti](#)] *Users*: 213,500 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 197,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 16,500. 99,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 199,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: All domains, except for religion (which is in Arabic [[arb](#)]). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Also use Oromo [[orm](#)]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [[apd](#)]. Used as L2 by Gwama [[kmq](#)], Komo [[xom](#)], Mawés Aas'è [[myf](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 393,500 (as L1: 377,000; as L2: 16,500).

Dawro [[dwr](#)] *Users*: 533,000, all users. L1 users: 513,000 (2007 census). 81,600 Konta (2007 census). L2 users: 20,000. 260,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 538,000 (2007 census). 83,600 Konta (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Used as L2 by Chara [[cra](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2011. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage.

Dirasha [[gdl](#)] *Users*: 80,500, all users. L1 users: 73,500 (2007 census). 15,300 Dirasha, 49,900 Gidole, 8,250 Kusumitta (2007 census). L2 users: 7,000. Ethnic population: 92,000 (2020 census). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Also use Eastern Oromo [[hae](#)]. Also use Konso [[kxc](#)]. Also use Mositacha [[dox](#)]. Used as L2 by Mositacha [[dox](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2007–2013. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 2007, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage.

Dizin [[mdx](#)] *Users*: 35,950, all users. L1 users: 33,900 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 2,050. 17,600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 34,700 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Home, church, market, courts, government meetings (sometimes with interpretation). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2012. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 2009, official usage.

English [[eng](#)] *Users*: 241,870 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 1,870 in Ethiopia (2010 UNSD). L2 users: 240,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Language of higher education, many technical fields, and international communication. Used as L2 by Ethiopian Sign Language [[eth](#)]. *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).

Gamo [[gmv](#)] *Users*: 1,654,400, all users. L1 users: 1,630,000 (2018), increasing. L2 users: 24,400. 600,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,630,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Everyday rural life. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Used as L2 by Baiso [[bsw](#)], Ethiopian Sign Language [[eth](#)], Mositacha [[dox](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage.

Gedeo [[drs](#)] *Users*: 1,458,000, all users. L1 users: 1,410,000 (2018). L2 users: 48,000. 439,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,410,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986. *Writing*: Ethiopic script.

Gofa [[gof](#)] *Users*: 392,400, all users. L1 users: 359,000 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users:

33,400. 190,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 362,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2011. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage.

Gumuz [guk] *Users*: 165,380 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 161,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 4,380. 88,200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 164,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh], with use and comprehension frequent in the North, limited in the South. Also use Eastern Oromo [hae], with limited comprehension. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], especially Muslims near the border of Sudan. Also use West Central Oromo [gaz], which has wide use as lingua franca in Kamashi zone. Used as L2 by Daats'ín [dtn]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2003. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 2007, official usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 253,380 (as L1: 249,000; as L2: 4,380).

Hadiyya [hdy] *Users*: 1,991,000, all users. L1 users: 1,840,000 (2018). L2 users: 151,000. 595,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,840,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Mesmes [mys]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage.

Kafa [kbr] *Users*: 1,236,700, all users. L1 users: 1,190,000 (2018). L2 users: 46,700. 445,000 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 1,300,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Chara [cra], Nayi [noz]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2020. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, official usage.

Kambaata [ktb] *Users*: 822,300, all users. L1 users: 743,000 (2007 census). 30,100 Donga, 97,800 Timbaro (2007 census). L2 users: 79,300. 330,500 monolinguals. Includes 279,000 Kambaata, 51,600 Timbaro. Ethnic population: 761,000 (2007 census). Includes 35,200 Donga, 98,600 Timbaro (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1992. *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script, primary usage.

Konso [kxc] *Users*: 247,660 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 242,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 5,660. 139,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 251,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Ale [gwd], Arbore [arv], Dirasha [gdl], Mositacha [dox], Ongota [bx], Tsamai [tsb]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2002. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in Church literature. Latin script, developed in the 1990s, common usage since 2014, official usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 248,960 (as L1: 243,300; as L2: 5,660).

Libido [liq] *Users*: 68,010, all users. L1 users: 58,800 (2007 census). L2 users: 9,210. 14,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 64,300 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Majang [mpe] *Users*: 30,000 (Joswig 2019). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Shabo [sbf]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2017. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1990s. Latin script, official in Gambela Region.

Me'en [mym] *Users*: 157,300, all users. L1 users: 151,000 (2007 census), increasing. Includes

5,770 Bodi (2010 UNSD). L2 users: 6,300. 143,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 157,000 (2007 census). Includes 6,980 Bodi (2007 census). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh], in education and for reading the Bible. Used as L2 by Kwegu [xwg]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 2008–2010. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 2009. Latin script, used since 2009, primary usage.

Nuer [nus] *Users*: 154,120 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 153,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 1,120. 61,600 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 148,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Used as L2 by Opo [lgn]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,707,440 (as L1: 1,706,170; as L2: 1,270).

Sheko [she] *Users*: 43,820, all users. L1 users: 38,900 (2007 census). L2 users: 4,920. 13,600 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 37,600 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Home, religion, community. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Bench [bcq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2009.

Sidamo [sid] *Users*: 4,441,000, all users. L1 users: 4,340,000 (2018). L2 users: 101,000. 2,530,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 4,340,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 1993. Latin script, used since 1993.

Silt'e [stv] *Users*: 881,000 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 1,410,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Home, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1981–1988. *Writing*: Ethiopic script.

Yemsa [jnj] *Users*: 92,200 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 160,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Developing)

Alaba-K'abeena [alw] *Users*: 307,700, all users. L1 users: 278,000 (2007 census). 227,000 Alaba, 51,300 K'abeena (2007 census). L2 users: 29,700. 111,000 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 286,000 (2007 census). 233,000 Alaba, 52,700 K'abeena (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. All also use Amharic [amh] (Crass 2007). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Ethiopic script.

Anuak [anu] *Users*: 92,710 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 90,600 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 2,110. 34,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 89,100 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Opo [lgn]. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 223,710 (as L1: 221,600; as L2: 2,110).

Awngi [awn] *Users*: 553,400, all users. L1 users: 489,000 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 64,400 (1994 census). 323,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 636,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh], limited usage, mostly in towns; among Northern Awngi, only known by males. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible

portions: 2009. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 1995.

Daasanach [[dsh](#)] *Users*: 48,230 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 48,000 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 230. 31,400 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 48,100 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Also use Arbore [[arv](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 66,630 (as L1: 66,400; as L2: 230).

Ethiopian Sign Language [[eth](#)] *Users*: 560,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 340,000–680,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Other estimates: 250,000 as reported by the government (2008 WFD); 1,000,000 (2005 Ethiopian National Association of the Deaf); over 1 million (Tamene 2016:307). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used in mass media. Used by all. Many also use Amharic [[amh](#)] (Tamene 2016). Some also use English [[eng](#)] (Tamene 2016). A few also use Dorze [[doz](#)] (Tamene 2016). A few also use Gamo [[gmv](#)] (Tamene 2016). *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014.

Harari [[har](#)] *Users*: 33,570 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 25,800 in Ethiopia (2007 census). 20,000 in Addis Ababa, outside Harar city (Hetzron 1997). L2 users: 7,770. 2,350 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 31,700 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Ethiopic script, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 35,580 (as L1: 27,260; as L2: 8,320).

Koorete [[kqy](#)] *Users*: 159,370, all users. L1 users: 157,000 (2007 census), increasing. L2 users: 2,370. 84,400 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 157,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used in some church literature. Latin script, primary usage.

Male [[mdy](#)] *Users*: 101,430, all users. L1 users: 94,700 (2007 census). L2 users: 6,730. 40,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 97,900 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Home. Used by all. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Ethiopic script.

Màwés Aas'è [[myf](#)] *Users*: 2,300 (2011 M. Ahland). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Children in some areas (e.g. Wamba) are no longer learning the language. Most also use West Central Oromo [[gaz](#)], learning it as children and using it in many domains. A few also use Amharic [[amh](#)], especially some adults in Bambassi area. Also use Berta [[wti](#)]. Also use Eastern Oromo [[hae](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [[gax](#)] *Users*: 7,780,000 in Ethiopia (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Ale [[gwd](#)], Girirra [[gii](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1967. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,448,600.

Oromo, Eastern [[hae](#)] *Users*: 9,710,000 (2018). 36,600,000 all Oromo speakers in Ethiopia (2018 World Factbook). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [[amh](#)]. Also use Standard Arabic [[arb](#)], widely used for religious purposes. Used as L2 by Amharic [[amh](#)],

Dirasha [gdl], Gumuz [guk], Mawés Aas'è [myf]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.
Writing: Latin script.

Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw] *Users*: 2,170,000 (2018). Ethnic population: 2,710,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Ethiopic script.

Shekkacho [moy] *Users*: 83,580, all users. L1 users: 80,100 (2007 census). L2 users: 3,480. 36,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 77,600 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Shabo [sbf]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2017. *Writing*: Latin script.

Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe] *Users*: 2,360 in Ethiopia (2007 census). Ethnic population: 2,700 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: All domains except market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Tirmaga-Chai Suri [suq], Tirmaga dialect. Also use Murle [mur]. *Writing*: Latin script.
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 7,360.

Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq] *Users*: 26,900 (2007 census), increasing. 24,200 monolinguals (2017). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Kacipo-Bale Suri [koe]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2004–2010. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 2009. Latin script, used since 2009, official usage.

Tsamai [tsb] *Users*: 19,200, all users. L1 users: 18,000 (2007 census). L2 users: 1,200. 5,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hamer-Banna [amf]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Used as L2 by Ongota [bxg]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script, trial orthography since 2018, official usage.

Xamtanga [xan] *Users*: 224,000, all users. L1 users: 213,000 (2010 UNSD). L2 users: 11,000. 93,900 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Most Xamir speak Xamtanga. Xamtanga speakers association in Weldiya. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Tigrigna [tir]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2018. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used since 1996, revised in 2012.

Zayse [zay] *Users*: 18,500 (2007 census). 10,200 Zayse, 7,600 Zergulla. 3,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,900 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Approximately 7,000 ethnic Gamo [gmv] speak Zergulla as L1. Children up to school age speak Zayse more than any other language. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Mositacha [dox]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 2014–2020. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, informal usage. Latin script, official usage since 2014.

5 (Dispersed)

Kunama [kun] *Users*: 7,570 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 7,430 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 140 (1994 census). Ethnic population: 4,860 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Tigrigna [tir]. *Writing*: Latin script, used since late 1800s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 150,570 (as L1: 150,430; as L2: 140).

Saho [ssy] *Users*: 36,180 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 32,800 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 3,380. Ethnic population: 33,400 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh].

Writing: Ethiopic script, official usage in Ethiopia. Latin script, official usage in Eritrea.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 182,180 (as L1: 178,800; as L2: 3,380).

6a (Vigorous)

Arbore [arv] *Users:* 10,320, all users. L1 users: 7,210 (2007 census). L2 users: 3,110. 3,900 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 7,280 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Konso [kxc]. Used as L2 by Daasanach [dsh]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten, orthography in development.

Baiso [bsw] *Users:* 4,620 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 5,490 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Have resisted extinction for at least 1,000 years (Brenzinger et al 1991). Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Gamo [gmv]. Also use Wolaytta [wal]. Youth have greater proficiency in second languages than other age groups. *Writing:* Ethiopic script. Latin script.

Chara [cra] *Users:* 13,770, all users. L1 users: 13,100 (2007 census). L2 users: 670. 5,560 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 13,200 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Dawro [dwr]. Also use Kafa [kbr]. Also use Melo [mfx]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Daats'iin [dtn] *Users:* 300 (2015 C. Ahland). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Most also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. Many also use Gumuz [guk]. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dime [dim] *Users:* 1,100, all users. L1 users: 570 (2007 census), decreasing. L2 users: 530. Ethnic population: 870 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Aari [aiw]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ganza [gza] *Users:* 400 in Ethiopia (2007). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Gwama [kmq] (Küspert 2015). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

Gayil [gyl] *Users:* 55,700 (2007 L. Jordan). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, market, church. Used by all. *Writing:* Ethiopic script, unofficial usage. Latin script, unofficial usage.

Hamer-Banna [amf] *Users:* 81,520, all users. L1 users: 74,400 (2007 census). 47,500 Hamer, 26,900 Banna (2007 census). L2 users: 7,120. 38,400 monolinguals (1994 census). Ethnic population: 73,500 (2007 census). 46,500 Hamer, 27,000 Banna (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Ongota [bxg], Tsamai [tsb]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Ethiopic script. Latin script.

Inor [ior] *Users:* 280,000. 50,000 Endegeny. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Ethiopic script.

Kachama-Ganjule [kcx] *Users:* 2,830 (2007 census). 1,000 Gats'ame and less than 50 Ganjule (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Ethnic population: 2,590 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All members of the Kachama community regard Kachama as their first language (Brenzinger 1999). Also use Wolaytta [wal]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

- Kistane** [gru] *Users:* 315,500, all users. L1 users: 255,000 (1994 census). L2 users: 60,500. Ethnic population: 364,000 (1994 census). Includes 4,000 Gogot. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Ethiopic script.
- Melo** [mfx] *Users:* 24,860, all users. L1 users: 20,200 (1994 census). L2 users: 4,660. 13,700 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 20,200 (1994 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Chara [cra]. *Writing:* Ethiopic script, informal usage. Latin script, informal usage.
- Mesqan** [mvz] *Users:* 195,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 205,000 (Woreda Farmers' Cooperatives Office). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mursi** [muz] *Users:* 8,390, all users. L1 users: 7,390 (2007 census). L2 users: 1,000 (Mütze 2014). 7,000 monolinguals (2017 M. Bryant). Ethnic population: 7,480 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Home, daily life. Used by all. Also use Amharic [amh], but only in situations of contact with other people groups, such as trading and tourism. Used as L2 by Kwegu [xwg]. *Writing:* Ethiopic script, limited usage. Latin script, limited usage.
- Nyangatom** [nnj] *Users:* 24,300 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 25,200 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Majority of Nyangatom monolingual. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Karo [kxh]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2016.
- Opo** [lgn] *Users:* 5,000 in Ethiopia (2014). Most are monolingual. Community self-reports population up to 20,000. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Anuak [anu], as common L2. Also use Nuer [nus]. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, unofficial usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000.
- Oyda** [oyd] *Users:* 40,940, all users. L1 users: 36,900 (2007 census). L2 users: 4,040. 6,250 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 45,100 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Wolane** [wle] *Users:* 70,000 (Meyer 2006). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Amharic [amh], especially those below the age of 30 (Meyer 2006). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

6b (Threatened)

- Argobba** [agi] *Users:* 46,940, all users. L1 users: 43,700 (2007 census). L2 users: 3,240. Ethnic population: 141,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* The ethnic group near Ankober mainly speaks Amharic [amh]; the group near Harar mainly speaks Oromo [hae]. Some young people, all adults. Only children in one village (T'allaha) learn Argobba; in all other areas, used only by older people. Positive attitudes. All also use Amharic [amh] (Mohammed et al 2015). Some also use Oromo [orm] (Mohammed et al 2015). A few also use Afar [aar] (Mohammed et al 2015). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Ethiopic script, in development.
- Borna** [bwo] *Users:* 38,180, all users. L1 users: 35,900 (2007 census). L2 users: 2,280. 18,600 monolinguals. 77 Gamila. Ethnic population: 60,600 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Some young

people, all adults. Used by all children in Dibat'e and Bulen and by most children in Dangur. Spoken by a minority of children in Wenbera; most speak Oromo [hae]. Positive attitudes. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, used until 2007. Latin script, used since 2007.

Burji [bji] *Users*: 49,450 in Ethiopia, all users. L1 users: 46,400 in Ethiopia (2007 census). L2 users: 3,050. 29,300 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 71,800 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Many in Ethiopia are older adults. Also use Amharic [amh]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing*: Ethiopic script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,350 (as L1: 83,300; as L2: 3,050).

Dorze [doz] *Users*: 24,400, all users. L1 users: 20,800 (1994 census). L2 users: 3,600. 9,910 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 29,000 (1994 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Amharic [amh]. Used as L2 by Ethiopian Sign Language [eth]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Girra [gii] *Users*: 50,000 (2007). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo [gax] (Mekonnen 2015). Most also use Somali [som] (Mekonnen 2015). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Gwama [kmq] *Users*: 15,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 20,000 (Küspert 2015). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in Benishangul Gumuz lowlands. Some of all ages. All also use West Central Oromo [gaz], as the dominant language in the Highland area, with some language shift taking place in Oromia region and in Tongo area (Küspert 2015). Some also use Amharic [amh], especially younger generation in Benishangul Gumuz. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb], in limited domains. Also use Berta [wti]. Used as L2 by Ganza [gza], Komo [xom]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2013.

Karo [kxh] *Users*: 1,480 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 1,490 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Nyangatom [nnj]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Komo [xom] *Users*: 1,000 in Ethiopia (Meckelberg 2016). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2018). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Gwama [kmq]. Also use Berta [wti]. Also use West Central Oromo [gaz]. *Writing*: Latin script, plans for future development in Ethiopia. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,000.

Kwegu [xwg] *Users*: 5,110 (2007 census). 3,470 Bacha and 1,640 Koyego (2007 census). Ethnic population: 4,570 (2007 census). 2,630 Bacha and 1,940 Koyego. *Lg Use*: Diminishing among adults. Some of all ages. Also use Me'en [mym], particularly the Bodi dialect. Also use Mursi [muz]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Mositacha [dox] *Users*: 19,020, all users. L1 users: 18,100 (2007 census). L2 users: 920. 4,960 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 30,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Still used in the homestead in many communities but more frequently by the older generation. Is threatened by other infiltrating languages, particularly Zayse [zay] and Amharic [amh]. Also use Amharic [amh], with the younger generations shifting. Also use Dirasha [gdl]. Also use Gamo [gmv]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Also use Zayse [zay], with the younger generations shifting. Used as L2 by Dirasha [gdl]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, trial orthography since 2017, not yet

officially approved.

Shabo [sbf] *Users:* 400 (2000 M. Brenzinger), decreasing. Ethnic population: 600 (2000). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Majang [mpe]. Also use Shekkacho [moy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Zay [zwa] *Users:* 14,000 (Meyer 2005), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Use of Zay is decreasing due to migration from the islands (the traditional homeland) to the lakeshore, where they become Oromo [orm] speakers. Oromo is also taught in island schools. Speaker number decrease also attributed to dominant role of Amharic [amh] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Oromo [orm], especially lakeshore children. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

7 (Shifting)

Hozo [hoz] *Users:* 6,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 24,300 (2007). This includes Hozo [hoz], Seze [sze] and Gwama [kmq] ethnic populations. *Lg Use:* Home. Adults only. Shifting to West Central Oromo [gaz], especially as education contributes to increased assimilation to Oromo, encouraged by local government (Küspert 2015). Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Seze [sze], especially in areas where speakers of Hozo live intermixed with speakers of Seze [sze]. Frequent intermarriage between speakers of Hozo and Seze. Also use Standard Arabic [arb], with restricted use. Used as L2 by Seze [sze]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nayi [noz] *Users:* 9,070, all users. L1 users: 7,190 (2007 census). L2 users: 1,880. 1,140 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to Amharic [amh]. Most shifting to Kafa [kbr]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Seze [sze] *Users:* 13,000 (Küspert 2015). Ethnic population: 24,300 (2007 census). This includes Hozo [hoz], Seze [sze] and Gwama [kmq] ethnic populations. *Lg Use:* Home. Adults only. Shifting to West Central Oromo [gaz], especially as education contributes to increased assimilation to Oromo, encouraged by local government (Küspert 2015). Also use Amharic [amh]. Also use Hozo [hoz], especially in areas where speakers of Seze live intermixed with speakers of Hozo [hoz]. Frequent intermarriage between speakers of Hozo and Seze. Also use Sudanese Spoken Arabic [apd], with restricted use. Used as L2 by Hozo [hoz]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

8a (Moribund)

Anfillo [myo] *Users:* 500 (1990 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1990 SIL). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most shifted to West Central Oromo [gaz] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Ongota [bx] *Users:* 10 (2007). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Tsamai [tsb]

(Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). Also use Hamar-Banna [amf]. Also use Konso [kxc]. Also use Oromo [orm]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Qimant [ahg] *Users*: 4,830, all users. L1 users: 1,650 (1994 census). L2 users: 3,180. Ethnic population: 172,000 (1994 census). *Lg Use*: Qwara dialect has no remaining speakers. 170,747 ethnic Qimant are monolingual in Amharic [amh]. All shifted to Amharic [amh]. Also use Hebrew [heb], a few words in prayer. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1885. *Writing*: Ethiopic script, no longer in use.

9 (Dormant)

Mesmes [mys] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. One L1 speaker was still living in 2001 (2018 M. Ahland). *Lg Use*: While it appears that the language is no longer spoken, the Mesmes ethnic and cultural identity is strong and remains important across the community (2018 M. Ahland). Shifted to Hadiyya [hdy]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Weyto [woy] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker had either died or shifted to Amharic by 1900 (Sommer 1992). Ethnic population: 1,630. 1,520 (93%) speak Amharic as L1. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Amharic [amh]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

9 (Second language only)

Geez [gez] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Ethiopia. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use*: Liturgical language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Ancient language of the Aksumites. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 400–1918. *Writing*: Ethiopic script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

10 (Extinct)

Gafat [gft] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. In 1947 there were only 4 speakers left. Last speaker likely died by 1960.

Rer Bare [rer] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Extinct by 2000s. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Somali [som]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Languages by Region

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

Addis Ababa

Amharic [amh], 12

Afar

Afar [aar], 11

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13

Argobba [agj], 13

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31

Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31

Saho [ssy], 33

Somali [som], 35

Tigrigna [tir], 36

Amhara

Afar [aar], 11

Amharic [amh], 12

Argobba [agj], 13

Awngi [awn], 14

Daats'iin [dtn], 16

Gumuz [guk], 21

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31

Qimant [ahg], 32

Tigrigna [tir], 36

Weyto [woy], 37

Xamtanga [xan], 38

Benishangul-Gumuz

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13

Awngi [awn], 14

Berta [wti], 15

Borna [bwo], 15

Daats'iin [dtn], 16

Ganza [gza], 19

Gumuz [guk], 21

Gwama [kmq], 22

Hozo [hoz], 23

Komo [xom], 25

Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28

Dire Dawa

Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31

Somali [som], 35

Gambela

Anuak [anu], 12

Ganza [gza], 19

Komo [xom], 25

Majang [mpe], 27

Nuer [nus], 30

Opo [lgn], 31

Shekkacho [moy], 34

Sheko [she], 34

Harari

Harari [har], 23

Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31

Oromia

Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11

Anfillo [myo], 12

Anuak [anu], 12

Arbore [arv], 13

Burji [bjj], 15

Dawro [dwr], 16

Gafat [gft], 19

Gedeo [drs], 20

Gumuz [guk], 21

Gwama [kmq], 22

Hadiyya [hdy], 22

Hamer-Banna [amf], 22

Hozo [hoz], 23

Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24

Kafa [kbr], 24

Kistane [gru], 25

Koorete [kqy], 26

Libido [liq], 27

Majang [mpe], 27

Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28
 Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
 Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
 Seze [sze], 33
 Shabo [sbf], 34
 Shekkacho [moy], 34
 Sidamo [sid], 35
 Somali [som], 35
 Wolane [wle], 37
 Yemsa [jnj], 38
 Zay [zwa], 38

Somali

Afar [aar], 11
 Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13
 Girirra [gii], 20
 Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
 Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
 Rer Bare [rer], 33
 Somali [som], 35

Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples'

Aari [aiw], 11
 Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
 Ale [gwd], 11
 Anuak [anu], 12
 Arbore [arv], 13
 Baiso [bsw], 14
 Basketo [bst], 14
 Bench [bcq], 14
 Burji [bji], 15
 Chara [cra], 16
 Daasanach [dsh], 16
 Dawro [dwr], 16
 Dime [dim], 17
 Dirasha [gdl], 17
 Dizin [mdx], 17
 Dorze [doz], 18
 Gamo [gmv], 19
 Gayil [gyl], 20
 Gedeo [drs], 20
 Gofa [gof], 20
 Hadiyya [hdy], 22

Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
 Inor [ior], 23
 Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
 Kafa [kbr], 24
 Kambaata [ktb], 24
 Karo [kxh], 24
 Kistane [gru], 25
 Komo [xom], 25
 Konso [kxc], 25
 Koorete [kqy], 26
 Kwegu [xwg], 26
 Libido [liq], 27
 Majang [mpe], 27
 Male [mdy], 27
 Me'en [mym], 28
 Melo [mfx], 28
 Mesmes [mys], 28
 Mesqan [mvz], 29
 Mositacha [dox], 29
 Mursi [muz], 29
 Nayi [noz], 30
 Nyangatom [nnj], 30
 Ongota [bxg], 30
 Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
 Oyda [oyd], 32
 Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
 Shabo [sbf], 34
 Shekkacho [moy], 34
 Sheko [she], 34
 Sidamo [sid], 35
 Silt'e [stv], 35
 Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
 Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
 Tsamai [tsb], 37
 Wolane [wle], 37
 Wolaytta [wal], 37
 Yemsa [jnj], 38
 Zayse [zay], 38

Tigray

Kunama [kun], 26
 Saho [ssy], 33
 Tigrigna [tir], 36

Xamtanga [xan], [38](#)

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Ethiopia. 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, Cushitic, Central, Eastern

Xamtanga [xan], [38](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, Central, Southern

Awngi [awn], [14](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, Central, Western

Qimant [ahg], [32](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Dullay

Ale [gwd], [11](#)

Tsamai [tsb], [37](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Highland

Alaba-K'abeena [alw], [11](#)

Burji [bji], [15](#)

Gedeo [drs], [20](#)

Hadiyya [hdy], [22](#)

Kambaata [ktb], [24](#)

Libido [liq], [27](#)

Sidamo [sid], [35](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Konso-Gidole

Dirasha [gdl], [17](#)

Konso [kxc], [25](#)

Mositacha [dox], [29](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Oromo

Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], [31](#)

Oromo, Eastern [hae], [31](#)

Oromo, West Central [gaz], [32](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Saho-Afar

Afar [aar], [11](#)

Saho [ssy], [33](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Somali

Girirra [gii], [20](#)

Somali [som], [35](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Cushitic, East, Western Omo-Tana

Arbore [arv], 13

Baiso [bsw], 14

Daasanach [dsh], 16

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Dizoid

Dizin [mdx], 17

Nayi [noz], 30

Sheko [she], 34

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Janjero

Yemsa [jnj], 38

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Chara

Chara [cra], 16

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Gimira

Bench [bcq], 14

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo

Male [mdy], 27

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, Central

Dawro [dwr], 16

Dorze [doz], 18

Gamo [gmv], 19

Gofa [gof], 20

Melo [mfx], 28

Oyda [oyd], 32

Wolaytta [wal], 37

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, East

Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24

Koorete [kqy], 26

Zayse [zay], 38

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gimojan, Ometo-Gimira, Ometo, West

Basketo [bst], 14

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gonga, Central

Anfillo [myo], 12

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gonga, North

Borna [bwo], 15

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Gonga-Gimojan, Gonga, South

Kafa [kbr], 24

Shekkacho [moy], 34

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, North, Mao

Ganza [gza], 19

Hozo [hoz], 23

Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28

Seze [sze], 33

Afro-Asiatic, Omotic, South

Aari [aiw], 11

Dime [dim], 17

Gayil [gyl], 20

Hamer-Banna [amf], 22

Karo [kxh], 24

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13

Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, North

Geez [gez], 20

Tigrigna [tir], 36

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, n-Group

Gafat [gft], 19

Kistane [gru], 25

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Outer, tt-Group

Inor [ior], 23

Mesmes [mys], 28

Mesqan [mvz], 29

Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Amharic-Argobba

Amharic [amh], 12

Argobba [agj], 13

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, South, Ethiopian, South, Transversal, Harari-East Gurage

Harari [har], 23

Silt'e [stv], 35

Wolane [wle], 37

Zay [zwa], 38

Afro-Asiatic, Unclassified

Ongota [bxé], 30

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], 18

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, B'aga

Daats'ín [dtn], 16

Gumuz [guk], 21

**Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic,
Eastern, Lotuxo-Teso, Teso-Turkana, Turkana**

Nyangatom [nnj], 30

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Dinka-Nuer, Nuer

Nuer [nus], [30](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Nilotic, Western, Luo, Northern, Anuak

Anuak [anu], [12](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, North, Majang

Majang [mpe], [27](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Kwegu

Kwegu [xwg], [26](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Pastoral, Me'en

Me'en [mym], [28](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southeast, Pastoral, Suri

Mursi [muz], [29](#)

Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], [36](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Eastern Sudanic, Southern (n languages), Surmic, South, Southwest, Kacipo-Balesi

Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], [36](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Core, Koman

Gwama [kmq], [22](#)

Komo [xom], [25](#)

Opo [lgn], [31](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites

Berta [wti], [15](#)

Nilo-Saharan, Satellite-Core, Satellites, Kunama

Kunama [kun], [26](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Ethiopian Sign Language [eth], [18](#)

Unclassified

Rer Bare [rer], [33](#)

Shabo [sbf], [34](#)

Weyto [woy], [37](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 95 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/>.

aar	Afar, 11	gof	Gofa, 20
acq	Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken, 13	gru	Kistane, 25
agj	Argobba, 13	guk	Gumuz, 21
ahg	Qimant, 32	gwd	Ale, 11
aiw	Aari, 11	gyl	Gayil, 20
alw	Alaba-K'abeena, 11	gza	Ganza, 19
amf	Hamer-Banna, 22	hae	Oromo, Eastern, 31
amh	Amharic, 12	har	Harari, 23
anu	Anuak, 12	hdy	Hadiyya, 22
apd	Arabic, Sudanese Spoken, 13	hoz	Hozo, 23
arv	Arbore, 13	ior	Inor, 23
awn	Awngi, 14	ijnj	Yemsa, 38
bcq	Bench, 14	kbr	Kafa, 24
bjj	Burji, 15	kcx	Kachama-Ganjule, 24
bst	Basketo, 14	kmq	Gwama, 22
bsw	Baiso, 14	koe	Suri, Kacipo-Bale, 36
bwo	Borna, 15	kqy	Koorete, 26
bxg	Ongota, 30	ktb	Kambaata, 24
cra	Chara, 16	kun	Kunama, 26
dim	Dime, 17	kxc	Konso, 25
dox	Mositacha, 29	kxh	Karo (Ethiopia), 24
doz	Dorze, 18	lgn	Opo, 31
drs	Gedeo, 20	liq	Libido, 27
dsh	Daasanach, 16	mdx	Dizin, 17
dtm	Daats'iin, 16	mdy	Male, 27
dwr	Dawro, 16	mfx	Melo, 28
eng	English, 18	moy	Shekkacho, 34
eth	Ethiopian Sign Language, 18	mpe	Majang, 27
gax	Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji, 31	muz	Mursi, 29
gaz	Oromo, West Central, 32	mvz	Mesqan, 29
gdl	Dirasha, 17	myf	Màwés Aas'è, 28
gez	Geez, 20	mym	Me'en, 28
gft	Gafat, 19	myo	Anfillo, 12
gii	Girirra, 20	mys	Mesmes, 28
gmv	Gamo, 19	nnj	Nyangatom, 30

noz	Nayi, 30	sze	Seze, 33
nus	Nuer, 30	tir	Tigrigna, 36
orm	Oromo, 31	tsb	Tsamai, 37
oyd	Oyda, 32	wal	Wolaytta, 37
rer	Rer Bare, 33	wle	Wolane, 37
sbf	Shabo, 34	woy	Weyto, 37
sgw	Sebat Bet Gurage, 33	wti	Berta, 15
she	Sheko, 34	xan	Xamtanga, 38
sid	Sidamo, 35	xom	Komo (Sudan), 25
som	Somali, 35	xwg	Kwegu, 26
ssy	Saho, 33	zay	Zayse, 38
stv	Silt'e, 35	zwa	Zay, 38
suq	Suri, Tirmaga-Chai, 36		

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.

- Aarai**, *alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Aari** [aiw], 11, 42
- Abigar**, *alt. dial.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Abyssinian**, *alt.* Amharic [amh], 12
- Achpar**, *dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Adal**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Adare**, *alt.* Harari [har], 23
- Adarinnya**, *alt.* Harari [har], 23
- Addis Ababa**, *dial.* Ethiopian Sign Language [eth], 18
- Adea**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Adere**, *alt.* Harari [har], 23
- Aderinya**, *alt.* Harari [har], 23
- Adiya**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Adiye**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Adona**, *alt.* Rer Bare [rer], 33
- Adoyo**, *dial.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Af Daasanach**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Af 'Daasanach**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Af Kareti**, *alt. dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Afa Karatti**, *alt. dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Afaa Xonso**, *alt.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Afaan Mao**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Afaan Oromoo**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
alt. Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- alt.* Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Afan Oromo**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
alt. Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
alt. Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Afar** [aar], 11, 41
- 'Afár af**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Afaraf**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- af'Daasanach**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Affar**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Affarigna**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Afgirirra**, *alt.* Girirra [gii], 20
- Af-Soomaali**, *alt.* Somali [som], 35
- Agalo**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Agau**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Agaw**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
alt. Qimant [ahg], 32
alt. Xamtanga [xan], 38
- Agawinya**, *alt.* Xamtanga [xan], 38
- Agew**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Agew-Awi**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Agmo Wandí**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Agow**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Alaaba**, *alt.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
dial. Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- Alaba**, *alt. dial.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11

- Alaba-K'abeena** [alw], 11, 42
- Ale** [gwd], 11, 42
- Aliyu Amba-Ankober**, *alt. dial.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Alkali**, *alt.* Baiso [bsw], 14
- Allaaba**, *alt.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- Amaarro**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Amam**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
alt. Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Amar**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Amarcocche**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Amarigna**, *alt.* Amharic [amh], 12
- Amarinya**, *alt.* Amharic [amh], 12
- Amarro**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Amer**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Amhara**, *alt.* Amharic [amh], 12
- Amharic** [amh], 12, 41
- Ammar**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Amo Wandí**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Ancient Ethiopic**, *alt.* Geez [gez], 20
- Anfillo** [myo], 12, 41
- Ankober-K'awat**, *dial.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Ansita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Anuak** [anu], 12, 41, 42
- Anyiwak**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Anyuak**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Anywa**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Anywaa**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Anywak**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Ara**, *alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Arabic, Sudanese Spoken** [apd], 13
see Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13
- Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken** [acq], 13
see Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Spoken [acq], 13
- Arbora**, *alt.* Arbore [arv], 13
- Arbore** [arv], 13, 42
- Arborie**, *alt.* Arbore [arv], 13
- Argoba**, *alt.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Argobba** [agj], 13, 41
- Argobbigna**, *alt.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Argobgna**, *alt.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Ari**, *alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Aro**, *alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Ato**, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
- Ato Majang**, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
- Ato Majangerongk**, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
- Ato Majanger-Onk**, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
- Aussa**, *dial.* Afar [aar], 11
- Awawar**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Awi**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Awija**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Awiya**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Awngi** [awn], 14, 41
- Awñi**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Aymallal**, *alt. dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Aymellel**, *alt. dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Baadu**, *dial.* Afar [aar], 11
- Ba'adu**, *alt. dial.* Afar [aar], 11
- Baale**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Bacha**, *alt.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Baco**, *alt. dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Badittu**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Bago S'aamakk-Ulo**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Bago Tsamakkilo**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Bago Ts'amakkilo**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Baha**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Baiso** [bsw], 14, 42
- Bake**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Bako**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Bambala**, *alt.* Burji [bji], 15
- Bambassi**, *alt.* Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28
dial. Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Bambeshi**, *alt.* Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Bana**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22

- Banio**, *dial.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Banna**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Banne 7apo**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Bar**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Barta**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Baskatta**, *alt.* Basketo [bst], 14
- Basketo** [bst], 14, 42
- Basketo-Dokka**, *alt.* Basketo [bst], 14
- Basketto**, *alt.* Basketo [bst], 14
- Bayso**, *alt.* Baiso [bsw], 14
- B'ega**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Bega-Tse**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Begi Mao**, *alt.* Seze [sze], 33
- Begi-Mao**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Bela-Shangul**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Bela-Shanguru**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Beleje Gonfoye**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Bembala**, *alt.* Burji [bji], 15
- Bena**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Bench** [bcq], 14, 42
dial. Bench [bcq], 14
- Benchnon**, *alt.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Bencho**, *alt. dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Bencnon**, *alt.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Benesho**, *alt. dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Beni Shangul**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Berehet-Minjar**, *alt. dial.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Berta** [wti], 15, 41
- Bertha**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Beshada**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Beta Israel**, *alt.* Tigrigna [tir], 36
- Bilugu**, *dial.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Bio**, *alt. dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Birale**, *pej. alt.* Ongota [bx], 30
- Birelle**, *pej. alt.* Ongota [bx], 30
- Biyo**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Bodi**, *dial.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Booranaa**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
- Bora**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Borana**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
- Borí noon**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Bori Noona**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Borna** [bwo], 15, 41
- Bornə**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Borni**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Borni noon**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Boro**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Borodda**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Bosha**, *dial.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Buch'a**, *dial.* Chara [cra], 16
- Burji** [bji], 15, 42
- Burjin**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Burta**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Bussa**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Buusa**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Bworo**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Caafiti**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Caci**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Caffino**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Cai**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Central Afar**, *dial.* Afar [aar], 11
- Central Dizin**, *dial.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Central Koma**, *alt.* Komo [xom], 25
- Central Oromo**, *dial.* Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Central West Gurage**, *alt.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Chabu**, *alt.* Shabo [sbf], 34
- Chachen**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Chaha**, *dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Chai**, *dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36

- Chara** [cra], 16, 42
- Cheha**, *alt. dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Chemant**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Cherre**, *alt.* Karo [kxh], 24
- Churi**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Ciara**, *alt.* Chara [cra], 16
- Ciita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Cirma**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Cita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Cocche**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Common Somali**, *alt.* Somali [som], 35
- Conso**, *alt.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Conta**, *alt. dial.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Coro**, *dial.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Cule**, *pej. alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Cullo**, *pej. alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Daasanach** [dsh], 16, 42
- Daasanech**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Daashi**, *alt.* Burji [bji], 15
- Daats'iin** [dtn], 16, 41
- Dabosse**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Dabuso**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Dache**, *dial.* Gamo [gmv], 19
- Dama**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
alt. Mursi [muz], 29
alt. Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Dambya**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Damot**, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Danakil**, *pej. alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Dangabo**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Darasa**, *pej. alt.* Gedeo [drs], 20
- Darassa**, *pej. alt.* Gedeo [drs], 20
- Dārijīya**, *alt.* Arabic, Sudanese Spoken [apd], 13
- Dasenech**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Dathanaic**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Dathanaik**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Dathanik**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Dauro**, *alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Dawa-Ch'affa**, *alt. dial.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Dawragna**, *alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Dawro** [dwr], 16, 42
- Dawrogna**, *alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Dawrotsuwa**, *alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Dawuro**, *alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Debase**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Debatsa**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Debuga**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Dega**, *dial.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Dehenda**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Dembiya**, *dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Dembya**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Denkel**, *pej. alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Derasa**, *pej. alt.* Gedeo [drs], 20
- Derasanya**, *pej. alt.* Gedeo [drs], 20
- Derashe**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Deresa**, *pej. alt.* Gedeo [drs], 20
- Dha Anywaa**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Dhaasanac**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Dhaashate**, *alt.* Burji [bji], 15
- Dhaashatee**, *alt.* Burji [bji], 15
- Dhirasha**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dhirayta**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dhiraytata**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dhirayyitta**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dhirayyittaat**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dhuri**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Dibate**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Didessa**, *alt.* Mawés Aas'è [myf], 28
dial. Mawés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Dihina**, *alt. dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Diizin**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Diizi-Noog**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Diizi-nuog**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17

- Dima**, *alt.* Dime [dim], 17
- Dim-af**, *alt.* Dime [dim], 17
- Dim-ap**, *alt.* Dime [dim], 17
- Dime** [dim], 17, 42
- Diraasha**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dirasha** [gdl], 17, 42
- Dirashitata**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dirayta**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Diraytata**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Diraytta**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Dirma**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Dizi**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Dizi-Maji**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Dizin** [mdx], 17, 42
- Dizinog**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Dizinya**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Dizu**, *alt.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Dobase**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
dial. Ale [gwd], 11
- Dobbi**, *alt. dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Dobi**, *dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Donga**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Dongiro**, *alt.* Nyangatom [nnj], 30
- Donyiro**, *alt.* Nyangatom [nnj], 30
- D'oopace**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Door**, *alt. dial.* Nuer [nus], 30
- D'opaasunte**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Dorze** [doz], 18, 42
- Dubaysho**, *dial.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Dullay**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Duuro**, *dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- East Gurage**, *alt.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Eastern Dizin**, *dial.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Eastern Nuer**, *dial.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Eastern Suri**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Endegagn**, *alt. dial.* Inor [ior], 23
- Endegañ**, *alt. dial.* Inor [ior], 23
- Endegegny**, *dial.* Inor [ior], 23
- Ener**, *dial.* Inor [ior], 23
- English** [eng], 18
- Ennemor**, *alt.* Inor [ior], 23
- Enneqor**, *dial.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Erbore**, *alt.* Arbore [arv], 13
- Ethiopian**, *alt.* Amharic [amh], 12
- Ethiopian Sign Language** [eth], 18, 0
- Ethiopic**, *alt.* Geez [gez], 20
- EthSL**, *alt.* Ethiopian Sign Language [eth], 18
- Eza**, *alt. dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Ezha**, *dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Fadashi**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Fadiro**, *alt.* Mawés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Fadqashi**, *alt. dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Fasha**, *dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Fedashe**, *alt. dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Fuga of Jimma**, *dial.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Funj**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Gafat** [gft], 19
- Galila**, *alt.* Gayil [gyl], 20
- Galla**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
pej. alt. Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Gallab**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Galligna**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
- Gallinya**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
- Galuba**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Gammo**, *alt.* Gamo [gmv], 19
- Gamo** [gmv], 19, 42
- Gamotso**, *alt.* Gamo [gmv], 19
- Ganjawle**, *alt. dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Ganjule**, *dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Ganta**, *dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Ganza** [gza], 19, 41

- Ganzo**, *alt.* Ganza [gza], 19
- Gardulla**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Gargarte**, *dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Garó**, *alt. dial.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Gatame**, *alt. dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Gato**, *alt.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Gats'ame**, *dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Gauwada**, *pej. alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Gawata**, *pej. alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Gawwada**, *pej. alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Gayi**, *alt.* Gayil [gyl], 20
- Gayil** [gyl], 20, 42
- Gayl**, *alt.* Gayil [gyl], 20
- Geddeo**, *alt.* Gedeo [drs], 20
- Gedeo** [drs], 20, 42
- Gedicho**, *alt.* Baiso [bsw], 14
- Gedoligna**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Geez** [gez], 20
- Ge'ez**, *alt.* Geez [gez], 20
- Gelab**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Geleb**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Geleba**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Gelebinya**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Gelila**, *alt.* Gayil [gyl], 20
- Gelilla**, *alt.* Zay [zwa], 38
- Gelubba**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Gemju**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Gemu**, *alt.* Gamo [gmv], 19
- Gereze**, *alt.* Gamo [gmv], 19
- Get'eme**, *alt. dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Gewada**, *pej. alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Gheleba**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Ghidole**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Ghimarra**, *pej. alt.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Giddicho**, *alt.* Baiso [bsw], 14
- Gidicho**, *alt. dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
alt. Baiso [bsw], 14
- Gidole**, *alt.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Giiz**, *alt.* Geez [gez], 20
- Gimarra**, *pej. alt.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Gimira**, *pej. alt.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Gimiri Nona**, *alt.* Chara [cra], 16
- Girirra** [gii], 20, 41
- Girirro**, *alt.* Girirra [gii], 20
- Gobeze**, *alt. dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
alt. Ale [gwd], 11
alt. Mositacha [dox], 29
- Gofa** [gof], 20, 42
- Goffa**, *alt.* Gofa [gof], 20
- Goggot**, *alt. dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Gogot**, *alt. dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Gogwama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Golango**, *dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Goma**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Gombo**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Gonga**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Goofa**, *alt.* Gofa [gof], 20
- Goofatho**, *alt.* Gofa [gof], 20
- Goraze**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Gorroze**, *dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Gouraghie**, *alt.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Gowase**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Gù Kòmò**, *alt.* Komo [xom], 25
- Guama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Guba**, *dial.* Borna [bwo], 15
dial. Gumuz [guk], 21
- Gumer**, *dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Gumis**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Gumuz** [guk], 21, 41
- Gumuzu**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Gumz**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Gura**, *dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Guraferda**, *dial.* Sheko [she], 34
- Gurage**, *alt.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33

- Guragie**, *alt.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Gurague**, *alt.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Gwama** [kmq], 22, 41
- Gwami**, *alt.* Ganza [gza], 19
- Gwà mí Nánà**, *alt.* Ganza [gza], 19
- Gwemarra**, *alt. dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Gyeta**, *dial.* Inor [ior], 23
- Gyeto**, *dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Hadia**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Hadiya**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Hadiyya** [hdy], 22, 42
- Hadiyyisa**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Hadya**, *alt.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- Halaba**, *alt.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- Hamar**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hámar aapó**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hamar-Benna**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hamar-Koke**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hamer**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hamer-Bana-Kara**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hamer-Banna** [amf], 22, 42
- Hammer**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Hammercoche**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Harar**, *alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Harar Oromo**, *alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Harari** [har], 23, 41
- Hararri**, *alt.* Harari [har], 23
- Harer**, *alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Hareri**, *alt.* Harari [har], 23
- Haro**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
dial. Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Harro**, *alt. dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
alt. Koorete [kqy], 26
- Harse**, *dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Highland Gwama**, *dial.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Hoozo**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Hosanna**, *dial.* Ethiopian Sign Language [eth], 18
- Hozo** [hoz], 23, 41
- Hwarasa**, *dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Idongiro**, *alt.* Nyangatom [nnj], 30
- Ifa**, *alt.* Ongota [bxé], 30
- Inneqor**, *alt. dial.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Inor** [ior], 23, 42
- Inoric**, *alt.* Inor [ior], 23
- Inyangatom**, *alt.* Nyangatom [nnj], 30
- Irbore**, *alt.* Arbore [arv], 13
- Irob**, *dial.* Saho [ssy], 33
- Ittu**, *alt.* Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Ituu**, *alt.* Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Izha**, *alt. dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Jambo**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Janjerinya**, *pej. alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Janjero**, *pej. alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Janjor**, *pej. alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Jebelawi**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Ji**, *alt. dial.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Jikany**, *alt. dial.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Kaba**, *alt. dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
- K'abeena**, *alt.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
dial. Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- K'abena**, *alt.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- Kachama**, *dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Kachama-Ganjule** [kcx], 24, 42
- Kacipo-Balesi**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Kafa** [kbr], 24, 42
dial. Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kaffa**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kaffinya**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kafi noono**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kaficho**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kamant**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32

- Kambaata** [ktb], 24, 42
- Kambaatissata**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Kambara**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Kambata**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Kambatta**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Kany**, *alt. dial.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Kara**, *alt.* Karo [kxh], 24
pej. alt. dial. Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kara Kerre**, *alt.* Hamer-Banna [amf], 22
- Karate**, *alt. dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Karatti**, *dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Kareti**, *alt. dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- K'ark'arte**, *alt. dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Karo** [kxh], 24, 42
- Kawwada**, *pej. alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Kawwad'a**, *pej. alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Kayla**, *dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kaza**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Kefa**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Keffa**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kefficho**, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
- Kemanat**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kemant**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
alt. Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kemantney**, *alt.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kemata**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Kembata**, *alt.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Kere**, *alt.* Karo [kxh], 24
- Kerre**, *alt.* Karo [kxh], 24
- Kestane**, *alt. dial.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Kəstane**, *alt.* Kistane [gru], 25
- Kewama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Khamtanga**, *alt.* Xamtanga [xan], 38
- Kholme**, *dial.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Khonso**, *alt.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Kimant**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kimantene**y, *alt.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Kina**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Kiring**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Kistane** [gru], 25, 42
alt. dial. Kistane [gru], 25
- Koegu**, *alt.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Kollanko**, *alt. dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Koma**, *alt.* Ganza [gza], 19
alt. Komo [xom], 25
- Komo** [xom], 25, 41
- Komso**, *alt.* Konso [kxc], 25
- Konso** [kxc], 25, 42
- Konta**, *dial.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Kontaso Doona**, *alt. dial.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Koore**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Koorete** [kqy], 26, 42
- Koori Nuuna**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Kore**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Korisadam**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Koruwo**, *dial.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Koyego**, *alt.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Koyra**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Koyssha**, *alt. dial.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Kucha**, *dial.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Kuile**, *pej. alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Kule**, *pej. alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Kullo**, *pej. alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Kumfel**, *pej. alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Kunama** [kun], 26, 41
- Kunfāl**, *pej. alt. dial.* Awngi [awn], 14
pej. alt. Awngi [awn], 14
- Kunfel**, *pej. alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Kuro**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Kusha**, *alt. dial.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Kusumie**, *alt. dial.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Kusumitta**, *dial.* Dirasha [gdl], 17
- Kuwama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Kwama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22

- Kwegi**, *alt.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
Kwegu [xwg], 26, 42
Kwera, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
Kwina, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
Kwolacha, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
Kwolasa, *dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
Kwolla, *dial.* Awngi [awn], 14
Kwollanyoch, *alt.* Awngi [awn], 14
Kwoma, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
Kwottu, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
Lak'i, *alt.* Zay [zwa], 38
Langa, *pej. alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
Laqi, *alt.* Zay [zwa], 38
Laydo, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
Leemo, *dial.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
Libido [liq], 27, 42
Lohu, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
Lowland Gwama, *dial.* Gwama [kmq], 22
Lul, *dial.* Anuak [anu], 12
Maale, *alt.* Male [mdy], 27
Madiin, *alt.* Komo [xom], 25
Majang [mpe], 27, 42
Majanjiro, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Maji, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
Majinya, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
Makka, *alt. dial.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
Male [mdy], 27, 42
Malie, *alt.* Male [mdy], 27
Malo, *alt.* Melo [mfx], 28
Mandura, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
Manjo, *alt.* Kafa [kbr], 24
Marako, *alt.* Libido [liq], 27
Maramo, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
Maraqo, *alt.* Libido [liq], 27
Mareko, *alt.* Libido [liq], 27
Mareqo, *alt.* Libido [liq], 27
Marille, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
Masango, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Mashelle, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
Mashile, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
Masholle, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
Masongo, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Masqan, *alt.* Mesqan [mvz], 29
Màwés Aas'è [myf], 28, 41
Mawes Aasse, *alt.* Mawés Aas'è [myf], 28
Mayu, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
Me'en [mym], 28, 42
Me'enite, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
Mejenger, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Mekan, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
Mekeyer, *pej. alt.* Shabo [sbf], 34
Mela, *alt. dial.* Me'en [mym], 28
alt. Me'en [mym], 28
Melo [mfx], 28, 42
Men, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
Mendeya, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
Menja, *alt.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
Meqan, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
Mer, *dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
Merdu, *alt.* Mursi [muz], 29
Merile, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
Merille, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
Meritu, *alt.* Mursi [muz], 29
Mesengo, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Meskan, *alt.* Mesqan [mvz], 29
Mesketo, *alt.* Basketo [bst], 14
Mesmes [mys], 28
Mesqan [mvz], 29, 42
Messengo, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Metemma, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
Mezhenger, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
Middle Koorete, *dial.* Koorete [kqy], 26
Mie'en, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
Mieken, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28

- Mieru**, *alt. dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Mikair**, *pej. alt.* Shabo [sbf], 34
- Mikeyir**, *pej. alt.* Shabo [sbf], 34
- Miroy**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Misketto**, *alt.* Basketo [bst], 14
- Mo Wandi**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Mocha**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Modin**, *dial.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Moojanga**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Morille**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Moro-Toysala**, *dial.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Mositacha** [dox], 29, 42
- Mosittacha**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Mosittata**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Mosiye**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Mossiye**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Muguji**, *dial.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Muher**, *dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Mursi** [muz], 29, 42
- Mursinya**, *alt.* Mursi [muz], 29
- Murzi**, *alt.* Mursi [muz], 29
- Murzu**, *alt.* Mursi [muz], 29
- Musiye**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Muusiye**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Muxir**, *alt. dial.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Naath**, *alt.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Nalo**, *dial.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Nao**, *alt.* Nayi [noz], 30
- Na'o**, *alt.* Nayi [noz], 30
- Nayi** [noz], 30, 42
- Ndú Benishangulú**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Nga-Nyangatom**, *alt.* Nyangatom [nj], 30
- Nidi**, *alt.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Nokanoka**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- North Gurage**, *alt.* Kistane [gru], 25
- North Koma**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- North Koorete**, *dial.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Northern Aari**, *alt.* Gayil [gyl], 20
- Northern Afar**, *dial.* Afar [aar], 11
- Northern Awngi**, *dial.* Awngi [awn], 14
- Northern Mao**, *alt.* Mawés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Nu Wandi**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Nuer** [nus], 30, 41
- Nuna**, *alt.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Nuro**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Nuwer**, *alt.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Nyangatom** [nj], 30, 42
- Nyikalabong**, *alt.* Mursi [muz], 29
- Oida**, *alt.* Oyda [oyd], 32
- Ojanjur**, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
- Olane**, *alt.* Wolane [wle], 37
- Ometay**, *alt.* Dawro [dwr], 16
- Ometo**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Ongota** [bx], 30, 42
- Opëno**, *dial.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Opo** [lgn], 31, 41
- Opo-Shita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Opuo**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Opuuo**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Orase**, *alt.* Mositacha [dox], 29
- Oromiffa**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
alt. Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
alt. Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji** [gax], 31, 41, 42
see Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
- Oromo, Eastern** [hae], 31, 41
see Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Oromo, West Central** [gaz], 32, 41, 42
see Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Oromoo**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
alt. Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
alt. Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Oyda** [oyd], 32, 42

- Pako Qalatte**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Pako Ɔalatte**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Po**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Podi**, *alt. dial.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Qafar**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Qafar af**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Qafaraf**, *alt.* Afar [aar], 11
- Qale**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Qawko**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Qebena**, *alt. dial.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
alt. Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- Qechem**, *alt.* Kachama-Ganjule [kcx], 24
- Qemant**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
alt. Qimant [ahg], 32
- Qewama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Qimant** [ahg], 32
dial. Qimant [ahg], 32
- Qottu**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Qotu Oromo**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Quottu**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Qwara**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Qwarina**, *alt. dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Qwottu**, *pej. alt.* Oromo, Eastern [hae], 31
- Rer Bare** [rer], 33
- Rerebere**, *alt.* Rer Bare [rer], 33
- Reshiat**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Rotana**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Russia**, *alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Rut'ana**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Sa-B'aga**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Sabu**, *alt.* Shabo [sbf], 34
- Sa-Daats'iin**, *alt.* Daats'iin [dtn], 16
- Sa-Gumuz**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Saho** [ssy], 33, 41
- Šakačo**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- S'amai**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Sao**, *alt.* Saho [ssy], 33
- Sce**, *alt. dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Scinacia**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Sebat Bet Gurage** [sgw], 33, 42
- Seez waani**, *alt.* Seze [sze], 33
- Seezi**, *alt.* Seze [sze], 33
- Seize**, *alt.* Seze [sze], 33
- Šekki noono**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Selti**, *alt.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Semyen**, *dial.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Seyki**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Seze** [sze], 33, 41
- Seze Wani**, *alt.* Seze [sze], 33
- Sezo**, *alt.* Seze [sze], 33
- Shabo** [sbf], 34, 42
- Shagura**, *dial.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Shaho**, *alt.* Saho [ssy], 33
- Shak**, *alt.* Sheko [she], 34
- Shakacho**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Shako**, *alt.* Sheko [she], 34
pej. alt. Shabo [sbf], 34
- Shangama**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Shangilla**, *pej. alt.* Daasanach [dsh], 16
- Shankilla**, *pej. alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Shankilligna**, *pej. alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Shankillinya**, *pej. alt.* Aari [aiw], 11
pej. alt. Gumuz [guk], 21
- Shanqilla**, *pej. alt.* Ongota [bxé], 30
- She**, *dial.* Bench [bcq], 14
- Shekacho**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Shekecho**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Shekicho**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Shekka**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
alt. Sheko [she], 34
- Shekkacho** [moy], 34, 42
- Shekki-noone**, *alt.* Shekkacho [moy], 34
- Shekko**, *alt.* Sheko [she], 34

- Sheko** [she], 34, 42
dial. Sheko [she], 34
- Shiho**, *alt.* Saho [ssy], 33
- Shiita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Shinasha**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Shinasha**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Shinicho**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Shita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Shoho**, *alt.* Saho [ssy], 33
- Shonke-T'allaha**, *dial.* Argobba [agj], 13
- Shuluyo**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Shulyo**, *alt.* Hozo [hoz], 23
- Shuri**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Shuro**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Shuru**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Sibaha**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Sidaama**, *alt.* Sidamo [sid], 35
- Sidaamu afii**, *alt.* Sidamo [sid], 35
- Sidaamu Afoo**, *alt.* Sidamo [sid], 35
- Sidama**, *alt.* Sidamo [sid], 35
- Sidaminya**, *alt.* Sidamo [sid], 35
- Sidamo** [sid], 35, 42
- Sidámo 'Afó**, *alt.* Sidamo [sid], 35
- Sido**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Siggoyo**, *alt.* Mawés Aas'è [myf], 28
- Sigumza**, *alt.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Silmamo**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Silte**, *alt.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Silt'e** [stv], 35, 42
- Silti**, *alt.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Simt'anga**, *alt.* Xamtanga [xan], 38
- Šinaša**, *alt.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Sirba**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Sizi**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Soddo**, *alt.* Kistane [gru], 25
dial. Kistane [gru], 25
- Soddo Gurage**, *alt.* Kistane [gru], 25
- S'oku noogu**, *alt.* Sheko [she], 34
- Somali** [som], 35, 41
- Somalie**, *alt.* Somali [som], 35
- Soro**, *dial.* Hadiyya [hdy], 22
- South Koma**, *alt.* Komo [xom], 25
- South Koorete**, *dial.* Koorete [kqy], 26
- Southern Mao**, *alt.* Anfillo [myo], 12
- Southern Oromo**, *alt.* Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji [gax], 31
- Standard Somali**, *alt.* Somali [som], 35
- Suri**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
alt. Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Suri, Kacipo-Bale** [koe], 36, 42
see Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Suri, Tirmaga-Chai** [suq], 36, 42
see Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Suri-Baale**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Surichən**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Surma**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Suro**, *alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Takwama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Tama**, *alt.* Majang [mpe], 27
- Tamaha**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Tambaro**, *dial.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- T'apo**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- T'ap'o**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- T'ashita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- T'azita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Tepi**, *dial.* Sheko [she], 34
- Terema**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Terna**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Teshenna**, *pej. alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Teshina**, *pej. alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Thok Nath**, *alt.* Nuer [nus], 30
- Tid**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tigray**, *alt.* Tigrigna [tir], 36
- Tigrie**, *alt.* Tigrigna [tir], 36

- Tigrigna** [tir], 36, 41
- Tigrinya**, *alt.* Tigrigna [tir], 36
- Tihinte**, *dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Timbaaro**, *alt. dial.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- T'imbaaro**, *alt. dial.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Timbara**, *alt. dial.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Timbaro**, *dial.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Timebaro**, *alt. dial.* Kambaata [ktb], 24
- Tirima**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tirma**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tirma-Chai**, *alt.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tirmaga**, *dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tirmagachen**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tirmagi**, *alt. dial.* Suri, Tirmaga-Chai [suq], 36
- Tishana**, *pej. alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Tishena**, *pej. alt.* Me'en [mym], 28
- Toba**, *dial.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Tsamai** [tsb], 37, 42
- Tsamakko**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Tsamako**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Ts'amay**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Tschako**, *alt.* Sheko [she], 34
- Tsemay**, *alt.* Tsamai [tsb], 37
- Tsilmamo**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Tta Komo**, *alt.* Komo [xom], 25
- Ttwa Gwama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- T'wa Sit Shwala**, *alt. dial.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- T'waKwama**, *alt.* Gwama [kmq], 22
- Twoyu**, *alt.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Ualamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Uba**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Ubamer**, *alt. dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Ulbarag**, *dial.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Undu**, *dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Undulu**, *alt. dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Uollamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Upo**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Urbareg**, *alt. dial.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Wabosh**, *alt. dial.* Berta [wti], 15
- Walamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Walane**, *alt.* Wolane [wle], 37
- Wäläne**, *alt.* Wolane [wle], 37
- Wallamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wambera**, *dial.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Wanbasana**, *alt. dial.* Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
alt. Alaba-K'abeena [alw], 11
- Wayto**, *alt.* Weyto [woy], 37
- Welaita**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Welamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Welene**, *alt.* Wolane [wle], 37
- Wellamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wenbera**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Wenbera-Dangur**, *dial.* Borna [bwo], 15
- Werizoid**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11
- West Gurage**, *alt.* Sebat Bet Gurage [sgw], 33
- Western Agaw**, *alt.* Qimant [ahg], 32
- Western Dizin**, *dial.* Dizin [mdx], 17
- Western Oromo**, *dial.* Oromo, West Central [gaz], 32
- Wetawit**, *alt.* Berta [wti], 15
- Weyto** [woy], 37
- Weyt'o**, *alt.* Weyto [woy], 37
- Wolaita**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wolaitta**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wolane** [wle], 37, 42
- Wolataita**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wolayta**, *alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wolaytta** [wal], 37, 42
- Wollamo**, *pej. alt.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Wollango**, *alt. dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Worase**, *alt. dial.* Ale [gwd], 11
- Wubahamer**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11

- Xamir**, *alt.* Xamtanga [xan], 38
- Xamta**, *alt.* Xamtanga [xan], 38
- Xamtanga** [xan], 38, 41
- Yambo**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Yangaro**, *pej. alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Yaso**, *dial.* Gumuz [guk], 21
- Yem**, *alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Yembo**, *alt.* Anuak [anu], 12
- Yemsa** [jnj], 38, 42
- Yèmsa**, *alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Yesilt'e**, *alt.* Silt'e [stv], 35
- Yidi**, *alt. dial.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Yidinich**, *dial.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Yidinit**, *alt. dial.* Kwegu [xwg], 26
- Zagisite**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zaisse**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zala**, *dial.* Wolaytta [wal], 37
- Zargulla**, *alt. dial.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zay** [zwa], 38, 41, 42
- Zayse** [zay], 38, 42
dial. Zayse [zay], 38
- Zaysete**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zayse-Zergulla**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zaysinya**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zaysite**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zaysse**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zeddo**, *dial.* Aari [aiw], 11
- Zelmam**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Zelmamu**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Zergulla**, *dial.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zergullinya**, *alt. dial.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zeyese**, *alt.* Zayse [zay], 38
- Zilmamo**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Zilmamu**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Zinjero**, *pej. alt.* Yemsa [jnj], 38
- Zita**, *alt.* Opo [lgn], 31
- Zulmamu**, *alt.* Suri, Kacipo-Bale [koe], 36
- Zway**, *alt.* Zay [zwa], 38
- Ǿale**, *alt.* Ale [gwd], 11

Bibliography

- Ahland, C. 2012. *A grammar of Northern and Southern Gumuz*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Oregon.
- Bender, M. 1971. The languages of Ethiopia: A new lexicostatistic classification and some problems of diffusion. *Anthropological Linguistics* 13:165–288.
- Bender, M. L., J. D. Bowen, R. L. Cooper, C. A. Ferguson. 1976. *Language in Ethiopia*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Bender, M. L. (ed.). 1983a. *Nilo-Saharan language studies*. East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center, Michigan State University.
- Bender, M. L. (ed.). 1989b. *Topics in Nilo-Saharan languages*. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag.
- Bender, M. L. 1971. The languages of Ethiopia. *Anthropological Linguistics* 13(5):165–288.
- Bender, M. L. 1975. *Omotic: A new Afroasiatic language family*. Southern Illinois University Museum Series 3. Carbondale: University of Southern Illinois.
- Bender, M. L. 1976. *The non-Semitic languages of Ethiopia*. Occasional Papers Series, Monograph 5. East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center, Michigan State University.
- Bender, M. L. 1983b. Remnant languages. In M. L. Bender (ed.), *Nilo-Saharan language studies*, pp. 336–354. East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center, Michigan State University.
- Bender, M. L. 2003. *Omotic lexicon and phonology*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Printing.
- Brenzinger, M., B. Heine, and G. Sommer. 1991. Language death in Africa. In R. H. Robins and E. M. Uhlenbeck (eds.), *Endangered languages*, pp. 19–44. Oxford: Berg Publishers.
- Brenzinger, M. 1999. *The “islanders” of Lake Abaya and Lake Ch’amo: Harro, Ganjule, Gats’ame and Bayso*. SIL Electronic Survey Reports 1999-003. <http://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/9068>.
- Bryan, M. A. 1945. A linguistic no-man’s land: the Sudan-Ethiopia border. *Africa: Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures* 15:188–205.
- Campbell, G. L. and G. King. 2011. *The concise compendium of the world’s languages, 2nd ed.* New York: Routledge.
- Crass, J. 2007. Grammatical borrowing in K’abeena. In Y. Matras and J. Sakel (eds.), *Grammatical Borrowing in Cross-Linguistic Perspective*, pp. 91–105. Berlin: Mouton De Gruyter.
- Creissels, D. 2009. Construct forms of nouns in African languages. In P. K. Austin, O. Bond, M. Charette, D. Nathan and P. Sells (eds.), *Proceedings of Conference on Language Documentation and Linguistic Theory 2, 13–14 November 2009, SOAS*, pp. 73–82. London:

University of London School of Oriental and African Studies.

- Dimmendaal, G. J. and F. K. E. Voeltz. 2007. Africa. In C. Moseley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the world's endangered languages*, pp. 579–634. London: Routledge.
- Hetzron, R. (ed.). 1997. *The Semitic languages*. New York: Routledge.
- Jordan, L., H. Mohammed, and J. Netzley. 2015. *Sociolinguistic Survey of the Shabo of Ethiopia*. SIL Electronic Survey Reports 2015-019. Dallas: SIL International. <https://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/64412>. Accessed 20 February 2017.
- Joswig, A. 2019. *The Majang language*. Ph.D. dissertation, Leiden University.
- Küspert, K. 2015. The Mao and Komo languages in the Begi–Tongo area in western Ethiopia: classification, designations, distribution. *Linguistic Discovery* 13(1):1–63. <http://journals.dartmouth.edu/cgi-bin/WebObjects/Journals.woa/1/xmlpage/1/article/447>. Accessed 12 January 2018.
- Lewis, M. P. and G. F. Simons. 2010. Assessing endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* 55(2):103–120. http://www.lingv.ro/RRL_2_2010_art01Lewis.pdf. Accessed 11 January 2011.
- Meckelburg, A. 2016. *From "subject to citizen"? History, identity and minority citizenship: The case of the Mao and Komo of Western Ethiopia*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Hamburg.
- Mekonnen, H. 2015. *The grammar of Girirra (a Lowland East Cushitic language of Ethiopia)*. Ph.D. dissertation, Addis Ababa University.
- Meyer, R. 2005. *Das Zay: Deskriptive Grammatik einer Ostguragesprache (Äthiosemitisch)*. Grammatical Analyses of African Languages 25. Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- Meyer, R. 2006. *Wolane: Descriptive grammar of an East Gurage language (Ethiosemitic)*. Grammatical Analyses of African Languages 31. Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- Mohammed, H. et al. 2015. *Sociolinguistic survey of Argobba*. SIL Electronic Survey Reports 2014-011. Dallas: SIL International. <https://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/61995>.
- Mütze, B. 2014. *A sketch of the Mursi language*. M.A. thesis, University of Gloucestershire.
- Smolders, J. A. G. 2019. Nominal and verbal number in Bilugu Opo. *Studies in African Linguistics* 48(1):133–184.
- Sommer, G. 1992. A survey on language death in Africa. In M. Brenzinger (ed.), *Language death: Factual and theoretical explorations with special reference to East Africa*, pp. 301–417. Contributions to the Sociology of Language 64. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Tamene, E. H. 2016. Language use in Ethiopian Sign Language. *Sign Language Studies* 16(3):307–329.
- Tesfaye, W. 2016. *The grammar of Mosittacha*. Addis Ababa: Academy of Ethiopian Languages and Cultures, Addis Ababa University Printing Press.