

Ethnologue: Languages of Guinea

Twenty-sixth edition data

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
NTM	New Tribes Mission
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
PBT	Pioneer Bible Translators
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCPRD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Guinea 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 42 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Guinea. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 21) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 22) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 25) 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 29) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Guinea and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 30) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 32) 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 33) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 237 unique names are associated with the 42 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 39). 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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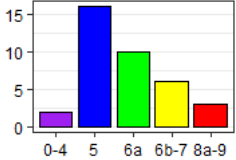
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Country Overview

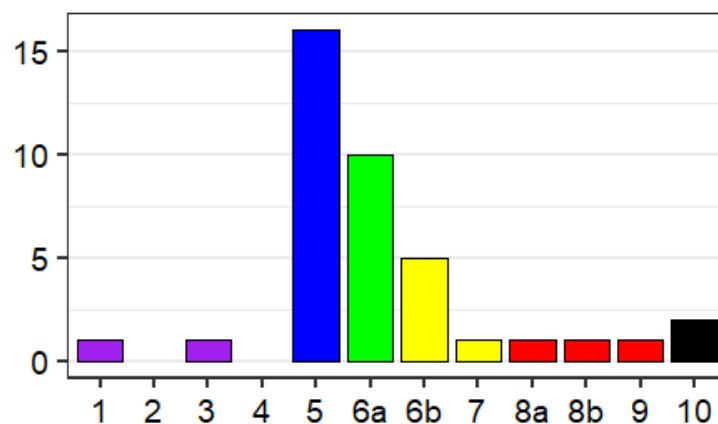
Name of country	Guinea
Other names	Republic of Guinea
Population	13,238,000 (2022 World Factbook)
Principal language	French
Literacy rate	30% (2015 World Factbook)
International conventions	ACHPR (1982), CDE (1964), CPPDCE (2008), CSICH (2008), ICCPR (1978), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, O'Toole 1978, Vanderaa 1991, Welmers 1971a

Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Guinea is 39. Of these, 37 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 35 are indigenous and 2 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 16 are developing, 10 are vigorous, 6 are in trouble, and 3 are dying. Also listed are 2 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	2	5	15	6a	10	6b-7	6	8a-9	3
Vitality Category	Count													
0-4	2													
5	15													
6a	10													
6b-7	6													
8a-9	3													

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 Guinea 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 25) 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 Guinea. 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 Guinea 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 Guinea 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 22) 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	3	8.1	8.1%	9,600,000	75.89173	75.89173%
100,000 to 999,999	8	21.6	29.7%	2,411,000	19.05989	94.95162%
10,000 to 99,999	15	40.5	70.3%	612,600	4.84284	99.79446%
1,000 to 9,999	6	16.2	86.5%	25,200	0.19922	99.99368%
100 to 999	1	2.7	89.2%	800	0.00632	100.00000%
0	1	2.7	91.9%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	3	8.1	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	37	100.0		12,649,600	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Guinea 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 25) 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 Guinea. 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				
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
1	1	2.7	2.7%	2,800	0.0221	0.0221%	2,800	2,800
3	1	2.7	5.4%	3,100,000	24.5067	24.5288%	3,100,000	3,100,000
5	16	43.2	48.6%	8,379,600	66.2440	90.7728%	523,725	75,450
6a	10	27.0	75.7%	980,700	7.7528	98.5256%	98,070	48,700
6b	5	13.5	89.2%	161,700	1.2783	99.8039%	32,340	4,000
7	1	2.7	91.9%	24,800	0.1961	100.0000%	24,800	24,800
8a	1	2.7	94.6%	Unknown				
8b	1	2.7	97.3%	Unknown				
9	1	2.7	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	37	100.0		12,649,600	100.0000			

Summary by language family

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

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Indo-European	1	2.7	2,800	0.0	2,800	2,800
Mixed language	1	2.7		0.0		
Niger-Congo	34	91.9	12,582,800	99.5	370,082	48,700
Sign language	1	2.7	64,000	0.5	64,000	64,000
<i>Totals</i>	37	100.0	12,649,600	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 5,200 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Badyara [pbp] (Badara, Badian, Badjara, Badyaranke, Bigola, Gola, Pajade, Pajadinka). *Users*: 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: Koundara prefecture. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Eastern Senegal-Guinea, Tenda. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 52% with Biafada [bif], the most similar language. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Maintain cultural autonomy. Muslim. *Map*: 21:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 20,510. Also indigenous in: Guinea-Bissau (Kanjad), Senegal.

Baga Kaloum [bqf] (Baga). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers either died or assimilated to Susu [sus] by the 1950s (Camara et al 2014). *Location*: Boké region. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Susu [sus]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Baga Koga [bgo] (Baka, Koba, Koga). *Users*: Ethnic population: 5,000. *Location*: Kindia region: between Pongo and Konkouré rivers, to Île de Kito. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Landoma [ldm] and Themne [tem]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Susu [sus]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion.

Baga Manduri [bmd] (Baga Mandori, Baga Mandouri, Baka, Barka, Madouri, Maduri, Mandari, Mandore, Mandori, Mandouri, Manduri). *Users*: 4,000 (2011 NTM). *Location*: Boké region: Kanfarandé and Sansale subprefectures, 39 villages on delta islands between Nunez river and Komponi river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly very similar to Landoma [ldm] and Baga Sitemu [bsp]. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Most also use Susu [sus]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:2.

- Baga Pokur** [bcg] (Baga, Baga Binari, Baga Mboteni, Baga Poukour, Baga de Binari, Baka, Barka, Binari, Binari-Kouffin, Bohere, Era, Kaloum, Kalum, Mborin, Mboténi, Poukour, Pukur). *Users*: 3,700 (2015 NTM). *Location*: Boké region: Boké prefecture, coast east of Nunez river; Binari and Mboteni villages on Boteni island. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Landoma [ldm] and Themne [tem]. *Lg Use*: Most also use Susu [sus]. Some also use French [fra]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:3.
- Baga Sitemu** [bsp] (Baka, Rio Pongo Baga, Sitemuú, Stem Baga, Tchitem). *Users*: 40,000 (2018 PBT). *Location*: Boké region: Boffa prefecture, Tougoufil subprefecture; Boké prefecture, Port-Kamsar subprefecture, Nunez river south bank. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly very similar to Landoma [ldm] and Baga Manduri [bmd]. *Lg Use*: Home, community; some market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Susu [sus]. Some also use French [fra], mostly men, boys, and girls. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%–40% in French [fra], 5% in Susu [sus]. *Grammar*. Bible portions: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:4.
- Baga Sobané** [bsv] (Baga, Baga Kakissa, Baka, Barka, Sobane, Sobané, Temne). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Susu [sus] by the 1950s (Camara et al 2014). *Location*: Boké region: Boffa prefecture, between Kapatchez and Pongo rivers. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Landoma [ldm] and Themne [tem]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Susu [sus]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.
- Bandi** [bza] (Bandé). Autonym: Bandí. *Users*: 12,000 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: Macenta prefecture, scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Mende-Loma, Mende-Bandi, Bandi. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Grammar*. NT: 2000. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 161,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Liberia.
- Bassari** [bsc] (Ayan, Basari, Biyan, Oneyan, Onian, Oniyan, Tenda Basari, Wo). Autonym: Oniyan. *Users*: 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: Gaoual prefecture; Labe region: Mali prefecture; border area northwest of Touba town, some northeast corner. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Eastern Senegal-Guinea, Tenda. *Dialect*: Southern Bassari. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. NT: 2011–2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Matrilineal. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map*: 21:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,100. Also indigenous in: Senegal (Oniyan). Also established in: Guinea-Bissau.
- Bullom So** [buy] (Bolom, Bulem, Bullin, Bullun, Mandenyi, Mandingi, Mani, Mmani, Northern Bullom). *Location*: Kindia region: a few speakers in Forecariah prefecture near Sierra Leone

border. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Bullom-Kissi, Bullom, Northern. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Susu [sus]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1816. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,700. Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Sierra Leone.

Dan [dnj] (Da, Dàn, Dàà, Gio, Gio-Dan, Gyo, Yacouba, Yakuba). Autonym: Dàà. *Users*: 800 in Guinea (2001 G. Pruet). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: Lola prefecture, Kogota village on Côte d'Ivoire border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Southeastern, Guro-Tura, Tura-Dan-Mano, Tura-Dan. *Type*: Whistle speech reported. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–1993. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,568,800. Also indigenous in: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia.

French [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 3,782,800 in Guinea, all users. L1 users: 2,800 in Guinea (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 3,780,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2010, Constitution, Article 1). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, 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 in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary 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.

Guinean Sign Language [gus]. *Users*: 64,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 38,000–76,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of total population. Other estimates: 528 deaf signers (2008 WFD); 27,000 total deaf in Guinea (2014 IMB). *Location*: Conakry region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Lg Use*: Used in the deaf school in Conakry. Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Heavily influenced by, or based on, ASL [ase], with some influence from French Sign Language [fsl].

Jahanka [jad] (Diakanka, Diakhanke, Diakkanke, Dyakanke, Jahanque, Jahonque, Jaxanka). *Users*: 137,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: central Gaoual prefecture, more than 60 villages on Tamine river upper reaches between Boké and Sangea towns. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding. *Dialects*: Jahanka in Gambia may be same language, or a dialect of Western Maninkakan [mlq]. Jahanka in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau is a dialect of Western Maninkakan [mlq]. Lexical similarity: 75% with Mandinka [mnk]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Reportedly

came from Mali in 18th century and trace their origins to Soninke [snk], but now speak a separate language. Muslim. *Map*: 21:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 147,500. Also established in: Guinea-Bissau (Djakanka), Mali.

Kakabe [kke] (Fulajon Kan, Fulajonkan, Jon Kule, Ourekabakan). *Users*: 50,000 (Vydrina 2017). Ethnic population: 50,000 (2012 V. Vydrin). *Location*: Faranah region: Dabola prefecture, west and southwest of Faboula and Koumboulou towns; Mamou region: Sokotoro, Wure Kaba, and 33 other villages. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Mokole. *Dialects*: Northern Kakabe (Kankalabe Kakabe), Kuru-Maninka, Central Kakabe (Sokotoro Kakabe), Fouta-Maninka, Wure-Kaba, Western Kakabe. Reportedly similar to Mogofin [mfg], but 250 km apart. Lexically similarity: 50% with Eastern Maninkakan [emk], 58% with Mogofin [mfg] (2002 D. Rainwater). *Lg Use*: The language is being abandoned by the younger generation in most of the area, with the exception of the Kankalabe subprefecture. Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Also use Pular [fuf]. *Lg Dev*: Some are literate in Pular (Arabic script) or French [fra]. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Ethnically separate from Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Muslim. *Map*: 21:11.

Kissi, Northern [kqs] (Gizi, Kisie, Kissien, kisiéi). Autonym: Kisi. *Users*: 509,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Faranah region: Kissidougou prefecture; Nzérékoré region: Gueckedou and western Macenta prefectures. *Status*: 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Bullom-Kissi, Kissi. *Dialects*: Liaro, Kama, Teng, Tung. Reportedly similar to Sherbro [bun]. Southern Kissi [kss] of Liberia and Sierra Leone is different. *Lg Use*: Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10% in French [fra]. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Many loanwords from Western Maninkakan [mlq]. Traditional religion. *Map*: 21:23. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 570,500. Also indigenous in: Sierra Leone.

Kla-Dan [lda] (Kla). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: Fakolidou, Farakouroudougou, Gbogboda, and Goh villages near Côte d'Ivoire border. About 30 villages between Beyla and Sinko. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Southeastern, Guro-Tura, Tura-Dan-Mano, Tura-Dan. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 21:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,000. Also indigenous in: Côte d'Ivoire.

Kono [knu]. *Users*: 99,300 (2017 census). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: Lola prefecture, east of Morissimandougou to Cote d'Ivoire border. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Kpelle. *Dialects*: Klo, Guu, Lora, Mohuru Ta, Zokota, Vee Po, Nanaa. Lexical similarity: 52%–67% with Kpelle [gkp]. *Lg Use*: Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Used as L2 by Konyanka Maninka [mku]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Kono [kno] of Sierra Leone. *Map*: 21:13.

Kpelle, Guinea [gkp] (Akpese, Gbese, Gerse, Gerze, Guerzé, Kpele, Kpelese, Kpelesetina, Kperese, Kpese, Kpwessi, Northern Kpele, Pessa, Pessy). Autonym: Kpelewoo. *Users*: 497,000 (2017 census). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: between Dondano and Nzebola towns.

Status: 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Class:* Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Kpelle. A member of macrolanguage Kpelle [kpe] (Liberia). *Dialects:* Central Kpelle, Gbali, Hege (Heghe). Different enough from Kpelle [xpe] of Liberia to need separate materials. Lexical similarity: 52%–67% with Kono [knu]. *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* ‘Guerzé’ is the French name. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 21:9.

Kuranko [knk] (Koranko). *Users:* 236,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location:* Faranah region: south Faranah and southeast Kissidougou prefectures; Kerouane prefecture, south Kouroussa; Kankan region: southwest. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Mokole. *Dialects:* Faranah, Fineriya, Sankaran. Limited intelligibility of Kuranko variety in Sierra Leone by Kuranko users in Guinea (2021 K. von Rueden). *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Ethnically distinct from Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 21:15. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 651,000. Also indigenous in: Sierra Leone.

Landoma [ldm] (Cocoli, Landouman, Landuma, Tiapi, Tyapi, Tyop, Tyopi). *Users:* 62,100 (2017 census). *Location:* Boké region: between Guinea Bissau border and Kogon river, and Boke-Centre subprefecture southeast; Kindia region: north border Boffa and Telimele prefectures; Gaoual prefecture, 2 enclaves near Kambala and Koumbia. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga. *Dialect:* Tiapi (Tapessi). Reportedly very similar to Baga Sitemu [bsp] and Baga Manduri [bmd]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 21:16.

Lele [llc]. *Users:* 48,700 (2017 census). *Location:* Faranah and Nzérékoré regions: main centers are Kassadou, Kissidougou, Kounte, Sérédou, Tangolto, and Yombiro. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Mokole. *Dialects:* Yombiro Lele (North Lele), Tangolto Lele (East Lele), Kassadou Lele (South Lele), Kounte Lele (Central Lele). Kassadou cannot understand Tangolto. Lexical similarity: 55% with Eastern Maninkakan [emk] and Mogofin [mfg], 73% with Kuranko [knk] of Sierra Leone, 62% with Kuranko of Guinea. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 21:17.

Limba, East [lma] (Yimba, Yumba). *Users:* 4,000 in Guinea (Johnstone 1993). 2,000 speakers of the Ke subdialect of Northern Limba (1991 J. Kaiser). *Location:* Mamou region: Mamou prefecture, Oure-Kaba subprefecture, on Sierra Leone border. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Limba. *Dialect:* Northern Limba (Ke-Woya-Yaka, Warawara). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Quite different from West-Central Limba [lia] of Sierra Leone. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 21:7. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,800. Also indigenous in: Sierra Leone.

Mandingo [man]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 8,997,300. *DLS:* .

Other: Includes: Eastern Maninkakan [emk], Kita Maninkakan [mwk] (Mali), Konyanka Maninka [mku], Mandinka [mnk] (Senegal), Sankaran Maninka [msc], Western Maninkakan [mlq] (Senegal). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,997,300.

Maninka, Konyanka [mku] (Koniaka, Konya, Konyakakan, Konyanka, Maninya). *Users:* 559,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location:* Kankan and Nzérékoré regions: national reserve; Beyle, Kankan, Kerouane, Lola, and Macenta prefectures; Balanfe, Boukorodou, Diatela, Dyibarou, Kadian Mallerou, and Ouanino villages along Beyla-Sinko road and north of Sinko (Gbasando dialect); Lola (Karagba dialect); Sokourala (Woroduu dialect). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding, Manding-East, Southeastern Manding. A member of macrolanguage Mandingo [man]. *Dialects:* Konya, Gbeeka, Gbasando, Woroduu, Karagba. Gbasando speakers are believed to be Fulbe by origin. Woroduu is different from Worodougou [jud] in Côte d'Ivoire, reportedly similar to Wojenaka [jod]. Lexical similarity: 95% with Manya [mzj], over 90% with Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; tone. *Lg Use:* All also use Kono [knu]. Many also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk], especially in larger market towns because of travel. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Speakers of the eastern dialects often refer to themselves as Jula. Muslim. *Map:* 21:14. *Worldwide:* Also established in: Liberia.

Maninka, Sankaran [msc] (Faranah, Sankarakan). Autonym: Sankaran. *Users:* 100,000 (2019 PBT). *Location:* Kankan region: east Kouroussa prefecture; Faranah region and prefecture; along Niger tributary, Serekoroba area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding, Manding-East, Southeastern Manding. A member of macrolanguage Mandingo [man]. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 79% with Eastern Maninkakan [emk], 59% with Kuranko [knk]. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 21:26.

Maninkakan, Eastern [emk] (Eastern Malinke, Kankan Maninka, Malinké, Mande, Maninga, Maninkakan, Maninkaxan, Southern Maninka). Autonym: Maninka. *Users:* 3,100,000 in Guinea (2017 census). 73,500 Wasulu. *Location:* Widespread and in all urban areas. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. Originated in one of the Mali empires (1235–1670). Language of court and government during the Mali empire. Widely spoken in the 1890s during French colonization. Native to Guinea, Mali, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Maninka people have high regard for their language. *Class:* Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding, Manding-East, Southeastern Manding. A member of macrolanguage Mandingo [man]. *Dialects:* Baliya, Amana (Kouroussa), Gbereduu, Maninka-Mori (Mori), Wasulunkakan (Wasolon Maninka, Wassulu, Wassulunka, Wassulunke, Wasuu), Toron. Maninka of Liberia is the same as Maninka of Guinea (Eastern Maninkakan). Bambara [bam] of Mali and parts of Senegal is not vastly different. Eastern Maninkakan of Côte d'Ivoire is reportedly similar to Bambara; Western Maninkakan [mlq] of south central and southeast Senegal is considerably different. Lexical similarity: 92% with Wasulunkakan dialect, 79% with Sankaran Maninka

[msc], 72% with Konyanka Maninka [mku]. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Guinea Kpelle [gkp], Kakabe [kke], Kono [knu], Konyanka Maninka [mku], Kuranko [knk], Lele [llc], Mano [mev], Manya [mzj], Northern Kissi [kqs], Pular [fuf], Toma [tod]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1932–1966. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. N’Ko script, used in Guinea. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,722,300. Also indigenous in: Mali, Sierra Leone. Unestablished in: Liberia.

Mano [mev] (Máá, Maa, Maan, Mah, Manon, Mawe). Autonym: Máá. *Users*: 86,900 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: Lola prefecture south of Lola town; Nzérékoré prefecture; Yomou prefecture, Dieke subprefecture. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Southeastern, Guro-Tura, Tura-Dan-Mano, Mano. *Lg Use*: Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1978. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 21:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 427,900. Also indigenous in: Liberia (Maan).

Manya [mzj] (Mandingo, Maninya, Maninyakan, Maniya, Manya Kan, “Toma Maninya” *pej.*, “Tuu Kɔlɔ Maninya” *pej.*). Autonym: Maninyakan. *Users*: 25,000 in Guinea (1997 G. Pruett). Ethnic population: 77,000 (Leclerc 2014a). *Location*: Faranah and Nzérékoré regions: west Beyla and southeast Kissidougou prefectures; Macenta-Centre to Liberia border; Kankan region: Keroane prefecture, Diarradou. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding, Manding-East, Southeastern Manding. *Dialects*: Duamaka, Gbuseka, Kuaduka, Kuegbalamaka, Kɔnɔkoloka. Kɔnɔkoloka seems to be a transitional dialect which shares many phonological features with Konyanka Maninka [mku] (2017 J. M. Sheppard). Lexical similarity: 95% with Konyanka Maninka [mku], over 90% with Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Dialects have over 98% shared vocabulary (2017 J. M. Sheppard). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Many also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Many also use Toma [tod]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Toma [tod]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 21:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,800. Also indigenous in: Liberia.

Mbulungish [mbv] (Baga Foré, Baga Monson, Black Baga, Bulunits, Longich, Mbulungish, Monchon, Monshon). *Users*: 5,000 (1998 B. Willits). *Location*: Boké region: Boké prefecture, Kanfarande subprefecture, 22 coastal villages north of Nunez river. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Mbulungish-Nalu. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Nalu [naj] and Baga Pokur [bcg]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2019. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:20.

Mogofin [mfg] (Mikifore, Mixifore). Autonym: Mɔgɔfin. *Users*: 24,800 (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: Boffa and Boké prefectures. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Mokole. *Dialects*: None known. Mutually intelligible of Kakabe [kke], but 250 km apart. Apparently similar to the Vai-Kono-Kuranko subgroup (1995 V. Vydrin). Lexical similarity: 51% with Eastern Maninkakan [emk], 55% with Lele [llc], 54%–58% with varieties of Kuranko [knk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*:

Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:21.

Nalu [naj] (Nalou). *Users*: 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: Boké prefecture; Nunez river mouth area and estuary. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Mbulungish-Nalu. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Mbulungish [mbv] and Baga Pokur [bcg]. *Lg Use*: Also use Susu [sus]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,600. Also indigenous in: Guinea-Bissau.

N’Ko [nqo]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Guinea. No ethnic community. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Mixed language. *Lg Dev*: N’Ko is both a script devised in 1949 as a writing system for the Mande languages, and the name of the literary language written in the script. Newspapers. Dictionary. *DLS*: Ascending (0.22). *Writing*: N’Ko script. *Other*: A standardized register of Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also established in: Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone. Unestablished in: Mali.

Pulaar [fuc] (Fulfulde Pulaar, Haalpulaar, Peul, Peulh). Autonym: Pulaar. *Users*: 5,700 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Location*: Boké region: Koundara prefecture, north of Tamine river. Extreme northwest corner. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, Western. *Dialects*: Toucouleur (Futa Toro, Pulaar, Tukolor, Tukulor), Fulacunda (Fula Preto, Fulakunda, Fulkunda). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Sarakolé [snk]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Many Arabic loans. The official orthography is different from that used elsewhere. Muslim. *Map*: 21:24. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,912,700. Also indigenous in: Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Fula), Mali, Mauritania, Senegal.

Pular [fuf] (Foula Fouta, Fouta Djallon, Fulbe, Fulfulde Jalon, Fullo Fuuta, Futa Fula, Futa Jallon, Fuuta Jalon, Jalon, Poular). Autonym: Pular. *Users*: 4,300,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, West Central. A member of macrolanguage Fulah [ful] (Senegal). *Dialects*: Kebu Fula, Fula Peta. Different enough from Pulaar [fuc] in Senegal to need separate literature. In Sierra Leone, recent immigrants from Guinea speak the original Futa Jallon dialect or the Kebu dialect (Dalby 1962). A slightly modified form of Futa Jallon is known as Krio Fula with many loans from Sierra Leone languages. *Lg Use*: Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Also use Susu [sus]. Used as L2 by Kakabe [kke]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Ascending (0.22). *Writing*: Adlam script, used since 1989. Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Heavy borrowing from Arabic. Formerly, extensive literature in Pular, but little still exists. Muslim. *Map*: 21:25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,846,200. Also indigenous in: Guinea-Bissau (Futa Fula), Mali. Also established in: Senegal, Sierra Leone.

Sarakolé [snk]. Autonym: Sooninkanxanne. *Users*: 24,800 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: Boké and Koundara; Kankan region: Kankan; Kindia region: Conakry and Kindia; Labé region: Badougoula, Linsan, and Manda. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Niger-

Congo, Mande, Western, Northwestern, Soninke-Bobo, Soninke-Boso, Soninke. *Lg Use*: Many Soninke/Sarakolé of Guinea no longer speak Soninke (2018 P. Jorgensen). Adults only. Shifting to Pulaar [fuc]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2001–2012. Agency: L'Union des Sarakolés de la Guinée pour le développement. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,251,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Mali (Soninke), Mauritania (Soninke), Senegal (Soninke). Also established in: Gambia (Serahule), Guinea-Bissau (Soninke). Unestablished in: Côte d'Ivoire (Soninke), United States (Soninke).

Susu [sus] (Sose, Soso, Soussou, Susoo). Autonym: Sosoxui. *Users*: 2,200,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Widespread in southwest. *Status*: 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Susu-Yalunka. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Yalunka [yal]. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Baga Kaloum [bqf], Baga Koga [bgo], Baga Manduri [bmd], Baga Pokur [bcg], Baga Sitemu [bsp], Baga Sobané [bsv], Bullom So [buy], Nalu [naj], Pular [fuf]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 21:27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,433,480. Also indigenous in: Sierra Leone. Also established in: Guinea-Bissau. Unestablished in: Senegal.

Toma [tod] (Toa, Toale, Toali, Tooma). *Users*: 261,000 (2017 census). *Location*: Faranah and Nzérékoré regions: Macenta, Kissidougou, and Gueckedou prefectures, between Macenta and Kissidougou towns. *Status*: 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Mende-Loma, Loma. *Dialects*: Yala, Koima, Weima, Vekema, Gizima, Konokoro, Lulama. Distinct enough from Loma [lom] of Liberia to need separate literature. *Lg Use*: Many also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Many also use Manyá [mzj]. Used as L2 by Manyá [mzj], Zialo [zil]. *Lg Dev*: Was taught in school under the First Republic (before 1984). NT: 1981. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:28.

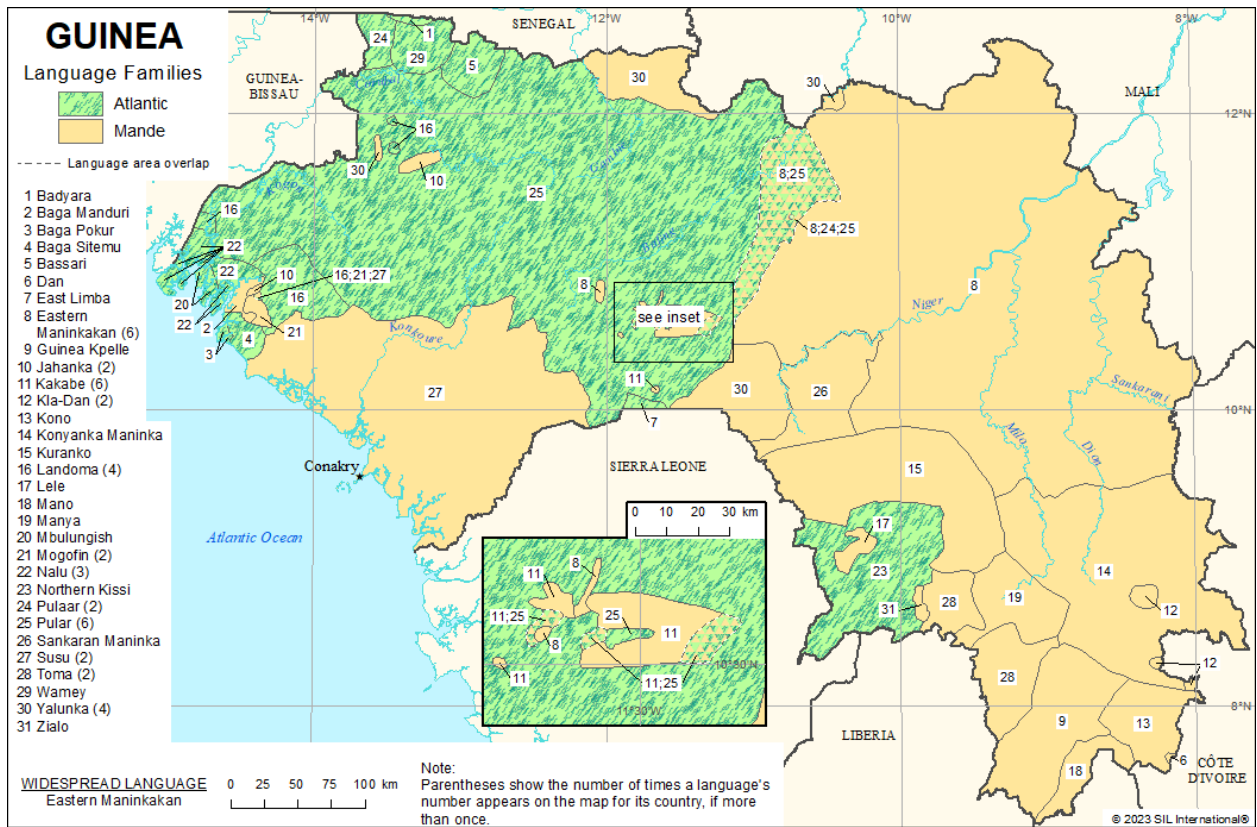
Wamey [cou] (Cogniagui, Conhague, Coniagui, Koniagi, Konyagi, Tenda, Wamay, Wamei, Wameÿ, Wey). Autonym: Wameÿ. *Users*: 24,800 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Boké region: Koundara prefecture, Youkounkoun-Koundara area, to Senegal border; small border area in Gaoual prefecture, south bank, Tamine river. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Eastern Senegal-Guinea, Tenda. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Nomadic. Over 3,000 migrate from Guinea to Senegal annually; many stay longer. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 21:29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,200. Also indigenous in: Senegal.

Yalunka [yal] (Dialonke, Djallonke, Dyalonke, Jalonke, Jalunga, Jalungas, Yalunke). Autonym: Jalunga xuwiina'. *Users*: 112,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Location*: Faranah region: south toward Sierra Leone border, and Dinguiraye prefecture, Bafing river, Boukaria area; Labé

region: northwest Mali prefecture; north Koumbia and north Tougue subprefecture, Senegal-Mali border; Dinguiraye prefecture, Bafing river, Boukaria area; Boké region: Gaouala prefecture, enclave between Guinea-Bissau border and Koumbia. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Susu-Yalunka. *Dialects*: Sulima, Firia. Reportedly similar to Susu [sus], but only marginally intelligible. Lexical similarity: 83%–92% among dialects. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 21:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 180,700. Also indigenous in: Mali (Jalunga), Senegal (Jalunga), Sierra Leone.

Zialo [zil] (Shialu, Zialu, Ziolo, Ziyolo). *Users*: 25,000 (2010 V. Vydrin). *Location*: Nzérékoré region: Macenta prefecture, Zembezou and Panziazou subprefectures. 45 villages. About third of Zialo speakers live in the cities of Guinea. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Mende-Loma. *Dialects*: Kelighigo, Bayawa, Wolo-Ziolo (Wolo-Ziyolo), Woyjawa, Lawolozu (Laawolozu). Reportedly similar to Bandi [bza] and Toma [tod]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; dual number; 24 consonants and 28 vowels, contrasting in nasality and length; tonal (2 level tones: high, low), both lexical and grammatical; alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Also use Toma [tod], especially the older generation (Babaev 2010). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 21:31.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Guinea 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

Pular [[fuf](#)] *Users:* 4,300,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,846,200.

Maninkakan, Eastern [[emk](#)] *Users:* 3,100,000 in Guinea (2017 census). 73,500 Wasulu. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,722,300.

Susu [[sus](#)] *Users:* 2,200,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,433,480.

100,000 to 999,999

Maninka, Konyanka [[mku](#)] *Users:* 559,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kissi, Northern [[kqs](#)] *Users:* 509,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 570,500.

Kpelle, Guinea [[gkp](#)] *Users:* 497,000 (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity.

Toma [[tod](#)] *Users:* 261,000 (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of national identity.

Kuranko [[knk](#)] *Users:* 236,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 651,000.

Jahanka [[jad](#)] *Users:* 137,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 147,500.

Yalunka [[yal](#)] *Users:* 112,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 180,700.

Maninka, Sankaran [[msc](#)] *Users:* 100,000 (2019 PBT). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

10,000 to 99,999

Kono [[knu](#)] *Users:* 99,300 (2017 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Mano [[mev](#)] *Users:* 86,900 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 427,900.

- Guinean Sign Language** [[gus](#)] *Users*: 64,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 38,000–76,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of total population. Other estimates: 528 deaf signers (2008 WFD); 27,000 total deaf in Guinea (2014 IMB). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Landoma** [[ldm](#)] *Users*: 62,100 (2017 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).
- Kakabe** [[kke](#)] *Users*: 50,000 (Vydrina 2017). Ethnic population: 50,000 (2012 V. Vydrin). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).
- Lele** [[llc](#)] *Users*: 48,700 (2017 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).
- Baga Sitemu** [[bsp](#)] *Users*: 40,000 (2018 PBT). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Manya** [[mzj](#)] *Users*: 25,000 in Guinea (1997 G. Pruet). Ethnic population: 77,000 (Leclerc 2014a). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,800.
- Zialo** [[zil](#)] *Users*: 25,000 (2010 V. Vydrin). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous).
- Mogofin** [[mfg](#)] *Users*: 24,800 (2017 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing).
- Sarakolé** [[snk](#)] *Users*: 24,800 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,251,700.
- Wamey** [[cou](#)] *Users*: 24,800 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,200.
- Badyara** [[pbp](#)] *Users*: 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 20,510.
- Bassari** [[bsc](#)] *Users*: 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,100.
- Nalu** [[naj](#)] *Users*: 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 21,600.
- Bandi** [[bza](#)] *Users*: 12,000 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 161,000.

1,000 to 9,999

- Pulaar** [[fuc](#)] *Users*: 5,700 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,912,700.
- Arabic, Levantine** [[apc](#)] *Users*: 5,200 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).
- Mbulungish** [[mbv](#)] *Users*: 5,000 (1998 B. Willits). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Baga Manduri** [[bmd](#)] *Users*: 4,000 (2011 NTM). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).
- Limba, East** [[lma](#)] *Users*: 4,000 in Guinea (Johnstone 1993). 2,000 speakers of the Ke subdialect of Northern Limba (1991 J. Kaiser). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 4,800.

Baga Pokur [bcg] *Users:* 3,700 (2015 NTM). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

French [fra] *Users:* 2,800 in Guinea (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. 3,782,800 in Guinea, all users. L2 users: 3,780,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2010, Constitution, Article 1). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

100 to 999

Dan [dnj] *Users:* 800 in Guinea (2001 G. Pruett). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,568,800.

0

Baga Kaloum [bqf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers either died or assimilated to Susu [sus] by the 1950s (Camara et al 2014). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Baga Sobané [bsv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Susu [sus] by the 1950s (Camara et al 2014). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

N'Ko [nqo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Guinea. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Unknown

Baga Koga [bgo] *Users:* Ethnic population: 5,000. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Bullom So [buy] *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,700.

Kla-Dan [lda] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Guinea 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)

French [[fra](#)] *Users:* 3,782,800 in Guinea, all users. L1 users: 2,800 in Guinea (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. L2 users: 3,780,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* Statutory national language (2010, Constitution, Article 1). *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Maninkakan, Eastern [[emk](#)] *Users:* 3,100,000 in Guinea (2017 census). 73,500 Wasulu. *Status:* De facto language of national identity. Originated in one of the Mali empires (1235–1670). Language of court and government during the Mali empire. Widely spoken in the 1890s during French colonization. Native to Guinea, Mali, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Maninka people have high regard for their language. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Guinea Kpelle [[gkp](#)], Kakabe [[kke](#)], Kono [[knu](#)], Konyanka Maninka [[mku](#)], Kuranko [[knk](#)], Lele [[llc](#)], Mano [[mev](#)], Manya [[mzj](#)], Northern Kissi [[kqs](#)], Pular [[fuf](#)], Toma [[tod](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1932–1966. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. N’Ko script, used in Guinea. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,722,300.

5 (Developing)

Baga Sitemu [[bsp](#)] *Users:* 40,000 (2018 PBT). *Lg Use:* Home, community; some market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Susu [[sus](#)]. Some also use French [[fra](#)], mostly men, boys, and girls. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bassari [[bsc](#)] *Users:* 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,100.

Dan [[dnj](#)] *Users:* 800 in Guinea (2001 G. Pruett). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,568,800.

Guinean Sign Language [[gus](#)] *Users:* 64,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 38,000–76,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of total population. Other estimates: 528 deaf signers (2008 WFD); 27,000 total deaf in Guinea (2014 IMB). *Lg Use:* Used in the deaf school in Conakry. Used by all.

- Kissi, Northern** [kqs] *Users:* 509,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Also use French [fra]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 570,500.
- Kpelle, Guinea** [gkp] *Users:* 497,000 (2017 census). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Kuranko** [knk] *Users:* 236,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 651,000.
- Mano** [mev] *Users:* 86,900 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 427,900.
- Manya** [mzj] *Users:* 25,000 in Guinea (1997 G. Pruet). Ethnic population: 77,000 (Leclerc 2014a). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Many also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Many also use Toma [tod]. Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Toma [tod]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 120,800.
- Mbulungish** [mbv] *Users:* 5,000 (1998 B. Willits). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Mogofin** [mfg] *Users:* 24,800 (2017 census). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2021. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, primary usage.
- Pulaar** [fuc] *Users:* 5,700 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sarakolé [snk]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,912,700.
- Pular** [fuf] *Users:* 4,300,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Also use Susu [sus]. Used as L2 by Kakabe [kke]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Adlam script, used since 1989. Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,846,200.
- Susu** [sus] *Users:* 2,200,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. *Lg Use:* Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Baga Kaloum [bqf], Baga Koga [bgo], Baga Manduri [bmd], Baga Pokur [bcg], Baga Sitemu [bsp], Baga Sobané [bsv], Bullom So [buy], Nalu [naj], Pular [fuf]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,433,480.
- Toma** [tod] *Users:* 261,000 (2017 census). *Status:* De facto language of national identity. *Lg Use:* Many also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Many also use Manya [mzj]. Used as L2 by Manya [mzj], Zialo [zil]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1981. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Yalunka** [yal] *Users:* 112,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 180,700.

6a (Vigorous)

Badyara [pbp] *Users:* 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,510.

Jahanka [jad] *Users:* 137,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 147,500.

Kla-Dan [lda] *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,000.

Kono [knu] *Users:* 99,300 (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Used as L2 by Konyanka Maninka [mku].

Landoma [ldm] *Users:* 62,100 (2017 census). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lele [llc] *Users:* 48,700 (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Maninka, Konyanka [mku] *Users:* 559,000 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Use:* All also use Kono [knu]. Many also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk], especially in larger market towns because of travel. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nalu [naj] *Users:* 12,400 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Susu [sus]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,600.

Wamey [cou] *Users:* 24,800 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,200.

Zialo [zil] *Users:* 25,000 (2010 V. Vydrin). *Lg Use:* Also use Toma [tod], especially the older generation (Babaev 2010). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

6b (Threatened)

Baga Manduri [bmd] *Users:* 4,000 (2011 NTM). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Most also use Susu [sus]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Baga Pokur [bcg] *Users:* 3,700 (2015 NTM). *Lg Use:* Most also use Susu [sus]. Some also use French [fra]. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Kakabe [kke] *Users:* 50,000 (Vydrina 2017). Ethnic population: 50,000 (2012 V. Vydrin). *Lg Use:* The language is being abandoned by the younger generation in most of the area, with the exception of the Kankalabe subprefecture. Also use Eastern Maninkakan [emk]. Also use Pular [fuf]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

Limba, East [lma] *Users:* 4,000 in Guinea (Johnstone 1993). 2,000 speakers of the Ke subdialect of Northern Limba (1991 J. Kaiser). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,800.

Maninka, Sankaran [msc] *Users:* 100,000 (2019 PBT). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. *Writing:* Latin script.

7 (Shifting)

Sarakolé [snk] *Users:* 24,800 in Guinea (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Many Soninke/Sarakolé of Guinea no longer speak Soninke (2018 P. Jorgensen). Adults only. Shifting to Pulaar [fuc]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,251,700.

8a (Moribund)

Bullom So [buy] *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Susu [sus]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,700.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Baga Koga [bgo] *Users:* Ethnic population: 5,000. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Susu [sus]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

9 (Second language only)

N’Ko [nqo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Guinea. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. *Writing:* N’Ko script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

10 (Extinct)

Baga Kaloum [bqf] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers either died or assimilated to Susu [sus] by the 1950s (Camara et al 2014). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Susu [sus]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Baga Sobané [bsv] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Susu [sus] by the 1950s (Camara et al 2014). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Susu [sus]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 5,200 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Bandi [bza] *Users:* 12,000 in Guinea (Leclerc 2014a). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 161,000.

Languages by Region

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

Boké

Badyara [pbp], 11
 Baga Kaloum [bqf], 11
 Baga Manduri [bmd], 11
 Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
 Baga Sitemu [bsp], 12
 Baga Sobané [bsv], 12
 Bassari [bsc], 12
 Jahanka [jad], 13
 Landoma [ldm], 15
 Mbulungish [mbv], 17
 Mogofin [mfg], 17
 Nalu [naj], 18
 Pulaar [fuc], 18
 Sarakolé [snk], 18
 Wamey [cou], 19
 Yalunka [yal], 19

Conakry

Guinean Sign Language [gus], 13
 Sarakolé [snk], 18

Faranah

Kakabe [kke], 14
 Kissi, Northern [kqs], 14
 Kuranko [knk], 15
 Lele [llc], 15
 Maninka, Sankaran [msc], 16
 Manya [mzj], 17
 Toma [tod], 19
 Yalunka [yal], 19

Kankan

Kuranko [knk], 15
 Maninka, Konyanka [mku], 16
 Maninka, Sankaran [msc], 16
 Manya [mzj], 17
 Sarakolé [snk], 18

Kindia

Baga Koga [bgo], 11
 Bullom So [buy], 12
 Landoma [ldm], 15
 Sarakolé [snk], 18

Labé

Sarakolé [snk], 18
 Yalunka [yal], 19

Mamou

Kakabe [kke], 14
 Limba, East [lma], 15

Nzérékoré

Dan [dnj], 13
 Kissi, Northern [kqs], 14
 Kla-Dan [lda], 14
 Kono [knu], 14
 Kpelle, Guinea [gkp], 14
 Lele [llc], 15
 Maninka, Konyanka [mku], 16
 Mano [mev], 17
 Manya [mzj], 17
 Toma [tod], 19
 Zialo [zil], 20

Languages by Family

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

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

French [fra], [13](#)

Mixed language

N'Ko [nqo], [18](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Eastern Senegal-Guinea, Tenda

Badyara [pbp], [11](#)

Oniyan [bsc], [12](#)

Wamey [cou], [19](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Mbulungish-Nalu

Mbulungish [mbv], [17](#)

Nalu [naj], [18](#)

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

Pular [fuf], [18](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, Western

Pulaar [fuc], [18](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Limba

Limba, East [lma], [15](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Bullom-Kissi, Bullom, Northern

Bullom So [buy], [12](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Bullom-Kissi, Kissi

Kissi, Northern [kqs], [14](#)

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Southern, Mel, Temne, Baga

Baga Kaloum [bqf], [11](#)

Baga Koga [bgo], [11](#)

Baga Manduri [bmd], [11](#)

Baga Pokur [bcg], [12](#)

Baga Sitemu [bsp], [12](#)

Baga Sobané [bsv], [12](#)

Landoma [ldm], [15](#)

Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Southeastern, Guro-Tura, Tura-Dan-Mano, Mano

Maan [mev], 17

Niger-Congo, Mande, Eastern, Southeastern, Guro-Tura, Tura-Dan-Mano, Tura-Dan

Dan [dnj], 13

Kla-Dan [lda], 14

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding

Jahanka [jad], 13

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding, Manding-East, Southeastern Manding

Maninka, Konyanka [mku], 16

Maninka, Sankaran [msc], 16

Maninkakan, Eastern [emk], 16

Manya [mzj], 17

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Mokole

Kakabe [kke], 14

Kuranko [knk], 15

Lele [llc], 15

Mogofin [mfg], 17

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Susu-Yalunka

Susu [sus], 19

Yalunka [yal], 19

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Kpelle

Kono [knu], 14

Kpelle, Guinea [gkp], 14

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Mende-Loma

Zialo [zil], 20

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Southwestern, Mende-Loma, Loma

Toma [tod], 19

Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Northwestern, Soninke-Bobo, Soninke-Boso, Soninke

Soninke [snk], 18

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Guinean Sign Language [gus], 13

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 42 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/>.

apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	knu	Kono (Guinea), 14
bcg	Baga Pokur, 12	kqs	Kissi, Northern, 14
bgo	Baga Koga, 11	lda	Kla-Dan, 14
bmd	Baga Manduri, 11	ldm	Landoma, 15
bqf	Baga Kaloum, 11	llc	Lele (Guinea), 15
bsc	Oniyan, 12	lma	Limba, East, 15
bsp	Baga Sitemu, 12	man	Mandingo, 15
bsv	Baga Sobané, 12	mbv	Mbulungish, 17
buy	Bullom So, 12	mev	Maan, 17
bza	Bandi, 12	mfg	Mogofin, 17
cou	Wamey, 19	mku	Maninka, Konyanka, 16
dnj	Dan, 13	msc	Maninka, Sankaran, 16
emk	Maninkakan, Eastern, 16	mzj	Manya, 17
fra	French, 13	naj	Nalu, 18
fuc	Pulaar, 18	nqo	N'Ko, 18
fuf	Pular, 18	pbp	Badyara, 11
gkp	Kpelle, Guinea, 14	snk	Soninke, 18
gus	Guinean Sign Language, 13	sus	Susu, 19
jad	Jahanka, 13	tod	Toma, 19
kke	Kakabe, 14	yal	Yalunka, 19
knk	Kuranko, 15	zil	Zialo, 20

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.

- Akpese**, *alt.* Kpelle, Guinea [gkp], 14
- Amana**, *dial.* Maninkakan, Eastern [emk], 16
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Ayan**, *alt.* Oniyan [bsc], 12
- Badara**, *alt.* Badyara [pbp], 11
- Badian**, *alt.* Badyara [pbp], 11
- Badjara**, *alt.* Badyara [pbp], 11
- Badyara** [pbp], 11, 21
- Badyaranke**, *alt.* Badyara [pbp], 11
- Baga**, *alt.* Baga Kaloum [bqf], 11
alt. Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
alt. Baga Sobané [bsv], 12
- Baga Binari**, *alt.* Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
- Baga de Binari**, *alt.* Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
- Baga Foré**, *alt.* Mbulungish [mbv], 17
- Baga Kakissa**, *alt.* Baga Sobané [bsv], 12
- Baga Kaloum** [bqf], 11
- Baga Koga** [bgo], 11
- Baga Mandori**, *alt.* Baga Manduri [bmd], 11
- Baga Mandouri**, *alt.* Baga Manduri [bmd], 11
- Baga Manduri** [bmd], 11, 21
- Baga Mboteni**, *alt.* Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
- Baga Monson**, *alt.* Mbulungish [mbv], 17
- Baga Pokur** [bcg], 12, 21
- Baga Poukour**, *alt.* Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
- Baga Sitemu** [bsp], 12, 21
- Baga Sobané** [bsv], 12
- Baka**, *alt.* Baga Koga [bgo], 11
alt. Baga Manduri [bmd], 11
alt. Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
alt. Baga Sitemu [bsp], 12
alt. Baga Sobané [bsv], 12
- Baliya**, *dial.* Maninkakan, Eastern [emk], 16
- Barka**, *alt.* Baga Manduri [bmd], 11
alt. Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
alt. Baga Sobané [bsv], 12
- Basari**, *alt.* Oniyan [bsc], 12
- Bassari** [bsc], 12, 21
- Bayawa**, *dial.* Zialo [zil], 20
- Bigola**, *alt.* Badyara [pbp], 11
- Binari**, *alt.* Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
- Binari-Kouffin**, *alt.* Baga Pokur [bcg], 12
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