

Ethnologue: Languages of Ghana

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Maps	32
Languages by Population	35
Languages by Status	41
Languages by Region	50
Languages by Family	52
Language Code Index	56
Language Name Index	58
Bibliography	67

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<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
GILLBT	Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy, and Bible Translation
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Ghana 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 89 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Ghana. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 32) 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 35) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 41) 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 50) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Ghana and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 52) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 56) 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 58) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 395 unique names are associated with the 89 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 67). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

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

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

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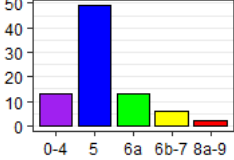
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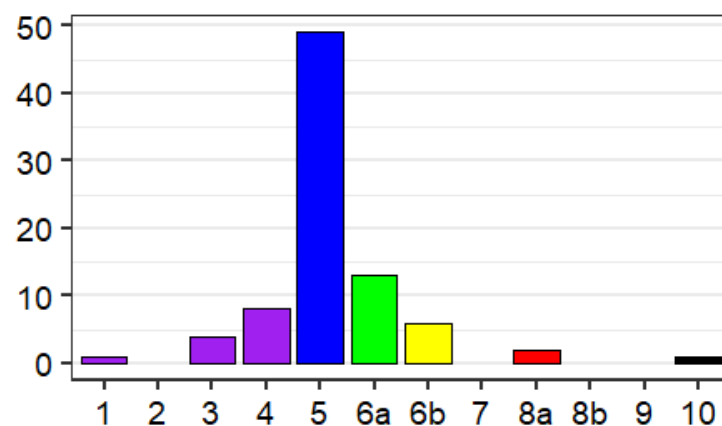
Country Overview

Name of country	Ghana												
Other names	Republic of Ghana												
Population	31,073,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Principal languages	Akan, English												
Literacy rate	79% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	6,000												
International conventions	ACHPR (1989), CPPDCE (2016), CSICH (2016), ICCPR (2000), UNCRPD (2012), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Barker 1986, Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, Campbell and King 2011, Hall 1983, Kropp Dakubu and Kropp 1988, Vanderaa 1991												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Ghana is 84. Of these, 83 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 73 are indigenous and 10 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 13 are institutional, 49 are developing, 13 are vigorous, 6 are in trouble, and 2 are dying. Also listed are 5 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data for Ghana</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	13	5	49	6a	13	6b-7	6	8a-9	2
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	13												
5	49												
6a	13												
6b-7	6												
8a-9	2												

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 Ghana 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 41) 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 Ghana. 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 Ghana 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 Ghana 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 35) 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
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	5	6.0	6.0%	14,770,000	61.95788	61.95788%
100,000 to 999,999	25	30.1	36.1%	7,933,000	33.27772	95.23559%
10,000 to 99,999	28	33.7	69.9%	1,052,900	4.41675	99.65235%
1,000 to 9,999	17	20.5	90.4%	82,740	0.34708	99.99943%
10 to 99	3	3.6	94.0%	136	0.00057	100.00000%
Unknown	5	6.0	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	83	100.0		23,838,776	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Ghana 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 41) 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 Ghana. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	1	1.2	1.2%	8,600	0.0361	0.0361%	8,600	8,600
3	4	4.8	6.0%	11,697,000	49.0671	49.1032%	2,924,250	1,797,500
4	8	9.6	15.7%	4,607,000	19.3257	68.4288%	575,875	745,000
5	49	59.0	74.7%	6,993,540	29.3368	97.7657%	142,725	71,950
6a	13	15.7	90.4%	343,441	1.4407	99.2064%	26,419	11,000
6b	6	7.2	97.6%	189,100	0.7932	99.9996%	31,517	3,000
8a	2	2.4	100.0%	95	0.0004	100.0000%	48	47
<i>Totals</i>	83	100.0		23,838,776	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	1	1.2	275,000	1.2	275,000	275,000
Creole	1	1.2	2,000	0.0	2,000	2,000
Indo-European	2	2.4	8,600	0.0	4,300	8,600
Niger-Congo	77	92.8	23,401,135	98.2	303,911	53,000
Sign language	2	2.4	152,041	0.6	76,020	76,020
<i>Totals</i>	83	100.0	23,838,776	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Abron [abr] (Bron, Brong, Doma, Gyaman). *Users*: 1,170,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: southwest. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Akan. *Dialect*: Bono. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literacy work started in several villages (2004). *DLS*: Emerging (0.05). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978. *Other*: Muslim. *Maps*: 33:32, 34:32. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,423,000. Also indigenous in: Côte d’Ivoire.

Adamorobe Sign Language [ads] (AdaSL). *Users*: 41 (Kusters 2012). Many of the approximately 3,500 hearing people in Adamorobe village also use Adamorobe Sign Language, to varying degrees of proficiency (Nyst 2007, Kusters 2012). *Location*: Eastern region: Akuapim South municipal district, Adamorobe village. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language. *Lg Use*: Used in most village contexts by both deaf and hearing, but beginning to be replaced by Ghanaian SL [gse] in some domains, e.g. in church services (2019 M Edward). Used by all, deaf and many hearing. Also use Akan [aka], spoken by hearing people (Nyst 2007). Also use Ghanaian Sign Language [gse], as primary language among younger deaf, learned in a deaf boarding school (Nyst 2007). Used as L2 by Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Incidence of deafness was as high as 11% in 1961, but had dropped to about 1% by 2012. A local law enacted in 1975 forbids deaf people from marrying each other (Kusters 2012). Beginning to show influence from Ghanaian Sign Language [gse], although younger signers exposed to GSL at school tend to be more successful at keeping the two languages distinct (2019 M Edward). *Map*: 33:42.

Adangbe [adq] (Adan, Adantonwi, Agotime, Dangbe). *Users*: Ethnic population: 6,000 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Location*: Volta region: south. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Adangme [ada]. The Adan and Agotime are separate ethnic groups who speak Adangbe. *Map*: 33:47. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,000. Also indigenous in: Togo.

Adele [ade] (Bɛdɪrɛ, Badre, Bedire, Gadre, Gidire, Gɪdɪrɛ). Autonym: Gɪdɪrɛ. *Users*: 11,000 in Ghana (2003). *Location*: Volta region: Nkwanta district; east central border with Togo. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Basila-Adele. *Dialect*: Lower Adele (Lower Gidire). Intelligibility between Upper and Lower Gidire: 92%–97%. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. NT: 1996–2001. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1986. *Other*: Different from Lidzonka (Adere) [add] of Cameroon. Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:56. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,400. Also indigenous in: Togo.

Ahanta [aha]. Autonym: Ayunda. *Users*: 175,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Western region: Takoradi to Princes Town on southwest coast. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo,

Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Southern. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Nzema [nzi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1998. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 33:39.

Akan [aka]. Autonym: Akan. *Users*: 9,100,000 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 8,100,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). Population includes 111,000 Agona, 85,900 Ahafo, 626,000 Akuapem, 3,820,000 Asante, 142,000 Asen, 124,000 Dankyira, 2,730,000 Fante, 443,000 Kwawu, and 15,400 other (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 1,000,000. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. Became widely spoken around the 17th century. Used in slave trade by the Akan people in exchange for firearms. Also used in gold mining, trade, and farming. Officially recognized for literacy. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Akan. *Dialects*: Agona, Anomabo Fanti, Abura Fanti, Akuapem (Akuapim, Akwapem Twi, Akwapi, Twi), Akyem (Akyem Bosome), Asante (Achanti, Asanti, Ashante Twi), Asen, Dankyira, Fante (Fanti, Mfantse), Kwawu (Kwahu), Gomua, Ahafo. All dialects, including Fanti and Twi, are mutually intelligible. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 phonemic tones); vowel harmony (ATR). *Lg Use*: A few also use Adamorobe Sign Language [ads] (Nyst 2007). Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Abron [abr], Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], Adele [ade], Ahanta [aha], Animere [anf], Anyin [any], Awutu [afu], Chala [cll], Cherepon [cpn], Chumburung [ncu], Deg [mzw], Delo [ntr], Dwang [nnu], Esahie [sfw], Gikyode [acd], Gua [gwx], Konkomba [xon], Kplang [kph], Krache [kye], Larteh [lar], Lelemi [lef], Ligbi [lig], Nafaanra [nfr], Nchumbulu [nlu], Nkami [nkq], Nkonya [nko], Nzema [nzi], Sekpele [lip], Tumulung Sisaala [sil], Tuwuli [bov], Wasa [wss]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–10%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1871–1964. *DLS*: Ascending (0.43). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978. *Other*: The two main subdivisions of Akan are assigned codes in the ISO 639-3 standard: Fanti (fat) and Twi (twi). Fanti dialects: Agona, Anomabo Fanti, Abura Fanti, Gomua. Twi dialects: Ahafo, Akuapem, Akyem, Asante, Asen, Dankyira, Kwawu. ‘Akan’ was a name created by Ghanaian academics and language activists in the mid-20th century when they sought to standardize the Fante-Asante-Akuampem written language varieties. *Maps*: 33:33, 34:33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Netherlands, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.

Akposo [kpo] (Akposso, Ikposo, Ikposso, Kposo). Autonym: Ikposo. *Users*: 7,500 in Ghana (2003). *Location*: Volta region: Jasikan district, near Togo border. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili. *Dialects*: Amou Oblou, Ikponu, Iwi (Uwi), Litime (Badou), Logbo, Uma. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Community-sponsored vernacular literacy materials are available. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:59. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 233,500. Also indigenous in: Togo (Ikposo).

Animere [anf] (Anyimere, Kunda). *Users*: 30 (2006 R. Blench). Only a few fluent speakers left in an ethnic group of several hundred (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Location*: Volta region: enclave north of Jasikan town; Kecheibi and Kunda villages, remote. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kebu-Animere. *Lg Use*: Limited domains. Older adults only. Shifted to Akan [aka] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:58.

Anufo [cko] (Chakosi, Chokosi, Kyokosi, Tchokossi, Tiokossi). Autonym: Anufo. *Users*: 91,300 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Northern region: Wawjayga area. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Northern. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1993. *Other*: Large migration to Togo. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 177,200. Also indigenous in: Benin, Togo.

Anyin [any] (Agni, Anyi). Autonym: Anyin. *Users*: 66,400 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Western region: Aowin Suman district. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Northern. *Dialect*: Aowin (Anyii, Anyii Bobolosa, Anyii Ebosa, Anyin Aowin, Brissa, Brosa). *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,726,400 (as L1: 1,716,400; as L2: 10,000). Also indigenous in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Avatime [avn] (Afatime, Si-yà, Sia, Siya, Siyase). Autonym: Sideme. *Users*: 27,200 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Volta region: center at Amedzofe. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Avatime-Nyangbo. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Nyagbo [nyb] and Tafi [tcd]. *Lg Use*: Also use Éwé [ewe], but contact with it is diminishing. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2010. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:67.

Awutu [afu] (Efutu). Autonym: Awutu. *Users*: 129,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Central region: Awutu district, coast west of Accra. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, South Guang. *Dialects*: Awutu, Efutu, Senya. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Many have school education. Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 33:40.

Baoulé [bci]. Autonym: Wawle. *Users*: 4,060 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Northern. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1998. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,284,060. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Bimoba [bim] (Moar, Moor). Autonym: Mɔ̃r. *Users*: 176,000 (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 200,000. *Location*: Northern region: Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo and Sabobal-Chereponi districts; Upper East region: Garu-Tempane district. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Moba. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. Bible: 2004–2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1970. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:16.

Birifor, Southern [biv] (Berfoɔr, Birifo, Birifor, Bɪ rfo ɔ r, Ghana Birifor, Lobi). Autonym: Birfoɔr. *Users*: 183,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Location*: Northern region; Upper West region: Wa West district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest, Dagaari-Birifor, Birifor. *Dialects*: None known. A separate language from Wali [wlx], Southern Dagaari [dga], and Malba-Birifor [bfo] of Burkina Faso. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 5% or more. Literature. Radio. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2004. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:26. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 187,310. Also indigenous in: Côte d’Ivoire.

Bisa [bib] (Bissa, Busansi). Autonym: Bɪsɔ. *Users*: 243,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Upper East region: Bawku Municipal district. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Eastern, Bissa. *Dialects*: Lebir (Western Bissa), Baraka (Eastern Bissa). *Lg Use*: Also use Moore [mos]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 7%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Not the same as Busa [bqp] of Nigeria. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,005,000. Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Togo (Bissa). Unestablished in: Côte d’Ivoire.

Boro [xxb]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker likely died in the early 1800s. *Location*: Volta region: Tapa Amanyɔ and Worawora area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa. *DLS*: Still.

Buli [bwu] (Builsa, Bulisa, Bulsa, Guresha, Kanjaga). Autonym: Buli. *Users*: 168,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Upper East region; Northern region: White Volta river area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Buli-Koma. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Konni [kma]. Lexical similarity: 77% with Mampruli [maw]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Kantosi [xkt]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Around 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1985. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 33:10.

Chakali [cli]. *Users*: 6,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Northern region: West Gonja district, Ducie village is largest; Upper West region: Wa East district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western.

Dialects: None known. Lexical similarity: 62% with Tampulma [tpm], 68% with Vagla [vag]. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. In Tuasa, only older people; in other villages children also use it. Also use Wali [wlx]. Chakali seem to accept the Wali language, but do not approve of it being used in their homes. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 33:4.

Chala [cll] (Bogong, Cala, Tshala). *Users:* 3,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Location:* Northern region: Jadigbe village, near Seipe, is 35% Chala; Volta region: Ago, Nkwanta, and Odomi villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka], especially with outsiders and with lower proficiency. Also use Gikyode [acd]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 34:53.

Cherepon [cpn] (Chiripon, Chiripong, Kyerepong, Okere). *Users:* 132,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location:* Eastern region: east of Koforidua town; a few north of Larteh. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, South Guang. *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka], specifically the Fante dialect. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 33:44.

Chumburung [ncu] (Kyoŋboroŋ, Kyongborong, Nchimburu, Nchumburu, Nchummuru). Autonym: Kyoŋboroŋ-no. *Users:* 95,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Location:* Brong-Ahafo region: Sene district; Northern region: East Gonja district; Volta region: Krachi district; triangular area with Volta lake south, Daka river northwest, Yeji dialect is south of the lake. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects:* Northern Chumburung (Banda), Southern Chumburung (Bejamse, Bora, Chinderi, Gurubi, Lonto), Yeji (Yedji). Reportedly somewhat intelligible with Krache [kye]. Lexical similarity: 77% with the Yeji dialect, 79% with Kplang [kph], 78% with Krache, 69% with Dwang [nnu], 67% with Nawuri [naw] and Gikyode [acd], 60% with Gonja [gjn]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 24%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Yeji can read Chumburung material with literacy help. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1985. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 34:49.

Dagaare, Southern [dga] (Dagara, Dagare, Dagari, Dagati, Degati, Dogaari, Southern Dagari). Autonym: Dagaare. *Users:* 924,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location:* Upper West region: northwest corner. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest, Dagaari-Birifor, Dagaari. *Dialects:* None known. Southern Dagaare and Southern Birifor [biv] are partially intelligible. Distinct from Northern Dagara [dgi] in Burkina Faso. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2014. *DLS:*

Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1966. *Other*: Dagaare is more prominent politically and socially than Birifor. Different from Northern Dagara [dgi] in Burkina Faso. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 33:2.

Dagbani [dag] (Dagbamba, Dagbane, Dagomba). Autonym: Dagbanli. *Users*: 1,160,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: northeast of Tamale, as far as Yendi. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Dialect*: Nanuni (Nanumba). Lexical similarity: 95% with Mampruli [maw], 90% with Farefare [gur], 89% with Kusaal [kus]. *Type*: SVO; 21 consonants and 11 vowels (6 short and 5 long). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 3%. Literacy rate in L2: 2%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2007. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps*: 33:21, 34:21.

Dangme [ada] (Adangbi, Adangme). Autonym: Dangme. *Users*: 1,020,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Eastern region: Asuogyaman, East Akim municipal, Fanteukwa, Lower Manya Krobo, Upper Manya Krobo, New Juaben municipal, and Yilo Krobo municipal districts; Greater Accra region: Dangme East and West districts, southeast coast and inland; Volta region: North Tongu district. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Ga-Dangme. *Dialects*: Ada, Ningo, Osu, Shai, Gbugbla, Krobo. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Bible: 1999. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1966. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Maps*: 33:45, 34:45.

Deg [mzw] (Aculo, Buru, Degha, Janela, Mmfo, Mo). Autonym: Deg. *Users*: 42,900 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: Kintampo North district; Northern region: Bole district; west of Volta lake. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western. *Dialects*: Longoro, Mangum, Boe. Lexical similarity: 78% with Vagla [vag]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1983. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 33:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 44,000. Also established in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Delo [ntr] (Ntribou, Ntribu, Ntrubo). Autonym: Delo. *Users*: 10,900 in Ghana (2003), increasing. *Location*: Volta region: Pampawie area, Togo border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Texts. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*:

Latin script, used since 1987. *Other*: ‘Ntrubo’ is the name of the people. The paramount chief is at Brewaniase, 35 km south of Nkwanta. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 34:57. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 18,400. Also indigenous in: Togo.

Dompo [doy] (Dumpon, Guang, Ndmpon). *Users*: 65 (Blench 1999a), decreasing. Ethnic population: 970 (2000). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: Banda district, Dompofie quarter. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Nafaanra [nfr]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: ‘Dompo’ is the name of people and language.

Dwang [nnu] (Bassa, Dwan, Nchumunu). *Users*: 8,200 (2003 GILLBT). 1,600 Bekye, 3,300 Kenyen, 3,300 Wiase. *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: south of Volta lake, east of Atebubu. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: Bekye, Kenyen, Wiase. Reportedly most similar to Kplang [kph]. Comprehension of Chumburung [ncu] 75%. Krache [kye] is understood well due to contact. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 34:51.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 11,708,600 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 8,600 in Ghana (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 11,700,000 (2010 census), based on literacy rate in English of respondents 15 years old and older. *Status*: 1 (National). De facto national language. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools from grade 4; taught as subject in grades 1–3. 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: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Esahie [sfw] (Asahyue, Sefwi, Sehwi). Autonym: Esahie. *Users*: 305,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Western region. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Anyin [any] of Côte d’Ivoire. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1990s. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 33:34 (as Sehwi).

Éwé [ewe] (Ebwe, Efe, Eibe, Eue, Eve, Gbe, Krepe, Krepi, Popo, Vhe). *Users*: 3,820,000 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 3,320,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. L2 users: 500,000. *Location*: Eastern region: Askuma town area, west of Lake Volta; Greater Accra region: easternmost; Volta region: easternmost. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Recognized

language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). Widely used throughout southeastern Ghana and southern Togo, it is believed that the Éwé migrated south from Nigeria in the 13th century into the Tado region of present-day Togo. In the 18th century, they came in contact with Europeans and were involved in slave trade. Éwé is an official language in both Ghana and Togo. Éwé culture and tradition is rich in folklore, poetry, myths, and songs. Éwé is used in cultural activities, in commerce, weaving, education, farming, and fishing. *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe. *Dialects:* Anglo (Anlo), Awuna, Hudu, Kotafoa. Westernmost language of the Gbe language subgroup. *Type:* SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; no articles; no passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 26 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 phonemic tones: high, mid, low); verb serialization; whistle speech reported. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Akposo [kpo], Avatime [avn], Logba [lgq], Nawdm [nmz], Nkonya [nko], Nyagbo [nyb], Sekpele [lip], Selee [snw], Tafi [tcd], Tuwuli [bov]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1911–2011. *DLS:* Ascending (0.37). *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, used since 1850s, primary usage. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 33:46, 34:46. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,528,210 (as L1: 5,026,230; as L2: 501,980). Also indigenous in: Togo. Unestablished in: Canada, Liberia.

Farefare [gur] (Frafra, Gurenɛ, Gurene, Gurenne, Gurune). Autonym: Fãrfãre. *Users:* 638,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 588,000 Gur and Nankansi, 49,200 Namnam (2013 UNSD). *Location:* Upper East region: Bolgatanga municipal district, Frafra area, west to Navrongo. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest. *Dialects:* Gurenne (Gudeni, Gudenne, Gurune, Zuadeni), Nankani (Naani, Nankanse, Ninkare), Booni, Talni (Talen, Talensi), Nabt (Nabdum, Nabde, Nabdum, Nabdug, Nabit, Nabnam, Nabrug, Nabte, Namnam, Nangodi). 5 major dialects and many minor ones. Dialects are divided according to geography and ethnic sub-boundaries. Some named after towns or localities. Consider Southern Dagaare [dga] in particular a sister language. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2008. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1975. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 33:13. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 663,100. Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso (Ninkare).

Foodo [fod]. Autonym: Fóodo. *Users:* 1,000 in Ghana. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible portions: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Benin.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users:* 274,000 in Ghana (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-

Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm] (Fulbe, Fulfulde, Maacina, Maasinankoo, Peul). Autonym: Fulfulde, Maasinankoo. *Users*: 4,240 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Widespread north. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, West Central. *Lg Use*: Also use Hausa [hau]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, official usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Nomadic. Considered foreigners by Ghanaians. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,588,240. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Mali. Also established in: Côte d’Ivoire.

Ga [gaa] (Accra, Acra, Amina, Gain, Gamei). Autonym: Ga. *Users*: 745,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Greater Accra region: Accra and west. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Ga-Dangme. *Lg Use*: Major language of Accra. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Nawdm [nmz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1866–1997. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:41. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 807,160 (as L1: 805,260; as L2: 1,900). Unestablished in: Canada, Togo, United States.

Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe] (Broken, Kroo Brofo, Kru English, Pidgin, Pidgin English). *Users*: 5,002,000, all users. L1 users: 2,000 (1990 UBS). L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 V. Velupillai). *Location*: Greater Accra region: scattered. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Developed in the 19th and 20th centuries when the British colonized the Gold Coast of West Africa (now Ghana). Lingua franca of Accra and southern towns in Ghana. Used in all domains. *Class*: Creole, English based, Atlantic, Krio. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Nigerian Pidgin [pcm], Cameroon Pidgin [wes], and Krio [kri]. *Lg Use*: Informal settings: playgrounds, on campus, in bars and dorms, in family homes among younger generations. Educated urban males under age 50 are likely to use it in informal settings. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Unwritten, Latin script is sometimes used in comics. *Other*: Spoken across ethnic groups.

Ghanaian Sign Language [gse] (GSL). *Users*: 152,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated

91,000–182,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of total population. Estimated 111,000 deaf people served by Ghana National Association of the Deaf (2019 GNAD). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. 50% intelligibility of ASL [ase] on a test in which ASL understood 80% (Hopkins 2013). Related to American Sign Language [ase] and Nigerian Sign Language [nsi]. Ghanaian Sign Language now differs from American Sign Language with new and local signs. Fingerspelling system similar to French Sign Language [fsl]. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling. *Lg Use*: 9 deaf schools. Primary schools for deaf children since 1957. Sign language interpreters required in court. Used by all. Used as L2 by Adamorobe Sign Language [ads]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014. Agency: Ghana National Association of the Deaf. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Developed out of American Sign Language (ASL) [ase], introduced by American educator Andrew Foster, but is now distinct. References to ASL in Ghana generally describe some form of Signed English, rather than standard ASL. Some sign language classes for hearing people. In addition to the well-known case of Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], a deaf family sign language is reported in Nanabin village (Blench and Nyst 2003).

Gikyode [acd] (Achode, Akyode, Chode, Gichode, Kyode). Autonym: Gikyode. *Users*: 10,400 (2003), increasing. *Location*: Volta region: Nkwanta district, on Togo border, 9 remote villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Ginyanga [ayg] of Togo. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Used as L2 by Chala [cll]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–2%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–20%. Literature. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1980. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:55.

Gonja [gjn] (Guang, Ngbanya, Ngbanyito). Autonym: Dgbanyeto. *Users*: 310,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: Kintampa North district, separate area west; Northern region: Volta lake upper basin. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: Gonja, Choruba (Choroba). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Hanga [hag]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1970. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Maps*: 33:22, 34:22.

Gua [gwx] (Anum-Boso, Guan, Gwa). *Users*: 17,600 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Eastern and Volta regions. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, South Guang. *Dialects*: Anu (Anum), Boso (Bozo). *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:48.

Hanga [hag] (Anga, Haṅa). Autonym: Haṅatiri. *Users*: 6,800 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. 4,100 in the traditional area, 2,700 elsewhere. *Location*: Northern region: Damongo district southeast of Mole Game Reserve; Murugu is largest village. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Dialects*: Northern Hanga, Southern Hanga. Kamara [jmr] is a separate language. Subdialects of Southern Hanga are Langantere, Murugu, Damongo; subdialects of Northern Hanga are Yazori and Bowena. Lexical similarity: 84% with Southern Dagaare [dga] and Farefare [gur]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Also use Gonja [gjn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1983. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1981. *Other*: Politically a subgroup of the Gonja. *Map*: 33:23.

Hausa [hau]. Autonym: Hausa. *Users*: 565,000 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 275,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 290,000 (2019 Joshua Project). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Used as L2 in the north. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Dialects*: None known. There is evidence to suggest Ghanaian Hausa is a distinct variety of Hausa. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Konkomba [xon], Kusaal [kus], Maasina Fulfulde [ffm], Paasaal [sig], Tumulung Sisaala [sil]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Niger, Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Sudan. Unestablished in: Algeria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom.

Ibibio [ibb]. Autonym: Ibibio. *Users*: 59,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Cross River, Delta Cross, Lower Cross, Obolo, Efik. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,759,000 (as L1: 6,259,000; as L2: 4,500,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Nigeria.

Igbo [ibo]. Autonym: Igbo. *Users*: 61,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Igboid, Igbo. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; no articles; tense; 37 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 level phonemic tones); vowel harmony (ATR). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1906–2009. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1900. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30,891,880 (as L1: 30,882,520; as L2: 9,360). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Nigeria. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Finland, Ireland, United Kingdom, United States.

Jwira-Pepesa [jwi] (Gwira, Pepesa-Jwira). *Users*: 18,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Western

region; Jwira from Bamiankaw to Humjibere along Ankobra river (18 villages); Pepesa on Wasa land between Agona Junction and Tarkwa; Dompim is main town. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Southern. *Dialects*: Jwira, Pepesa (Pepenza). 60% intelligibility with Nzema [nzi]. *Lg Use*: Also use Nzema [nzi], in the south. Also use Wasa [wss], especially Pepesa dialect speakers and in the north. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: A mountain range separates the 2 groups. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 33:38.

Kabiyè [kbp] (Cabrai, Cabrais, Kabire, Kabure, Kabye). Autonym: Kabiyè, Kabiyè Tòm. *Location*: Northern region: near Togo border. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 992,200. Indigenous in: Benin, Togo.

Kamara [jmr] (Mara). *Users*: 3,000 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. Ethnic population: 5,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Northern region: Larabanga village on road west of Damongo. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Dialects*: None known. Significantly different linguistically and culturally from Hanga [hag]. More similar to Dagbani [dag] than to Hanga (1997 G. Hunt). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some ethnic Kamara also use Safaliba [saf] as L1. Kamara in Larabanga speak Kamara. All domains. Used by all. Also use Safaliba [saf]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Population of 3,000 in Bouna, Côte d'Ivoire reported (Becuwe 1981). Muslim. *Map*: 33:24.

Kantosi [xkt] (Dagaare-Dioula, Kantonsi, Yare, Yarsi). *Users*: 2,300 (2003 GILLBT). 280–400 in Sandema District, probably about 280 in Kpaliwongo. *Location*: Upper East region: Sandema district, Bolgatonga, Kpaliwogo, Nalerigu, Navrongo, and near Wa. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Kamara [jmr], Farefare [gur], and Dagbani [dag]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to languages where they settled: those in Funsu now speak Pasaale [sig], those near Wa now speak Wali [wlx]. Home. Some of all ages. Also use Buli [bwu], especially in Sandema. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: A source says they are from Niger or Mali. Distinct from Dagari-Dioula [dgd] in Burkina Faso. Muslim. *Map*: 33:9.

Kasem [xsm] (Kasena, Kasim, Kassena, Kassene). Autonym: Kasim. *Users*: 149,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Upper East region: Navrongo town area; Upper West region: Sissala East and West districts. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Northern. *Dialects*: Nunuma, Lela, Kasem, Fere. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; relatives after or without noun heads; no more

than one affix per word; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, topic and comment; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1988–1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 33:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 277,000. Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso.

Konkomba [xon] (Bikpakpam, Kpankpamba, Likpakpaaln, Likpakpaln). Autonym: Likpakpaanl. *Users*: 831,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: Yendi municipal district, Guerin, east border area; many scattered groups. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma. *Dialects*: Limonkpel, Linafiel, Likoonli (Likonl, Liquan), Lichabool, Nalong, Ligbeln, Komba. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Oniyan [bsc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 1998–2009. *DLS*: Ascending (0.23). *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1990. Latin script, used since 1964, primary usage. *Other*: Patrilineal, patrilocal. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Maps*: 33:18, 34:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 915,700. Also indigenous in: Togo.

Konni [kma] (Kɔnni, Koma, Komung, Koni). Autonym: Kɔmuɔ. *Users*: 3,800 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: West Mamprusi district, 5 villages, Nangruma and Yikpabongo largest, isolated, no roads. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Buli-Koma. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Buli [bwu]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, with a strong sense of ethnic identity. Women from other language groups who marry Koma men learn the Konni language. All domains. Used by all. Also use Mampruli [maw]. Also use Tumulung Sisaala [sil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 16%. Literacy rate in L2: 0%. Literature. Grammar. NT: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1992. *Other*: Politically under the Mampruli chief. A high percentage of blindness from onchocerciasis. Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:6.

Kplang [kph] (Guang, Prang). *Users*: 1,600 (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: Sene district, south of Volta lake; Pru district, Yeji town. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: 73% intelligibility with Chumburung [ncu]. 96% comprehension of the Yeji dialect of Chumburung due to proximity. Lexical similarity: 92% with the Yeji, 79% with Chumburung [ncu]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:50.

Krache [kye] (Kaache, Kaakyi, Kaakyt, Krachi, Krakye). Autonym: Kaakye. *Users*: 83,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Location*: Volta region: Kete Krachi area near Nchimburu. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: None known. Considerable mutual intelligibility of

Chumburung [ncu] and Dwang [nnu] (Guan languages); less with Guan languages of Gonja [gjn] or Gikyode [acd]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: High level of school attendance. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2006. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:52.

Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc] (Bonduku, Kolango, Koulango, Kulange, Kulango, Nkuraeng, Nkurange). Autonym: Kolango. *Users*: 27,000 in Ghana (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: west of Wenchi. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Kulango. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1975–1995. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 177,000. Also indigenous in: Côte d’Ivoire.

Kulango, Bouna [nku] (Bouna Koulango, Bouna Kulango, Buna Kulango, Nkuraeng). Autonym: Bouna Kulango. *Users*: 15,500 in Ghana (1991). *Location*: Northern region: Bole district border area. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Kulango. *Dialects*: Sekwa, Nabanj. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 291,500. Indigenous in: Côte d’Ivoire.

Kusaal [kus] (Kusaas, Kusaasi, Kusale, Kusasi). Autonym: Kusaal. *Users*: 535,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 350,000 Agole, 70,000 Toende (2004 SIL). *Location*: Upper East region: Bawku district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Dialects*: Toende (Western Kusaal), Agole (Angole, Eastern Kusaal). Further investigation of the Toende dialect in Burkina Faso is needed. Possible marginal intelligibility with Eastern (Angole) Kusaal. Many claim to be able to understand the related languages: Mòoré [mos], Dagbani [dag], Mampruli [maw], and Farefare [gur]. Kusaal is a member of the Mòoré-Dagbani subgroup. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Hausa [hau]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,800. Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Togo.

Lama [las] (Lamba, Losso). Autonym: Lama. *Users*: Several hundred or perhaps thousands in Ghana (1996). *Location*: Northern region: between Tamale and Yendi. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Dialect*: Kadjala (Kadjalla). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993–1995. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 258,000. Indigenous in: Benin, Togo.

Larteh [lar] (Gua, Late, Lete). *Users*: 107,000 (2017 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Eastern region: Twi area south of Cherepon. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, South Guang. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:43.

Lelemi [lef] (Buem, Lefana, Lafana, Lefana). Autonym: Lelemi. *Users*: 72,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Location*: Volta region: Jasikan district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Lelemi, Lelemi-Akpafu. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1989. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 34:60.

Ligbi [lig] (Banda, Dzowo, Jogo, Ligwi, Namasa, Nigbi, Nigwi, Tsie, Tuba, Weela, Weila, Wiila). *Users*: 15,000 in Ghana (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: Numasa east of Sampa. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Jogo-Jeri, Jogo. *Dialects*: Bungase, Gyogo, Hwela (Vwela, Weela, Weila, Wiila), Dwera (Manji-Kasa), Atumfuor (Atumfuor-Kasa), Ntoleh. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Numu is a caste of blacksmiths who speak the same dialect. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 33:29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,000. Also established in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Logba [lgq]. Autonym: Ikpana. *Users*: 7,500 (2003). *Location*: Volta region: southeast of Date. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Logba. *Dialects*: None known. A population sample averaged 87% comprehension of Éwé [ewe] mixed discourse types. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Lokpa [dop] of Benin and Togo. *Map*: 34:66.

Mampruli [maw] (Mampelle, Mamprule, Mamprusi, Mamprussi, Manpelle, Ngmamperli, Nmampurli, Dmampelli). Autonym: Dmampulli, Dmampurili. *Users*: 316,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: east and west of Gambaga; Upper East region: scattered border areas north of the White Volta river, between Pwalagu and Zongoiri. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast. *Dialect*: Eastern Mampruli. 50% intelligibility with Dagbani [dag]. Lexical similarity: 95% with Dagbani [dag], 90% with Farefare [gur]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Bimoba [bim]. Also use Bisa [bib]. Also use Farefare [gur]. Used as L2 by Konni [kma]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–10%. 48 literacy teachers; about 20 primary schools, 10 junior secondary schools, 3 secondary schools. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1981. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 326,000. Also established in: Togo.

Moore [mos]. Autonym: Moore. *Users*: 140,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; question word final; word order distinguishes subjects, objects; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Bisa [bib]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1983. *Writing*: Braille script, developed in 2010. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,861,900. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider

communication). Indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo. Also established in: Côte d'Ivoire, Niger. Unestablished in: Benin, Senegal.

Nafaanra [nfr] (Banafo, Banda, Dzama, Gambo, Nafaara, Nafana, Nafana yolo, “Pantera-Fantera” *pej.*). Autonym: Nafaanra. *Users*: 89,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: Jaman North, Jaman South, and Tain districts; Northern region: Bole district border area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Senufo, Nafaanra. *Dialects*: Pantera, Fantera. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect object; ergativity; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Used as L2 by Dampo [doy]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25% in Akan [aka]. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:30. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Nawdm [nmz] (Naudem, Naudm, Nawdam). Autonym: Nawdm. *Location*: Greater Accra region: scattered; Volta region: Ho and Kpando districts, scattered. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Yom-Nawdm. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; 13 noun classes; verbal system based on aspect, not tense; 24 consonant phonemes; 7 vowel phonemes; tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use Ga [gaa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 146,000. Indigenous in: Togo.

Nawuri [naw]. Autonym: Nawuri. *Users*: 14,000 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. *Location*: Northern and Volta regions: Lake Volta, mostly Oti river west bank branch, northeast of Katiajeli. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 72% with the Buipe dialect of Gonja [gjn] (most similar). *Type*: SVO; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; subject pronouns are clitics, objects (postverbal) can be treated as independent words; subject and object pronouns indicate person and number; limited noun class agreement of head nouns with modifiers; verb agreement with prefix concord marker which is usually a copy of the head noun (agreement both within noun phrase and subject-verb), but less extensive than in many Bantu languages; semiproductive causative suffix on verbs; comparison typically indicated by a serial verb or serial clause construction; CV, CVC, limited V(C); tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1987. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:54.

Nchumbulu [nlu]. *Users*: 1,800 (2003 SIL). *Location*: Brong-Ahafo region: 3 villages west of Lake Volta near Kplang. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo,

Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Chumburung [ncu] and Dwang [nnu]. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Whistle speech reported.

Nkami [nkq]. *Users*: 7,000 (2009 SIL). *Location*: Eastern region: Afram Plains district, Amankwakrom. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Nkonya [nko]. *Lg Use*: There is a sizable majority of Akan [aka] speakers in towns where Nkamis live. Also use Akan [aka], in interaction between Nkamis and Akans. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The Nkamis are under Akan (Kwahu) chiefs. *Map*: 34:70.

Nkonya [nko] (Nkunya). Autonym: Nkonya. *Users*: 20,400 (2013 UNSD). 11,000 in the language area, the rest in the larger urban areas of Ghana. *Location*: Central Volta region: east of Lake Volta, north of Ahenkro. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010–2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2004. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:64.

Ntcham [bud] (Basar, Basare, Basari, Bassar, Bassari, Ncam, Ncham, Tobote). Autonym: Ncam. *Users*: 169,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Northern region: Zabzugul Tantale district. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Ntcham. *Dialect*: Bitapul. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 329,000. Also indigenous in: Togo.

Nyagbo [nyb] (Nyangbo). Autonym: Tutrugbu. *Users*: 11,000 (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Volta region: east of Afeyi. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Avatime-Nyangbo. *Dialects*: None known. A population sample averaged 72% comprehension of Éwé [ewe] mixed discourse types. People who have had no contact with Tafi [tcd] had 67% intelligibility of it on tests; people 30 to 50 years old had nearly perfect comprehension. Reportedly only phonological differences. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:68 (as Nyangbo).

Nzema [nzi] (Appolo, Nzima). Autonym: Nzema. *Users*: 299,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). Includes 27,800 Evalue (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Western region: Jomoro district. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Southern. *Dialect*: Evalue. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. Used as L2 by Ahanta [aha], Jwira-Pepesa [jwi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 3 and as subject thereafter. Bible: 1999. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script, used since about 1965. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 427,000. Also indigenous in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Paasaal [sig] (Funsile, Pasaale, Pasaale Sisaala, Sisaala-Pasaale, Southern Sisaala). Autonym: Pasaal. *Users*: 53,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: West Gonja district; Upper West region: 18 villages south of Tumu. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western. *Dialects*: Gilbagala, Pasaali. The dialect in Funsu Kundogo is predominant among the Paasaal villages. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes object; ergativity; CV, CVC, CVV; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Tumulung Sisaala [sil]. Also use Wali [wlx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–2%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. About 50% of children begin school; 10%–20% complete junior secondary school. Literature. Grammar. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1995. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 33:5.

Safaliba [saf] (Safalaba, Safalba, Safali). Autonym: Safaleba. *Users*: 5,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: Gbenfu, Mandari, Manfuli, and Tanyire villages; Bote, Kalba, and Sawla town areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 79% with Southern Dagaari [dga]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kamara [jmr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 8% in English [eng] or in Gonja [gjn]. Literature. Texts. Bible portions: 2003–2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2003. *Other*: Speakers also reported in Vonkoro and Bouna, Côte d'Ivoire. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:27.

Sekpele [lip] (Bosele, Likpe, Mu, Sekpelé). Autonym: Sekpelé. *Users*: 23,000 (Ameka 2007). *Location*: Volta region: north of Hohoe. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Lelemi, Likpe-Santrokofi. *Dialects*: Sekwa, Sekpele. *Type*: Noun classes; agglutinative. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. All also use Éwé [ewe] (Ameka 2007). Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2002. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 34:62.

Selee [snw] (Santrokofi, Sele, Sentrokofi). Autonym: Bale. *Users*: 11,300 (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Volta region: Benua, Bume, and Gbodome villages northeast of Ahenkro. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Lelemi, Likpe-Santrokofi. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe], but diminishing contact with the language. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Texts. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1998. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 34:65.

Sisaala, Tumulung [sil] (Hissala, Isaalang, Isaalung, Issala, Sisai, Sisala Tumu). Autonym: Isaalun. *Users*: 105,000 (2003 GILLBT). 219,000 Sisaala (2010 census). *Location*: Upper East region: Bulisa district; Upper West region: Tumu area east to Sisili river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central,

Southern, Grusi, Western. *Dialects*: Isala, Gil Bagale (Galebagla), Nsihaa, Potule. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Used as L2 by Konni [kma], Paasaal [sig]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2005. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:7.

Sisaala, Western [ssl] (Busillu Sisala, Hissala, Isaalo, Issala, Sisai). *Users*: 30,000 (2003 GILLBT). 219,000 Sisaala (2010 census). *Location*: Upper West region: between Tumu and Lambusie. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Sissala [sld] of Burkina Faso. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1978. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:1.

Siwu [akp] (Akpafu-Lolobi, Lolobi-Akpafu, Mawu, Siwusi). *Autonym*: Siwu. *Users*: 71,900 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Volta region: Mpeasem area north of Hohoé. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Lelemi, Lelemi-Akpafu. *Dialects*: Akpafu, Lolobi. Lolobi and Akpafu dialects are inherently intelligible, but have been politically separate since the 1800s. A population sample averaged 66% comprehension of Éwé [ewe] mixed discourse types. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Community-sponsored vernacular literacy materials are available. Grammar. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2001. *Other*: Ethnonym: Lolobi and Akpafu, also town names. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 34:63.

Tafi [tcd] (Tegbo). *Autonym*: Tɛgbɔ. *Users*: 4,400 (2003). *Location*: Volta region: north of Ho, near Togo border. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Avatime-Nyangbo. *Dialects*: None known. A population sample averaged 73% comprehension of Éwé mixed discourse types. 83% understand Nyagbo [nyb] narrative well. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 34:69.

Tampulma [tpm] (Tampele, Tamplima, Tampole, Tampolem, Tampolense, Tamprusi). *Autonym*: Tampulma. *Users*: 16,000 (2003). *Location*: Northern region: Damongo district, 25 villages south of Sisaala. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western. *Dialects*: 2 inherently intelligible dialects. Lexical similarity: 62% with Chakali [cli]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2000–2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1970. *Other*: ‘Tamprusi’ is the name of the people. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 33:12.

Tem [kdh] (Cotocoli, Kotokoli, Temba, Tim, Timu). *Autonym*: Tem. *Users*: 134,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Greater Accra region. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin

script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Maps*: 33:20, 34:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 392,500. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Togo. Also established in: Benin.

Tuwuli [bov] (Bawuli, Boviri, Bowili, Bowiri, Bowuri, Luwuli, Tuwili). Autonym: Tuwuli. *Users*: 11,400 (2003 GILLBT). *Location*: Volta region: Volta lake east to Amanfro on Hohoe-Jasikan road. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili. *Type*: SVO; noun classes (12); agglutinative language with the verb root carrying up to 6 different prefixes and one suffix simultaneously; 21 consonants and 12 vowels (7 oral, 5 nasal); tonal (2 tones: high, low); ATR harmony applying to both high and mid vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka], especially among older people (Harley 2005) (Harley 2005). Also use English [eng], especially among the young (Harley 2005). Also use Éwé [ewe], but decreasingly. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literature. Grammar. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2000. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 34:61.

Vagla [vag] (Konosarola, Paxala, Vagala). Autonym: Vagla. *Users*: 13,900 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Location*: Northern region: Damongo district, near Sawla. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western. *Dialects*: Bole, Buge. Lexical similarity: 68% with Chakali [cli]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Wali [wlx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968. *Other*: Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:25.

Wali [wlx] (Ala, Ouala, Waali, Wala). Autonym: Waalii. *Users*: 84,800 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Upper West region: Wa town; Northern region: northwest. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest. *Dialects*: Fufula, Yeri Waali, Cherii, 'Bulengee, 'Dolimi. Distinct from Southern Birifor [biv] and Southern Dagaari [dga]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. The Chakali [cli] are bilingual in Wali. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Chakali [cli], Paasaal [sig], Vagla [vag]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2009. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968. *Other*: The ' before dialect names indicates a change in vowel quality. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 33:3.

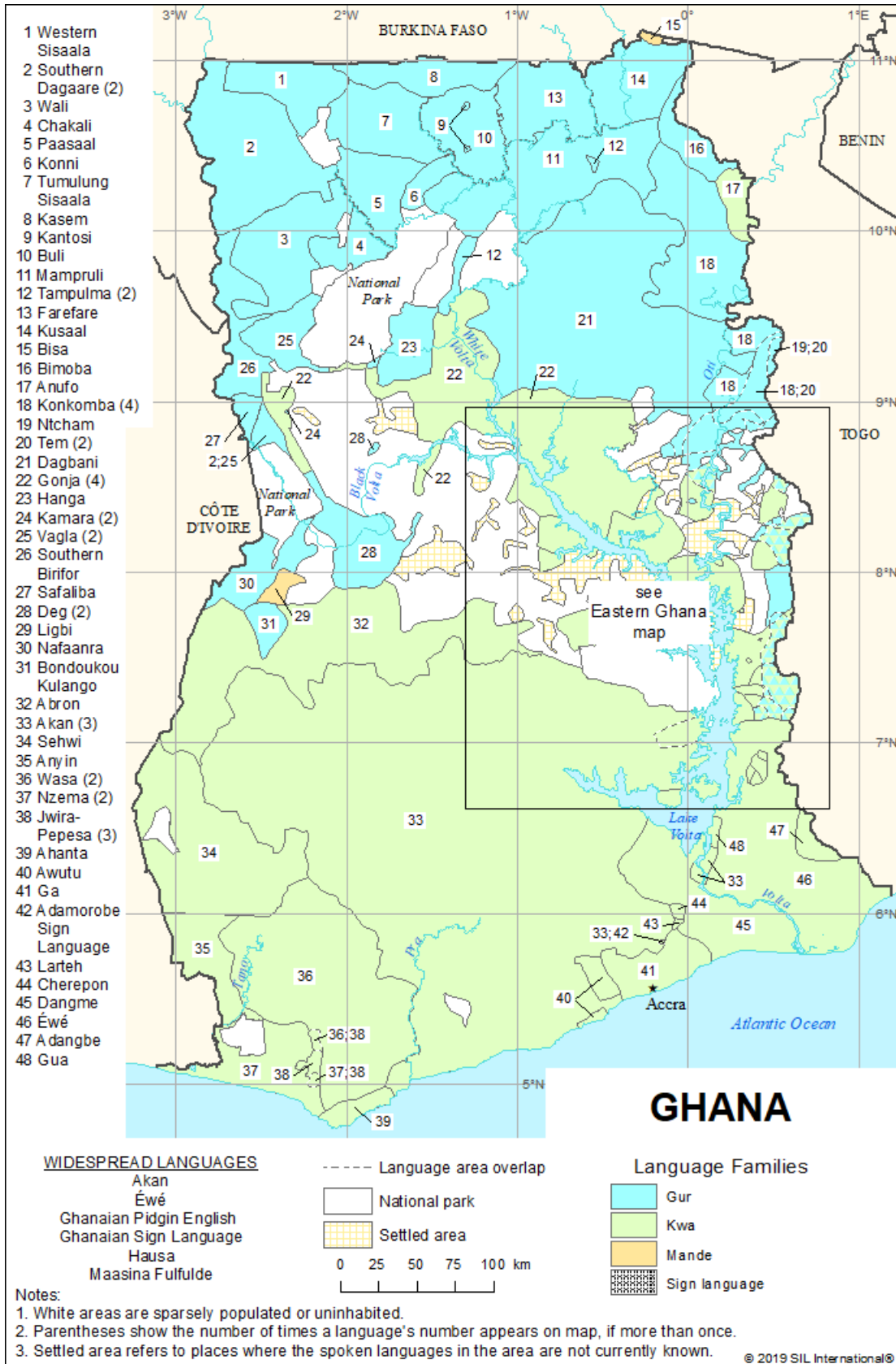
Wasa [wss] (Wasaw, Wassa). *Users*: 273,000 (2013 UNSD). *Location*: Western region: mainly Wasa Amenfi West and Wasa Amenfi East districts. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Akan. *Dialects*: Amenfi, Fianse. Some intelligibility with Abron [abr]. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka], less in rural areas. Used as L2 by Jwira-Pepesa [jwi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1978. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 33:36.

Yoruba [yor]. Autonym: Èdè Yorùbá. *Users*: 460,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; 17 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV.

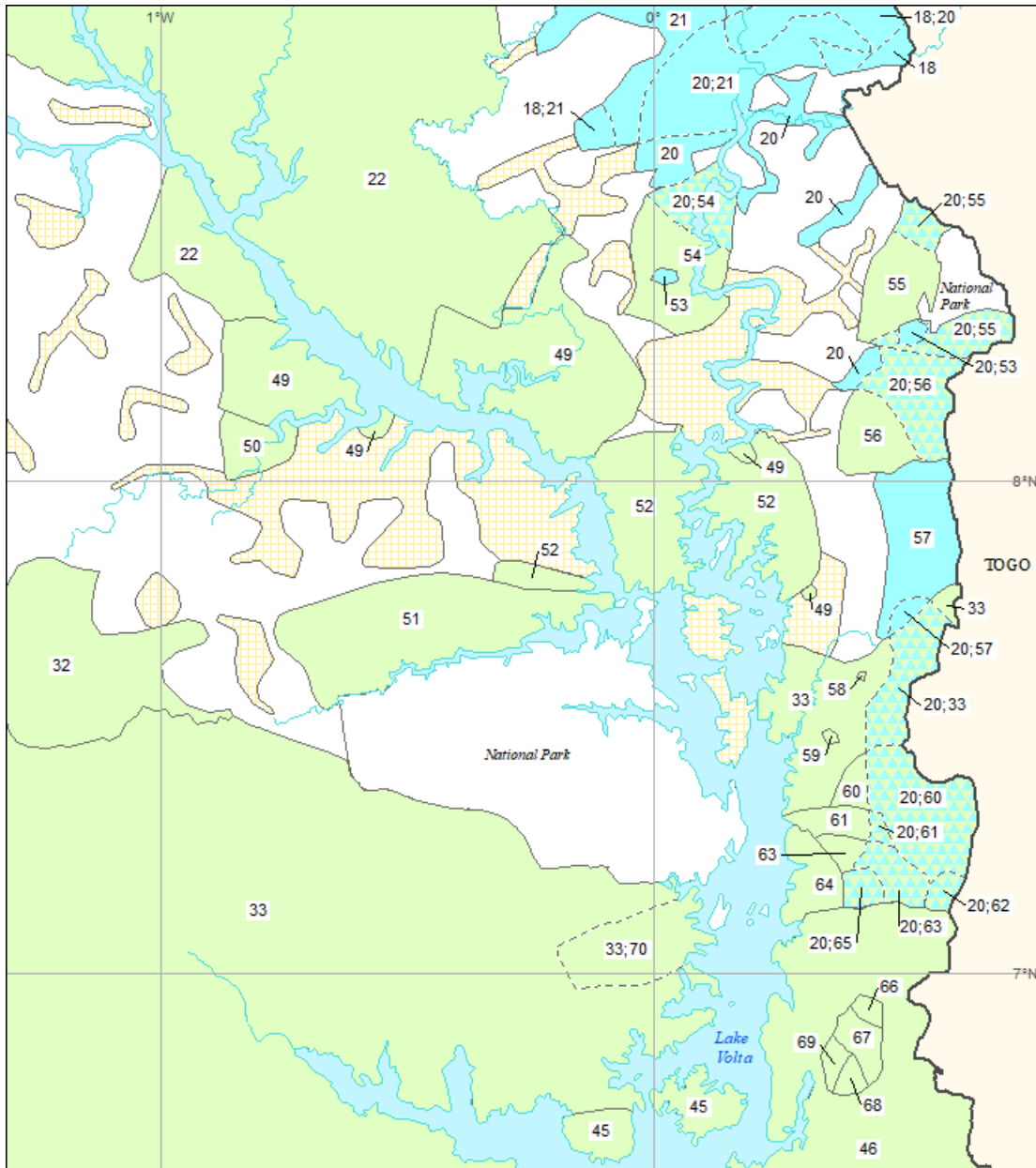
Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1900–2005. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1865, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Côte d’Ivoire. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Finland, Gambia, Ireland, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.

Language Maps

Ghana	33
Eastern Ghana	34



- 1 Western Sisaala
- 2 Southern Dagaare (2)
- 3 Wali
- 4 Chakali
- 5 Paasaal
- 6 Konni
- 7 Tumlung Sisaala
- 8 Kasem
- 9 Kantosi
- 10 Buli
- 11 Mampruli
- 12 Tampulma (2)
- 13 Farefare
- 14 Kusaal
- 15 Bisa
- 16 Bimoba
- 17 Anufo
- 18 Konkomba (4)
- 19 Ntcham
- 20 Tem (2)
- 21 Dagbani
- 22 Gonja (4)
- 23 Hanga
- 24 Kamara (2)
- 25 Vagla (2)
- 26 Southern Birifor
- 27 Safaliba
- 28 Deg (2)
- 29 Ligbi
- 30 Nafaanra
- 31 Bondoukou Kulango
- 32 A bron
- 33 Akan (3)
- 34 Sehwi
- 35 Anyin
- 36 Wasa (2)
- 37 Nzema (2)
- 38 Jwira-Pepesa (3)
- 39 Ahanta
- 40 Awutu
- 41 Ga
- 42 Adamorobe Sign Language
- 43 Larteh
- 44 Cherepon
- 45 Dangme
- 46 Éwé
- 47 Adangbe
- 48 Gua



- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 18 Konkomba (3) | 51 Dwang | 61 Tuwuli (2) |
| 20 Tem (18) | 52 Krache (3) | 62 Sekpele |
| 21 Dagbani (3) | 53 Chala (2) | 63 Siwu (2) |
| 22 Gonja (2) | 54 Nawuri (2) | 64 Nkonya |
| 32 Abron | 55 Gikyode (3) | 65 Selee |
| 33 Akan (5) | 56 Adele (2) | 66 Logba |
| 45 Dangme (2) | 57 Delo (2) | 67 Avatime |
| 46 Éwé | 58 Animere | 68 Nyangbo |
| 49 Chumburung (5) | 59 Akposo | 69 Tafi |
| 50 Kplang | 60 Lelemi (2) | 70 Nkami |

EASTERN GHANA

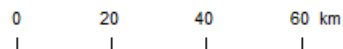
Language Families

- Gur
- Kwa

----- Language area overlap

Settled area

National Park



Notes:

1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
3. Settled area refers to places where the spoken languages in the area are not currently known.

Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Ghana 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.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Akan [[aka](#)] *Users:* 8,100,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). Population includes 111,000 Agona, 85,900 Ahafo, 626,000 Akuapem, 3,820,000 Asante, 142,000 Asen, 124,000 Dankyira, 2,730,000 Fante, 443,000 Kwawu, and 15,400 other (2013 UNSD). 9,100,000 in Ghana, all users. L2 users: 1,000,000. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300).

Éwé [[ewe](#)] *Users:* 3,320,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 3,820,000 in Ghana, all users. L2 users: 500,000. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,528,210 (as L1: 5,026,230; as L2: 501,980).

Abron [[abr](#)] *Users:* 1,170,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,423,000.

Dagbani [[dag](#)] *Users:* 1,160,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44).

Dangme [[ada](#)] *Users:* 1,020,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44).

100,000 to 999,999

Dagaare, Southern [[dga](#)] *Users:* 924,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44).

Konkomba [[xon](#)] *Users:* 831,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 915,700.

Ga [[gaa](#)] *Users:* 745,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 807,160 (as L1: 805,260; as L2: 1,900).

Farefare [[gur](#)] *Users:* 638,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 588,000 Gur and Nankansi, 49,200 Namnam (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all

countries: 663,100.

Kusaal [kus] *Users:* 535,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 350,000 Agole, 70,000 Toende (2004 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 555,800.

Yoruba [yor] *Users:* 460,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600).

Mampruli [maw] *Users:* 316,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 326,000.

Gonja [gjn] *Users:* 310,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44).

Esahie [sfw] *Users:* 305,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Nzema [nzi] *Users:* 299,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). Includes 27,800 Evalue (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 427,000.

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 275,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). 565,000 in Ghana, all users. L2 users: 290,000 (2019 Joshua Project). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Wasa [wss] *Users:* 273,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Bisa [bib] *Users:* 243,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,005,000.

Birifor, Southern [biv] *Users:* 183,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 187,310.

Bimoba [bim] *Users:* 176,000 (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 200,000. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Ahanta [aha] *Users:* 175,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ntcham [bud] *Users:* 169,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 329,000.

Buli [bwu] *Users:* 168,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Ghanaian Sign Language [gse] *Users:* 152,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 91,000–182,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of total population. Estimated 111,000 deaf people served by Ghana National Association of the Deaf (2019 GNAD). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Kasem [xsm] *Users:* 149,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 277,000.

Moore [mos] *Users:* 140,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,861,900.

Tem [kdh] *Users:* 134,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 392,500.

Cherepon [cpn] *Users:* 132,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Awutu [afu] *Users:* 129,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Larteh [lar] *Users:* 107,000 (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sisaala, Tumulung [sil] *Users:* 105,000 (2003 GILLBT). 219,000 Sisaala (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

10,000 to 99,999

Chumburung [ncu] *Users:* 95,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Anufo [cko] *Users:* 91,300 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 177,200.

Nafaanra [nfr] *Users:* 89,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Wali [wlx] *Users:* 84,800 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Krache [kye] *Users:* 83,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Lelemi [lef] *Users:* 72,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Siwu [akp] *Users:* 71,900 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Anyin [any] *Users:* 66,400 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,726,400 (as L1: 1,716,400; as L2: 10,000).

Igbo [ibo] *Users:* 61,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,891,880 (as L1: 30,882,520; as L2: 9,360).

Ibibio [ibb] *Users:* 59,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,759,000 (as L1: 6,259,000; as L2: 4,500,000).

Paasaal [sig] *Users:* 53,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Deg [mzw] *Users:* 42,900 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,000.

Sisaala, Western [ssl] *Users:* 30,000 (2003 GILLBT). 219,000 Sisaala (2010 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Avatime [avn] *Users:* 27,200 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc] *Users:* 27,000 in Ghana (2003 GILLBT). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 177,000.

Sekpele [lip] *Users:* 23,000 (Ameka 2007). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Nkonya [nko] *Users:* 20,400 (2013 UNSD). 11,000 in the language area, the rest in the larger urban areas of Ghana. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Jwira-Pepesa [jwi] *Users:* 18,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Gua [gwx] *Users:* 17,600 (2013 UNSD). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tampulma [tpm] *Users:* 16,000 (2003). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Kulango, Bouna [nku] *Users:* 15,500 in Ghana (1991). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 291,500.

Ligbi [lig] *Users:* 15,000 in Ghana (2003 GILLBT). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,000.

Nawuri [naw] *Users:* 14,000 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Vagla [vag] *Users:* 13,900 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tuwuli [bov] *Users:* 11,400 (2003 GILLBT). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Selee [snw] *Users:* 11,300 (2003 GILLBT). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Adele [ade] *Users:* 11,000 in Ghana (2003). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,400.

Nyagbo [nyb] *Users:* 11,000 (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Delo [ntr] *Users:* 10,900 in Ghana (2003), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,400.

Gikyode [acd] *Users:* 10,400 (2003), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

1,000 to 9,999

English [eng] *Users:* 8,600 in Ghana (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 11,708,600 in Ghana, all users. L2 users: 11,700,000 (2010 census), based on literacy rate in English of respondents 15 years old and older. *Status:* 1 (National). De facto national language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Dwang [nnu] *Users:* 8,200 (2003 GILLBT). 1,600 Bekye, 3,300 Kenyen, 3,300 Wiase. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Akposo [kpo] *Users:* 7,500 in Ghana (2003). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,500.

Logba [lgq] *Users:* 7,500 (2003). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Nkami [nkq] *Users:* 7,000 (2009 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Hanga [hag] *Users:* 6,800 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. 4,100 in the traditional area, 2,700

elsewhere. *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Chakali [[cli](#)] *Users*: 6,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Safaliba [[saf](#)] *Users*: 5,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Tafi [[tcd](#)] *Users*: 4,400 (2003). *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Fulfulde, Maasina [[ffm](#)] *Users*: 4,240 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status*: 5* (Dispersed).

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,588,240.

Baoulé [[bci](#)] *Users*: 4,060 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,284,060.

Konni [[kma](#)] *Users*: 3,800 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Chala [[ccl](#)] *Users*: 3,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Kamara [[jmr](#)] *Users*: 3,000 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. Ethnic population: 5,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Kantosi [[xkt](#)] *Users*: 2,300 (2003 GILLBT). 280–400 in Sandema District, probably about 280 in Kpaliwongo. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Ghanaian Pidgin English [[gpe](#)] *Users*: 2,000 (1990 UBS). 5,002,000, all users. L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 V. Velupillai). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication).

Nchumbulu [[nlu](#)] *Users*: 1,800 (2003 SIL). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Kplang [[kph](#)] *Users*: 1,600 (2003 GILLBT). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Foodo [[fod](#)] *Users*: 1,000 in Ghana. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,700.

10 to 99

Dompo [[doy](#)] *Users*: 65 (Blench 1999a), decreasing. Ethnic population: 970 (2000). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Adamorobe Sign Language [[ads](#)] *Users*: 41 (Kusters 2012). Many of the approximately 3,500 hearing people in Adamorobe village also use Adamorobe Sign Language, to varying degrees of proficiency (Nyst 2007, Kusters 2012). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Animere [[anf](#)] *Users*: 30 (2006 R. Blench). Only a few fluent speakers left in an ethnic group of several hundred (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

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Boro [[xxb](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker likely died in the early 1800s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Lama [las] *Users:* Several hundred or perhaps thousands in Ghana (1996). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,000.

Adangbe [adq] *Users:* Ethnic population: 6,000 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,000.

French [fra] *Users:* L2 users: 274,000 in Ghana (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Kabiye [kbp] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 992,200.

Nawdm [nmz] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 146,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Ghana 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)

English [eng] *Users:* 11,708,600 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 8,600 in Ghana (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 11,700,000 (2010 census), based on literacy rate in English of respondents 15 years old and older. *Status:* De facto national language. *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: 1,076,766,120).

3 (Wider communication)

Akan [aka] *Users:* 9,100,000 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 8,100,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). Population includes 111,000 Agona, 85,900 Ahafo, 626,000 Akuapem, 3,820,000 Asante, 142,000 Asen, 124,000 Dankyira, 2,730,000 Fante, 443,000 Kwawu, and 15,400 other (2013 UNSD). L2 users: 1,000,000. *Status:* De facto national working language. Became widely spoken around the 17th century. Used in slave trade by the Akan people in exchange for firearms. Also used in gold mining, trade, and farming. Officially recognized for literacy. *Lg Use:* A few also use Adamorobe Sign Language [ads] (Nyst 2007). Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Abron [abr], Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], Adele [ade], Ahanta [aha], Animere [anf], Anyin [any], Awutu [afu], Chala [ccl], Cherepon [cpn], Chumburung [ncu], Deg [mzw], Delo [ntr], Dwang [nnu], Esahie [sfw], Gikyode [acd], Gua [gwx], Konkomba [xon], Kplang [kph], Krache [kye], Larteh [lar], Lelemi [lef], Ligbi [lig], Nafaanra [nfr], Nchumbulu [nlu], Nkama [nkq], Nkonya [nko], Nzema [nzi], Sekpele [lip], Tumulung Sisaala [sil], Tuwuli [bov], Wasa [wss]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1871–1964. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,883,670 (as L1: 8,875,370; as L2: 1,008,300).

Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe] *Users:* 5,002,000, all users. L1 users: 2,000 (1990 UBS). L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 V. Velupillai). *Status:* Developed in the 19th and 20th centuries when the British colonized the Gold Coast of West Africa (now Ghana). Lingua franca of Accra and southern towns in Ghana. Used in all domains. *Lg Use:* Informal settings: playgrounds, on campus, in bars and dorms, in family homes among younger generations. Educated urban males under age 50 are likely to use it in informal settings. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten, Latin script is sometimes used in comics.

Hausa [hau] *Users:* 565,000 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 275,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). L2

users: 290,000 (2019 Joshua Project). *Status*: Used as L2 in the north. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Konkomba [xon], Kusaal [kus], Maasina Fulfulde [ffm], Paasaal [sig], Tumulung Sisaala [sil]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

Éwé [ewe] *Users*: 3,820,000 in Ghana, all users. L1 users: 3,320,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. L2 users: 500,000. *Status*: Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). Widely used throughout southeastern Ghana and southern Togo, it is believed that the Éwé migrated south from Nigeria in the 13th century into the Tado region of present-day Togo. In the 18th century, they came in contact with Europeans and were involved in slave trade. Éwé is an official language in both Ghana and Togo. Éwé culture and tradition is rich in folklore, poetry, myths, and songs. Éwé is used in cultural activities, in commerce, weaving, education, farming, and fishing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Akposo [kpo], Avatime [avn], Logba [lgq], Nawdm [nmz], Nkonya [nko], Nyagbo [nyb], Sekpele [lip], Selee [snw], Tafi [tcd], Tuwuli [bov]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1911–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, used since 1850s, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,528,210 (as L1: 5,026,230; as L2: 501,980).

4 (Educational)

Dagaare, Southern [dga] *Users*: 924,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status*: Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1966.

Dagbani [dag] *Users*: 1,160,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status*: Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968.

Dangme [ada] *Users*: 1,020,000 (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1999. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1966.

French [fra] *Users*: 274,000 in Ghana (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Ga [gaa] *Users*: 745,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Status*: Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use*: Major language of Accra. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Nawdm [nmz]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1866–1997. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 807,160 (as L1: 805,260; as L2: 1,900).

Gonja [gjn] *Users:* 310,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Hanga [hag]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1970.

Kasem [xsm] *Users:* 149,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 277,000.

Nzema [nzi] *Users:* 299,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). Includes 27,800 Evalue (2013 UNSD). *Status:* Recognized language (1951, Laws of the Gold Coast, Vernacular Literature Board Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 44). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. Used as L2 by Ahanta [aha], Jwira-Pepesa [jwi]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1999. *Writing:* Latin script, used since about 1965. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 427,000.

5 (Developing)

Abron [abr] *Users:* 1,170,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,423,000.

Adele [ade] *Users:* 11,000 in Ghana (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1986. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,400.

Ahanta [aha] *Users:* 175,000 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Nzema [nzi]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1998.

Akposo [kpo] *Users:* 7,500 in Ghana (2003). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 233,500.

Anufo [cko] *Users:* 91,300 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1993. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 177,200.

Anyin [any] *Users:* 66,400 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,726,400 (as L1: 1,716,400; as L2: 10,000).

Avatime [avn] *Users:* 27,200 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Éwé [ewe], but contact with it is diminishing. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2010.

Awutu [afu] *Users:* 129,000 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Birifor, Southern [biv] *Users:* 183,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2004. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 187,310.

- Bisa** [bib] *Users:* 243,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use:* Also use Moore [mos]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,005,000.
- Buli** [bwu] *Users:* 168,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Kantosi [xkt]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1985.
- Chumburung** [ncu] *Users:* 95,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1985.
- Deg** [mzw] *Users:* 42,900 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1983. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,000.
- Delo** [ntr] *Users:* 10,900 in Ghana (2003), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1987. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,400.
- Esahie** [sfw] *Users:* 305,000 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1990s.
- Farefare** [gur] *Users:* 638,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 588,000 Gur and Nankansi, 49,200 Namnam (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [maw]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1975. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 663,100.
- Ghanaian Sign Language** [gse] *Users:* 152,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 91,000–182,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of total population. Estimated 111,000 deaf people served by Ghana National Association of the Deaf (2019 GNAD). *Lg Use:* 9 deaf schools. Primary schools for deaf children since 1957. Sign language interpreters required in court. Used by all. Used as L2 by Adamorobe Sign Language [ads]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011–2014.
- Gikyode** [acd] *Users:* 10,400 (2003), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Used as L2 by Chala [cll]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1980.
- Hanga** [hag] *Users:* 6,800 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. 4,100 in the traditional area, 2,700 elsewhere. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Also use Gonja [gjn]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1983. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1981.
- Kabiyè** [kbp] *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 992,200.
- Konkomba** [xon] *Users:* 831,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau].

Also use Oniyan [bsc]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 1998–2009. *Writing*: Braille script, used since 1990. Latin script, used since 1964, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 915,700.

Konni [kma] *Users*: 3,800 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, with a strong sense of ethnic identity. Women from other language groups who marry Koma men learn the Konni language. All domains. Used by all. Also use Mampruli [maw]. Also use Tumulung Sisaala [sil]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1992.

Krache [kye] *Users*: 83,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2006.

Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc] *Users*: 27,000 in Ghana (2003 GILLBT). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 177,000.

Kusaal [kus] *Users*: 535,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. 350,000 Agole, 70,000 Toende (2004 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Hausa [hau]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1968. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,800.

Lama [las] *Users*: Several hundred or perhaps thousands in Ghana (1996). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 258,000.

Lelemi [lef] *Users*: 72,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1989.

Mampruli [maw] *Users*: 316,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Bimoba [bim]. Also use Bisa [bib]. Also use Farefare [gur]. Used as L2 by Konni [kma]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1981. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 326,000.

Nafaanra [nfr] *Users*: 89,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Used as L2 by Dampo [doy]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1975.

Nawdm [nmz] *Lg Use*: Also use Éwé [ewe]. Also use Ga [gaa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 146,000.

Nawuri [naw] *Users*: 14,000 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1987.

Nkonya [nko] *Users*: 20,400 (2013 UNSD). 11,000 in the language area, the rest in the larger urban areas of Ghana. *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010–2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2004.

Ntcham [bud] *Users*: 169,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 329,000.

Paasaal [sig] *Users:* 53,000 (2017 J. Leclerc), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Tumulung Sisaala [sil]. Also use Wali [wlx]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. NT: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1995.

Safaliba [saf] *Users:* 5,000 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kamara [jmr]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. Bible portions: 2003–2013. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2003.

Sekpele [lip] *Users:* 23,000 (Ameka 2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. All also use Éwé [ewe] (Ameka 2007). Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2002.

Selee [snw] *Users:* 11,300 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Éwé [ewe], but diminishing contact with the language. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1998.

Sisaala, Tumulung [sil] *Users:* 105,000 (2003 GILLBT). 219,000 Sisaala (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Used as L2 by Konni [kma], Paasaal [sig]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2005.

Sisaala, Western [ssl] *Users:* 30,000 (2003 GILLBT). 219,000 Sisaala (2010 census). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1978. *Writing:* Latin script.

Siwu [akp] *Users:* 71,900 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2001.

Tafi [tcd] *Users:* 4,400 (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Éwé [ewe]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tampulma [tpm] *Users:* 16,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2000–2016. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1970.

Tuwuli [bov] *Users:* 11,400 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka], especially among older people (Harley 2005) (Harley 2005). Also use English [eng], especially among the young (Harley 2005). Also use Éwé [ewe], but decreasingly. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2000.

Vagla [vag] *Users:* 13,900 (2013 UNSD), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Wali [wlx]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1968.

Wali [wlx] *Users:* 84,800 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. The Chakali [cli] are bilingual in Wali. All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Chakali [cli], Paasaal [sig], Vagla [vag]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1968.

Wasa [wss] *Users:* 273,000 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka], less in rural areas. Used as L2 by Jwira-Pepesa [jwi]. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1978.

5 (Dispersed)

Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm] *Users:* 4,240 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Hausa [hau]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, official usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,588,240.

Tem [kdh] *Users:* 134,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 392,500.

Yoruba [yor] *Users:* 460,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1865, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600).

6a (Vigorous)

Adamorobe Sign Language [ads] *Users:* 41 (Kusters 2012). Many of the approximately 3,500 hearing people in Adamorobe village also use Adamorobe Sign Language, to varying degrees of proficiency (Nyst 2007, Kusters 2012). *Lg Use:* Used in most village contexts by both deaf and hearing, but beginning to be replaced by Ghanaian SL [gse] in some domains, e.g. in church services (2019 M Edward). Used by all, deaf and many hearing. Also use Akan [aka], spoken by hearing people (Nyst 2007). Also use Ghanaian Sign Language [gse], as primary language among younger deaf, learned in a deaf boarding school (Nyst 2007). Used as L2 by Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Cherepon [cpn] *Users:* 132,000 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka], specifically the Fante dialect. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dwang [nnu] *Users:* 8,200 (2003 GILLBT). 1,600 Bekye, 3,300 Kenyen, 3,300 Wiase. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Gua [gwx] *Users:* 17,600 (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Akan [aka]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Jwira-Pepesa [jwi] *Users:* 18,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use:* Also use Nzema [nzi], in the south. Also use Wasa [wss], especially Pepesa dialect speakers and in the north. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kamara [jmr] *Users:* 3,000 (2003 GILLBT), increasing. Ethnic population: 5,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some ethnic Kamara also use Safaliba [saf] as L1. Kamara in Larabanga speak Kamara. All domains. Used by all. Also use Safaliba [saf]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kplang [kph] *Users:* 1,600 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Also use Akan [aka]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kulango, Bouna [nku] *Users:* 15,500 in Ghana (1991). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 291,500.

Larteh [[lar](#)] *Users*: 107,000 (2017 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [[aka](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ligbi [[lig](#)] *Users*: 15,000 in Ghana (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [[aka](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,000.

Logba [[lgq](#)] *Users*: 7,500 (2003). *Lg Use*: Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Éwé [[ewe](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nkami [[nkq](#)] *Users*: 7,000 (2009 SIL). *Lg Use*: There is a sizable majority of Akan [[aka](#)] speakers in towns where Nkamis live. Also use Akan [[aka](#)], in interaction between Nkamis and Akans. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Nyagbo [[nyb](#)] *Users*: 11,000 (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Éwé [[ewe](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Adangbe [[adq](#)] *Users*: Ethnic population: 6,000 (Gblem-Poidi and Kantchoa 2012). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,000.

Bimoba [[bim](#)] *Users*: 176,000 (2013 UNSD). Ethnic population: 200,000. *Lg Use*: Also use English [[eng](#)]. Used as L2 by Mampruli [[maw](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2004–2017. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1970.

Chakali [[cli](#)] *Users*: 6,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. In Tuasa, only older people; in other villages children also use it. Also use Wali [[wlx](#)]. Chakali seem to accept the Wali language, but do not approve of it being used in their homes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Chala [[cll](#)] *Users*: 3,000 (2003 GILLBT). *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [[aka](#)], especially with outsiders and with lower proficiency. Also use Gikyode [[acd](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kantosi [[xkt](#)] *Users*: 2,300 (2003 GILLBT). 280–400 in Sandema District, probably about 280 in Kpaliwongo. *Lg Use*: Shifting to languages where they settled: those in Funsu now speak Pasaale [[sig](#)], those near Wa now speak Wali [[wlx](#)]. Home. Some of all ages. Also use Buli [[bwu](#)], especially in Sandema. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Nchumbulu [[nlu](#)] *Users*: 1,800 (2003 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Akan [[aka](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

8a (Moribund)

Animere [[anf](#)] *Users*: 30 (2006 R. Blench). Only a few fluent speakers left in an ethnic group of several hundred (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Lg Use*: Limited domains. Older adults only. Shifted to Akan [[aka](#)] (Dimmendaal and Voeltz 2007). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Dompo [[doy](#)] *Users*: 65 (Blench 1999a), decreasing. Ethnic population: 970 (2000). *Lg Use*:

Shifted to Nafaanra [[nfr](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

10 (Extinct)

Boro [[xxb](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last fluent speaker likely died in the early 1800s.

Unestablished

Baoulé [[bci](#)] *Users*: 4,060 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,284,060.

Foodo [[fod](#)] *Users*: 1,000 in Ghana. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,700.

Ibibio [[ibb](#)] *Users*: 59,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,759,000 (as L1: 6,259,000; as L2: 4,500,000).

Igbo [[ibo](#)] *Users*: 61,000 in Ghana (2017 J. Leclerc). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1900. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 30,891,880 (as L1: 30,882,520; as L2: 9,360).

Moore [[mos](#)] *Users*: 140,000 in Ghana (2013 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Bisa [[bib](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script, developed in 2010. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,861,900.

Languages by Region

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

Brong-Ahafo

Abron [abr], 11
 Chumburung [ncu], 15
 Deg [mzw], 16
 Dampo [doy], 17
 Dwang [nnu], 17
 Gonja [gjn], 20
 Kplang [kph], 23
 Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
 Ligbi [lig], 25
 Nafaanra [nfr], 26
 Nchumbulu [nlu], 26

Central

Awutu [afu], 13

Eastern

Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], 11
 Cherepon [cpn], 15
 Dangme [ada], 16
 Éwé [ewe], 17
 Gua [gwx], 20
 Larteh [lar], 24
 Nkami [nkq], 27

Greater Accra

Dangme [ada], 16
 Éwé [ewe], 17
 Ga [gaa], 19
 Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], 19
 Nawdm [nmz], 26
 Tem [kdh], 29

Northern

Anufo [cko], 13
 Bimoba [bim], 14
 Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
 Buli [bwu], 14
 Chakali [cli], 14

Chala [cll], 15
 Chumburung [ncu], 15
 Dagbani [dag], 16
 Deg [mzw], 16
 Gonja [gjn], 20
 Hanga [hag], 21
 Kabiye [kbp], 22
 Kamara [jmr], 22
 Konkomba [xon], 23
 Konni [kma], 23
 Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
 Lama [las], 24
 Mampruli [maw], 25
 Nafaanra [nfr], 26
 Nawuri [naw], 26
 Ntcham [bud], 27
 Paasaal [sig], 28
 Safaliba [saf], 28
 Tampilma [tpm], 29
 Vagla [vag], 30
 Wali [wlx], 30

Upper East

Bimoba [bim], 14
 Bisa [bib], 14
 Buli [bwu], 14
 Farefare [gur], 18
 Kantosi [xkt], 22
 Kasem [xsm], 22
 Kusaal [kus], 24
 Mampruli [maw], 25
 Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28

Upper West

Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
 Chakali [cli], 14
 Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15

Kasem [xsm], 22
Paasaal [sig], 28
Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
Wali [wlx], 30

Volta

Adangbe [adq], 11
Adele [ade], 11
Akposo [kpo], 12
Animere [anf], 13
Avatime [avn], 13
Boro [xxb], 14
Chala [cll], 15
Chumburung [ncu], 15
Dangme [ada], 16
Delo [ntr], 16
Éwé [ewe], 17
Gikyode [acd], 20
Gua [gwx], 20

Krache [kye], 23
Lelemi [lef], 25
Logba [lgq], 25
Nawdm [nmz], 26
Nawuri [naw], 26
Nkonya [nko], 27
Nyagbo [nyb], 27
Sekpele [lip], 28
Selee [snw], 28
Siwu [akp], 29
Tafi [tcd], 29
Tuwuli [bov], 30

Western

Ahanta [aha], 11
Anyin [any], 13
Esahie [sfw], 17
Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21
Nzema [nzi], 27
Wasa [wss], 30

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Ghana. 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, Chadic, West, A, A.1

Hausa [hau], [21](#)

Creole, English based, Atlantic, Krio

Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], [19](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [17](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French

French [fra], [18](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, West Central

Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], [19](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri

Yoruba [yor], [30](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa

Boro [xxb], [14](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Avatime-Nyangbo

Avatime [avn], [13](#)

Nyagbo [nyb], [27](#)

Tafi [tcd], [29](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Gbe

Éwé [ewe], [17](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kebu-Animere

Animere [anf], [13](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Left Bank, Kposo-Ahlo-Bowili

Adangbe [adq], [11](#)

Ikposo [kpo], [12](#)

Tuwuli [bov], [30](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Ga-Dangme

Dangme [ada], [16](#)

Ga [gaa], [19](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Basila-Adele

Adele [ade], 11

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Lelemi, Lelemi-Akpafu

Lelemi [lef], 25

Siwu [akp], 29

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Lelemi, Likpe-Santrokofe

Sekpele [lip], 28

Selee [snw], 28

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Logba

Logba [lgq], 25

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Akan

Abron [abr], 11

Akan [aka], 12

Wasa [wss], 30

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Northern

Anufo [cko], 13

Anyin [any], 13

Esahie [sfw], 17

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Central, Bia, Southern

Ahanta [aha], 11

Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21

Nzema [nzi], 27

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, North Guang

Chumburung [ncu], 15

Dompo [doy], 17

Dwang [nnu], 17

Gikyode [acd], 20

Gonja [gjn], 20

Kplang [kph], 23

Krache [kye], 23

Nawuri [naw], 26

Nchumbulu [nlu], 26

Nkami [nkq], 27

Nkonya [nko], 27

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Kwa, Nyo, Potou-Tano, Tano, Guang, South Guang

Awutu [afu], 13

Cherepon [cpn], 15

Gua [gwx], 20

Larteh [lar], 24

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Buli-Koma

Buli [bwu], 14

Konni [kma], 23

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma Konkomba [xon], 23

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Moba

Bimoba [bim], 14

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma, Ntcham

Ntcham [bud], 27

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest

Farefare [gur], 18

Safaliba [saf], 28

Wali [wlx], 30

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest, Dagaari-Birifor, Birifor

Birifor, Southern [biv], 14

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest, Dagaari-Birifor, Dagaari

Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Southeast

Dagbani [dag], 16

Hanga [hag], 21

Kamara [jmr], 22

Kantosi [xkt], 22

Kusaal [kus], 24

Mampruli [maw], 25

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Yom-Nawdm

Nawdm [nmz], 26

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Eastern Chala [cll], 15

Delo [ntr], 16

Kabiyè [kbp], 22

Lama [las], 24

Tem [kdh], 29

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Northern Kasem [xsm], 22

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Southern, Grusi, Western Chakali [cli], 14

Deg [mzw], 16

Paasaal [sig], 28

Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28

Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29

Tampulma [tpm], 29

Vagla [vag], 30

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Kulango

Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24

Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Senufo, Nafaanra

Nafaanra [nfr], 26

Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Eastern, Bissa

Bisa [bib], 14

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Jogo-Jeri, Jogo

Ligbi [lig], 25

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Ghanaian Sign Language [gse], 19

Sign language, Shared sign language

Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], 11

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 89 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/>.

abr	Abron, 11	gse	Ghanaian Sign Language, 19
acd	Gikyode, 20	gur	Farefare, 18
ada	Dangme, 16	gwx	Gua, 20
ade	Adele, 11	hag	Hanga, 21
adq	Adangbe, 11	hau	Hausa, 21
ads	Adamorobe Sign Language, 11	ibb	Ibibio, 21
afu	Awutu, 13	ibo	Igbo, 21
aha	Ahanta, 11	jmr	Kamara, 22
aka	Akan, 12	jwi	Jwira-Pepesa, 21
akp	Siwu, 29	kbp	Kabiyè, 22
anf	Animere, 13	kdh	Tem, 29
any	Anyin, 13	kma	Konni, 23
avn	Avatime, 13	kph	Kplang, 23
bci	Baoulé, 13	kpo	Ikposo, 12
bib	Bisa, 14	kus	Kusaal, 24
bim	Bimoba, 14	kye	Krache, 23
biv	Birifor, Southern, 14	kzc	Kulango, Bondoukou, 24
bov	Tuwuli, 30	lar	Larteh, 24
bud	Ntcham, 27	las	Lama, 24
bwu	Buli (Ghana), 14	lef	Lelemi, 25
cko	Anufo, 13	lgq	Logba, 25
cli	Chakali, 14	lig	Ligbi, 25
cll	Chala, 15	lip	Sekpele, 28
cpn	Cherepon, 15	maw	Mampruli, 25
dag	Dagbani, 16	mos	Moore, 25
dga	Dagaare, Southern, 15	mzw	Deg, 16
doy	Dompo, 17	naw	Nawuri, 26
eng	English, 17	ncu	Chumburung, 15
ewe	Éwé, 17	nfr	Nafaanra, 26
ffm	Fulfulde, Maasina, 19	nko	Nkonya, 27
fod	Foodo, 18	nkq	Nkami, 27
fra	French, 18	nku	Kulango, Bouna, 24
gaa	Ga, 19	nlu	Nchumbulu, 26
gjn	Gonja, 20	nmz	Nawdm, 26
gpe	Ghanaian Pidgin English, 19	nnu	Dwang, 17

ntr	Delo, 16	tpm	Tampulma, 29
nyb	Nyagbo, 27	vag	Vagla, 30
nzi	Nzema, 27	wlx	Wali (Ghana), 30
saf	Safaliba, 28	wss	Wasa, 30
sfw	Esahie, 17	xkt	Kantosi, 22
sig	Paasaal, 28	xon	Konkomba, 23
sil	Sisaala, Tumulung, 28	xsm	Kasem, 22
snw	Selee, 28	xxb	Boro (Ghana), 14
ssl	Sisaala, Western, 29	yor	Yoruba, 30
tcd	Tafi, 29		

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.

- Abron** [abr], 11, 33, 34
Abura Fanti, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Accra, *alt.* Ga [gaa], 19
Achanti, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Achode, *alt.* Gikyode [acd], 20
Acra, *alt.* Ga [gaa], 19
Aculo, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
Ada, *dial.* Dangme [ada], 16
Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], 11, 33
Adan, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 11
Adangbe [adq], 11, 33
Adangme, *alt.* Dangme [ada], 16
Adantonwi, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 11
Adangbi, *alt.* Dangme [ada], 16
AdaSL, *alt.* Adamorobe Sign Language [ads], 11
Adele [ade], 11, 34
Afatime, *alt.* Avatime [avn], 13
Agni, *alt.* Anyin [any], 13
Agole, *dial.* Kusaal [kus], 24
Agona, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Agotime, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 11
Ahafo, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Ahanta [aha], 11, 33
Akan [aka], 12, 33, 34
Akpafu, *dial.* Siwu [akp], 29
Akpafu-Lolobi, *alt.* Siwu [akp], 29
Akposo [kpo], 12, 34
Akposso, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
Akuapem, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Akuapim, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Akwapem Twi, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Akwapi, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Akyem, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Akyem Bosome, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Akyode, *alt.* Gikyode [acd], 20
Ala, *alt.* Wali [wlx], 30
Amenfi, *dial.* Wasa [wss], 30
Amina, *alt.* Ga [gaa], 19
Amou Oblou, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
Anga, *alt.* Hanga [hag], 21
Anglo, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 17
Angole, *alt. dial.* Kusaal [kus], 24
Animere [anf], 13, 34
Anlo, *alt. dial.* Éwé [ewe], 17
Anomabo Fanti, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
Anu, *dial.* Gua [gwx], 20
Anufo [cko], 13, 33
Anum, *alt. dial.* Gua [gwx], 20
Anum-Boso, *alt.* Gua [gwx], 20
Anyi, *alt.* Anyin [any], 13
Anyii, *alt. dial.* Anyin [any], 13

- Anyii Bobolosa**, *alt. dial.* Anyin [any], 13
- Anyii Ebosa**, *alt. dial.* Anyin [any], 13
- Anyimere**, *alt.* Animere [anf], 13
- Anyin** [any], 13, 33
- Anyin Aowin**, *alt. dial.* Anyin [any], 13
- Aowin**, *dial.* Anyin [any], 13
- Appolo**, *alt.* Nzema [nzi], 27
- Asahyue**, *alt.* Esahie [sfw], 17
- Asante**, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Asanti**, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Asen**, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Ashante Twi**, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Atumfuor**, *dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Atumfuor-Kasa**, *alt. dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Avatime** [avn], 13, 34
- Awuna**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Awutu** [afu], 13, 33
dial. Awutu [afu], 13
- Ayinda**, *alt.* Ahanta [aha], 11
- Badou**, *alt. dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Badre**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 11
- Bale**, *alt.* Selee [snw], 28
- Banafo**, *alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Banda**, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
alt. Ligbi [lig], 25
alt. Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Baraka**, *dial.* Bisa [bib], 14
- Basar**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Basare**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Basari**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Bassa**, *alt.* Dwang [nnu], 17
- Bassar**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Bassari**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Bawuli**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Bedire**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 11
- Bɛdɪrɛ**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 11
- Bejamse**, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Bekye**, *dial.* Dwang [nnu], 17
- Berfoɔr**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Bɪ r f u ɔ r**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Bikpakpam**, *alt.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Bimoba** [bim], 14, 33
- Birfoɔr**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Birifo**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Birifor**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Birifor, Southern** [biv], 14, 33
see Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Bisa** [bib], 14, 33
- Bissa**, *alt.* Bisa [bib], 14
- Bitapapul**, *dial.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Boe**, *dial.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Bogong**, *alt.* Chala [cɪl], 15
- Bole**, *dial.* Vagla [vag], 30
- Bonduku**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Bono**, *dial.* Abron [abr], 11
- Booni**, *dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Borae**, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Boro** [xxb], 14
- Bosele**, *alt.* Sekpele [lip], 28
- Boso**, *dial.* Gua [gwx], 20
- Bouna Kulango**, *alt.* Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
- Bouna Kulango**, *alt.* Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
- Boviri**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Bowili**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Bowiri**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Bowuri**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Bozo**, *alt. dial.* Gua [gwx], 20
- Brissa**, *alt. dial.* Anyin [any], 13
- Broken**, *alt.* Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], 19
- Bron**, *alt.* Abron [abr], 11
- Brong**, *alt.* Abron [abr], 11
- Brosa**, *alt. dial.* Anyin [any], 13
- Buem**, *alt.* Lelemi [lef], 25

- Buge**, *dial.* Vagla [vag], 30
- Builisa**, *alt.* Buli [bwu], 14
- 'Bulengee**, *dial.* Wali [wlx], 30
- Buli** [bwu], 14, 33
- Bulisa**, *alt.* Buli [bwu], 14
- Bulsa**, *alt.* Buli [bwu], 14
- Buna Kulango**, *alt.* Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
- Bungase**, *dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Buru**, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Busansi**, *alt.* Bisa [bib], 14
- Busillu Sisala**, *alt.* Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
- Cabrai**, *alt.* Kabiye [kbp], 22
- Cabrais**, *alt.* Kabiye [kbp], 22
- Cala**, *alt.* Chala [cll], 15
- Chakali** [cli], 14, 33
- Chakosi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 13
- Chala** [cll], 15, 34
- Cherepon** [cpn], 15, 33
- Cherii**, *dial.* Wali [wlx], 30
- Chinderi**, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Chiripon**, *alt.* Cherepon [cpn], 15
- Chiripong**, *alt.* Cherepon [cpn], 15
- Chode**, *alt.* Gikyode [acd], 20
- Chokosi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 13
- Choroba**, *alt. dial.* Gonja [gin], 20
- Choruba**, *dial.* Gonja [gin], 20
- Chumburung** [ncu], 15, 34
- Cotocoli**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 29
- Dagaare**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Dagaare, Southern** [dga], 15, 33
see Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Dagaare-Dioula**, *alt.* Kantosi [xkt], 22
- Dagara**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Dagare**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Dagari**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Dagati**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Dagbamba**, *alt.* Dagbani [dag], 16
- Dagbane**, *alt.* Dagbani [dag], 16
- Dagbani** [dag], 16, 33, 34
- Dagbanli**, *alt.* Dagbani [dag], 16
- Dagomba**, *alt.* Dagbani [dag], 16
- Dangbe**, *alt.* Adangbe [adq], 11
- Dangme** [ada], 16, 33, 34
- Dankyira**, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Deg** [mzw], 16, 33
- Dɛg**, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Degati**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Degha**, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Delo** [ntr], 16, 34
- Dogaari**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- 'Dolimi**, *dial.* Wali [wlx], 30
- Doma**, *alt.* Abron [abr], 11
- Dompo** [doy], 17
- Dumpo**, *alt.* Dompo [doy], 17
- Dwan**, *alt.* Dwang [nnu], 17
- Dwang** [nnu], 17, 34
- Dwera**, *dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Dzama**, *alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Dzowo**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Eastern Bisa**, *alt. dial.* Bisa [bib], 14
- Eastern Kusaal**, *alt. dial.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Eastern Mampruli**, *dial.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Ebwe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Efe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Efutu**, *alt.* Awutu [afu], 13
dial. Awutu [afu], 13
- Eibe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- English** [eng], 17
- Esahie** [sfw], 17, 33
- Eue**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Evalue**, *dial.* Nzema [nzi], 27
- Eve**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Éwé** [ewe], 17, 33, 34
- Fante**, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12

- Fantera**, *dial.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Fanti**, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Farefare** [gur], 18, 33
- Färfäre**, *alt.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Fere**, *dial.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Fianse**, *dial.* Wasa [wss], 30
- Frafra**, *alt.* Farefare [gur], 18
- French** [fra], 18
- Fufula**, *dial.* Wali [wlx], 30
- Fulbe**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], 19
- Fulfulde**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], 19
- Fulfulde, Maasina** [ffm], 19
see Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], 19
- Funsile**, *alt.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Ga** [gaa], 19, 33
- Gadre**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 11
- Gain**, *alt.* Ga [gaa], 19
- Galebaga**, *alt. dial.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Gambo**, *alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Gamei**, *alt.* Ga [gaa], 19
- Gbe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Gbugbla**, *dial.* Dangme [ada], 16
- Ghana Birifor**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Ghanaian Pidgin English** [gpe], 19
- Ghanaian Sign Language** [gse], 19, 0
- Gichode**, *alt.* Gikyode [acd], 20
- Gidire**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 11
- Gidire**, *alt.* Adele [ade], 11
- Gikyode** [acd], 20, 34
- Gil Bagale**, *dial.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Gilbagala**, *dial.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Gomua**, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Gonja** [gjn], 20, 33, 34
dial. Gonja [gjn], 20
- GSL**, *alt.* Ghanaian Sign Language [gse], 19
- Gua** [gwx], 20, 33
alt. Larteh [lar], 24
- Guan**, *alt.* Gua [gwx], 20
- Guang**, *alt.* Dompō [doy], 17
alt. Gonja [gjn], 20
alt. Kplang [kph], 23
- Gudeni**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Gudenne**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Gurene**, *alt.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Gurenɛ**, *alt.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Gurenne**, *alt.* Farefare [gur], 18
dial. Farefare [gur], 18
- Guresha**, *alt.* Buli [bwu], 14
- Gurubi**, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Gurune**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
alt. Farefare [gur], 18
- Gwa**, *alt.* Gua [gwx], 20
- Gwira**, *alt.* Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21
- Gyaman**, *alt.* Abron [abr], 11
- Gyogo**, *dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Hanga** [hag], 21, 33
- Hanja**, *alt.* Hanga [hag], 21
- Hanjatiri**, *alt.* Hanga [hag], 21
- Hausa** [hau], 21
- Hissala**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
alt. Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
- Hudu**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Hwela**, *dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Ikpana**, *alt.* Logba [lgq], 25
- Ikponu**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Ikposo**, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Ikposso**, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Isaalang**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Isaalɔŋ**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Isaalo**, *alt.* Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
- Isaalung**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Isala**, *dial.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28

- Issala**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
alt. Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
- Iwi**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Janela**, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Jogo**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Jwira**, *dial.* Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21
- Jwira-Pepesa** [jwi], 21, 33
- Kaache**, *alt.* Krache [kye], 23
- Kaakye**, *alt.* Krache [kye], 23
- Kaakyi**, *alt.* Krache [kye], 23
- Kaakyi**, *alt.* Krache [kye], 23
- Kabire**, *alt.* Kabiye [kbp], 22
- Kabiye** [kbp], 22
- Kabure**, *alt.* Kabiye [kbp], 22
- Kabye**, *alt.* Kabiye [kbp], 22
- Kadjala**, *dial.* Lama [las], 24
- Kadjalla**, *alt. dial.* Lama [las], 24
- Kamara** [jmr], 22, 33
- Kanjaga**, *alt.* Buli [bwu], 14
- Kantonsi**, *alt.* Kantosi [xkt], 22
- Kantosi** [xkt], 22, 33
- Kasem** [xsm], 22, 33
dial. Kasem [xsm], 22
- Kasena**, *alt.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Kasim**, *alt.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Kassena**, *alt.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Kassene**, *alt.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Kɔmɔŋ**, *alt.* Konni [kma], 23
- Kɔnni**, *alt.* Konni [kma], 23
- Kenyan**, *dial.* Dwang [nnu], 17
- Kolango**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Koma**, *alt.* Konni [kma], 23
- Komba**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Komung**, *alt.* Konni [kma], 23
- Koni**, *alt.* Konni [kma], 23
- Konkomba** [xon], 23, 33, 34
- Konni** [kma], 23, 33
- Konosarola**, *alt.* Vagla [vag], 30
- Kotafoa**, *dial.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Kotokoli**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 29
- Koulango**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Kpankpamba**, *alt.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Kplang** [kph], 23, 34
- Kposo**, *alt.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Krache** [kye], 23, 34
- Krachi**, *alt.* Krache [kye], 23
- Krakyé**, *alt.* Krache [kye], 23
- Krepe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Krepi**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Krobo**, *dial.* Dangme [ada], 16
- Kroo Brofo**, *alt.* Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], 19
- Kru English**, *alt.* Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], 19
- Kulange**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Kulango**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Kulango, Bondoukou** [kzc], 24, 33
see Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Kulango, Bouna** [nku], 24
see Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
- Kunda**, *alt.* Animere [anf], 13
- Kusaal** [kus], 24, 33
- Kusaas**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Kusaasi**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Kusale**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Kusasi**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Kusaal**, *alt.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Kwahu**, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Kwawu**, *dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Kyerepong**, *alt.* Cherepon [cpn], 15
- Kyode**, *alt.* Gikyode [acd], 20
- Kyokosi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 13
- Kyongborong**, *alt.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Kyɔŋbɔrɔŋ**, *alt.* Chumburung [ncu], 15

- Kyɔŋbɔrɔŋ-nɔ**, *alt.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Lafana**, *alt.* Lelemi [lef], 25
- Lama** [las], 24
- Lamba**, *alt.* Lama [las], 24
- Larteh** [lar], 24, 33
- Late**, *alt.* Larteh [lar], 24
- Lebir**, *dial.* Bisa [bib], 14
- Lefana**, *alt.* Lelemi [lef], 25
- Lɛfana**, *alt.* Lelemi [lef], 25
- Lela**, *dial.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Lelemi** [lef], 25, 34
- Lɛlɛmi**, *alt.* Lelemi [lef], 25
- Lete**, *alt.* Larteh [lar], 24
- Lichabool**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Ligbeln**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Ligbi** [lig], 25, 33
- Ligwi**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Likonl**, *alt. dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Likoonli**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Likpakpaaln**, *alt.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Likpakpaanl**, *alt.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Likpakpaln**, *alt.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Likpe**, *alt.* Sekpele [lip], 28
- Limonkpel**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Linafiel**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Liquan**, *alt. dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23
- Litime**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Lobi**, *alt.* Birifor, Southern [biv], 14
- Logba** [lgq], 25, 34
- Logbo**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Lolobi**, *dial.* Siwu [akp], 29
- Lolobi-Akpafu**, *alt.* Siwu [akp], 29
- Longoro**, *dial.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Lonto**, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Losso**, *alt.* Lama [las], 24
- Lower Adele**, *dial.* Adele [ade], 11
- Lower Gidire**, *alt. dial.* Adele [ade], 11
- Luwuli**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Maacina**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], 19
- Maasinankooore**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], 19
- Mampelle**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Mamprule**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Mampruli** [maw], 25, 33
- Mamprusi**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Mamprussi**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Mangum**, *dial.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Manji-Kasa**, *alt. dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Manpelle**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Mara**, *alt.* Kamara [jmr], 22
- Mawu**, *alt.* Siwu [akp], 29
- Mɔɔr**, *alt.* Bimoba [bim], 14
- Mfantse**, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Mmfo**, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Mo**, *alt.* Deg [mzw], 16
- Moar**, *alt.* Bimoba [bim], 14
- Moor**, *alt.* Bimoba [bim], 14
- Mu**, *alt.* Sekpele [lip], 28
- Naani**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabanj**, *dial.* Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
- Nabdam**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabde**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabdem**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabdug**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabit**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabnam**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabrug**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabt**, *dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nabte**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nafaanra** [nfr], 26, 33
- Nafaara**, *alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Nafana**, *alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Nafana yolo**, *alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Nalong**, *dial.* Konkomba [xon], 23

- Namasa**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Namnam**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nangodi**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nankani**, *dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nankanse**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nanumba**, *alt. dial.* Dagbani [dag], 16
- Nanuni**, *dial.* Dagbani [dag], 16
- Naudem**, *alt.* Nawdm [nmz], 26
- Naudm**, *alt.* Nawdm [nmz], 26
- Nawdam**, *alt.* Nawdm [nmz], 26
- Nawdm** [nmz], 26
- Nawuri** [naw], 26, 34
- Ncam**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Ncham**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Nchimburu**, *alt.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Nchumbulu** [nlu], 26
- Nchumburu**, *alt.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Nchummuru**, *alt.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Nchumunu**, *alt.* Dwang [nnu], 17
- Ndmpo**, *alt.* Dompou [doy], 17
- Ngbanya**, *alt.* Gonja [gjn], 20
- Ngbanyito**, *alt.* Gonja [gjn], 20
- Ngmamberli**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Nigbi**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Nigwi**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Ningo**, *dial.* Dangme [ada], 16
- Ninkare**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Nkami** [nkq], 27, 34
- Nkonya** [nko], 27, 34
- Nkunya**, *alt.* Nkonya [nko], 27
- Nkuraeng**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
alt. Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
- Nkurange**, *alt.* Kulango, Bondoukou [kzc], 24
- Nmampurli**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Northern Chumburung**, *dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Northern Hanga**, *dial.* Hanga [hag], 21
- Nsihaa**, *dial.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Ntcham** [bud], 27, 33
- Ntoleh**, *dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Ntribou**, *alt.* Delo [ntr], 16
- Ntribu**, *alt.* Delo [ntr], 16
- Ntrubo**, *alt.* Delo [ntr], 16
- Nunuma**, *dial.* Kasem [xsm], 22
- Nyagbo** [nyb], 27, 34
- Nyangbo**, *alt.* Nyagbo [nyb], 27
- Nzema** [nzi], 27, 33
- Nzima**, *alt.* Nzema [nzi], 27
- Ŋgbanyeto**, *alt.* Gonja [gjn], 20
- Ŋmampelli**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Ŋmampulli**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Ŋmampurili**, *alt.* Mampruli [maw], 25
- Okere**, *alt.* Cherepon [cpn], 15
- Osu**, *dial.* Dangme [ada], 16
- Ouala**, *alt.* Wali [wlx], 30
- Paasaal** [sig], 28, 33
- Pantera**, *dial.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Pantera-Fantera**, *pej. alt.* Nafaanra [nfr], 26
- Pasaal**, *alt.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Pasaale**, *alt.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Pasaale Sisaala**, *alt.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Pasaali**, *dial.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Paxala**, *alt.* Vagla [vag], 30
- Pepenza**, *alt. dial.* Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21
- Pepesa**, *dial.* Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21
- Pepesa-Jwira**, *alt.* Jwira-Pepesa [jwi], 21
- Peul**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Maasina [ffm], 19
- Pidgin**, *alt.* Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], 19
- Pidgin English**, *alt.* Ghanaian Pidgin English [gpe], 19
- Popo**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Potule**, *dial.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Prang**, *alt.* Kplang [kph], 23
- Safalaba**, *alt.* Safaliba [saf], 28

- Safalba**, *alt.* Safaliba [saf], 28
- Safaleba**, *alt.* Safaliba [saf], 28
- Safali**, *alt.* Safaliba [saf], 28
- Safaliba** [saf], 28, 33
- Santrokofi**, *alt.* Selee [snw], 28
- Sefwi**, *alt.* Esahie [sfw], 17
- Sehwi**, *alt.* Esahie [sfw], 17
- Sekpele** [lip], 28, 34
dial. Sekpele [lip], 28
- Sekpelé**, *alt.* Sekpele [lip], 28
- Sekpélé**, *alt.* Sekpele [lip], 28
- Sekwa**, *dial.* Kulango, Bouna [nku], 24
dial. Sekpele [lip], 28
- Sele**, *alt.* Selee [snw], 28
- Selee** [snw], 28, 34
- Sentrokofi**, *alt.* Selee [snw], 28
- Senya**, *dial.* Awutu [afu], 13
- Shai**, *dial.* Dangme [ada], 16
- Sia**, *alt.* Avatime [avn], 13
- Sideme**, *alt.* Avatime [avn], 13
- Sisaala, Tumulung** [sil], 28, 33
see Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Sisaala, Western** [ssl], 29, 33
see Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
- Sisaala-Pasaale**, *alt.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Sisai**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
alt. Sisaala, Western [ssl], 29
- Sisala Tumu**, *alt.* Sisaala, Tumulung [sil], 28
- Siwu** [akp], 29, 34
- Siwusi**, *alt.* Siwu [akp], 29
- Siya**, *alt.* Avatime [avn], 13
- Si-yà**, *alt.* Avatime [avn], 13
- Siyase**, *alt.* Avatime [avn], 13
- Southern Chumburung**, *dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15
- Southern Dagari**, *alt.* Dagaare, Southern [dga], 15
- Southern Hanga**, *dial.* Hanga [hag], 21
- Southern Sisaala**, *alt.* Paasaal [sig], 28
- Tafi** [tcd], 29, 34
- Taleni**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Talensi**, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Talni**, *dial.* Farefare [gur], 18
- Tampele**, *alt.* Tampulma [tpm], 29
- Tamplima**, *alt.* Tampulma [tpm], 29
- Tampole**, *alt.* Tampulma [tpm], 29
- Tampolem**, *alt.* Tampulma [tpm], 29
- Tampolense**, *alt.* Tampulma [tpm], 29
- Tamprusi**, *alt.* Tampulma [tpm], 29
- Tampulma** [tpm], 29, 33
- Tchokossi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 13
- Tegbo**, *alt.* Tafi [tcd], 29
- Tegbo**, *alt.* Tafi [tcd], 29
- Tem** [kdh], 29, 33, 34
- Temba**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 29
- Tim**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 29
- Timu**, *alt.* Tem [kdh], 29
- Tiokossi**, *alt.* Anufo [cko], 13
- Tobote**, *alt.* Ntcham [bud], 27
- Toende**, *dial.* Kusaal [kus], 24
- Tshala**, *alt.* Chala [cll], 15
- Tsie**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Tuba**, *alt.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Tutrugbu**, *alt.* Nyagbo [nyb], 27
- Tuwili**, *alt.* Tuwuli [bov], 30
- Tuwuli** [bov], 30, 34
- Twi**, *alt. dial.* Akan [aka], 12
- Uma**, *dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Uwi**, *alt. dial.* Ikposo [kpo], 12
- Vagala**, *alt.* Vagla [vag], 30
- Vagla** [vag], 30, 33
- Vhe**, *alt.* Éwé [ewe], 17
- Vwela**, *alt. dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25
- Waali**, *alt.* Wali [wlx], 30
- Waalii**, *alt.* Wali [wlx], 30

Wala, *alt.* Wali [wɫx], 30

Wali [wɫx], 30, 33

Wasa [wss], 30, 33

Wasaw, *alt.* Wasa [wss], 30

Wassa, *alt.* Wasa [wss], 30

Weela, *alt. dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25

alt. Ligbi [lig], 25

Weila, *alt. dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25

alt. Ligbi [lig], 25

Western Bisa, *alt. dial.* Bisa [bib], 14

Western Kusaal, *alt. dial.* Kusaal [kus], 24

Wiase, *dial.* Dwang [nnu], 17

Wiila, *alt. dial.* Ligbi [lig], 25

alt. Ligbi [lig], 25

Yare, *alt.* Kantosi [xkt], 22

Yarsi, *alt.* Kantosi [xkt], 22

Yedji, *alt. dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15

Yeji, *dial.* Chumburung [ncu], 15

Yeri Waali, *dial.* Wali [wɫx], 30

Yoruba [yor], 30

Zuadeni, *alt. dial.* Farefare [gur], 18

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