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Languages of India

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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SIL International, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, Texas 75236-5699 USA
Web: www.sil.org, Phone: +1 972 708 7404, Email: publications_intl@sil.org

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
alt.	alternate name for
alt. dial.	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BI	Bibles International
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
Class	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
dial.	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
ELP	Endangered Languages Project
FTT	Finishing the Task
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IICCC	India Institute for Cross Cultural Communication
IMA	India Missions Association
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
Lg Dev	Language development
Lg Use	Language use
m	meter(s)
NLCI	New Life Computer Institute
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
pej.	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SPPEL	Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (India)
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
Type	Typological information
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
USCWM	US Center for World Missions
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 India 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 7) and "Statistical Summaries" (page 9) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The "Alphabetical Listing of Languages" (page 12) provides detailed information on the 475 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of India. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The "Language Maps" (page 143) 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 153) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. "Languages by Status" (page 177) 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 State” (page 223) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of India and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 234) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 250) 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 256) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 2,797 unique names are associated with the 475 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 312). 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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SIL International
7500 West Camp Wisdom Road
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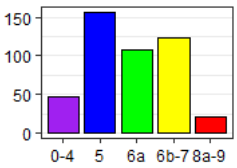
Country Overview

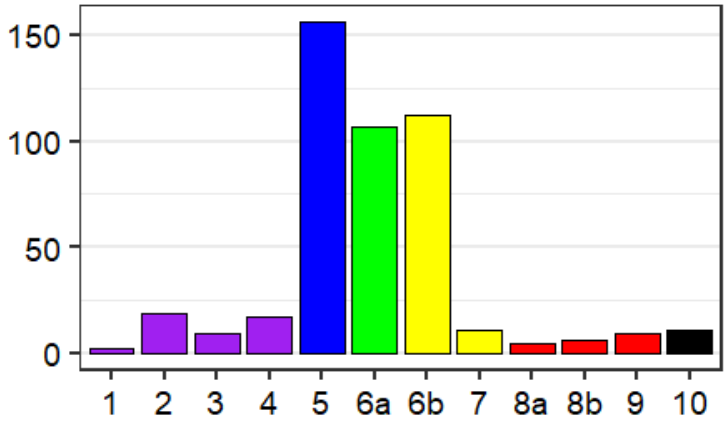
Name of country	India
Other names	Republic of India
Population	1,380,004,000 (2020 World Bank)
Principal languages	English, Hindi
Literacy rate	74% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	Over 10,000,000
International conventions	CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2005), ICCPR (1979), UNCRPD (2007), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Bradley 1997, Bradley 2005, Breton 1997, Campbell and King 2011, Hugoniot 1970, Marrison 1967, Masica 1991, Matisoff et al 1996, Singh 1994a, Singh 1994b, Singh 1995a, Singh 1995b, VanBik 2006, Van Driem 2001, Van Driem 2007
Language counts	The number of established languages listed for India is 464. Of these, 453 are living and 11 are extinct. Of the living languages, 424 are indigenous and 29 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 47 are institutional, 156 are developing, 107 are vigorous, 123 are in trouble, and 20 are dying. Also listed are 5 unestablished languages and 6 macrolanguages.



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 India 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 12) 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 177) 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 12) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of India. 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 Indiaand 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 India 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 153) 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***
100,000,000 to 999,999,999	1	0.2	0.2%	339,000,000	26.98042	26.98042%
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	17	3.8	4.0%	724,700,000	57.67761	84.65803%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	51	11.3	15.2%	159,680,000	12.70865	97.36669%
100,000 to 999,999	91	20.1	35.3%	27,527,000	2.19083	99.55751%
10,000 to 99,999	148	32.7	68.0%	5,200,100	0.41387	99.97138%
1,000 to 9,999	86	19.0	87.0%	342,090	0.02723	99.99861%
100 to 999	31	6.8	93.8%	17,320	0.00138	99.99999%
10 to 99	4	0.9	94.7%	174	0.00001	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	*Percent*	*Cumulative*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Cumulative*
1 to 9	2	0.4	95.1%	5	0.00000	100.00000%
0	9	2.0	97.1%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	13	2.9	100.0%			
Totals	453	100.0		1,256,466,689	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in India 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 177) 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 India. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	*Percent*	*Cumulative*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Cumulative*	*Mean*	*Median*
1	2	0.4	0.4%	339,260,000	27.0011	27.0011%	169,630,000	169,630,000
2	19	4.2	4.6%	628,650,000	50.0332	77.0343%	33,086,842	32,700,000
3	9	2.0	6.6%	10,484,000	0.8344	77.8687%	1,164,889	334,000
4	17	3.8	10.4%	16,966,500	1.3503	79.2190%	998,029	179,000
5	156	34.4	44.8%	178,762,190	14.2274	93.4464%	1,145,911	114,000
6a	107	23.6	68.4%	46,607,800	3.7094	97.1558%	435,587	29,700
6b	112	24.7	93.2%	33,776,554	2.6882	99.8440%	301,576	6,695
7	11	2.4	95.6%	1,908,660	0.1519	99.9959%	173,515	1,000
8a	5	1.1	96.7%	32,950	0.0026	99.9986%	6,590	2,000
8b	6	1.3	98.0%	18,035	0.0014	100.0000%	3,006	10

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	***Percent***	***Cumulative***	***Total***	***Percent***	***Cumulative***	***Mean***	***Median***
9	9	2.0	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
Totals	453	100.0		1,256,466,689	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the "Alphabetical Listing of Languages" (page 12) name 13 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Mean*	*Median*
Andamanese	5	1.1	687	0.0	137	94
Austro-Asiatic	32	7.1	13,625,370	1.1	425,793	25,700
Creole	4	0.9	45,740	0.0	11,435	7,470
Dravidian	83	18.3	239,830,440	19.1	2,889,523	24,000
Indo-European	154	34.0	983,676,870	78.3	6,387,512	257,000
Kra-Dai	5	1.1	8,550	0.0	1,710	1,500
Language isolate	2	0.4	2,300	0.0	1,150	1,150
Mixed language	1	0.2	5,400	0.0	5,400	5,400
Pidgin	1	0.2	Unknown			
Sign language	2	0.4	6,450,000	0.5	3,225,000	3,225,000
Sino-Tibetan	162	35.8	12,787,030	1.0	78,932	15,000
Turkic	1	0.2	2	0.0	2	2
Unclassified	1	0.2	34,300	0.0	34,300	34,300
Totals	453	100.0	1,256,466,689	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Adi [adi] (Abhor, Abor, Boga'er Luoba, Bori-Karko, Lhoba, Luoba). Autonym: Adi. *Users:* 150,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: East, West, and Upper Siang districts, Upper Subansiri and Dibang Valley districts; Assam state: Assam valley north hills, between Bhutan and Buruli rivers. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* Ashing, Bokar (Boga'er Luoba), Bori, Karko, Komkar, Milang (Milan), Minyong, Padam, Pailibo, Pangi, Pasi, Ramo, Shimong, Tangam. May be a dialect of Mising [mrg] (2021 T. Patir). *Type:* SOV; particles indicate grammatical relations; long-short vowel distinction; most words polysyllabic; loans mainly from Tibetan. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Used as L2 by Khamba [kbg], Tshangla [tsj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 59% (2001 census). Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2005–2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. Tibetan script, used in China. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe with several subgroups. 'Adi', hillman, is a cover term for eastern Tani languages. Traditional religion. *Map:* 149:182. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,090. Also indigenous in: China (Boga'er Luoba).

Adi, Galo [adl] (Adi, Adi-Gallong, Adi-Galo, Gallong, Galong). Autonym: Galo. *Users:* 29,200 (2011 census). A few older adult monolinguals. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: East Siang, Lepa-Rada, West Siang, and Upper Subansiri districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* Lare, Pugo, Karka. Lare is the main dialect and is accepted by all Galo. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before and after noun heads; relatives after noun heads or without; question word initial; maximum prefixes 2, maximum suffixes 4–5; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; causatives and comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV patterns; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Most also use Assamese [asm]. Most also use Hindi [hin], especially with the military. Many also use English [eng], especially the educated and the young. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60%. More men can read than women but more girls and women are learning. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 149:181.

Agariya [agi] (Agaria, Agharia, Agoria). *Users:* 72,000 (2007). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bilaspur district; Madhya Pradesh state: Mandla and Rewa districts, Maikal hills; Uttar Pradesh state: Agra, Mathura, and Mirzapur districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh. Chhattisgarhi [hne] L1 of tribe (Singh 1995b). Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 147:102.

Ahirani [ahr] (Ahiri). *Users:* 1,640,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state; Maharashtra state: Aurangabad, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, and Nasik districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Khandesi. *Lg Use:*

Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Palya Bareli [bpx], Pauri Bareli [bfb], Rathwi Bareli [bgd]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.08). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:299.

Ahom [aho] (Tai Ahom). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. *Location:* Assam state. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Use:* Not spoken in daily life; used in religious chants and literary materials. Attempts to revive the spoken language are underway, with assistance of scholars from the Aiton [aio] and Phake [phk] communities (2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Ahom script. *Other:* Former language of the Tai-Ahom king. Possibly 8,000,000 Assamese [asm] speakers claim to be of Ahom descent (1990 A. Diller).

Aimol [aim]. Autonym: Aimol. *Users:* 2,640 (2001 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Bishnupur district, Kha-Aimol; Chandel district, Aimol Tampak, Chandonpokpi, Chingunghut, Khodamphai, Khomayai (Khunjai), Kumbirei, Ngairong Aimol, Satu, Soibong (Khudengthabi), and Unapal; Churachandpur district, Luichungbum (Louchulbung); Senapati district, Tuikhong. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialect:* Langrong. Langrong may be a distinct language. Reportedly intelligible to Koireng [nkd]. *Lg Use:* Home, church. Most also use Meitei [mni]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60%–70%. NT: 2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:264.

Aiton [aio] (Aitonia, Sham Doaniya, Tai Aiton). *Users:* 1,500 (Morey 2006). *Location:* Assam state: Jorhat and Karbi Anglong districts, Ahomoni, Balipathar, Banlung, Barhula, Chakihula, Doboroni, Kaliyani, and Tengani villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Phake [phk]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 149:217.

Aka-Bea [abj] (Aka-Beada, Aka-Biada, Bea, Beada, Biada, Bogijiab, Bojigiyab, Bojigniji, Bojigyab). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1931 (Van Driem 2001). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: South Andaman Island except northeast coast, and north and east interiors; Rutland Island except south coast; small islands southeast of Rutland; Labyrinth Islands. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Central. *DLS:* Still.

Aka-Bo [akm] (Ba, Bo). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, Boa Sr., died in 2010. *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: east central coast of North Andaman Island, North Reef Island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Northern. *DLS:* Still.

Aka-Cari [aci] (Akacari, Cari, Chari, Chariar, Sare). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last known speaker, Licho, died in April 2020. *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: North Andaman Island north coast, Landfall Island, other nearby small islands.

Status: 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Northern. *DLS:* Still.

Aka-Jeru [akj] (Jero, Jeru, Yerawa). *Users:* 3 (2020 D. Dasgupta). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: interior and south North Andaman island, Sound island. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Northern. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. All shifted to Mixed Great Andamanese [gac]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* The last of the 10 Great Andamese languages with any speakers left (2020 D. Dasgupta).

Aka-Kede [akx] (Kede). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by 1940 (Van Driem 2001). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: central and north central Middle Andaman Island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Central. *DLS:* Still.

Aka-Kol [aky] (Kol). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1921 (Van Driem 2001). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: southeast Middle Andaman Island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Central. *DLS:* Still.

Aka-Kora [ack] (Kora). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, Boro, died in 2009. *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: northeast and north central coasts of North Andaman Island, Smith Island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Northern. *DLS:* Still.

Akar-Bale [acl] (Balawa, Bale, Balwa). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by 1940 (Van Driem 2001). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: Ritchie's Archipelago, Havelock Island, Neill Island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Central. *DLS:* Still.

Allar [all] (Aalan, Alan, Alanmar, Alar, Allan, Chatans). *Users:* 350 (Shashi and Shri 1994). *Location:* Kerala state: Malappuram district, Manjeri and Perinthalmanna sub-districts, Aminikadu, Mannarmala, and Tazhecode; Palakkad district, Mannarkkad and Ottappalam sub-districts. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Dravidian, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Malayalam [mal], 59% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Adults only. Shifting to Malayalam [mal]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Malayalam script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:394.

Amri Karbi [ajz] (Amri). Autonym: Amri Karbi. *Users:* 125,000 (2003). *Location:* Assam state: Kamrup district, Basbistha, Chandubi, Jalukbari, Jorabat, Kahi Kusi, Khetri, Loharghat, Pandu, Panikhaith, Rani block, Sonapur, and south of Brahmaputra river; Meghalaya state: Ri-Bhoi district, Nongpoh area, Barni Hat and Umling. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karbi. *Dialects:* Lower Amri, Upper Amri. Reportedly unintelligible with Karbi [mjw]; intelligibility testing inconclusive regarding whether Guriaghuli area dialect is well understood in Meghalaya. Lexical similarity: 57%–68% with Karbi; 70%–86% between dialects. *Lg Use:* Many ethnic group members no longer use Amri Karbi. Much borrowing from Assamese [asm] (in Assam) and Khasi [kha] (in Meghalaya). Some Amri Karbi villages shifted completely to Assamese due to intermarriage and the perception that Assamese is preferred for children to do well in school. In the remote and isolated border area,

the language is still strong. Home, village, religion. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Strong feelings of separateness from the dominant Karbi group in Karbi, Anglong District. Most also use Assamese [asm]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20%—60%. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:204.

Anal [anm] (Anāl, Anal Naga, Namfau, Pakan, Pakan Naga). *Users:* 27,200 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district, Chakpikarong, Chandel, and Engnoupal sub-districts, on Chakpi river banks. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* Laizo, Mulsom (Malshom). Reportedly most similar to Lamgang [lmk] (Kuki Naga). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Used as L2 by Moyon Naga [nmo]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 74% (2001 census). Bible: 2006. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Declared themselves Nagas (ethnically) in 1963. Christian. *Map:* 149:269. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,250. Also established in: Myanmar.

Andaman Hindi Creole [hca] (Andaman Hindi). *Users:* 10,000 (Singh 1994a). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: Port Blair, 40 villages south of Port Blair. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Creole, Hindi based. *Dialects:* None known. A creolization of Hindustani, Bengali [ben], and Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially with outsiders. A situation of diglossia. Used as L2 by Mixed Great Andamanese [gac]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Spoken as L1 by mixed generations of communities. Contains elements of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian grammar. No literature exists in the creole. Standard Hindi literature is used. *Map:* 152.

Andh [anr] (Andha, Andhi). *Users:* 100,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 420,000 (2007). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state; Maharashtra state: Akola, Aurangabad, Buldana, Nanded, Parbhani, and Yevatmal districts; Telangana state: Adilabad, Hyderabad. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Many speak Marathi [mar] as L1. Hindu. *Map:* 150:318.

Angika [anp] (Anga, Angikar, Chhika-Chhiki). *Users:* 725,000 in India (IMA 1997). *Location:* Bihar state: Banka, Bhagalpur, Katihar, and Purnia districts; Jharkhand state: Godda and Sahibganji districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. 79% inherent intelligibility of Brahmin Maithili. Lexical similarity: 81% (Brahmin) to 87% (non-Brahmin) with Darbhanga Maithili. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; passives and voice; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Use declining (Van Driem 2007). Home, community. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially for trade, government, and prayer. *Lg Dev:* Videos. Texts. Bible portions: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 148:116. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 745,330 (as L1: 743,600; as L2: 1,730). Also

established in: Nepal.

Apatani [apt] (Apa). *Users:* 44,800 (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: lower Subansiri district, Billa, Dutta, Hari, Hija, Hong, Michi Bamin, and Mudang-Tage villages in Ziro valley; Assam and Nagaland states. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* None known. May be intelligible with Nyishi [njz]. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nefamese [nef]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 71% (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 149:201.

A-Pucikwar [apq] (Aka-pujjukar, Puchikwar, Pucikwar). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker, Loka Raja, survived into the 1950s (Avtans and Abbi 2006). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Central. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm]. *Users:* 59,400 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type:* SVO; 32 consonant phonemes. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Iran, Iraq, Syria. Also established in: Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Aranadan [aaf] (Aranatan, Arnatas, Eranadans). *Users:* 200 (2001 census). Census did not include all people in interior settlements. *Location:* Kerala state: Kozhihkode district, Ernad sub-district; Malappuram district, Nilambur sub-district; Palakkad district; Karnataka and Tamil Nada states. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 63%–69% with Malayalam [mal], 53%–55% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Vitality in Malappuram District questionable due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis. Low education level helps keep language stable. Mixed use: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Malayalam [mal]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 36%–41% in Kerala, 65% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 151:392.

Assamese [asm] (Asambe, Asami, Asamiya). *Users:* 15,300,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Changlang and Lohit; Assam state; Meghalaya state: west Garo Hills; Nagaland state: Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Wokha, and Zunheboto; West Bengal state: Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Assam State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Jharwa (Pidgin), Mayang, Standard Assamese, Western Assamese (Kamrupi). *Type:* SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of

subject; passives; tense and aspect; 21 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress; honorifics. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Adi [adi], Aiton [aio], Amri Karbi [ajz], Angami Naga [njm], Ao Naga [njo], Apatani [apt], Bawm Chin [bgr], Chang Naga [nbc], Deori [der], Digaro-Mishmi [mhu], Dimasa [dis], Galo Adi [adl], Hajong [haj], Hmar [hmr], Hrangkhol [hra], Hruso [hru], Idu-Mishmi [clk], Kachari [xac], Kamtapuri [rkt], Karbi [mjw], Khamti [kht], Khamyang [ksu], Koch [kdq], Kurmukar [kfv], Lyngngam [lyg], Miji [sjl], Miju-Mishmi [mxj], Mising [mrg], Nocte Naga [njb], Phake [phk], Puroik [suv], Singpho [sgp], Sumi Naga [nsm], Tangsa Naga [nst], Tiwa [lax], Turung [try], Tutsa Naga [tvt], Wancho Naga [nnp]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Assam state. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1833–1995. *DLS:* Vital (0.74). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,328,240 (as L1: 15,327,990; as L2: 250). Unestablished in: Bhutan, Nepal, United States.

Asuri [asr] (Ashree, Assur, Asura, Maleta). *Users:* 7,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raigarh district, Jashpur area; Jharkhand state: Gumla, Lohardaga, southern Palamau, and northern Ranchi districts of Chotanagpur Plateau; Maharashtra state; Odisha state: Sambalpur district; West Bengal state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialects:* Brijia (Birjia, Koranti), Manjhi. *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 147:98, 148:98.

Atong [aot] (A'tong). *Users:* 4,600 in India. *Location:* Meghalaya state: south Garo Hills district; possibly Assam state: south Kamrup district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Koch. *Dialects:* Badri, Siju, Rongsu, Baghmara. Related to Koch [kdq] and Rabha [rah]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Maps:* 148:125, 149:125. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Awadhi [awa] (Abadi, Abohi, Ambodhi, Avadhi, Baiswari, Kojali, Kosali). *Users:* 3,850,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state; Delhi; Madhya Pradesh state; Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad, Bahraich, Bara-Banki, Faizabad, Gonda, Kheri, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Rae-Bareli, Sitapur, Sultanpur, and Unnao districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central. *Dialects:* Gangapari, Mirzapuri, Pardesi, Uttari. Dialects are generally mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: with Bhojpuri [bho], Rana Tharu [thr], Maithili [mai], Nepali [npi], Hindi [hin]. Also Sanskrit [san] borrowings. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 2 genders; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person, number and genders of subject and object; no ergativity; tense and aspect; passives and voice; 30 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 50%–75%. Education is in Hindi [hin]. Considerable epic literature. Hindu holy book, Ramcharitmanas, by Tulsi Das. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2000–2005. *DLS:* Ascending (0.29). *Writing:* Devanagari

script. *Other:* 'Kosali' is a name used for the Eastern Hindi group. Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 147:92. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,397,400 (as L1: 4,352,000; as L2: 45,400). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Nepal (Avadhi).

Badaga [bfq] (Badag, Badagu, Baduga, Badugu, Vadagu). *Users:* 134,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Kerala state: Malappuram district; Tamil Nadu state: Nilgiris district, Kunda hills, 200 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Kannada. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Irula [iru], Kota [kfe]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Badaga script, in development. Kannada script, no longer in use. Latin script. Tamil script, used since 2009. *Other:* Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:387.

Bagheli [bfy] (Bagelkhandi, Bhugelkhud, Gangai, Godwani Kawathi, Kenat, Kevat Boli, Kevati, Kewani, Kewat, Kewati, Kewot, Kumhari, Mandal, Mannadi, Riwai). *Users:* 2,680,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bilaspur and Koriya districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Anuppur, Chhindwara, Dindori, Jabalpur, Mandla, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, and Umaria districts; Uttar Pradesh state: Allahabad, Banda, Mirzapur, and Hamirpur districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central. *Dialects:* Godwani, Kumhari, Rewa. Godwani (refers to Bagheli-speaking Gonds), Kumhari (refers to Bagheli-speaking Kumhar). Though geographic and caste variation is found in Bagheli, no dialect is prevalent. Rewa area variety is considered standard. Lexical similarity: 79%–99% between all Bagheli varieties; 72%–91% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], using it widely but not displacing Bagheli in any domain. 35% of Bagheli speakers have at least good general proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 49% in Hindi [hin]. Had literature since 16th century. Radio. NT: 1821. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 147:104.

Bagri [bgq] (Bagari, Bagria, Bagris, Bahgri, Baorias). *Users:* 1,890,000 in India (2011 census). 162,000 monolinguals. *Location:* Punjab state: Fatehabad, Firozepur, Hanumangarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Sriganganagar, and Sirsa districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. A member of macrolanguage Rajasthani [raj]. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 81%–95% between all varietes of Bagri, 58%–63% with Eastern Punjabi [pan], 56%–69% with Hindi [hin], 56%–70% with Haryanvi [bgc], 51%–66% with Marwari [rwr], 58%–69% with Merwari [wry], 69%–76% with Shekhawati [swv], 47%–63% with Godwari [gdx], 63%–65% with Dhundari [dhd], 60%–66% with Mewati [wtm], 74% with Jandavra [jnd]. *Type:* SOV; tonal, 3 tones. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, school, market, religion. Positive attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin]. Educated people and men have greater proficiency. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Most Bagri live in rural areas and are illiterate. Grammar. NT: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste. Traditional religion. *Maps:* 145:46, 146:46. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,196,000. Also established in: Pakistan.

Bajjika [vjk] (Brajjika, Brijjika, Vaishali ki boli, Vajjika, Vrijjika, Western Maithili). *Users:* 11,500,000 in India (Kashyap 2014). *Location:* Bihar state: Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Shivahar, Sitamarhi, and Vaishali districts; Dharbhanga district, Singhwara block; Purba Champaran district, Dhaka block. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 51%–65% with Maithili [mai]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Many also use Hindi [hin] (Kashyap 2014). Also use Bhojpuri [bho]. Also use Maithili [mai]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. *DLS:* . *Writing:* Devanagari script. Kaithi script, used until the turn of the 20th century. *Other:* Hindu. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,293,000. Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Balochi, Eastern [bgp] (Balochi, Baloci, Baluci). *Users:* 800 in India (2007). Possibly L2 speakers only. Ethnic population: 95,000. *Location:* Punjab state: Firozpur district. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Balochi. *Type:* SOV; both prepositions and postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (5 cases); ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; 23 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Distinct from Western Balochi [bgn] of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkmenistan; and Southern Balochi [bcc] of Pakistan, Iran, Oman, and United Arab Emirates. Muslim. *Map:* 145:47. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,930,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Pakistan.

Balti [bft] (Baltistani, Bhoti of Baltistan, Byltae, Sbalt). *Users:* 13,800 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 38,800. *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Western. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Purig [prx]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Shina [scl]. Also use Urdu [urd], with high proficiency in some places, except among women and uneducated populations. Used as L2 by Purig [prx]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 62% (2001 census). Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1903–1940. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used since the 17th century. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used since the 17th century, primary usage. Balti script, no longer in use. Tibetan script, used between 8th and 17th century, recent efforts to revive usage. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 145:8. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 438,800. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

Bantawa [bap] (An Yüng, Bantaba, Bantawa Dum, Bantawa Rai, Bantawa Yong, Bantawa Yüng, Bontawa, Kirat Khambu, Kirat Khambu Rai, Kirawa Yüng, Rai). *Users:* 14,400 in India (2001 census). Few monolinguals. *Location:* Sikkim state: Lingdum, Rolep, and many other parts of the state; West Bengal state: Darjeeling. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun heads initial; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; genitives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; polar questions marked only with rising intonation; content questions same word order as assertive sentences or question word directly before the verb; up

to 2 prefixes, 10 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by word order; affixes indicate case of noun phrases; verbal affixation mark person, number, object—obligatory; tense and aspect; no passives or voice; split ergative; comparatives use Nepali word, bhanda; 25 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; numbers above 3 are borrowed from Nepali [npi]; CV, CVC, CVCC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Some shift to Nepali [npi] evident, especially among young generation. Home, friends, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Nepali [npi]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially among ex-soldiers. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 148:156. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 195,100 (as L1: 166,600; as L2: 28,500). Also indigenous in: Nepal. Unestablished in: Bhutan.

Bareli, Palya [bpx] (Bareli, Pali, Palodi). *Users:* 10,000 (2000 V. Varkey). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Barwani district, Rajpur and Barwani sub-districts; Khargone district, Jhirniya sub-district; Maharashtra state: Jalgaon district, Yawal and Raver sub-districts; Dhule district, Shirpur sub-district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Dialect center is Madhya Pradesh, Barwani District, Choutharya village of Rajpur tahsil. Lexical similarity 62%–66% with Pauri Bareli [bfb], 67%–73% with Rathwi Bareli [bgd]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Ahirani [ahr]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Nimadi [noe]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 10%. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:290.

Bareli, Pauri [bfb] (Barel Pauri, Bareli, Barewali, Barli). *Users:* 991,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Nandurbar district, Dhadgaon, Shahada, and Taloda sub-districts; Dhule district, Shirpur sub-district; Madhya Pradesh state: Barwani district, Pansemal sub-district, Nivali and Pati blocks. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Pauri Bareli not intelligible with Rathwi Bareli [bgd] or Palya Bareli [bpx]. Dialect center in Maharashtra, Nandurbar district, Dhadgaon tahsil. Lexical similarity: 81%–88% with varieties of Pauri Bareli; 68%–79% with Rathwi Bareli [bgd]; 62%–66% with Palya Bareli [bpx]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except education. Positive attitudes. Also use Ahirani [ahr]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Nimadi [noe]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 10%. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:288.

Bareli, Rathwi [bgd] (Barel, Barela, Paura, Pauri, Pawari, Pawri, Rathi, Rathia, Rathwi Pauri). *Users:* 359,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Barwani district, Barwani, Sendhwa, and Rajpur sub-districts; Khargone district, Bhagawanpura, Jhirniya, and Bhikangaon sub-districts; Dewas district, Bagli sub-district; Khandwa district, Burhanpur sub-district; Dhar district, Dahi block; south Jhabua district, Rathia Bhilala; Maharashtra state: north Dhule district, Shirpur sub-district; Jalgaon district, Chopda, Raver, and Yawal sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan,

Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Pauri Bareli [bfb] and the Rathwi Pauri dialect not intelligible with Vasavi [vas] or Bhilori [noi]. Dialect center is Madhya Pradesh, Barwani District, Chiklia. Not intelligible with Palya Bareli [bpx] or Pauri Bareli. Understood by Rathia Bhilala of Nimad, Bhilala of Sondhwa block of Jhabua District and Bhils of south Dhar District. Lexical similarity: 81%–93% with Rathwi Bareli dialects; 67%–73% with Palya Bareli [bpx]; 68%–79% with Pauri Bareli [bfb]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except education. Positive attitudes. Also use Ahirani [ahr]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Nimadi [noe]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 10%. Bible portions: 1986. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion. *Maps:* 146:83, 150:83.

Bateri [btv]. *Users:* 800 in India. 200 families. *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Srinagar area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Dardic, Kohistani. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map:* 145:4. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,800. Indigenous in: Pakistan.

Bauria [bge] (Babri, Badak, Baori, Basria, Bawari, Bawaria, Bhoria, Vaghri). *Users:* 63,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh states; Delhi. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 145:45.

Bazigar [bfr]. *Users:* 58,200 (1981 census). Ethnic population: 800,000. *Location:* Haryana state: Ambala, Kaithal, Karnal, and Kurukshetra; Punjab state: Fatehgarh Sahib district and Patiala; Uttar Pradesh state: Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Many also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:51.

Bellari [brw]. *Users:* 1,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Location:* Karnataka state: Mysore district; Kerala state: Wayanad district; scattered in Tamil Nadu state. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tulu. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Tulu [tcy] and Koraga [kfd]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Kannada [kan]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Bellara is a Scheduled Caste in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Speak a dialect of Kannada [kan] (Singh 1995b). *Map:* 151:377.

Bengali [ben] (Bangala, Bangla-Bhasa). *Users:* 106,500,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 96,500,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 10,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Goalpara district; Bihar state; Jharkhand state: Dhanbad, Manbhum, Santal Parganas, and Singhbhum; Odisha state: Bales and Mayar; Tripura and West Bengal states. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Barik, Bhatiari, Chirmar, Kachari-Bengali, Lohari-Malpaharia, Musselmani, Rajshahi, Samaria, Saraki, Siripuria (Kishanganjia). *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content

q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Asuri [asr], Bishnupuriya [bpy], Chakma [ccp], Dimasa [dis], Hajong [haj], Kamtapuri [rkt], Kharia [khr], Kharia Thar [ksy], Koch [kdq], Kudmali [kyw], Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj], Lodhi [lbm], Mahali [mjx], Maithili [mai], Mal Paharia [mkb], Panchpargania [tdb], Pnar [pbv], Rabha [rah], Sadri [sck], Sakachep [sch], Toto [txo]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 85%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Assam, Tripura, and West Bengal states. Fully developed. Bible: 1832–2016. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other:* Muslim, Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Bhadrawahi [bhd] (Baderwali, Badrohi, Bahi, Bhadarwahi, Bhaderbhai Jamu, Bhaderwali Pahari, Bhadrava, Bhadri). *Users:* 116,000 (2011). 98,800 Bhadrawahi and 17,300 Padari (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: small border area; Jammu and Kashmir state: Doda district, Bhadarwah town and surrounding villages. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Bhalesi, Padari (Padar). Lexical similarity: 45% with Pangwali [pgg]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in spite of high bilingualism; L1 seen as important. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 70% (84% for males, 53% for females). Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:11.

Bhalay [bhx] (Balahi, Balai). *Users:* 8,670 (1981 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state; Maharashtra state: Amravati district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 91%–95% with Gowlan [goj], 61%–62% with Hindi [hin], 33%–34% with Marathi [mar]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Bhalay probably an alternate spelling of Balahi (Balai), a Scheduled Caste found in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:293.

Bharia [bha] (Bhar, Bharat, Bhumia, Bhumiya, Paliha). *Users:* 197,000 (1981 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bilaspur, Durg, and Surguja districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Jabalpur, Mandla, Panna, Rewa, Sidhi, and Tikamgarh districts; Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. They speak a variety of Hindi [hin] (Singh and Manoharan 1993). *Lg*

Use: Many also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 147:105.

Bhatri [bgw] (Basturia, Bhatra, Bhattra, Bhattri, Bhottada, Bhottara, Deshia, aisi jaisi got). *Users:* 334,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district, Jagdalpur sub-district; Maharashtra state; Odisha state: Koraput district, Kotpad sub-district. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Came to the Bastar district from Warangal; became widespread under British rule in 1858. Used in trade (opium), daily communication between ethnic groups, and agriculture. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Dialects:* Intelligibility between dialects at 88% or more. Reportedly similar to Halbi [hlb]. Lexical similarity: 70%–90% between dialects, 58% with Adivasi Oriya [ort]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, religion. Positive attitudes. Some also use Hindi [hin], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Halbi [hlb]. Also use Odia [ory], in Odisha. Used as L2 by Duruwa [pci], Halbi [hlb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 38% in Chhattisgarh [hne] (2001 census). NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:345.

Bhattiyali [bht] (Bhateali, Bhatiali Pahari, Bhatiyali, Pahari). *Users:* 24,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba district, Bhattiyat and Sihunta sub-districts; Jammu and Kashmir state; Punjab state. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, Muslim, Sikh. *Map:* 145:15.

Bhilali [bhi] (Bhilala, Bhili). *Users:* 753,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka state; Madhya Pradesh state: Barwani (Rajpur), southern Dhar, southern Jhabua, and Khargone (Segaon) districts; Maharashtra state: Dhule district; Rajasthan state; a few in Gujarat state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialect:* Parya Bhilali. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Maps:* 146:79, 150:79.

Bhili [bhb] (Bhagoria, Bhil, Bhilbari, Bhilboli, Bhilla, Bhilodi, Lengotia, Vil). *Users:* 3,290,000 (2011 census). 10,400,000 for all Bhil languages (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Dohad, Panch Mahals, and Sabarkantha districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Dhar, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, and Ratlam districts; Rajasthan state: Banswara, Dungapur, and Udaipur districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Ahiri, Anarya (Pahadi), Bhilodi, Bhim, Charani, Habura, Konkani, Kotali (Kotvali, Kotwalia), Magra Ki Boli, Nahari (Baglani), Naikdi, Panchali, Patelia, Ranawat, Rani Bhil, Siyalgir, Valvi, Labani. Bhili of Ratlam District in Madhya Pradesh is inherently intelligible with Wagdi [wbr] and a connecting link between Gujarati [guj] and Rajasthani (Marwari) [mve]. *Lg Use:* Spoken as L1 by the Patelia in Madhya Pradesh. Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 1930. *DLS:* Emerging

(0.03). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* 'Bhil' is an ethnic designation (caste or tribe). Bhili is a Scheduled Tribe in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Tripura; Kotwalia is a Scheduled Tribe in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Dewali (Dehawali) is a cover term for Vasavi and Kotali, among others. Traditional religion. *Map:* 146:77.

Bhojpuri [bho] (Bajpuri, Bhojapuri, Bhozpuri, Khotla, Piscimas, "Bihari" *pej.*). *Users:* 50,600,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Bihar state: Champaran, Saran, and Shahabad districts; Delhi; Jharkhand state: Palamau and Ranchi districts; Madhya Pradesh state; Uttar Pradesh state: Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, and Varanasi districts; West Bengal state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* Northern Standard Bhojpuri (Basti, Gorakhpuri, Sarawaria), Western Standard Bhojpuri (Benarsi, Purbi), Southern Standard Bhojpuri (Kharwari), Bhojpuri Tharu, Madhesi, Domra, Musahari. May be more than 1 language. Extent of dialect variation in India and Nepal not yet determined. The cover term "Bihari" (a pejorative alternate name for Bhojpuri) is also used for Maithili [mai], and Magahi [mag]. Bhojpuri Tharu dialect is spoken by Tharu caste in Nepal and India. Distinct from other Tharu languages. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine for animate nouns); content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by both case-marking (3 cases) and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number and genders of subject and object; no ergativity; tense and aspect; non-tonal; 34 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes, about 4 diphthongs; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bajjika [vjk], Maithili [mai]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1998–2006. *DLS:* Vital (0.50). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Kaithi script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Maps:* 147:93, 148:93. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,463,000 (as L1: 52,303,000; as L2: 160,000). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Nepal. Also established in: Mauritius. Unestablished in: South Africa.

Bhunjia [bhu] (Bhumia, Bhumjiya, Bhunjiya, Bunjia). *Users:* 6,790 (2000 USCWM). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raipur district; Madhya Pradesh state: Hoshangabad district; Maharashtra state; Odisha state: Balasore (Baleshwar), Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, and Sambalpur districts, Sunabera Plateau area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Dialects:* A more divergent dialect of Halbi [hlb]. Lexical similarity: 68%–72% with Kamar [keq]. *Lg Use:* Also use Chhattisgarhi [hne]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 24% in Odisha (2001 census). NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:332.

Biate [biu] (Baite, Bedesa, Beite, Bete, Beteh, Biete, Hadem). Autonym: Biate. *Users:* 19,000 (IMA 1997). *Location:* Assam state: North Cachar Hills district; Manipur state; Meghalaya state: Jaintia hills district; Mizoram state: Aizawl district, Darlawn, New Vervek, and Ratu villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Mizo. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Hrangkhol [hra], and similar enough to

Mizo [lus] and Hmar [hmr] that they can be read with comprehension. *Lg Use:* Home, village, church. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in Assam. Also use Khasi [kha], in Meghalaya. Also use Mizo [lus]. Also use War-Jaintia [aml], in Meghalaya. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 56%. Literature. Bible: 1985–2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* An ethnic subgroup of the Mizo. Not the same as the Biate dialect of Chin Thado [tcz] (Breton 1997). Christian. *Map:* 149:210.

Bijori [bix] (Binjhia, Birijia, Birjia, Brijia, Burja). *Users:* 12,800 (2001 census). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Cowerdaga and Ranchi districts; Madhya Pradesh and Odisha states; West Bengal state: Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Hindi [hin] (Bhattacharya 2016). Most also use Sadri [sck] (Bhattacharya 2016). Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Ethnic group called Birjia. Hindu, Christian. *Maps:* 147:99, 148:99.

Bilaspuri [kfs] (Bilaspuri Pahari, Himachali, Kahluri, Kehloori Pahari, Kehluri, Pacchmi, Pahari). *Users:* 296,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Bilaspur district; Punjab state: Rupnagar district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* None known. 95% intelligibility of Mandeali [mjl], 94% of Kangri [xnr]. Lexical similarity: 90% with Kangri of Palampur, 86% with Mandeali, 84% with Chambeali [cdh]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Home, community, agriculture, religion. Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially for instruction in school and politics, but middle-aged and older women have limited comprehension of it. Also use Urdu [urd], especially by middle-aged and older educated people. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* ‘Kahluri’ is based on the old name for the princely state. Hindu. *Map:* 145:44.

Birhor [biy] (Bihor, Birhar, Birhore, Birhul, Mankidi, Mankidia, Mankiria). *Users:* 2,000 (Van Driem 2007). Nomadic habits make assessment difficult. Some estimates as low as 1,000 (Parkin 1991). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raigarh district; Jharkhand state: southern Hazaribag, southern Palamau, Ranchi, and Singhbhum districts; Maharashtra state; Odisha state: Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, and Sundargarh districts; West Bengal state: Puruliya district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 55%–72% with Santhali [sat], Ho [hoc], Mundari [unr], and Munda [unx]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. No indication of language shift. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng], especially the school children. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Ho [hoc]. Also use Munda [unx]. Also use Mundari [unr]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditionally nomadic. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 148:132.

Bishnupuriya [bpy] (Bishnupria Manipuri, Bishnupriya, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Bisna Puriya).

Users: 79,600 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar, Hailakandi, and Karimganj districts; north Tripura state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Madai Gang (Leimanai), Rajar Gang (Ningthaunai). Though once regarded as a Bengali-Meitei creole, it retains pre-Bengali features (Masica 1991). Lexical similarity: 81%–85% between dialects in Bangladesh, 41%–45% with Bengali [ben]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions, articles before noun heads, question word before the verb, affixes indicate case of noun phrase; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV, VC, VCV; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Literature. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Bible portions: 1995–2011. Agency: Bishnupuriya Language and Development Organisation. *DLS:* Ascending (0.17). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Other:* Reported to also live in three villages in Myanmar but these villages cannot be identified. Hindu. *Map:* 149:249. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 119,600. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Bodo Parja [bdv] (Bodo Paraja, Harja, Jhaliya, Jharia, Jhodia Parja, Parajhi, Parja, Parjhi, Parji, Paroja, Poroja, Sodia Parja). *Users:* 50,000 (2001 Indian Bible Translators). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state; Odisha state: Koraput district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Dialects:* None known. Phonology and grammar show Indo-European relationship, not related to Dravidian Duruwa Parji. 86%–96% intelligibility between Bodo and Jhodia caste varieties. Lexical similarity: 76%–86% with Bodo and Jhodia caste varieties, 70%–89% with Desia. *Lg Use:* Most also use Adivasi Oriya [ort], in the market. Also use English [eng], especially the youth. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15% (2001 census). NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* The name Paroja comes from Sanskrit [san] subjects. It is used for a variety of ethnic groups from different language families. Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:348.

Bondo [bfw] (Bhonda Bhasha, Bonda, Bondo-Poraja, Nanqa Poroja, Poraja Katha, Remo, Remosum). *Users:* 9,000 (2002 SIL). 5,570 Upper Bondo and 3,500 Lower Bondo. Few Lower Bondo are monolingual. *Location:* Odisha state: Malkangiri district, Khoirput sub-district, Bondo Hills. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Koraput Munda, Gutob-Remo-Geta', Gutob-Remo. *Dialects:* Upper Bondo, Lower Bondo. Lexical similarity: 70%–94% with other Bondo varieties, 45%–51% with Gutob Gadaba [gbj], 22%–32% with Upper Gata' [gaq] (Didayi). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Many also use Adivasi Oriya [ort], for trade and interactions with surrounding communities. Few Upper Bondo are bilingual. Also use English [eng], limited use with the youth. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 12% (2001 census). Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:346.

Boro [brx] (Bara, Bodi, Bodo, Boroni, Kachari, Mech, Meche, Mechi, Meci). *Users:* 1,470,000 in India (2011 census). 1,460,000 Boro, 11,500 Mech (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: mainly Darrang, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nagaon, and Sibsagar districts; Manipur state: Chandel (Tengnoupal) district; Meghalaya state: West Garo Hills district, Tikrikilla sub-

district, 7 villages; East Khasi Hills district; West Bengal state: Cooch-Behar, Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri districts. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Assam (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Boro-Tiwa, Boro. *Dialects:* Chote, Mech. West Bengal dialect reportedly different from Assam. *Lg Use:* Vigorous Bodo language and culture. Assamese [asm] is L1 for most Bodo Mech dialect speakers in Assam (Breton 1997:24). Also use English [eng], especially the youth. Used as L2 by Koch [kdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 61% Assam (2001 census). Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools through grade 9 in tribal areas of Assam. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1981. *DLS:* Ascending (0.17). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,474,380. Also established in: Nepal (Meche).

Braj Bhasha [bra] (Bijbhasha, Braj, Braj Bhakha, Bri, Brij Bhasha, Briju, Bruj, Daihaati Zabaan, Dehaati Zabaan). *Users:* 1,560,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state; Delhi; Haryana state: Gurgaon district; Madhya Pradesh state: Bhind, Gwalior, and Morena districts; Rajasthan state: Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts; Uttar Pradesh state: Agra region. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Braj Bhasha, Antarbedi (Antarvedi), Bhuksa, Sikarwari, Jadobafi, Dangi, Bhadauri (Towargarhi). Bhuksa is sometimes mentioned as a dialect of Kanauji [bjj]. Braj Bhasha is usually considered a dialect of Hindi [hin], and was the predominant literary language before the switch to Hindi in the 19th century. Chhatapur dialect is widely understood. Other dialects are standard Braj of Mathura, Aligarh, western Agra; standard Braj of Bulandshahr; standard Braj of eastern Agra, southern Morena, southern Bharatpur; Braj merging into Kanauji in Etah, Mainpuri, Budaun, and Bareilly; Braj merging into the Bhadauri subdialect in northern Morena; Braj merging into Jaipuri (Rajasthani) in northern Bharatpur and Sawai Uradhopur; Bhuksa in southern Nainital (Grierson and Konow 1903–1928). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1824–1999. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 147:85.

Brokskat [bkk] (Brok-skad, Brokpa, Brokpa of Dah-Hanu, Dokskat, Kyango, Minaro). *Users:* 10,000 in India (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Kargil and Ladakh districts along Indus river; Garkhon area, including Batalik, Chulichan, Dah, Darchiks, and Gurgurdo villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Dardic, Shina. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Ladakhi [lbj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 56% (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Balti script. Tibetan script. *Other:* A very divergent variety of Shina [scl]. It is the oldest surviving member of the ancient Dardic language. Buddhist, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 145:10. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,400. Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

Bugun [bgg] (Kho, Khoa, Khowa). Autonym: Bugun. *Users:* 900 (2001 Asia Harvest). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Nafra and Singchung sub-districts, Bichom, Diching, Dikiang, Lichini, Mangopom, Namphri, New Kaspi, Ramu, Sachita, Singchung, Situ,

and Wangho villages; in mountains on both sides of Rupa river, interspersed among the Aka. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Kho-Bwa. *Dialects:* None known. May be mutually intelligible with Puroik [suv] (Chowdhury 1996); Burling (2003) groups it with Puroik and Sherdukpen [sdp] and possibly also with Lish [lsh] and Sartang [onp]. Lexical similarity: low with all neighboring languages. *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Younger people use more Hindi. Also use Hruso [hru]. Also use Kalaktang Monpa [kkf]. Also use Nefamese [nef]. Also use Sherdukpen [sdp]. Older people use more Sherdukpen. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 24% (1981 census), 35% for men, 12% for women. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Spoken by the Khoa (Khowa) ethnic group. They are culturally like the Hruso, but speak a different language. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map:* 149:173.

Buksa [tkb] (Bhoksha, Bhuksa, Bukas, Buxa). *Users:* 59,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state; Uttarakhand state: southwest Nainital district, Kichha and Kashipur sub-districts, 130 villages, from Keneshpur to Ramnagar; some in Bijnor and Garhwal districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. 95% intelligibility with Rana Tharu [thr]. Lexical similarity: 58%–79% with western Tharu varieties, 58% with Central Tharu [the], 83% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use Hindi [hin], especially those who are educated, go on to higher studies or jobs in other areas. Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 145:55.

Bundeli [bns] (Bondili, Bundelkhandi). *Users:* 5,630,000 (2011 census). Population estimates range up to 20,000,000. *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Narsinghpur, Panna, Sagar, Satna, Seoni, Shivpuri and Tikamgarh districts; Maharashtra state: Bhandara and Nagpur districts; Rajasthan state; Uttar Pradesh state: Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, and Lalitpur districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Bundeli. *Dialects:* Standard Bundeli, Lodhanti (Rathora), Chhatapur (Khatola), Banaphari, Kundri, Nibhatta, Tirhari, Gaoli, Kirari, Raghobansi, Nagpuri Hindi, Chhindwara Bundeli. Lexical similarity: 41% with Nagpuri Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Home. Positive attitudes, especially toward Chhatapur dialect. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but uneducated speakers have low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Buddhist. *Map:* 147:86.

Burushaski [bsk]. *Users:* 300 in India (Munshi 2018). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Kargil and Leh districts, especially Ladakh area; group in Srinagar. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, in development. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Latin script. *Map:* 145:2. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 126,300. Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

Byangsi [bee] (Bhotia, Byangkho Lwo, Byangkhopa, Byanshi, Byansi, Jaba, Rang, Rang Lo, Saukas, Shaukas). *Users:* 2,830 in India (2000). No monolinguals. *Location:* Uttarakhand

state: Pithoragarh district, Darchula and Munsyari sub-districts, Garbyang, Gunji, Nabi, Napalchyu, and Rongkang villages; in Kuthi Yangti river valley in the Himalayas on Nepal and Tibet borders; Byangs Patti from Budi south to Kuti village north. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Almora. *Dialects:* Pangjungkho Boli, Yerjungkhu Boli, Kuti. Dialects of Byangs, Chaudangs and Darma valleys are unintelligible to each other (Sharma 1994). Those in Kuti (India) and Tinkar (Nepal) are closely related and quite different from those in other Byangsi villages. Tinkar variety differs from Byangsi, Chaudangsi [cdn], and Darmiya [drd] in forms of agreement affixes and basic vocabulary. Minor dialect differences correspond to geographical divisions (Sharma 2001). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with high level of bilingualism and as the medium of instruction in school. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script, recently developed. *Other:* Cultural center seems to be India. Ranglo or Rang often used as a cover term for Byangs, Chaudangs, Darmiya and Rongpo. Some borrowing from Indo-Aryan. Hindu. *Map:* 145:59. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,380 (as L1: 3,310; as L2: 70). Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Chakma [ccp] (Chakama, Changma Vaj, Takam, Tsakma). Autonym: Changma Vaj. *Users:* 228,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Changlang district, Miao sub-district, Lohit district, Chowkham sub-district, Tirap district; Assam state: Anglong, Cachar, Karbi, and North Cachar districts; Mizoram state: southwest along Karnafuli river; Tripura state: North Tripura district, Kailashahar sub-district; South Tripura district; Manipur and West Bengal states. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Bible: 2021. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Chakma script. Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Chak [ckh]. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:256. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 378,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar.

Chambeali [cdh] (Cameali, Chamĕāḷī, Chamaya, Chambiali, Chambiyali, Chamiyali Pahari, Chamrali, Chamya). *Users:* 126,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba district, Chamba sub-district; Jammu and Kashmir state. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Bansbali, Bansyari, Gadi Chameali. 91% intelligibility of Mandeali [mjl], 87% of Kangri [xnr]. Lexical similarity: 90% with Palampuri Kangri [xnr], 86% with Bhattiyali [bht], 84% with Bilaspuri [kfs], 83% with Mandeali [mjl], 79% with Gaddi [gbk], 78% with Churahi [cdj]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:16.

Chamling [rab] (Camling). *Users:* Ethnic population: 10,500 (2011 census). *Location:* Sikkim state: South district; West Bengal state: Darjeeling, Regu and other parts of the state. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan,

Kiranti, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; up to 2 prefixes, up to 7 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; split and inverse ergativity; mixed tense-aspect; no passives or voice; nontonal; 28 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Devanagari script, recently developed. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:157. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,200 (as L1: 76,800; as L2: 6,400). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Changthang [cna] (Byangskat, Byanskat, Champas, Changs-Skat, Changtang, Changtang Ladakhi, Rong, Rupshu, Stotpa, Upper Ladakhi). *Users:* 10,100 (2000). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Tibet border area, Changthang region east and southeast of Leh. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Western. *Dialects:* 58%–85% intelligibility with Leh dialect of Ladakhi [lbj] with high standard deviation indicating some acquired intelligibility; 94%–95% intelligibility with Stod Bhoti [sbu] from Darcha village. Identify more with Leh Ladakhi culture than with Stod Bhoti despite lack of intelligibility. Related to Rangkas [rgk], Darmiya [drd], Byangsi [bee]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Ladakhi [lbj]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 37% (2001 census). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Tibetan script, Bodhi style. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 145:32.

Chaudangsi [cdn] (Bangba Lo, Bangba-Lwo, Bangbani, Chanpa Lo, Chaudans Lo, Saukas, Shaukas, Tsaudangsi). *Users:* 1,830 (2000 USCWM). No monolinguals. *Location:* Uttarakhand state: Pithoragarh district, Darchula and Munsyari sub-districts, Chilla, Gala, Monggong, Panggu, Rimzhim, Rongto, Rung, Sirdang, Sirkha, Song, Sosa, Syang Khola, Tangkul, Waiku, and Zipti villages; Patti Chaudangs, Kali river west bank facing Nepal border along Mahakali valley. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Almora. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Rangkas [rgk], Darmiya [drd], and Byangsi [bee] (Sharma 1989), unintelligible with Darmiya and Byangsi (Sharma 1994). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Hindi [hin] used for written communication. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Ranglo or Rang often used as a cover term for Byangs, Chaudangs, Darmiya, and Rongpo. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 145:61.

Chaura [crv] (Chowra, Tutet). *Users:* 5,910 (2001 census). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: Nicobar Islands, Chaura island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Nicobar, Chowra-Teressa. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 152.

Chenchu [cde] (Chenchucoolam, Chenchwar, Chensulu, Chenswar, Choncharu). *Users:* 26,000 (2007). *Location:* Karnataka and Odisha states; Telangana state: mostly Kurnool district, Nallamalla hills. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 43% among Scheduled Tribes in Kurnool District; 43% among Chenchu in Odisha (2001 census).

Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:315.

Chetti, Moundadan [cty] (Mamundadan Chetty, Mandadan Chetty, Moundan Chetty). *Users:* 5,400 (2020). Ethnic population: 5,400 (2020). *Location:* Tamil Nadu state: Nilgiris district, Gudalur sub-district, Cherumulli, Devala, Gudalur, Mudumalai, Padanthurai, Nallakottai, and Srimadurai villages; Kerala state: Wayanad district, Sulthan Bathery, Pulpalli. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Mixed language, Kannada-Malayalam-Tamil. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 57% with Badaga [bfq], 47% with Kannada [kan], 46% with Malayalam [mal], 45% with Tamil [tam], 41% with Wayanadan Chetti [ctt], 32% with Tulu (Kuravar) [tcy], 31% with Kota [kfe], 18% with Telugu [tel], 14% with Toda [tcx], and 3% with Vaagri Booli [vaa]. *Lg Use:* Home, community, cultural ceremonies. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Malayalam [mal]. Most also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. NT: 2018. Agency: Moundadan Chetties Association. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Malayalam script, limited usage. Tamil script, primary usage. *Map:* 151:388.

Chetti, Wayanad [ctt] (Chetti, Chetty). *Users:* 5,000 (2004). Ethnic population: 23,000 (2019). *Location:* Karnataka state: Bavali; Kerala state: Wayanad district, Appapara, Chekadi, Kattikkulam, Panavalli, Pulpalli, Thirunelli, and Tholpetti villages; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Periyar districts. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 62%–76% with Gowder, 65% with Jennu Kurumba [xuj], 52% with Kannada [kan]. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Malayalam [mal]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* ‘Chetti’, trader, also loosely employed as a caste name (Thurston and Rangachari 1909). 10 groups of Chetti identified in Tamil Nadu. Hindu. *Map:* 151:380.

Chhattisgarhi [hne] (Khaltahi, Laria). *Users:* 16,300,000 (2011 census). 16,250,000 Chhattisgarh, 89,900 Laria, and 15,600 Pando (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: north central; Jharkhand state: Simdega; Madhya Pradesh state: Anuppur and Shahdol (Baigani dialect) districts; Maharashtra state: border areas; Odisha state: Sundargarh. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central. *Dialects:* Sadri Korwa, Baigani (Baiga, Bega, Bhumia, Gowro), Binjhwari, Kalanga, Bhulia, Chhattisgarhi Proper, Kavardi, Khairagarhi. Sadri Korwa spoken by Korwa people in Jashpur tahsil of Raigarh District; Baigani in Balaghat, Raipur, and Bilaspur districts of Chhattisgarh, and Sambalpur District of Odisha; Binjhwari in Raipur and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh; Kalanga and Bhulia dialects are spoken in Patna District of Bihar; Chhattisgarhi Proper in Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur, and other districts of Chhattisgarh. Lexical similarity: 66%–69% with Kamar [keq]. *Lg Use:* Nearly all domains. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but with low proficiency. Also use Odia [ory]. Used as L2 by Bhunjia [bhu], Eastern Muria [emu], Far Western Muria [fmu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. NT: 2005–2012. *DLS:* Ascending (0.29). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu, Muslim. *Maps:* 147:108, 148:108, 150:108.

Chin, Bawm [bgr] (Bawm, Bawn, Bawng, Bom). Autonym: Bawm hawlh. *Users:* 4,440 in India (2004). *Location:* Assam state; Mizoram state: Aizawl, Chhimtuipui, and Lunglei districts; Tripura state. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Dialects:* None known. Linguistically and ethnically a subgroup of the Laizou (Anal) [anm] (Matisoff et al 1996:8). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm], with most youth shifting. Used as L2 by Pankhu [pkh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1989–2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Christian. *Map:* 149:279. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,140. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar.

Chin, Falam [cfm] (Falam Chin, Fallam, Halam Chin, Hallam, Tipura). Autonym: Falam Chin. *Users:* 38,900 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Karimganj district, a few villages in Cachar and North Hills districts; Mizoram, Tripura, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Dialects:* Chorei, Chari Chong, Halam, Kaipeng (Kaipang, Keipang), Kalai (Koloi), Molsom (Mursum), Rupini, Tapong, Bongcher (Bawngcher, Bondcher, Bongshi). *Type:* SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Dev:* Literacy among Kaipeng in Tripura is low. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1991–2018. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, used in India. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Ethnically Halam. Many ethnic Halam speak Kok Borok [trp] as L1. Halam is a generic term under which 9 subgroups, each with a distinct dialect, are grouped together: (Sakachep [sch], Chorei, Rupini, Ranglong [rnl], Marcephang (Khochung–dialect of [cfm]), Molsom, Keipang (dialect of [cfm]), Bondcher (dialect of [cfm]), Rangkhol [hra]). Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:251. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,900. Indigenous in: Myanmar.

Chin, Hakha [cnh] (Baungshe, Haka Chin, Hakha Lai, Lai, Lai Hawlh, Lai Pawi, “Haka” *pej.*). Autonym: Lai, Lai Chin. *Users:* 28,600 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam and Meghalaya states; Mizoram state: Aizawi district, Champhai subdistrict, southernmost tip; Chhimtuipui district, 41 villages. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Dialects:* Klangklang (Thlantlang), Zokhua. *Type:* SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Matu Chin [hlt], Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 54% (1981 census). Most young people can read in Hakha. Dictionary. Bible: 1978–2016. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:278. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 211,990 (as L1: 171,990; as L2: 40,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia.

Chin, Khumi [cnk] (Kami, Khami, Khumi, Khumi Chin, Khuni, Kumi, “Khweymi” *pej.*). Autonym: Khumi, Khumi Chin. *Location:* Mizoram state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects:* Khami, Khimi. *Type:* SOV; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Called Khami Chin in India. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 149:281. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 64,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar.

Chin, Mara [mrh] (Lakher, Maram, Mira, Zao). Autonym: Mara, Mara reih. *Users:* 42,400 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Mizoram state: Chhimtuipui district. 60 villages. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic, Mara. *Dialects:* Tlongsai (Tlosai-Siaha), Hlawthai. Reportedly similar to Shendu [shl]. Affiliated with Lai (Hakha Chin) [cnh]. Tlosai-Siaha dialect is lingua franca of all Mara (Singh 1994b, Singh 1995a). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Mizo [lus]. Used as L2 by Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools through grade 6. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1955–2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Subgroup of Mizo (Lushai). Christian. *Map:* 149:280. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,400. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Chin, Matu [hlt] (Matu, Matu Chin, Matupi, Nga La). Autonym: Matu, Matu Chin. *Users:* 10,000 in India (2012). *Location:* Mizoram state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Cho. *Dialects:* Haltu, Thui Phum. *Type:* SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use:* Most also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Dictionary. Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:275. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Chin, Paite [pck] (Haithe, Paite, Paithe, Parte, Vuite, Zome, Zomi, Zoukam). Autonym: Paite Chin. *Users:* 79,500 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Churachandpur district, Khuga valley, Copur Bazar; Mizoram state: Aizawl district, Champhai sub-district, 20 villages; Tripura state. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Thado. *Dialects:* Bukpi (Bukpui), Dapzal (Dapzar), Dim, Dimpi, Lamzang, Lousau, Saizang, Sihzang, Telzang (Teizang), Tuichiap. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 75% (2005 BI). Literacy rate in L2: 79% (2001 census). Taught as subject at Manipur University. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1971–2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Paites in Mizoram speak Mizo (Go 1996). Most speak Teizang and Dapzal dialects (Singh 1995b). Zomi is a collective ethnic autonym generally used by Tedim Chin [ctd] of Myanmar, Paite, and Vaiphei [vap] of Manipur. Christian. *Map:* 149:260.

Chin, Tedim [ctd] (Tedim, Tiddim). Autonym: Tedim. *Users:* 155,000 in India (1990). *Location:* Assam, Manipur (south), and Mizoram (north) states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Thado. *Dialects:* Sokte, Kamhau (Kamhao, Kamhow). *Type:* SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1977–2010. *Writing:* Latin script. Pau Cin Hau alphabet, for liturgical purposes only. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:274. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 411,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Chin, Thado [tcz] (Kuki, Kuki-Thado, Thaadou, Thaadou Kuki, Thaadow, Thado, Thado-Pao, Thado-Ubiphei, Thadou, Thadow). Autonym: Thadou Kuki, Thadou pao. *Users:* 313,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, and Tamenglong districts; Mizoram state: northeast; Nagaland state: Kohima district; Tripura

state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Thado. *Dialects:* Changsen, Jangshen, Kaokeep, Khongzai, Kipgen, Langiung, Saihriem ("Sairang" *pej.*), Thangngen, Hawkip, Shithlou, Singson (Shingsol). Several varieties, but high mutual intelligibility among dialects. Related to Kamhau (Tedim Chin [ctd] dialect), Ralte [ral], Paite Chin [pck], Zou [zom]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 57% in Manipur (2001 census). Literacy lower among older people and in villages. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1971–1994. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Some listed dialects are separate languages. Christian. *Map:* 149:263. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 346,100. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Chin, Zyphe [zyp] (Vawngtu, Zophei, Zoptei, Zyphe). Autonym: Zyphe. *Users:* 3,000 in India (2000). *Location:* Mizoram state: Saiha district, Iana and Siata villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic. *Dialects:* Lower Zyphe, Upper Zyphe. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use Mara Chin [mrh]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 1997. *Map:* 149:277. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Chinali [cih] (Chana, Channali, Chinal, Dagi, Harijan, Shipi). *Users:* 220 (2016 SPPEL). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Lahul and Pattan valleys, and Gushal village. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Closely related to Sanskrit [san]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Spoken by the Chinal caste. Many are well educated. Hindu. *Map:* 145:30.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users:* 10,000 in India (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location:* Kolkata and Mumbai: scattered Chinese variety speakers in these and other urban areas. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 17 other countries and unestablished in 60 more.

Chiru [cdf] (Rem, Riem). *Users:* 8,600 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar district, a village near Jirbom; Manipur state: Bishnupur district; Churachandpur district, Charoi Khullen village; Tamenglong district, Bungte, Dolang, Dolang Khunou, Kangchup, Lamdangmei, Nungshai, Sadu, Senapati, Thangzing, and Uram villages; Thoubal district, Vaithou; Nagaland state. Scattered. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Chin Mizo [lus]. *Lg Use:*

Educated youth more interested in developing L1 and preserving culture than elders. Community. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 56% in English [eng] and Meitei [mni] (2000 A. Khorong). Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:246.

Chodri [cdi] (Bhil, Chaudhari, Chaudri, Chodhari, Choudhara, Choudhary, Chowdhary). *Users:* 111,000 (2011 census). More speakers in Tapi district. *Location:* Gujarat state: Surat and Tapi districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 63% in Gujarat [guj] (2001 census). Radio. NT: 2006. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Gujarati script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:303.

Chug [cvg] (Chug Monpa, Chugpa). Autonym: Duhumbi. *Users:* 600 (Bodt 2020). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district; Chug valley, Jagarbasti, Tsangpa, and Duhum villages and associated hamlets. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Kho-Bwa. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Lish [lsh]. *Lg Use:* Currently relatively vigorous but low speaker population and rapid socio-economic developments in the region pose severe threats to the long-term survival of the language (Bodt 2020: 50–51). Some also use Brokpake [sgt] (Bodt 2020). A few also use English [eng], mostly younger people (Bodt 2020). Also use Central Tibetan [bod], used by religiously educated people (Bodt 2020). Also use Hindi [hin], mostly younger generation with other speakers (Bodt 2020). Also use Tawang Monpa [twm] (Bodt 2020). Also use Tshangla [tsj], mostly adults over 40 years of age (Bodt 2020). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 22% for Hindi [hin] for the villages in the Chug valley (Bodt 2020:41), based on 2011 census. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. Tibetan script. *Other:* There is some confusion about ethno-linguistic classification of Monpa (Bodt 2014). Buddhist. *Map:* 149:168.

Churahi [cdj] (Chaurahi, Churahi Pahari, Churai Pahari, Himachali, Pahari). *Users:* 75,600 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba district, Chaurah and Saluni sub-district, Bhalai; Jammu and Kashmir state: Doda and Kathua districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* None known. 90% intelligibility of Mandeali [mjl], 83% of Kangri [xnr], 85% of Chambeali [cdh]. Lexical similarity: 78% with Chambeali [cdh] (most similar), 70% with Palampuri Kangri [xnr] and Bhattiyali [bht], 67%–69% with Gaddi [gbk], 65% with Mandeali [mjl] and Bilaspuri [kfs], 64% with Pangi. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; verb suffixes mark person, number, gender of subject. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:17.

Dangi [dhn] (Dangri, Dangs Bhil, Dhanka, Dhanki, Kakachhu-Ki Boli, Tadavi, Tadvi Bhil). *Users:* 203,000 (2011 census). 151,000 Dhanki and 52,000 Tadavi (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Dangs district; Maharashtra state: Jalgaon district; Karnataka and Rajasthan

states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Khandesi. *Dialects:* None known. Similar to Khandesi [khn]. Kukna [kex] speakers consider Dhanki to be a variety of their own language (2020 A. K. Lima). *Lg Use:* Also use Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 53% in Gujarat (2001 census). Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Gujarati script. *Other:* Dhanka of Rajasthan reportedly speak Hindi [hin] as L1; Dhanka of Maharashtra use Gujarati [guj] as L1; Tadvi Bhil reportedly use Bhili [bhb] as L1. Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:302.

Darlong [dln] (Dalong, Darlong hnam). Autonym: Darlong. *Users:* 6,000 (1998 T. Darlong). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar district; Tripura state: North Tripura district, Kailashahar and Kamalpur sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 45%. Bible: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, used in India. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:253.

Darmiya [drd] (Darimiya, Darma, Darma Lwo, Darma-Lwo, Darmani, Saukas, Shaukas). *Users:* 1,750 (2006 C. Willis). Ethnic population: 4,000. *Location:* Uttarakhand state: Pithoragarh district, Darchula and Munsyari sub-district, Baling, Baun, Bongling, Dar, Datu, Dhakar, Dugtu, Gwo, Marchha, Nanglin, Philam, Saung, Selachal, Sipoo, and Sobla villages; in Dhauli valley, from Tawaghat near Dharchula south to Sipoo north along Dhauli river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Almora. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Rangkas [rgk], Chaudangsi [cdn] and Byangsi [bee]. *Lg Use:* Learn Kumaoni [kfy] and Hindi [hin] simultaneously with their mother tongue. Code switching and code mixing very common. Uncertain whether stable bilingualism will continue or whether Kumaoni or Hindi will replace Darmiya. Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with high rates of bilingualism and as the medium of education at all levels. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Ranglo or Rang often used for Byangs, Chaudangs, Darmiya, and Rongpo. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 145:58.

Deccan [dcc] (Dakhini, Dakhni, Dakini, Dakkani, Dakkhani, Deccani, Desi). *Users:* 12,800,000 (2000). *Location:* Gujarat state; Madhya Pradesh state: Raisen and Sehore districts; Karnataka state: Belgaum and Vijayapura districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Kalvadi (Dharwar), Bijapuri. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1867. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script. *Other:* May be the same as Dakhini dialect of Urdu [urd]. Muslim. *Map:* 150:317.

Deori [der] (Chutiya, Dari, Deori-Chutiya, Deuri, Dewri, Drori, Jimochaya, Jimosaya). *Users:* 32,400 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 50,000. *Location:* Assam state: Demaji, Lakhimpur, Jorhat, and Tinsukia districts; Arunachal Pradesh state: Lohit district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo. *Dialects:* May constitute its own subgroup under Bodo-Garo. Reportedly not similar to other languages. Dialect of Lakhimpur District is regarded as purest. Lexical similarity: 77%–93% with Deori varieties, 11%–16%

with Bodo [brx]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous among the Dibongya, the only subgroup that has retained the language. Home, village, religion, work. Positive attitudes. Many also use Assamese [asm], but women, older adults and uneducated have less proficiency. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 71%. Literature. Radio. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* 'Deori', the temple guard. Deori Chutiya is 1 of 4 Chutiya subgroups. Do not call themselves Chutiya. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 149:192.

Desiya [dso] (Deshia, Desia, Desiya Oriya, Koraput Oriya). *Users:* 227,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district; Odisha state: Koraput district, Lamtaput sub-district; Nabarangapur district. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Native to India; became dominant around the second half of the 19th century under British rule. Used in literature, poetry, music, song, trade, and interethnic communication. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Dialects:* Intelligible with Adivasi Oriya [ort] but uses different scripts. Lexical similarity: 80%–85% with Adivasi Oriya [ort] dialects in Andhra Pradesh. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bodo Gadaba [gbj], Gata' [gaq], Mirgan [zrg], Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 6%. Literature. Newspapers. NT: 2010–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 150:343.

Dhatki [mki] (Thar). *Users:* 16,400 in India (2000). *Location:* Rajasthan state: west. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible portions: 1999. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. A Scheduled Tribe. Muslim, Hindu. *Map:* 146:62. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 206,400. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Pakistan.

Dhimal [dhi]. *Users:* 450 in India (2000 K. Cooper). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Bokaro district; West Bengal state: Puruliya district, 16 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Dhimalish. *Dialect:* Eastern Dhimal. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; genitives, demonstratives, relatives before noun heads; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person; non-ergative; tense and aspect; passives and voice; nontonal; 31 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes (includes 5 basic vowels, 5 long vowels and 5 nasalized vowels); honorificity is marked for first person when speaking with in-laws. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script, used since 1999. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:131. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,880 (as L1: 19,750; as L2: 1,130). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Dhodia [dho] (Dhobi, Dhore, Dhori, Dhowari, Doria). *Users:* 49,100 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Surat and Valsad districts, Dadra, Daman and Diu union territory, and Nagar Haveli; Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2:

76% in Gujarat (2001 census). Radio. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:304.

Dhundari [dhd] (Dhundari-Marwari, Dhundhari, Jaipuri, Jhar-sahi boli, Kai kui ki boli, Marwari). *Users:* 1,480,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Rajasthan state: Dausa, Jaipur, and Tonk districts; possibly in Ajmer, Bundi, Jhalawar, northern Karauli, Kishangarh, Kota, and Sawai Madhopur districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. A member of macrolanguage Marwari [mwr]. *Dialects:* 54% intelligibility of Marwari [rwr]; 86% of Shekhawati [swv]. Lexical similarity: 75%–89% with dialects; 62%–70% with Merwari [wry], 65%–81% with Shekhawati [swv], 46%–66% with Godwari [gdx], 56%–64% with Mewari [mtr], 64%–73% with Haroti [hoj], 62%–67% with Mewati [wtm], 59% with Hindi [hin]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but the educated are more fluent. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Maps:* 146:67, 147:67.

Digaro-Mishmi [mhu] (Darang Deng, Digaro, Digaru, Mishmi, Taaon, Taraon, Taying). *Users:* 44,100 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Lohit district, Changlagam, Goiliang, and Hayuliang circles, Dibang Valley district; Assam state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Digarish. *Dialects:* None known. May not be in the Tani group, but is related. Lexical similarity: 25% with Idu-Mishmi [clk], 10% with Miju-Mishmi [mxj]. *Type:* SOV; 4 tones which are reported to vary considerably among speakers. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Miju-Mishmi [mxj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% for Mishmi (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:185. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,950. Also indigenous in: China (Darang Deng).

Dimasa [dis] (Dimasa Kachari, Grau Dima, Hills Kachari, Magrau). Autonym: Grao Dima. *Users:* 137,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: north Cachar district and Cachar hills; Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts; Nagaland state: Haflong district; Meghalaya and Mizoram states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Dimasa-Kokborok. *Dialects:* Hasao, Hawar, Dembra, Dijuwa, Humri, Semsa, Walgong. Related to Kachari [xac]. *Type:* SOV; agglutinative; tonal; honorific. *Lg Use:* Largely assimilated into Bengali [ben] and Assamese [asm] communities (Van Driem 2007). Some also use Assamese [asm], especially in Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts (Longmailai 2012). Some also use Bengali [ben], especially in Cachar plains (Longmailai 2012). Some also use Nagamese [nag], especially in Nagaland with speakers of other languages (Longmailai 2012). Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Assam (2001 census). Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Some ethnic Dimasa speak other languages as L1: Mikir Karbi [mjw], Bengali [ben], and Assamese [asm]. Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:211.

Dogri [doi]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 3,720,000. *DLS:* . *Other:* Includes: Dogri [dgo], Kangri [xnr]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,720,000.

Dogri [dgo] (Dhogaryali, Dogari, Dogri Jammu, Dogri Pahari, Dogri-Kangri, Dongari, Hindi Dogri, Tokkaru). *Users:* 2,600,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Kathua, Poonch, Reasi, and Udhampur districts; Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba and Kangra districts; Punjab state: Gurdaspur district. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. A member of macrolanguage Dogri [doi]. *Dialects:* Dogri speakers understand each other well. Some reported difficulty understanding Kangri [xnr]. Department of Dogri at Jammu University designated Samba as the standard dialect and published textbooks based on this variety. Lexical similarity: 78% between dialects; excluding the most divergent site, others more than 86%. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Taught in government schools and as a subject in university. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan], in shops. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in school and shops; many have only rudimentary knowledge of it. Also use Urdu [urd], especially middle-aged and older speakers. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju], Khah [hkh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 18%–19%. Young people are becoming literate in Dogri. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Jammu and Kashmir state. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 1826–2017. *DLS:* Ascending (0.27). *Writing:* Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, no longer in use. Devanagari script. Dogra script, no longer in use. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Dogri formerly considered a Punjabi dialect, but now promoted as a written language in India. Dhogri is a Scheduled Caste in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab who speak Chambeali [cdh] in Himachal and Dogri in Punjab (Singh 1995b). Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 144.

Dotyali [dty]. *Location:* Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, Eastern Pahari. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 788,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Dubli [dub] (Dubala, Dubla, Rathod, Talavia). *Users:* 252,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 791,000 (2007). Over half the ethnic group uses Gujarati [guj] (2007). *Location:* Gujarat state: Bharuch (Broach), Surat, Vadodara, and Valsad districts; Maharashtra state: Thane district, Dahanu and Talasari cities' areas, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu enclaves; Karnataka and Rajasthan states. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Dubli of Bharuch district is intelligible with Dungri dialect of Vasavi [vas]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 48% in Gujarat (2001 census). NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Gujarati script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:284.

Dungra Bhil [duh] (Bhilori, Dongre Bhil, Dungra Bhili, Dungri Bhil). *Users:* 100,000 (2000 IICCC). *Location:* Gujarat state: Vadodara district, Chotaudeyapur and Naswadi sub-districts;

Madhya Pradesh state: Jhabua district, Alirajpur sub-district; Maharashtra state: Dedgam sub-district; slopes of Vindhya Satpura mountains. 200 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* None known. 84%–89% intelligibility with Bhilori [noi] of Maharashtra. Lexical similarity: 75%–85% between subgroups, 71%–87% with Bhilori and Noiri Bhili, less than 53% with Garasia [gas]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 3%–5%. NT: 2009. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* A Bhil subgroup. Dungra Bhil sometimes used as alternate name for Adivasi Garasia [gas] and Rajput Garasia [gra] but probably refers to more than 1 group living in the hills. 'Dungra', hill. Hindu. *Maps:* 146:81, 150:81.

Duruwa [pci] (Dhruva, Dhurwa, Durva, Paraja, Parajhi, Parjhi, Parji, Tagara, Thakara, Tugara). *Users:* 12,000 (2020 M. Ramnath). Ethnic population: 52,300 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district, southeast Jagdalpur sub-district; Odisha state: Koraput district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Central, Parji-Gadaba. *Dialects:* Nethanar (Tiriya), Dharba, Kukanar. Nethanar dialect is central. Lexical similarity: 90%–96% with dialects. *Lg Use:* Madiya [mrr] speak Duruwa to communicate with the Dhurwa people. Some young people, all adults. Also use Bhatri [bgw], especially the younger generation. Also use English [eng]. Also use Halbi [hlb], especially the younger generation. Also use Hindi [hin], especially the younger generation. Also use Odia [ory], especially the younger generation. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. NT: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:344.

Dzongkha [dzo] (Drokpa, Drukpa, Dukpa, Hloka, Lhoskad). *Users:* 11,000 in India (2007). *Location:* West Bengal state: Darjeeling and Kalimpong, just inside the Indo-Bhutan border; Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Sikkim states. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Southern. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2010. *Writing:* Tibetan script, official usage. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 148:158. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 315,080. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bhutan. Unestablished in: Nepal.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users:* 265,260,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 260,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 265,000,000 (2019). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national working language (1950, Constitution, Articles 343 and 348(1)). *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 some primary and secondary schools, more in southern India than in northern India; taught as subject in all other schools. Taught in most 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. Neither British nor American English but a distinct Indian dialect with its own unique vocabulary and style. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Eravallan [era] (Ambuvilluvedar, Villu Vedan, Vilvedan). *Users:* 5,000 (2001). Ethnic population: 5,440 (2001 census). 3,890 in Kerala and 1,560 in Tamil Nadu. *Location:* Kerala state: Palakkad district, Chittoor sub-district; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 91% between Eravallan of Coimbatore and of Palakkad, 70%–74% with Tamil [tam], 59%–77% with Irula [iru], 77%–86% with Malasar [ymr]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Tamil [tam]. Most children learn Tamil first. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 42% in Tamil [tam]. Resistant toward literacy in Eravallan. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:398.

French [fra] (français). Autonym: français. *Location:* Puducherry Union Territory. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Puducherry Union Territory (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *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 in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Puducherry Union Territory. 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.

Gadaba, Bodo [gbj] (Boi Gadaba, Gadba, Gadwa, Godwa, Gudwa, Gutab, Gutob, Gutob-Gadaba, Gutop). *Users:* 8,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Visakhapatnam district; Odisha state: Koraput district, Lamtaput sub-district, 40 villages; Malkangiri district, Khoirput sub-district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Koraput Munda, Gutob-Remo-Geta', Gutob-Remo. *Dialects:* Birong Raji, Kinda Raji, Lamtaput, Koraput. Dialects mutually intelligible. Speakers in Lamtaput block have 89%–94% intelligibility in Tikrapada and Audipoda villages. Intelligibility of the Hanumal village variety is less. Lexical similarity: 69%–89% among 7 varieties in Odisha, 90% between listed dialects. *Lg Use:* Many speak and are shifting to Desiya [dso] in home and religious domains. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. A few also use Odia [ory], in Odisha. Also use Desiya [dso]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Telugu [tel], in Andhra Pradesh. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 9% (2000 H. Rajan). Literacy

classes in progress. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Some ethnic Gadaba in Madhya Pradesh speak Bhatri [bgw] as L1. Different from Dravidian Mudhili Gadaba [gau] and Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb]. Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:347.

Gadaba, Mudhili [gau] (Gadaba, Gol Gadaba, Kondekar, Kondko, Konekor Gadaba). *Users:* 8,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Vizianagaram district, Salur and Pachipenta sub-districts; Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Central, Parji-Gadaba. *Dialects:* 93%–98% intelligibility among dialects. Lexical similarity: 84%–94% between dialects. Different from Dravidian Mudhili Gadaba [gau] and Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Telugu [tel], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 34%–42% (2001 census). Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:352.

Gadaba, Pottangi Ollar [gdb] (Allar, Gadaba, Gadba, Hallari, Hollar Gadbas, Konekor, Konekor Gadaba, Mundli, Ollar Gadaba, Ollari, Ollaro, San Gadaba, Sano). *Users:* 15,000 (2002 M. Kurian). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Odisha state: Koraput district, Nandapur and Pottangi sub-districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Central, Parji-Gadaba. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69%–80% with 4 varieties in Odisha; 42%–47% with 1 variety in Andhra Pradesh; 52%–62% with Mudhili Gadaba [gau] in Andhra Pradesh. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Desiya [dso], as main L2. Also use Telugu [tel], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 7%. NT: 2012. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. Telugu script, used in Andhra Pradesh. *Other:* Different from Gadaba [gbj] in Munda family, also spoken in Koraput. Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:353.

Gaddi [gbk] (Bharmauri Bhadi, Gaddyali, Gadi, Gadiali, Pahari Bharmauri, Panchi Brahmauri Rajput). *Users:* 181,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba district, Brahmaur sub-district; Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh states; Delhi. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Bharmauri, Macleod Ganj. 93% intelligibility of Mandeali [mjl], 97% of Kangri [xnr], 83% of Chambeali [cdh]. Lexical similarity: 74%–80% with Palamuri Kangri [xnr], 79% with Chambeali [cdh], 67%–73% with Mandeali [mjl]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in shops, cities, and as language of instruction in schools. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 37% for Jammu and Kashmir (2001 census). Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Gaddi is generic for all indigenous populations of Bharmaur area of Chamba District. Hindu. *Map:* 145:25.

Gahri [bfu] (Boonan, Bunan, Erankad, Ghara, Keylong Boli, Lahuli, Lahuli of Bunan, Poonan, Punan). *Users:* 3,750 (Widmer 2014). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Barbog, Biling, Gumrang, Guskyar, Kardang, Kyelang, Paspara, Pyukar, and Styering, and Yurnad villages; Gahr Valley along Bhaga river from confluence with the Chandra and upstream. *Status:* 6b

(Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 39% with Sunam [ssk], 26%–39% with varieties of Chamba Lahuli (Pattani) [lae], 37% with Tinani [lbf], 26%–34% with some varieties of Central Tibetan [bod], 34% with Jangshung [jna] and Shumcho [scu], 31% with Kinnaur Bhoti [nes], 30% with Chitkuli [cik] and Chhoyul Kinnauri [tpq], 24% with Lhasa dialect of Central Tibetan [bod], 23% with Kanauri [kfk]. *Type:* Only singular and plural number; no gender indicated in verbs or pronouns. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1911–1923. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. Tibetan script. *Other:* Bodh caste, but speak a different language from Bodhs of Mayar, Khoksar, and Stod valleys. They consider themselves different from Bodhs of the north, whom they call Tibetans. Buddhist. *Map:* 145:24.

Gamit [gbl] (Gamati, Gameti, Gamith, Gamta, Gamti, Gavit). *Users:* 139,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Surat district; some in Bharuch, Dangs, and Valsad districts; Maharashtra state: Nandurbar district; some in Dhule district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Mawchi [mke]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 53% (2001 census). Most have high school or college education. Radio. NT: 1982. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 150:283.

Gangte [gnb] (Gante). Autonym: Gangte. *Users:* 16,500 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: south Churachandpur district, 37 villages; Assam and Meghalaya states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Sizang. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Thado Chin [tcz]. Differs little from Vaiphei [vap], Paite [pck], or Zou [zom]. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Meitei [mni] (Van Driem 2007). Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy high among young people and lower among older people. Newspapers. Periodicals. Grammar. Bible: 1991–2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:273.

Garasia, Adiwasi [gas] (Adiwasi Girasia, Adiwasi Gujarati, Garasia, Girasia). *Users:* 100,000 (1988 V. Patel). *Location:* Gujarat state: Banaskantha district, Danta sub-district; Sabarkantha district, Poshina sub-district; Rajasthan state: Jalor district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Understand Rajput Garasia [gra] well. Lexical similarity: 89%–96% between dialects, 75%–93% with dialects of Rajput Garasia; 79%–92% with dialects of Patelia [bhb]; 79%–93% with Wagdi [wbr]; 76%–87% with Marwari [rwr] dialects. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Gujarati script. *Other:* Speakers are Bhils. Dungra Bhil is sometimes used as an alternate name for Adiwasi Garasia and Rajput Garasia [gra] but probably refers to more than 1 group living in the hills (Dungra means hill). Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 146:75.

Garasia, Rajput [gra] (Dhungri Garasia, Dungari Garasia, Dungri Grasia, Girasia, Grasia, Nyar). *Users:* 76,700 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Banaskantha district; Rajasthan state: Pali, Sirchi, and Udaipur districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Rajput Garasia do not understand Adiwasi Garasia [gas] but intelligibility is high the other way. Lexical similarity: 94%–99% with Gujarati [guj] and Rajasthani [mve] dialects, 75%–93% with Adiwasi Garasia [gas] dialects; 76%–84% with Patelia [bhb] dialects; 79%–86% with Wagdi [wbr]; 67%–84% with Marwari [rwr] dialects. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. NT: 2009. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* Warrior Caste. Distinct from Dungra Bhil [duh], which is sometimes used as an alternate name for Adiwasi Garasia [gas] and Rajput Garasia but probably refers to more than 1 group living in the hills (Dungra means hill). Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 146:70.

Garhwali [gbm] (Gadhavali, Gadhawala, Gadwahi, Gashwali, Girwali, Godauli, Gorwali, Gurvali, Pahari Garhwali). *Users:* 2,480,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state; Uttarakhand state: Chamoli, Dehra Dun, Pauri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, and Uttarkashi districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Garhwali. *Dialects:* Srinagari, Tehri (Gangapariya), Badhani, Dessaulya, Lohbya, Majh-Kumaiya, Bhattiani, Nagpuriya, Rathi, Salani (Pauri), Ravai, Parvati, Jaunpuri, Gangadi (Uttarkashi), Chandpuri. Jaunsari [jns] is sometimes referred to as a dialect of Garhwali, but most say they cannot understand it. Parvati dialect also reportedly not mutually intelligible; Srinagari is literary standard; Pauri generally regarded as the sweetest; Srinagari and Pauri are very similar. Lexical similarity: 53%–84% among dialects; 54%–69% with Hindi [hin], 55%–66% with Kumaoni [kfy]. The divergent dialect varieties of Bangani, Parvati, and Ravai are no more similar to Western Pahari varieties than to Garhwali. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in the market, and with more fluency among men, the educated, and youth. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju], Jad [jda], Rongpo [rnp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 72% for Uttarakhand (2001 census). Older women lack literacy. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Texts. NT: 1827–1994. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Jaunpuri and Ravai dialects are culturally similar to Jaunsari and distinct from Garhwali. Castes are Brahmin, Rajput, Harijan. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 145:54.

Garo [grt] (Garrow, Mandi). Autonym: Mande. *Users:* 1,150,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Goalpara, Kamrup, and Karbi Anglong districts; Meghalaya state: Garo Hills district; Nagaland state: Kohima district; Tripura state: south Tripura district, Udaipur sub-district; north Tripura district, Kailasahar and Kamalpur sub-districts; west Tripura district, Sadar sub-district; West Bengal state: Jalpaiguri and Koch Bihar districts. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 347), unscheduled language. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo. *Dialects:* A'beng (A'bengya, Am'beng), A'chick (A'chik, A'we, Chisak, Dual, Matchi), Dacca, Ganching, Kamrup. A'chick is the standardized dialect in India. A'beng dialect used in

Bangladesh, but is not mutually intelligible. Reportedly most similar to Koch [kdq]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; case-marking (9 cases); numeral classifiers; tense markers; 16 consonant and 5 vowels; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* Awe dialect, spoken in Assam, has few remaining speakers. Most use standard Garo. Used as L2 by Atong [aot], Hajong [haj], Koch [kdq], Lyngngam [lyg], Rabha [rah], Ruga [ruh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 55% for Meghalaya (2001 census). General level of education is low compared to Khasi [kha]. Taught in primary and secondary schools in Meghalaya state. Taught as subject at North-Eastern Hill University. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1924–1994. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script, used since 1998. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Maps:* 148:124, 149:124. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,270,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Gata' [gaq] (Didayi, Didei, Dire, Gataq, Geta', Getaq, Gta Asa, Gta'). *Users:* 3,060 (1991 census). Ethnic population: 7,370 (2001 census). In Odisha. *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: east Godavari district; Odisha state: Koraput and Malkangiri districts, Kudumulgumma and Chitrakonda sub-districts south of Bondo Hills; some in Khairput sub-district. 47 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Koraput Munda, Gutob-Remo-Geta', Geta'. *Dialects:* Plains Geta', Hill Geta'. Ruhlen treats Plains Geta' and Hill Geta' as separate languages. Lexical similarity: 68%–93% among dialects, 27%–37% with Bondo [bfw] varieties, 22%–28% with Gadaba Gutob [gbj] dialect. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Desiya [dso]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Odisha (2001 census). Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:354.

Godwari [gdx]. *Users:* 3,000,000 (2001 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Banas Kantha and north Sabar Kantha; Rajasthan state: Jhalor, Pali, and Sirohi districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. *Dialects:* Balvi, Khuni, Madahaddi, Sirohi. 88%–92% intelligibility of Marwari [rwr]. Lexical similarity: 70% between dialects; 62%–75% with Merwari [wry], 45%–69% with Shekhawati [swv], 51%–73% with Mewari [mtr], 46%–66% with Dhundari [dhd], 44%–67% with Haroti [hoj], 62%–74% with Marwari [rwr]. *Lg Use:* Home, village, market, religion. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with very good proficiency among the educated. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 146:71.

Gondi [gon]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 2,400,000. *DLS:* . *Other:* Includes: Adilabad Gondi [wsg], Aheri Gondi [esg], Northern Gondi [gno]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,400,000.

Gondi, Adilabad [wsg] (Gunjala Gondi, Koyang, Nirmal, Raj Gond, Telugu Gondi). *Users:* 300,000 (2015 M. Penny). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Maharashtra state: south Chandrapur, Nanded, and Yavatmal districts; Telangana state: Adilabad, north Karimnagar, and Warrangal districts. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. A member of macrolanguage Gondi [gon].

Dialects: Utnoor Gondi, Rajura. Intelligibility of Northern Gondi [gno] 49%–58%. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught in primary schools in early grades only. The State Education Department has recognized this language and has been active in promoting it for primary education (2015 M. Penny). Dictionary. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:321.

Gondi, Aheri [esg] (Koyam, Raj Gond). *Users:* 150,000 (2015 B. Kurian). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Gadchiroli district; Telangana state: Adilabad district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. A member of macrolanguage Gondi [gon]. *Dialects:* Sironcha, Etapally Gondi, Bhamragarh. Sironcha dialect understood best by the others, with 73%–98% intelligibility. 49%–58% intelligibility of Northern Gondi [gno]. Lexical similarity: 34%–43% with Adilabad Gondi [wsg]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1962. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:327.

Gondi, Northern [gno] (Gaudi, Ghond, Godi, Gondi, Gondiva, Gondu, Gondwadi, Goondile, Goudi, Goudwal). *Users:* 1,950,000 (1997 Bible Society of India). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Mandla, and Seoni districts; Maharashtra state: Amravati, Bhandara, Nagpur, Wardha, and Yavatmal districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. A member of macrolanguage Gondi [gon]. *Dialects:* Betul, Chhindwara, Mandla, Seoni, Amravati, Bhandara, Nagpur, Yavatmal. Inherent intelligibility between dialects 94%–97%. Speakers tested in other dialects understood Amravati 94%–97%; Betul 83%–96%, and Seoni 82%–97%. 58%–78% intelligibility of Adilabad Gondi [wsg] and Aheri Gondi [esg]. Different from Muria [hlb], Maria [mrr] of Garhchiroli, Dandami Maria [daq], and Koya [kff]. Lexical similarity: 58%–90% among dialects. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in Madhya Pradesh, but with low proficiency. Also use Marathi [mar], especially in Maharashtra, but with low proficiency. Used as L2 by Nagarchal [nbg], Northwestern Kolami [kfb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Radio. Videos. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 147:107, 150:107.

Gowlan [goj]. *Users:* 20,200 (2000). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Hoshangabad district; Maharashtra state: Amravati district, and among Korku [kfq] people; some in north Karnataka state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Dialects in Maharashtra and Karnataka reportedly different. May be more similar to Hindi [hin] (Central zone) than to Marathi [mar] (Southern zone). *Lg Use:* Home. Mixed attitudes. Positive attitudes toward Gowlan and Hindi [hin]. Only some want their children to learn Marathi [mar]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but with low bilingualism in Chikli area. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Surrounded by Korku. Belong to Gowli caste. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 150:292.

Gowli [gok] (Nand). *Users:* 35,000 (IMA 1997). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state; Maharashtra state: Amravati district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Nand, Ranya, Lingaayat, Khamla. Nand subdialects have 93% or higher intelligibility with Khamla dialect. Dialect used in Madhya Pradesh appears more similar to Marathi [mar] (Southern zone) than to Hindi [hin] (Central zone). Lexical similarity: 84%–92% between the Ranya and Nand dialects. *Lg Use:* Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Speakers belong to Gowli caste. 1 and a half subgroups; Nand Gowli the highest, Musalman (the half tribe) the lowest. Surrounded by Korku [kfq]. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:297.

Great Andamanese, Mixed [gac] (Andamese, Jeru). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Nao, died in 2009 (2009 A. Abbi). Ethnic population: 60 (2020 D. Dasgupta). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: Strait island, about 100 km northeast of Port Blair. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese. *Type:* The linguistic system of Mixed Great Andamanese appears to be close to Koineization. It is a mixture of three to four languages spoken once on the island, including Jeru, Khora, Sare and Bo. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Andaman Hindi Creole [hca]. Used as L2 by Aka-Jeru [akj]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Only one other language in the Central Andamanese group, Aka-Jeru [akj], has any remaining speakers.

Groma [gro] (Tromowa). *Users:* 14,000 in India (2007 Asia Harvest). *Location:* Sikkim state: North Sikkim district, Chumbi valley. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Southern. *Dialects:* Upper Groma, Lower Groma. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Map:* 148:148. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,800. Also indigenous in: China.

Gujarati [guj] (Gujerathi, Gujerati, Gujrathi). *Users:* 60,200,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 55,200,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: both shores of Gulf of Khambhat; Maharashtra state: Nandubar and Nashil districts; Rajasthan state: Jalor and Sirohi districts; Daman and Diu Union Territory. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Gujarat State; Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu union territories (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Dialects:* Standard Gujarati (Mumbai Gujarati, Nagari, Patnuli, Saurashtra Standard), Gamadia (Ahmedabad Gamadia, Anawla, Brathela, Charotari, Eastern Broach Gujarati, Gramya, Patani, Patidari, Surati, Vadodari), Parsi (Parsee), Kathiyawadi (Bhawnagari, Gohilwadi, Holadi, Jhalawadi, Sorathi), Kharwa, Kakari, Tarimuki (Ghisadi). The Parsi dialect has less than 55,000 speakers, with only a very few knowing how to read or write it (2017 R. Doctor). Parsi is not inherently intelligible with Parsi-Dari [prd], from whom they separated 600–700 years ago. Other reports say they came to India 1,300 years ago. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; split ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as

L2 by Adiwasi Garasia [gas], Chodri [cdi], Dangi [dhn], Dhodia [dho], Indo-Portuguese [idb], Kacchi [kfr], Rajput Garasia [gra], Sansi [ssi], Varli [vav]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 70% for Gujarat state (2001 census). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Gujarat State; Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu union territories. Fully developed. Bible: 1823–2005. *DLS:* Vital (0.83). *Writing:* Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000). Also established in: Bahrain, Fiji, Kenya, Pakistan, Singapore, Tanzania, Zambia. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Iran, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Gujari [gju] (Gogri, Gojari, Gojri, Gujar, Gujer, Gujjari, Gujuri, Gurjar, Hindki, Kashmir Gujuri, Parimu, Rajasthani Gujuri). *Users:* 1,290,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,600,000 (2002). In Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi. *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Anantnag district, Doru, Kukernag, and Pahalgam sub-districts; Baramulla district, Uri sub-district; Ganderbal district, Kangan sub-district; Kulgam district; Kupwara district, Handwara, Karnah, and Kupwara sub-districts; Pulwama district, Tral sub-district; Shopian district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. A member of macrolanguage Rajasthani [raj]. *Dialect:* Ajiri of Hazara. Poonchi [phr] may be understood by others and form the basis for a standard dialect. In Pakistan, Eastern Gujari appears more similar to Northern Hindko [hno] or Pahari-Potwari [phr]. Western Gujari appear to understand the Eastern dialect better than vice versa. Comparison with India varieties is needed. Lexical similarity: 60% between Uttar Pradesh and Pakistan, 76% with Poonchi. *Lg Use:* In general, Hindu agriculturalists have not retained Gujari language and culture, whereas Muslim Gujari have. Gujars outside Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh do not speak Gujari, but regional languages. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Dogri [dgo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garhwali [gbm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Jaunsari [jns]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Kullu Pahari [kfx]. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, plans for future development using this script. *Other:* Muslim, Hindu. *Map:* 145:3. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,696,000. Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Afghanistan.

Gurung [gvr] (Gurung Kura, Tamu Kyi, Western Gurung). *Users:* 33,000 in India (2007). Ethnic population: 112,000. *Location:* Sikkim state: South district; West Bengal state: Darjeeling district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Bodish, Gurung-Tamang, Gurungic. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, relative clauses precede noun heads; numerals after noun heads; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; rising intonation marks bipolar

questions; one negative prefix on verbs; up to 2 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; case of noun phrases is indicated by postpositions; no subject or object referencing in verbs; split ergative system according to tense; causatives; benefactives; aspect; no passives or voice; 24 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; CV, CCV, CCCV; tonal: voice quality or register is part of the tone system. *Lg Use:* All also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:160. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 396,800 (as L1: 374,000; as L2: 22,800). Indigenous in: Nepal. Unestablished in: Bhutan.

Hajong [haj] (Haijong, Hajang, Hazong). *Users:* 71,800 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Goalpara, and Nagaon districts; Meghalaya state: West Garo Hills district, west side; West and East Khasi hills districts; Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Banai, Dalu. No prestige or standard dialect recognized. Intelligible with Hajong of Bangladesh. Lexical similarity: 82%–91% between Banai dialect of Koch [kdq] and mainstream Hajong varieties, 74%–77% between Dalu dialect and mainstream Hajong varieties, 79% between Banai dialect of Koch [kdq] and Dalu, 54%–64% with Assamese [asm], 63%–67% with Bengali [ben], 74%–85% with Hajong of Bangladesh. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm]. Educated have high fluency in Assamese. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Used as L2 by Koch [kdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20%–25%; 48% for Meghalaya (2001 census). Literature. Radio. TV. Bible portions: 2010–2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, used in Bangladesh and India. Latin script, used in India. *Other:* Jharua may be an alternate name. Though linguistically different, the Banai affiliate themselves with the Koch. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 148:126, 149:126. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 79,800. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Halbi [hlb] (Halabi, Halba, Halvas, Halvi, Holva, aia jaia got). *Users:* 966,000, all users. L1 users: 766,000 (2011 census). L2 users: 200,000 (2001 C. Thomas). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state; Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district plains; Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat district; Maharashtra state: Gondia district; Odisha state: Koraput district. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Became dominant in the 19th century under British rule. Main means of communication for various groups across the central part of India. Used in trade, music, and communication among the less educated. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Adkuri, Bastari, Bhunjia, Chandari, Gachikolo, Govari of Balaghat, Kawari, Kunbi, Mahari (Mahara, Mehara, Mehari), Muri (Muria), Sundi. Bhunjia and Kawari dialects considered more divergent dialects. Reportedly a creole language. Grierson and Konow called it a dialect of Marathi [mar] for convenience, but noted similarities to Bhatri [bgw], a dialect of Odia [ory] (Grierson and Konow 1903–1928). *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; 2 or 3 affixes per word; word order distinguishes given and new information; noun affixes indicate case; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Also use Bhatri [bgw]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated men,

for trading and common topics. Used as L2 by Bhatri [bgw], Duruwa [pci], Eastern Muria [emu], Maria [mrr], Mirgan [zrg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 74% for Chhattisgarh plains (2001 census). Government literacy program uses Hindi [hin] primers. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:330.

Haroti [hoj] (Hadauti, Hadothi, Hadoti, Hara, Harauti). *Users:* 2,940,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Neemuch district, 3 other border areas; Rajasthan state: Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, and Kota districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. A member of macrolanguage Rajasthani [raj]. *Dialects:* None known. 45% intelligibility with standard Marwari [rwr], 57%–67% with Merwari [wry], 58%–66% with Shekhawati [swv], 44%–67% with Godwari [gdx], 61%–71% with Mewari [mtr], 64%–73% with Dhundari [dhd], 52%–70% with Mewati [wtm], 55%–62% with Bagri [bgq], 63%–77% with Hindi [hin]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village; market, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with widespread bilingualism. 40% have very good proficiency, with greater proficiency among the educated. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 75% in Kota District (2001 census). Literature. NT: 1822. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Jain, Muslim. *Maps:* 146:68, 147:68.

Haryanvi [bgc] (Bangaru, Banger, Bangri, Bangru, Chamarwa, Desari, Hariani, Hariyani, Haryani, Jatu). *Users:* 9,810,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 16,000,000 (1992 SIL). *Location:* Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh states; Delhi. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Bangaru Proper, Deswali, Khadar. Good intelligibility among dialects, but Haryanvi is not intelligible with Hindi [hin]. Reportedly most similar to Braj Bhasha [bra]. Lexical similarity: 92% among dialects. *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with proficiency higher among the educated. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 55% in Hindi [hin]. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Khadar used by speakers in Jind to refer to the speech of Rohtak and Sonipat. Hindu, Muslim. *Maps:* 145:50, 146:50, 147:50. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,810,900 (as L1: 9,810,890; as L2: 10). Unestablished in: Nepal.

Hindi [hin] (Modern Standard Hindi). *Users:* 602,000,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 339,000,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 263,000,000 (2020). *Location:* Widespread in north India: northern Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand states; Delhi. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1950, Constitution, Article 343), also statutory provincial language in Bihar State and 12 other jurisdictions. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Dialect:* Khari Boli (Dehlavi, Kauravi, Khadi Boli, Khari, Khariboli, Vernacular Hindustani). Formal vocabulary borrowed from Sanskrit, de-Persianized, de-Arabicized. Literary Hindi, or Hindi-Urdu, has 4 varieties: Hindi (High Hindi, Nagari Hindi, Literary Hindi, standard Hindi); Urdu [urd]; Dakhini; Rekhta. Hindustani, though not listed separately

in India, refers here to the unofficial lingua franca of northwest India. Has a lexical mixture in varying proportions of Hindi (vocabulary derived from Sanskrit) and Urdu (vocabulary derived from Persian or Arabic). *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev:* Taught in all primary and secondary schools, more in northern India than in southern India. Taught in tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *DLS:* Thriving (0.93). *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other:* Hindi, Hindustani, Urdu could be considered co-dialects, but have important sociolinguistic differences. Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Hinduri [hii] (Handuri). *Users:* 47,800 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Solan district, Nalagarh, Ramshahr, and surrounding villages. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Reportedly most similar to Bilaspuri [kfs]. Lexical similarity: 67% with Baghliani dialect of Mahasu Pahari [bfz] spoken in Arki, 60% with Lower Mahasui dialect of Pahari [bfz], 56% with Upper Mahasui dialect of Pahari [bfz] and Sirmauri [srx], 64% with Hindi. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:43.

Hmar [hmr] (Hamar, Hmari, Mhar). Autonym: Hmar. *Users:* 99,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar district; Manipur state: south, Churachandpur, Tipaimukh, 35 villages; Mizoram state: Aizawl district; Tripura state. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Mizo. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Zou [zom]. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Mizo [lus]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 90%. Taught in primary schools in Assam, Manipur and Mizoram states. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Ethnic Hmar living in Mizoram speak Mizo [lus] as L1. Christian. *Map:* 149:236.

Ho [hoc] (Bihar Ho, Ho haram, Ho jagar, Lanka Kol). Autonym: Ho kaji. *Users:* 1,420,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state; Jharkhand state: Purbi Singhbhum district, Kolhan, Seraikella; East Singhbhum district, Dhalbhum sub-district; Odisha state: Koenjhar and Mayurbhanj

districts; West Bengal state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialects:* Lohara, Chaibasa-Thakurmunda. Most understand Chaibasa and Thakurmunda dialects well; 90%–92% comprehend narrative discourse. Kherwari (Khanwar, Kharar, Kharoali, Kharwari) is group name for Ho, Mundari [unr], Munda [unx], and Santhali [sat], closely related languages, and other smaller languages or dialects. Lexical similarity: 85% between most dialects, except for 3 on Ho area east and south edges. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Santhali [sat]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literacy program in progress. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Devanagari script, used in Bihar. Latin script. Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. Telugu script. Warang Citi script. *Other:* Different from Ho (Hani [hni]) of Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Laos. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 148:144, 150:144.

Holiya [hoy] (Gohllaru, Golari-Kannada, Holar, Holari, Hole, Holian, Holu). *Users:* 500 (2002 survey). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat and Seoni districts; Karnataka and Maharashtra states. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Kannada. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5% in Kannada [kan]. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste in Madhya Pradesh. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:316.

Hrangkhol [hra] (Hrangkol, Rangkhol). *Users:* 18,700 (2000), decreasing. *Location:* Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura states. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Mizo. *Dialect:* Hadem. Reportedly most similar to Biate [biu]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Use declining in Mizoram, Manipur and even Assam; shifting to Assamese [asm] or Bengali [ben] (Van Driem 2007). Home, village. Some of all ages. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Mizo [lus]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature committee since 1960. Literature. Bible: 2006. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script, used in India. *Other:* Christian, Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:235.

Hruso [hru] (Aka, Angka, Angkae, Gusso, Hrusso, Tenae). *Users:* 3,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Thrizino sub-district, Balipho, Bhalukpong, Buragaon, Dijungonia, Gijiri, Gohainthan, Husigaon, Jamiri, Karangonia, Khuppi, Palizi, Polatari, Raghupam, Raindogonia, Tania, Tulu, and Yayom villages; East Kameng district, Seppa sub-district, Pisang village. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Hrusish. *Dialects:* Hruso, Levai (Bangru). No apparent wider affiliation within Tibeto-Burman. Varieties sometimes grouped under Tibeto-Burman as Hruish. Levai is similar to Miji [sjl] and may be a distinct language. Lexical similarity: 9% between Koro [jkr] and the Hruso dialect [hru]. Both are highly dissimilar to neighboring languages. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Steady shift away from Hruso, especially among youth educated outside the area. Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Miji [sjl]. Used as L2 by Bugun [bgg], Miji [sjl]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 48%: males 58%, females 39% (2001 census).

Literature. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 'Aka', painted. Has 2 ethnic groups (Kavatsun and Kutsun) and an additional subdivision called Miri-Akas on the other side of Kaya River (known as Khrome) who speak Mising [mrg], not Hruso. Probably not the same as Plains Miri or Hill Miri (Mising) [mrg] (Sinha 1962). Aka in East Kameng District are called Koro Aka [jkr], distinct from Hruso Aka in West Kameng. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 149:174.

Idu-Mishmi [clk] (Ida, Idu, Midhi, Nedu, "Chulikata" *pej.*, "Chulikotta" *pej.*, "Sulikota" *pej.*). Autonym: Idu-Mishmi. *Users:* 4,000 in India (2016 R. Blench). 800 monolinguals. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Dibang Valley district, Dibong Valley and Lower Dibong Valley districts; Assam state. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Digarish. *Dialects:* Midu, Mithu. Reportedly most similar to Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. Different from Adi [adi]. Lexical similarity: 7% with the Miju-Mishmi dialect of Miju-Mishmi [mxj], 25% with Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; numerals after noun heads, adjective and relatives before noun head; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; comparatives; nasal vowels; tonal (3 level tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Use:* Home, community, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm], especially older people. Also use English [eng], especially educated individuals. Also use Hindi [hin], especially younger people. Used as L2 by Khamba [kbg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 55% (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* May not be in the Tani group, but is related. Hindu. *Map:* 149:184. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,080. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: China (Yidu Luoba).

Indian Sign Language [ins] (IPSL, ISL, Indo-Pakistani Sign Language, Urban Indian Sign Language). *Users:* 6,000,000 in India (2021 SIL). Estimated 4–8 million deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of the general population. Other estimates vary: 1.5 million (2008 S. Panda); 5.9 million profoundly deaf in India (2014 IMB); 8 million deaf signers (2017 Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre). *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects:* Mumbai-Delhi, Kerala, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Bangalore (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu). Most sign language varieties in south Asia appear to be related, but there is considerable variation, which has only been partially assessed. Some scholars regard most varieties in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and possibly Nepal as dialects of one language called Indo-Pakistani Sign Language (IPSL), while others feel at least some varieties should be recognized as separate languages. The ISO standard currently (as of 2020) distinguishes ISL from Pakistan Sign Language [pks], West Bengal Sign Language (Kolkata Sign Language) [wbs], and Nepalese Sign Language [nsp]. The variety that originated in Delhi is the most widely-recognized and promoted; Mumbai is very similar. Varieties in the southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are quite divergent from the Delhi variety and may need to be recognized as a distinct language (2020 D. Eberle). Some villages, such as Alipur, Karnataka have an indigenous sign language unrelated to ISL (Panda 2012). Some influence from British Sign Language [bfi] in the fingerspelling system and a few other signs developed indigenously in

India. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use American Sign Language [ase], especially in Bangalore (Panda 2012). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 2%. Male literacy rate in L2 is higher than female as boys are more likely to attend school. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre at Indira Gandhi National Open University. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Other:* Only about 550–700 schools use ISL (2008 S. Panda, 2017 BBC). 2% or less of deaf children attend deaf schools, with a high drop-out rate. Vocational programs use ISL more often. Nearly all educated deaf are bilingual in a written language of wider communication to some degree, and ISL serves as a signed language of wider communication among deaf in India, especially in cities. The government and educational institutions promote the Delhi variety for use in the entire country. Starting 2001, interpreter training in Mumbai by the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,815,000. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bangla Sign Language). Unestablished in: Pakistan.

Indo-Portuguese [idb] (Daman-Diu Portuguese). *Users:* 4,940 in India (Cardoso 2006). Relatively few monolinguals, even in Korlai (Cardoso 2006). *Location:* Kerala state: Kannur; Maharashtra state: Korlai near Mumbai; Daman and Diu Union Territory. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Creole, Portuguese based. *Dialects:* Cochin (Kochi), Diu, Cannanore. *Lg Use:* It is mostly, if not entirely, spoken by multilingual speakers (Cardoso 2006). Some communities in India have no remaining speakers. Few remaining speakers in Cannanore; last speaker in Cochin, Mr. William Rozario, died on Vypeen Island (2010). Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Portuguese [por], extensively (Cardoso 2006). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1826–1852. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* The term Indo-Portuguese does not stand for 1 language but rather a number of Portuguese-lexified creoles scattered across South Asia (Cardoso 2006). Christian. *Map:* 150:307. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,160. Also established in: Sri Lanka.

Irula [iru] (Erukala, Irava, Irulan, Irular, Irular Mozhi, Irulavan, Iruliga, Iruligar, Kad Chensu, Korava). *Users:* 11,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 200,000 (2003 E. Udayakumar). *Location:* Kerala state: Palakkad district, Attapady and Walayar sub-districts; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Periyar districts; Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* Mele Nadu Irula (Malanadu, Southern Irula), Northern Irula (Kasaba, Kasava, Kasuba), Vette Kada Irula (Irula Pallar, Vettakada), Irula Urali, Attapady Irula, Walayar Irula (Urali Irula). Dialects: Vette Kada 73% intelligibility of Mele Nadu; Northern Irula 83% of Mele Nadu; no intelligibility of Tamil [tam] (1993 Irula survey); Vette Kada 94% of Attapady; Walayar 84% of Attapady. (2004 Palakkad survey). Lexical similarity: 78%–86% between Mele Nadu dialect varieties, 67%–70% with Northern Irula, 64%–66% with Vette Kada, 47%–50% with Tamil [tam]. Attapady has 73%–75% with Mele Nadu and 85%–89% with Vette Kada. Walayar has 74%–79% with Attapady, 76% with Vette Kada, and 69% with Mele Nadu. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; nontonal. *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. Many shifting to Kannada [kan]. Many shifting to Tamil [tam]. Also use Badaga [bfq]. Also use

English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Used as L2 by Attapady Kurumba [pkr]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20% among adults, 50% among younger generation. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2001–2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Malayalam script, used in Kerala. Tamil script, used in Tamil Nadu. *Other:* Some people called Irula speak Tamil [tam] as mother tongue. Urali Irula (Periyar) is separate from both Betta Kurumba Urali [xub] and Urali [url] in Idukki District, Kerala. Two Urali Irula dialects in Periyar and Palakkad. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 151:397.

Jad [jda] (Bhotia, Dzad, Rongba). *Users:* 300 (Breton 1997). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district; Uttarakhand state: Uttarkashi district, Harsil subdistrict, Jadang and Nilang villages in Jad Ganga gorges. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Western. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Spiti Bhoti [spt]. *Type:* Does not have pronominalization found in other languages of the area. *Lg Use:* Garhwali [gbm] learned together with Jad. Code switching and code mixing common. Uncertain whether stable bilingualism will continue or whether Jad will be replaced by Garhwali [gbm] or Hindi [hin]. Home, community. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garhwali [gbm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Hindi used for all written communication. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Some borrowing of vocabulary from Hindi [hin] and Garhwali [gbm]. Buddhist. *Map:* 145:41.

Jangshung [jna] (Central Kinnauri, Jangiam, Jangrami, Thebarskad, Thebor, Thebör Skadd, Zangram, Zhang-Zhung). *Users:* 1,990 (1998 survey). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district, Morang sub-district, Asrang, Jangi, and Lippa villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 70% with Shumcho [scu], 65% with Sunam [ssk], 51% with Chitkuli Kinnauri [cik], 49% with Pahari Kinnauri [kjo]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 145:37.

Jarawa [anq]. *Users:* 340 (Kumar 2012). 340 monolinguals (Kumar 2012). Monolingual group, with some language contact with Hindi [hin] (Kumar 2012). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territory: interior and south central Rutland Island; central and south interiors of South Andaman Island; Middle Andaman Island, west coast, 70 square km reserve. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Andamanese, South Andamanese. *Dialects:* None known. Different from Önge [oon] and Sentinel [std]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Seminomadic, monolingual group starting to use some Hindi [hin] words (Kumar 2012). Traditional religion. *Map:* 152.

Jaunsari [jns] (Jansauri, Jaunpuri, Jaunsauri, Pahari). *Users:* 137,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Shimla district; Uttar Pradesh state: Saharanpur district; Uttarakhand state: Dehra Dun district, Kalsi, Tiuni, and Chakrata sub-district, Jaunsar-Bawar area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Jaunsari, Jaunsari-Bawari. 97% intelligibility between dialects. Perceived by some as a Garhwali [gbm] dialect; but users perceive Garhwali

as distinct and report lack of intelligibility. Lexical similarity: 70%–77% between dialects, 63%–70% with Garhwali dialects [gbm], 64% with Kumaoni [kfy], 66% with Hindi [hin], 51%–64% with Sirmauri [srx]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, private prayer. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hindi [hin], with proficiency higher among the educated. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 26%. Hindi preferred for education. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1895–2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script, no longer in use. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu. *Map:* 145:53.

Juang [jun] (Juango, Patra-Saara, Patua, Puttooas). *Users:* 30,400 (2011 census). No monolinguals. *Location:* Odisha state: north Angul, east Dhenkanal, south Keonjhar districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Kharia-Juang. *Dialect:* Keonjhar-Pal. Not closely related to other languages. Lexical similarity: 20%–22% with Kharia [khr]. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Some also use Odia [ory], especially men and educated. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 21% (2001 census). Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Maps:* 148:142, 150:142.

Juray [juy]. *Users:* 25,000 (Anderson and Gomango 2016). *Location:* Odisha state. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Koraput Munda, Sora-Juray-Gorum, Sora-Juray. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Sora [srb]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Older adults only. Many shifted to Odia [ory] (Anderson and Gomango 2016). Many shifted to Sora [srb] (Anderson and Gomango 2016). *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:342.

Kacchi [kfr] (Cuchi, Cutch, Kachchhi, Kachchi, Kachi, Katch, Katchi, Kautchy, Kutchchi, Kutchie). *Users:* 1,030,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Rann of Kutch area; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Sindhi. *Dialect:* Jadeji. Reportedly similar to Sindhi [snd]. *Lg Use:* Most also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 146:74. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,193,600 (as L1: 1,188,360; as L2: 5,240). Also established in: Malawi, Pakistan, Tanzania. Unestablished in: Canada, Kenya, United Kingdom.

Kachari [xac] (Cachari, Plains Kachari). *Users:* 16,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: north Cachar district, Cachar hills; Nagaland state: Kohima district; Dimapur district, Dhansiri sub-district. 16 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Boro-Tiwa, Boro. *Lg Use:* Some ethnic Kachari speak it as L1. Most speak Assamese [asm] as L1. Rapidly assimilating to Bengali [ben] or Assamese [asm] (Van Driem 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 81% in Assam (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe.

Map: 149:234.

Kadar [kej] (Kada, Kadir). *Users:* 1,960 (2004 SIL), decreasing. *Location:* Kerala state: Thrissur district; Palakkad district, Chittoor sub-district; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* None known. Phonology related to Tamil [tam] and vocabulary related to Malayalam [mal] (Menon 1996). Lexical similarity: 56%–62% with Tamil [tam], 62%–65% with Malayalam [mal], 67% with Mala Malasar [ima], 61%–63 % with Kanikkaran [kev]. *Lg Use:* Some language shift to Malayalam [mal] observed in Kerala. Home, village, religious services. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 51% in Kerala, 56% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* 3 groups named Kadar in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Kadar who use the Kadar language live primarily Palakkad and Thrissur hills, and Coimbatore. A second group lives in Wayanad District and use Malayalam [mal]. A third Kadar (Kadir) group is in Tamil Nadu, Triuchirapalli and Tanjavur districts. They have nothing in common with Western Ghats Kadar. Seen as less developed than other tribes of Chittoor. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:400.

Kaikadi [kep] (Kaikadia, Kaikai, Kokadi). *Users:* 25,900 (2011 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Betul district; Maharashtra state: Amravati district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Nomadic. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:296.

Kalanadi [wkl]. *Users:* 750 (2004 survey). *Location:* Kerala state: Wayanad district, southwest. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Malayalam [mal], 74% with Paniya [pcg], 72%–75% with Wayanad Kurichiya [kfh], 79%–83% with Mullu Kurumba [kpb], 88% with Pathiya [pty], 81% with Kunduvadi [wku]. *Lg Use:* Continued vitality doubtful, due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis, and similarity to Malayalam [mal]. Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Younger generation reportedly literate in Malayalam [mal]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Common cultural origin with Kunduvadiyar and Pathiyar. Hindu. *Map:* 151:381.

Kamar [keq]. *Users:* 40,000 (2003 BI). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raipur district; Madhya Pradesh state: Rewa district; Maharashtra state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 68%–72% with Bhunjia [bhu], 66%–69% with Chhattisgarhi [hne], 68% with Oriya [ory], 61% with Hindi [hin], 27% with Telugu [tel]. *Lg Use:* Chhattisgarhi [hne] used among themselves and Hindi [hin] with others (Singh 1994b). Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. No relationship between the Kamar caste of iron workers in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and this ethnic group. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 147:103, 150:103.

Kamtapuri [rkt] (Deshi Bhasa, Goalparia, Kamata, Kamta, Koch Rajbanshi, Rajbangsi, Rajbanshi,

Rajbansi, Rajbongshi). *Users:* 476,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* West Bengal state: Darjeeling, Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, and Uttar Dinajpur districts; Assam state: Dhubri and Kokrajhar districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Lg Use:* Strong vitality in West Bengal and parts of Assam near Koch Bihar. Vitality weakens east of Dhubri in Assam. Those farthest east in Assam tend to prefer Assamese over their mother tongue. Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Bilingual ability increases with education. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–20% men, lower for women (2007 Word For All). Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 2008–2011. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Other:* Strong language movement and Kamtapuri has been become a symbol of community political aspirations. Hindu, traditional religion. *Maps:* 148:117, 149:117. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,801,000 (as L1: 10,476,000; as L2: 325,000). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh (Rangpuri).

Kanashi [xns] (Kanasi, Malani). *Users:* 1,400 (Chauhan 2002). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kullu district, Kullu sub-district, Bios valley glen, Malana (Malani) village area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. No intelligibility with any Tibeto-Burman languages of Lahul-Spiti and Kinnaur (Chauhan). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Surrounded by Indo-Aryan languages. Malana village has the oldest surviving democracy in the world. They practice their own parliamentary form of government. *Map:* 145:23.

Kanauji [bjj] (Bhakha, Braj, Braj Kanauji, Dehati, Hindi, Kannauji). *Users:* 6,000,000 (Dwivedi and Kar 2016). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Auraiya, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Kanpur, Pilibhit, Mainpuri, and Shahjahanpur districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Kanauji Proper, Tirhari, Transitional Kanauji. Transitional Kanauji dialect is between Kanauji and Awadhi [awa]. Grierson and Konow call it a form of Braj Bhasha [bra]. The variety spoken in Kannauj and Farrukhabad is considered the pure form (Grierson and Konow 1903–1928). Lexical similarity: 84%–97% between all varieties of Kanauji, 72%–76% with Bundeli [bns], 70%–78% with Braj Bhasha [bra], 83%–94% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Hindi [hin]. In urban areas, almost replaced by Hindi [hin], while in rural areas, Kanauji is still functional (Dwivedi and Kar 2016). Various domains. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin], the less-educated having lower proficiency. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60% (2001 census). NT: 1821. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Kanauji may be only a name given by scholars. Language not commonly referred to as Kanauji. Very low identity. Regard their language as a variety of Hindi [hin]. However, a small local group is interested in promoting Kanauji before it dies out. Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 147:87.

Kangri [xnr] (Kangra-Dogri, Pahari, Pahari Kangri). *Users:* 1,120,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Hamirpur, Kangra, and Una districts; Punjab state: Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan,

Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. A member of macrolanguage Dogri [doi]. *Dialects:* Hamirpuri, Palampuri. Lexical similarity: Palampuri dialect; 90% with Bilaspuri [kfs] and Chambeali [cdh], 89% with Mandeali [mjl], 83% with Bhattiyali [bht], 80% with the MacLeod Ganj dialect of Gaddi [gbk]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, work, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use Hindi [hin], for communicating with outsiders. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Educators promote Kangri. Acceptability of other Pahari dialects is high. Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:26.

Kanikkaran [kev] (Kanikkar, Kannikan, Kannikaran, Kannikharan, Malampashi). *Users:* 19,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 19,000. *Location:* Kerala state: Ernakulam, Koliam, Kozhikode, and Trivandrum districts, Nedumangadu and Neyyattinkara sub-districts; Tamil Nadu state: Kanniyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71%–80% between Kanikkaran varieties in Kerala, 67%–71% between Kanikkaran in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, 66%–75% with Malayalam [mal], 59%–65% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Almost all in Kerala are shifting to Malayalam [mal], but those in Tamil Nadu use L1. Some of all ages. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 71%–80% in Kerala, 59%–68% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:376.

Kanjari [kft] (Kagari, Kangar Bhat, Kangri, Kanjri). *Users:* 206,000 (2011 census), all users. L1 users: 91,200 (1995). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Aligarh, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kheri, and Sitapur districts; Rajasthan state: Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Bundi and Tonk districts; Bihar state: Madubani, Purnea and Saharsa districts; Maharashtra state: Pune, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Thane, Bombay, Nasik districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Pune, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Thane, Bombay, Nasik districts; New Delhi. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Dialect:* Kuchbandhi. May be in the Punjabi group. *Lg Use:* Some also use Hindi [hin], with outsiders and government officials. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Sometimes called a language of Roma who reportedly use certain linguistic means of disguising their language to make it unintelligible to outsiders. A Scheduled Caste who speak a dialect of Hindi [hin] in Uttar Pradesh, a dialect of Mewari [mtr] in Rajasthan, and Hindi in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (Singh 1995b). Considered by some to be a pejorative name; no other name is used for the entire group (2019 G. Lovejoy). *Map:* 147:88.

Kannada [kan] (Banglori, Canarese, Havyaka, Kanarese, "Madrassi" *pej.*). *Users:* 58,500,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 43,500,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 15,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Mainly Goa and Karnataka states; Andhra Pradesh state: Anantapur; Maharashtra state: Latur district; Tamil Nadu and Kerala states; small border areas of last 4 states. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Karnataka (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Kannada. *Dialects:* Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Kumta, Aine Kuruba, Jeinu Kuruba, Nanjangud, Siddi. About 20 dialects; Badaga [bfq] may be one. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/

feminine/neuter); case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; causatives; 22 consonants, 20 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; light stress on first syllable. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Alu Kurumba [xua], Bellari [brw], Holiya [hoy], Irula [iru], Jennu Kurumba [xuj], Kannada Kurumba [kfi], Kodava [kfa], Kota [kfe], Kudiya [kfg], Lambadi [lmn], Mudu Koraga [vmd], Paniya [pcg], Ravula [yea], Tamil [tam], Tulu [tcy], Vaagri Booli [vaa]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Karnataka state. Fully developed. Bible: 1831–2000. *DLS:* Vital (0.80). *Writing:* Braille script. Kannada script, primary usage. Nandinagari script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,689,790 (as L1: 43,680,530; as L2: 15,009,260). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States.

Karbi [mjw] (Karbi Karbak, Karbiarlong, Manchati, Nihang, Puta, "Mikir" *pej.*, "Mikiri" *pej.*). Autonym: Arleng Alam. *Users:* 529,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Papumpare district, Balijan sub-district; Assam state: Cachar, Darrang, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur, Marigaon, Nagaon, and Sonitpur districts in Mikir and Rengma hills; Meghalaya state: Jaintia district; Nagaland state: Dimapur area foothills. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karbi. *Dialects:* Chingthang (Jynthong), Mirlong, Rong Kethang (Rengkhang, Rongkhang). Lexical similarity: 82%–96% between dialects. *Lg Use:* Other groups speak Karbi as L1, including some Dimasa. Also use Assamese [asm], among all age groups. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 54% in Assam (2001 census). Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1952. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:202.

Kashmiri [kas] (Cashmeeree, Cashmiri, Kacmiri, Kaschemiri, Keshur, Koshur). *Users:* 6,770,000 in India (2011 census). 6,610,000 Kashmiri, 39,700 Kishtwari, and 125,000 Siraji (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba and Lahul Spiti districts in Kashmir valley; Jammu and Kashmir state: Anantag, Badgam, Bandipore, eastern Baramula and Kupwara, Doda, Ganderbal, Kargil, Kishtwar, Kulgam, west Leh, Ramban, and Shupian districts. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Dardic, Kashmiri. *Dialects:* Bakawali, Bunjwali, Standard Kashmiri, Kishtwari (Kashtawari, Kashtwari, Kathiawari, Kistwali), Miraski, Rambani, Riasi, Shah-Mansuri, Siraji of Doda, Siraji-Kashmiri, Zayoli, Zirak-Boli, Poguli (Pogali, Pogli). Transitional dialects to Punjabi [pan]. Kashtawari dialect is standard, other dialects are influenced by Dogri [dgo]. *Type:* SVO; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (5 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; ergativity; tense and aspect; 23 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Most also use Urdu [urd] (Koul and Schmidt 1983). Some also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Bhadrawahi [bhd], Changthang [cna], Gujari [gju], Khah [hkh], Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 88% male; 12% female over 35 years of age (Koul and Schmidt 1983). Literacy rate in L2: 55% for Jammu and Kashmir (2001 census). 83% would prefer use of Kashmiri rather than Urdu as

medium in primary school, 48% in middle school (Koul and Schmidt 1983). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Jammu and Kashmir. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1899–2005. *DLS:* Ascending (0.41). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script. Latin script. Sharada script, no longer in use. *Other:* Muslim, Hindu, Sikh. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,134,610 (as L1: 7,133,800; as L2: 810). Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Katkari [kfu] (Katakari, Katari, Kathodi, Katvadi). *Users:* 12,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 294,000. Kathodi. *Location:* Gujarat state: Bharuch, Dang, Surat, and Sabarkantha districts; Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Amboli and Dapada Panchayat areas; Maharashtra state: Raigad and Thane districts, Sahayadri Range foothills; Rajasthan state: Jhadol, Mubusha, Onga, and Samicha Parebati police station areas. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. *Dialects:* Northern Katkari, Central Katkari, Southern Katkari. Referred to as a dialect of Marathi [mar]. 89%–96% intelligibility between dialects. Lexical similarity: 67%–75% with Marathi [mar], 77%–90% among dialects. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* L1 in Maharashtra is Marathi [mar], in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is Kukna [kex], in Gujarat is a variety of Marathi [mar], in Rajasthan is Kathodi, a variety of Marathi [mar] (Singh 1994b:475–479). Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:309.

Khah [hkh] (Banhali, Khahistani, Khash, Khasha, Khashali, Kohistani, Panchali, Parbati, Paristani). Autonym: Khah. *Users:* 20,000 (2020 S. Sohil). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir: Ramban district, Banihal, Gool, Khari, and Ramsu sub-districts; Doda, Jammu, Rajouri, Reasi, and Udampur districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Shirazi, Zundhari, Neeravi. *Type:* SOV, SVO; postpositions; no articles; gender (masculine, feminine, neuter); nouns are inflected for gender, number and case; case-marking (4 cases: nominative, dative, ergative, vocative); tense and aspect; 33 consonants and 16 vowels (8 long, 8 short). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Also use Dogri [dgo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Devanagari script. Latin script, widely used on social media. *Map:* 145:12.

Khaling [klr] (Khael Baat, Khael Bra, Khael Braa, Khalinge Rai). *Location:* Sikkim state: West and South districts, scattered; West Bengal state: Darjeeling district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Western. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; content q-word initial; no noun classes or genders; 1 prefix, up to 2 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; verbal affixation marks person and number of subject—obligatory; ergative; causatives; comparatives; passives and voice; CV, V, CCCV; nontonal; 23 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2011. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:162. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,040 (as L1: 16,870; as L2: 1,170). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Unestablished in: Austria.

Khamba [kbg] (Khamba Khaadi). *Users:* 780 (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Siang district, Singa sub-district, Mankota, Nuykkang, Nyering, Tashigong, and Yortung villages in Yang Sang Chu valley. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Some of all ages. Most also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people. Also use Adi [adi]. Also use Idu-Mishmi [clk]. Also use Tshangla [tsj]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Tibetan script, Hingna style. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 149:183.

Khamti [kht] (Hkamti, Kham-Tai, Khampti, Khamti Shan, Khantis, Tai Kham Ti). *Users:* 5,000 in India (Bradley 2007a). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Siang district, Namsai subdistrict, Barpathar, Chakham, Kheram, M. Pong, Man Khao, Memong, and Mime villages; Lohit district, Inten, Mahang, Mamareng, Nanam, Nathaw, and Ningro villages; Assam state: Lakimpur district, Barigaon, Barkhamti, Barpathar, Deotola, Sribhuyan, Tipling, and Tunijan villages; Dibrugarh district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects:* Assam Khamti, North Burma Khamti, Sinkaling Khamti. *Type:* SOV; postpositional case-marking particle. *Lg Use:* Many also use Assamese [asm] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 73% (2001 census). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:199. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Myanmar.

Khamyang [ksu] (Khamiyang, Khamjang, Shyam, Tai Khamyang, Tai Nora). *Users:* 50 (2003 S. Morey). Ethnic population: 800 (1981). *Location:* Assam state: Tinsukia district, Pawaimukh village. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Phake [phk] of Assam and Shan [shn] of Myanmar. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Assamese [asm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 58% in Assamese [asm] (1981 census). Literature. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Close affinity to the Khampti of Arunachal. Several thousand Assamese may use their ethnic group name. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:193.

Khandesi [khn] (Dhed Gujari, Khandeshi, Khandeshi Bhili, Khandish, Maharashtra Bhil). *Users:* 15,900 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state; Maharashtra state: Dhule district, Sakri sub-district; Nasik district, Satna sub-district; Nandurbar district, Nandurbar, and Shahada sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Khandesi. *Dialects:* Dangri, Kunbi (Kunbau), Rangari, Khandesi, Kotali Bhil. All varieties of Khandesi tested at 90% or higher intelligibility with each other. A group of Kukna in Dhule District speak Khandesi. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A group of Kukna [kex] in Dhule District also use Khandesi. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kukna [kex]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Kukna [kex]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 150:300.

Kharia [khr] (Haria, Khadia, Khariya, Kharvi, Khatria, Kheria). Autonym: Khaɽiyā. *Users:*

298,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Ranchi district, Khunti sub-district, Kolebira and Thethaitangar Anchal; Simdega sub-district; Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, Durg, Jashpur, Raigarh, Raipur, East Singhbhum, and West Singhbhum districts; Odisha state: Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, and Sundargarh districts; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Tripura, West Bengal states. Dhelki dialect mainly in northwest Gangpur (Raigarh), Jashpur, and Sundargarh; Dudh dialect is in south Gangpur (Raigarh) Ranchi, and western Sambalpur. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Kharia-Juang. *Dialects:* Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Mirdha-Kharia. *Lg Use:* Many also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 46% (1991 census). Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal. A Scheduled Caste in Tripura. Christian, Hindu. *Maps:* 147:111, 148:111, 150:111. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 298,256 (as L1: 298,240; as L2: 16). Also established in: Nepal.

Kharia Thar [ksy] (Erenga, Kheria, Pahari, Sabar). *Users:* 25,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 25,500 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Jharkhand state, East Singhbhum district, Chakulia, Dhalbhumgarh, Dumaria, Ghatsila, Musabani and Potka blocks; a few in West Singhbhum district; West Bengal state: Bankura district, Indpur, Raipur, and Ranibandh blocks; Purulia district, Balrampur, Barabazar, Bundwan, Hura, Manbazar, Puncha, and Purulia Muffasil blocks; West Medinipur district, Binpur block. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* A Western subdialect of Bengali [ben] (Grierson and Konow 1903–1928). Lexical similarity: 57%–90% among varieties of Kharia Thar, 53%–63% with Bengali [ben], 51%–67% with Odia [ory], 57%–75% with Lodhi [lbm]. *Lg Use:* Spoken by some Hill Kharia. Ethnic Hill Kharia in Odisha speak Odia [ory] as L1. Many in Jharkhand and West Bengal speak Bengali [ben] as L1. Home, village, private prayer. Most also use Bengali [ben], in outside domains. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 148:135.

Khasi [kha] (Kahasi, Kassi, Khasa, Khashi, Khasiyas, Khuchia). Autonym: Khasi. *Users:* 1,050,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nagaon, and North Cachar Hills districts; Meghalaya state: Jaintia Hills, and East and West Khasi Hills districts; Manipur, Tripura, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khasian. *Dialects:* Bhoi-Khasi, Khasi (Cherrapunji, Sohra), Khynrium, War. Bhoi Khasi in East Khasi Hills, Nongpoh block, and Nonglung in East Khasi Hills, Umksning block are very different from standard Khasi, with different word order. Many varieties have only partial mutual inherent intelligibility. War dialect is separate from War-Jaintia [aml]. Cherrapunji (Sohra) is the standard. Lexical similarity: 75% between War dialect and standard Khasi. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Government, courts, mass media in Meghalaya. Used as L2 by Biate [biu], Sakachep [sch], War-Jaintia [aml]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 63% in Meghalaya (2001

census). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Meghalaya state. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1891–2016. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since about 1842. *Other:* Christian, Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 149:206. *Worldwide:* Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Khirwar [kwx] (Kalari, Kharwâr, Kherwari, Khirwara). *Users:* 25,800 (2011 census). Census uses Kalari as the name. *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Surguja district, at Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh borders. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Other:* Khirwar is a subgroup of the Gonds. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 147:101.

Khowar [khw]. *Users:* 19,200 in India (2000). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Dardic, Chitral. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 578,100. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Afghanistan.

Kinnauri [kfk] (Kanauri, Kanaury Anuskad, Kanawari, Kanawi, Kanoreunu Skad, Kanorin Skad, Kanorug Skadd, Kinnaura Yanuskad, Kinner, Kinori, Koonawure, Kunawari, Kunawur, Lower Kinnauri, Malhesti, Milchan, Milchanang, Milchang, Tibas Skad). *Users:* 98,600, all users. L1 users: 83,600 (2011 census). L2 users: 15,000. *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti districts, Chauhra to Sangla and north along Satluj river to Morang, upper Ropa river valley villages; Rampur and Shimla area; Kashmir, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* Dialect at Nichar has 79% inherent intelligibility of Sangla. Other varieties have functional intelligibility of each other. Related languages: Kanashi [xns], Chitkuli Kinnauri [cik], and Jangshung Tukpa [jna]. Lexical similarity: 76%–90% among varieties. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin] (Negi 2012). Used as L2 by Chitkuli Kinnauri [cik]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 37%: men 52%, women 22%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 145:33.

Kinnauri, Bhoti [nes] (Bhotea of Upper Kinnauri, Bod-Skad, Bud-Kat, Myamkat, Myamskad, Nyamkat, Nyamskad, Puh, Sangs-Rgyas, Sangyas). *Users:* 6,790 (2000 USCWM). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district, Morang sub-district, Nesang village in upper Kinnauri Sutlej river basin; Puh sub-district, Puh village; possibly Charang and Kuno villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. May be more than 1 language. Lexical similarity: 71% with Chhoyul Kinnauri [tpq], 63% with Mane village, 59% with Darcha village, 54% with Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Buddhist,

Hindu. *Map:* 145:36.

Kinnauri, Chhoyul [tpq] (Nesang, Nyam-Kad, Nyam-kat, Nyamkad, Tukpa). *Users:* 610 (2000). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district, Charang, Kunnu, and Nesang villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. May be the same language as Bhoti Kinnauri [nes] (2020 H. Negi). Lexical similarity: 71% with Bhoti Kinnauri [nes], 30% with Gahri [bfu], 22% with Pattani [lae]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 145:40.

Kinnauri, Chitkuli [cik] (Chhitkul-Rakchham, Chitkhuli, Chitkuli, Kanauri, Kinnauri, Thebarskad, Tsitkhuli, Tsíhuli). *Users:* 1,400 (Martinez 2019). Ethnic population: 1,600 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district, Nichar subdistrict, Chhitkul and Rakchham villages in Sangla valley, Baspa river area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 46% with Kinnauri [kfk], 51% with Jangshung [jna], 43% with Shumcho [scu], 38% with Sunam [ssk]. *Lg Use:* Home, cultural events. Used by all. All also use Hindi [hin] (Martinez 2019). Most also use Kinnauri [kfk] (Martinez 2019). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 145:38.

Kinnauri, Pahari [kjo] (Boli, Chamang Boli, Himachali, Kinnauri Pahari, Lower Kinnauri, Oras Boli, Orasi, Ores, Pahari, Sonar Boli, "Harija" *pej.*, "Harijan Boli" *pej.*, "Harijan Kinnauri" *pej.*). *Users:* 6,330 (1998 survey). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: throughout Kinnaur district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Spoken by Scheduled Castes throughout Kinnaur District. *Map:* 145:39.

Kisan [xis] (Birhor, Koda, Kola, Kora, Kuda, Kunha, Kunhar, Kunhu, Kunna, Kunrukh, Kunuk, Mirdha, Morva, Nagesia, Nageswar). *Users:* 206,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Palamu district; Odisha state: Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts; West Bengal state: Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Northern. *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 17% (1981 census). Materials for multilingual education have been prepared in Kisan. Taught in primary schools, in 20 schools in Sambalpur district. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Maps:* 148:140, 150:140.

Koch [kdq] (Koc, Kocch, Koce, Kocha, Kochboli, Konch). *Users:* 36,400 in India (2011 census), increasing. No monolinguals. *Location:* Assam state: Goalpara and Nagaon districts; Meghalaya state: West Garo Hills district; Bihar, Tripura, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Koch. *Dialects:* Harigaya, Margan (Dasgaya), Tintekiya, Wanang. Tintekiya in Meghalaya is intelligible with same dialect in Bangladesh; Tintekiya not intelligible with other Koch dialects; Koch-Rabha and Harigaya are mutually intelligible with Wanang; Dasgaya and Harigaya are mutually

intelligible; these form a dialect chain (Koch-Rabha-Wanang-Harigaya-Dasgaya-Tintekiya). Lexical similarity: 90% between Tintekiya Koch of India and Bangladesh; Tintekiya: 44%–55% with other Koch dialects; Kock: 31%–39% with Rongdani Rabha [rah], 13%–17% with Garo [grt]. Lexical borrowing is heavier when it comes to high register vocabulary; Koch has borrowed words from Bangla [ben], Assamese [asm] and Hajong [haj]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Non-Koch in Koch villages normally speak Koch. Only 6 of the 8 endogamous groups still speak their mother tongue: Tintekiya, Wanang, Harigaya, Dasgaya, Chapra, and Koch-Rabha. Sankar and Satpariya have no known speakers. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Boro [brx]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use Hajong [haj]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Also use Rabha [rah]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Approximately 75% in any of the following languages: Assamese [asm], Bangla [ben], Garo [grt], English [eng], Hindi [hin], Rabha [rah], or Bodo [brx]. Show a growing interest toward education (Singh 1994b). Literature. Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Other:* Koch-Rabha belongs to Koch linguistically and ethnically but claims identity with the Rabha for political reasons. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 148:120. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,400. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Koda [cdz] (Kaora, Kora, Korali, Korati, Kore, Mudi, Mudikora). *Users:* 47,300 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state; West Bengal state: Bankura and Bardhaman districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 49%–55% with Santhali [sat], 61%–67% with Mundari [unr], 57%–60% with Kol [ekl]; wordlist contained 19% Bengali [ben] words. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Map:* 148:130. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,600. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Kodaku [ksz] (Koraku, Korwa). *Users:* 15,700 (1991 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Surguja district; Jharkhand state: Garhwa and Palamau districts; Uttar Pradesh state: Sonbhadra district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari. *Dialects:* None known. A subgroup of Korwa [kfp] (Parkin 1991). Lexical similarity: 82%–96% between varieties, 50%–70% with Korwa [kfp]. *Lg Use:* Kodaku in Jharkhand shifting to a local variety of Sadri [sck]. Kodaku in Chhattisgarh retaining their mother tongue more. In Chhattisgarh most use Kodaku in home and village and it is used by children with each other. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kurux [kru]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 26% in Chhattisgarh (2001 census). NT: 2022. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Grouped with Korwa on Scheduled Tribes list in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Maps:* 147:100, 148:100.

Kodava [kfa] (Coorg, Coorgi Kodava, Kadagi, Khurgi, Kodagu, Kotagu, Kurja, Kurug). *Users:* 114,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 200,000. 100,000 in Kodagu District; 100,000 in Karnataka District and major cities. *Location:* Karnataka state: Bengaluru (Bangalore), Dakshina Kannada (Mangalore), Kodagu (Coorg), and Mysuru (Mysore) districts. 50% live outside of Kodagu district in Karnataka state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian,

Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Kodagu. *Dialects:* Historically there were 2 dialects, north and south. More recently, migration, intermarriage, and ethnic resurgence have contributed towards a single dialect in Kodagu (2020 N. Samuvel). 66% intelligibility of Malappuram [pcg]. Lexical similarity: 72% with Malappuram Paniya [pcg]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. L1 of Airi, Male-Kudiya, Meda, Kembatti, Kapal, Maringi, Heggade, Kavadi, Kolla, Thatta, Koleya, Koyava, Banna, Golla, Kanya, Ganiga, and Malaya. Home, community, religion. Most also use Kannada [kan]. Many also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Used as L2 by Kudiya [kfg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: More than 95% in Kannada [kan]. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2021. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Kannada script. *Other:* A symbol of identity. 'Kodagu', situated to the west. Northern variety has emerged as standard and is used in Kodava literature (Rajyashree 2001). Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:364.

Koireng [nkd] (Koirng, Kolren, Koren). *Users:* 3,000 (2002 Baptist Church Association). *Location:* Manipur state: Bishnupur district, 3 villages south of Moirang; Chandel district, 2 villages near Palel; Senapati district, Saikul and Kangpokpi subdistricts, 5 villages; Nagaland state. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Dialects:* None known. Not intelligible with any related speech varieties (1991 P. Khasung). Lexical similarity: 62%–68% with Aimol [aim], 60%–66% with Purum [pub], 64% with Kharam Naga [kfw]. *Lg Use:* Purest Koireng spoken in Satu and Utonglo (2000 T. Shiekshel). Used by all. Children mix Meitei [mni] in with L1. Some also use Kom [kmm]. Also use English [eng], especially young people. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 70%–80%. Older adults read Meitei, the young read English. Literature. Bible portions: 2018. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Liangmai Naga (Quoireng) [njn]. Assigned under 3 different Naga groups politically. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:238.

Kok Borok [trp] (Halam, Hill Tippera, Kakbarak, Kohkborohk, Kokbarak, Kokborok, Tipura, Tripura, Tripuri, Usipi Mrung). *Users:* 953,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam and Tripura states. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Tripura State (1964, Official Languages Act No. 19 (as amended)), not a Schedule VIII language. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Dimasa-Kokborok, Kok Borok. *Dialects:* Jamatia, Noatia (Tipra), Debbarma. Debbarma is spoken by the royal family and is medium of communication with the other dialects; understood by all, but not vice versa. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 74% (2001 census). Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools from grade 6. Taught as subject at 2 universities. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 149:254. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 958,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Kolami, Northwestern [kfb] (Kolam, Kolamboli, Kolami, Kolamy, Kolmi, Kulme). *Users:* 128,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Nanded, Wardha, and Yavatmal districts; Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Central, Kolami-Naiki. *Dialects:* Madka-Kinwat, Pulgaon, Wani, Maregaon. Northwestern [kfb] and Southeastern Kolami [nit] not inherently intelligible. Neither is intelligible of Bodo

Parja [bdv], Gadaba [gau], or Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb]. Lexical similarity: 61%–68% with Southeastern Kolami [nit]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar], but with limited proficiency. Also use Northern Gondi [gno]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 4%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:319.

Kolami, Southeastern [nit]. *Users:* 10,000 (1989 F. Blair). 1,500 speakers of Naiki (Van Driem 2007). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Chandrapur and Nanded districts; Telangana state: Adilabad district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Central, Kolami-Naiki. *Dialects:* Metla-Kinwat, Utnur, Asifabad, Naiki. Not intelligible with Northwestern Kolami [kfb]. Rao (1950) reports another dialect in Chinnoor and Sirpur taluks of Adilabad District. The Naiki dialect is different from Naikri (Zvelebil 1970:13). Lexical similarity: 85%–88% with Naiki and other Southeastern Kolami dialects, 83% with the Metla-Kinwat and Utnur, 86% with Asifabad and Utnur, 60%–74% with Northwestern Kolami [kfb]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Low. NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Map:* 150:320.

Koli, Kachi [gjk] (Bajania, Kachi, Kachi Gujarati, Katchi, Kohli, Kolhi, Koli, Kori, Kuchi, Kuchikoli, Vagari, Vagaria, Vaghri). *Users:* 400,000 in India (1998). 100,000 Kachi Koli, 250,000 Rabari, 50,000 or more Vagri Meghwar, Katai Meghwar, and Zalavaria Koli. *Location:* Gujarat state: Kachchh district, Rann, centered in Bhuj area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Dialects:* Kachi, Rabari (Rahabari), Kachi Bhil, Vagri (Kachi Meghwar), Katai Meghwar, Zalavaria Koli. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2002. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gujarati script, used by older people. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Hindu. *Map:* 146:73. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 530,000. Indigenous in: Pakistan.

Koli, Wadiyari [kxp] (Wadaria, Wadhiara, Wadiyara, Wadiyara Koli, Wadiyari). *Users:* 404,000 in India (2000). *Location:* Gujarat state: Wadhyar town area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Dialect:* Tharadari Koli. Mewasi and Wadiyari are almost the same linguistically and are converging as a caste. Dialects listed are distinct sociolinguistic endogamous ethnic groups. Lexical similarity: 83% with Parkari Koli [kvx], 78% with Vaghri [vgr], 76% with Kachi Koli [gjk]. *Type:* 38 consonants, 13 vowels and 7 diphthongs; stress on first syllable. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gujarati script. *Map:* 146:72. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 583,000. Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

Kom [kmm] (Kom Rem). Autonym: Kom-tong. *Users:* 15,100 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Churachandpur, Seanapati, and Tamenglong districts, 22 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialect:* Kolhreng. Kolhreng may be a distinct language. *Lg Use:* Aimol [aim], Koireng [nkd], and Chiru [cdf] speakers also understand Kom. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Used as L2 by Koireng [nkd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 64% (2001 census). Newspapers.

Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1996. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:247.

Konda-Dora [kfc] (Konda, Kubi, Porja). *Users:* 60,700 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: East Godavari, Srikakulam, and Vizianagaram districts (Konda-Dora); Odisha state: Koraput district (Kubi); Assam state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Konda. *Dialects:* Konda-Dora (Konda), Kubi. Konda and Kubi dialects mutually inherently intelligible. Lexical similarity: 83% between Konda-Dora and Kubi dialect, 28%–36% with Telugu [tel]. *Lg Use:* Many ethnic Porja have adopted Telugu [tel] as L1. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 35%–44% for Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and E. Godavari districts; 29% among Kubi in Odisha (2001 census). Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* The Porja are well established as two groups: the Pedda Kondalu and Chinna Kondalu. The Pedda Kondalu retain most of their traditional culture; however, the Chinna Kondalu have been heavily influenced by the Telugu [tel]. Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:350.

Konkani [knn] (Amchigela, Central Konkan, Concorinum, Cugani, Kathodi, Katvadi, Konkan Standard, Konkanese, Konkani Mangalorean, Kunabi, North Konkan). *Users:* 2,190,000 in India (2011 census). 2,150,000 Konkani, 17,200 Kudumbi, and 23,600 Malwani (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Valsad district; Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Maharashtra state: Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudung, and Thane districts; probably in Mumbai. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Goa State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. A member of macrolanguage Konkani [kok]. *Dialects:* Agri, Parabhi (Damani, Kayasthi), Koli, Kiristav, Dhangari (Dhanagari), Bhandari, Thakri (Thakari, Thakua, Thakura, Thakuri), Karhadi, Sangameshwari (Sangamesvari), Maoli (Ghati), Mahari (Dhed, Holia, Parvari), Chitpavani (Chitapavani), Malvani (Malwani), Kudumbi (Kudubi), Kudali, Bankoti (Bakoti), Bardeshi, Bicholi, Sashti, Cancona, Antruzi, Kunbi, Karwari, Siddi, Nawayathi, Kodiyali. Dialects closely related; Chitapavani recognized as standard Konkani. Local fishermen use the Koli dialect (Hukkeri). Related to Katkari [kfu] (dialects: Kathodi, Katvadi), Varli [vav], Phudagi [phd], Samvedi [smv], Mangelas. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Goan Konkani [gom]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Goa state. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1997. *DLS:* Vital (0.60). *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Kannada script, no longer in use. Latin script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,212,240 (as L1: 2,208,520; as L2: 3,720). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, United States.

Konkani [kok]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 5,933,820. *DLS:* . *Other:* Includes: Goan Konkani [gom], Konkani [knn]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,933,820.

Konkani, Goan [gom] (Goan, Goanese Konkani, Gomataki, Konkani, Southern Kanara,

"Goanese" *pej.*). *Users:* 3,630,000 in India (2000). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Ratnagari district, south coast strip; Goa, Karnataka, and Kerala states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. A member of macrolanguage Konkani [kok]. *Dialects:* Bardeskari (Gomantaki), Sarasvat Brahmin, Chitpavani (Konkanasths), Daldi (Nawaits), Kudali (Malvani), Mangalore Standard Konkani (Goan). Daldi and Chitapavani [knn] are intermediate varieties between Goan Konkani [gom] and standard Konkani [knn]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Konkani [knn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 2006. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script, official usage. Kannada script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Maps:* 150:314, 151:314. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,725,300. Also established in: Kenya. Unestablished in: Pakistan, United Kingdom.

Koraga, Korra [kfd] (Koragar, Koragara, Korangi, Korra). *Users:* 14,000 (2007 census). *Location:* Karnataka state: Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi districts; Kerala state: Kannur, and Kasargod districts; possibly Tamil Nadu state. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tulu, Koraga. *Dialects:* Ande, Onti, Tappu. Related to Tulu [tcy], Bellari [brw]. Not intelligible with Mudu Koraga [vmd], Tulu [tcy], or Kannada [kan]. Structural differences in phonology with Mudu Koraga. According to Bhat (1968), there are 4 dialects: Onti (spoken in Udupi), Tappu (in Hebri), Mudu (in Coondapur), Ande (in Mangalore). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tulu [tcy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 151:359.

Koraga, Mudu [vmd] (Muudu). *Users:* 1,580 (2011 census). *Location:* Kerala state: Kasaragod district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tulu, Koraga. *Dialects:* None known. Distinct from Korra Koraga [kfd], Tulu [tcy], or Kannada [kan]. Structural differences in phonology with Korra Koraga. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 151:360.

Korean [kor]. *Users:* 11,300 in India (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Koreanic. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing:* Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

Korku [kfq] (Bondeya, Bopchi, Korki, Kuri, Kurku, Ramekhera). *Users:* 727,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Betul district, Betul city area and north; Hoshangabad and East Nimar (Khandwa) districts; Maharashtra state: Akola, Amravati, and Buldana districts.

Status: 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Korku. *Dialects:* Bouriya, Bondoy, Ruma (Kurku-Ruma), Mawasi (Muasi, Muwasi). Dialects in northern Maharashtra and south central Madhya Pradesh constitute one language; 82% to 97% intelligibility among them; Bouriya most widely understood. Lexical similarity: 76%–82% with Laki Bouriya dialects. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Nihali [nll]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy program in some villages in Chikaldara field. 50 literates reported. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Different from Koraku [ksz]. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 147:106, 150:106.

Korlai Portuguese Creole [vkp] (Creole Portuguese, Kristi, Nɔ Ling, No Ling). Autonym: Nou Ling. *Users:* 800 (Clements 2015). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Korlai, 200 km south of Mumbai on west coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Creole, Portuguese based. *Dialects:* None known. A blend of Portuguese [por] and Marathi [mar]. *Lg Use:* L1 of Christian farming community in upper Korlai. Intense cultural pressure from surrounding Marathi-speaking [mar] population. Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar], fluently with outsiders. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 150:310.

Koro [jkr] (Aka Koro). *Users:* 1,500 (2011). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: East Kameng district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 9% with Hruso [hru]. Both are highly dissimilar to neighboring languages. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Part of the Aka ethnic group. *Map:* 149:175.

Korwa [kfp] (Ernga, Erngga, Korowa, Singli). *Users:* 28,500 (2011 census). Few monolinguals. *Location:* Bihar state; Chhattisgarh state: Bilaspur, Jashpur, Korba, Raigarh, and Surguja districts; Jharkhand state: Gumla, Garhwa, and Palamau districts; Odisha state: Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts; Uttar Pradesh state: Mirzapur district; Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialect:* Majhi-Korwa. Lexical similarity: 71%–92% between dialects, 50%–70% with Kodaku [ksz], 26%–36% with local Sadri [sck] spoken by Dihari Korwa. Lexical similarity with Sadri (an Indo-Aryan language) shows noticeable influence of Sadri on Korwa. *Lg Use:* Some Pahadi Korwa are shifting to Sadri [sck]. Dihari Korwa of Jashpur speak a local variety of Sadri as mother tongue. Some Korwa speak Chhattisgarhi [hne] as mother tongue. Some of all ages. Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 26% for Chhattisgarh (2001 census). Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script, used since 2005. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh speaking Hindi [hin] as mother tongue (Singh 1995b). Korwa divided into two groups: Pahadi (hill dwellers) and Dihari (plains dwellers). No intermarriage. Hindu, Muslim. *Maps:* 147:110, 148:110.

Kota [kfe] (Knof, Kohatur, Kotar, Kotha, Kother-Tamil, Kotta, Kov, Kowe-Adiwasi, Kuof). *Users:* 930 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 1,400. *Location:* Tamil Nadu state: Gudalur,

Kilkotagiri, Kollimalai, Kotagiri, Kundah, Sholur Kokkal, Trichicady settlements; a few in Aravankavu, Coonoor, Indunagar, Ooty, and Wellington; Chennai. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Toda-Kota. *Dialect:* Ko Bashai. Lexical similarity: 35% with Badaga [bfq], 38% with Tamil [tam], 36% with Malayalam [mal], 24% with Toda [tcx]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Positive attitudes. Also use Badaga [bfq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Tamil [tam], with outsiders. It is the medium of instruction in school, so most children are bilingual in it. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 75% (2001 census). Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* Endogamous within the ethnic group. Hindu. *Map:* 151:385.

Koya [kff] (Kavor, Kaya, Koa, Koi, Koi Gondi, Koitar, Koyato, Koyi, Raj Koya). *Users:* 455,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district; Maharashtra state; Odisha state: Koraput district, Malkangiri subdistrict; Telangana state: south of Godavari river, adjoining districts north of the river. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Manda-Kui, Kui-Kuvi. *Dialects:* Malkangiri Koya, Podia Koya (Gotte Koya), Jaganathapuram Koya (Godavari Koya, Gommu Koya), Dorli (Chintoor Koya, Dor Koi, Dora, Dora Koi, Dorla Koitur, Dorla Koya, Korla). Linguistic center is Chintoor. Malkangiri and Podia are more divergent. Separate from Northern Gondi [gno], Adilabad Gondi [wsg], and Aheri Gondi [esg]. *Lg Use:* Some also use Telugu [tel], but proficiency is low. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 7%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997–2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script, reportedly preferred by Koya leaders. Oriya (Odia) script. Telugu script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:325.

Kudiya [kfg] (Kurku, Male Kudiya). *Users:* 2,800 (2007). *Location:* Karnataka state: Dakshina, Kannada, and Kodagu districts; Kerala state: Kannur, and Kasargod districts; Tamil Nadu state. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tulu. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Kodava [kfa]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tulu [tcy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 48% for Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka; 63% for Kudiya in Kerala, 65% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Kannada script. Malayalam script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:361.

Kudmali [kyw] (Bedia, Dharua, Khotta, Kurmali, Kurmali Thar, Kurumali). *Users:* 311,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Darrang, Golaghat, Jorhat, and Sonitpur districts; Jharkhand state: east side; Odisha state: Keonjhar, Mayourbhanj, and Sundargargh districts; West Bengal state: Bankura Malda, west Midnapur, Nadia, and west Purulia districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 58%–89% between varieties, 61%–86% with Panchpargania [tdb], 58%–72% with Magahi (Khortha) [mag], 51%–73% with Sadri [sck], 46%–53% with Odia [ory], 41%–55% with Bengali [ben], 44%–58% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, but most young people in Odisha speak Odia [ory] among themselves rather than Kudmali. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* There are Pre-degree, Degree, and Masters level programs in Kudmali. Literature. Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging

(0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, used in West Bengal. Devanagari script, used in Jharkhand. Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. *Other:* Kudmali is spoken by the Kurmi people of Assam brought to the tea gardens from Bihar, Odisha, and West Bengal. Hindu. *Map:* 148:136. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 311,230. Unestablished in: Nepal.

Kui [uki] (Kanda, Kandh, Khond, Khondi, Khondo, Kodu, Kodulu, Kuinga, Kutia, Kuy). *Users:* 741,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Odisha state: Ganjam, Kandhamal, and possibly Koraput districts; Ganjam, Udayagiri area; Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu states. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Manda-Kui, Kui-Kuvi. *Dialects:* Gumsai, Khondi. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2006. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Different from Kuvi [kxv] and Koya (Koi) [kff]. Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 150:339.

Kui, Dawik [dwk] (Davik Kui). *Users:* 200,000 (2018 PR Shinu). *Location:* Odisha state: Gajapati district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Manda-Kui, Kui-Kuvi. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 41%–73% with Kui [uki]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 150:341.

Kukna [kex] (Kanara, Kanara Konkani, Kokna, Kokni). *Users:* 517,000, all users. L1 users: 417,000 (2011 census). L2 users: 100,000 (1998). *Location:* Gujarat state: Dangs and Valsad districts; Karnataka state: Dakshina Kannada (Kanara) district; Maharashtra state: Dhule, Nasik, and Thane districts, Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Rajasthan state. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Became a language of wider communication in the 18th century under Portuguese control. Used in trade, plays, songs, and communication among ethnic tribes. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. *Dialects:* None known. Dhule District Kukna has 98%–100% intelligibility with Khandesi [khn]. *Lg Use:* Also use Khandesi [khn], especially a group of Kukna in Dhule District. Used as L2 by Khandesi [khn]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Some literacy work being done. Radio. NT: 1977–2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* May be the same as Dangi [dhn]. Hindu. *Map:* 150:305.

Kulung [kle] (Kholung, Khulung, Khulunge Rai, Kulu Ring). *Location:* Sikkim state: Assam Lingzey, Zoom and many other places; Uttarakhand state: Dehradun; West Bengal state: Jalpaiguri district; Assam state. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word initial; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; ergativity; tense; no passives or voice; nontonal; 22 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Grammar. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Map:* 148:161. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 34,590 (as L1: 33,200; as L2: 1,390). Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Kumaoni [kfy] (Kamaoni, Kumau, Kumauni, Kumawani, Kumgoni, Kumman, Kunayaoni).

Users: 2,080,000 (2011 census). 472,000 monolinguals (1998 SIL). *Location:* Uttarakhand state: Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh, and Udhamsingh Nagar districts; Almora and north Nainital (Central Kumaoni); Pithoragarh (Northeastern Kumaoni); southeast Nainital (Southeastern Kumaoni); west of Almora and Nainital (Western Kumaoni). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Central Pahari. *Dialects:* Central Kumaoni, Northeastern Kumaoni, Southeastern Kumaoni, Western Kumaoni. Reportedly, eastern dialects are different. Names sometimes listed for dialects or subgroups are: Askoti, Bhabari of Rampur, Chaugarkhiya, Danpuriya, Gangola, Johari, Khasparjiya, Kumaiya Pachhai, Pashchimi, Phaldakotiya, Kumaoni, Rau-Chaubhaisi, Sirali, Soriyali. Most closely related to Garwhali [gbm] and Nepali [npi]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Central dialect is most accepted. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially men, a few educated women, and school-aged children in towns and markets. Used as L2 by Byangsi [bee], Chaudangsi [cdn], Darmiya [drd], Gujari [gju], Rangkas [rgk], Rawat [jnl], Rongpo [rnp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 72% for Uttarakhand (2001 census). Motivation for literacy not high. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1825–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Maps:* 145:56, 147:56.

Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj] (Kumar, Mad, Mal, Maler, Malti, Malto, Maltu, Paharia, Pahariya). *Users:* 12,500 (Bhaskararao 2006). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Godda district, Sundar Pahardi sub-district; Pakaur district except southernmost block; Odisha state: Mayurbhanj; West Bengal state: Bankura, Barddhaman, and Murshidabad districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Northern. *Dialects:* None known. Low comprehension of Mal Paharia [mkb]. Related to Kurux [kru]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Mal Paharia [mkb]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Part of the Malto ethnic group. Traditional religion. *Map:* 148:128.

Kumbaran [wkb] (Adi Andhra, Kusavan). *Users:* 10,000 (2004 NLCI). *Location:* Kerala state: Kozhikode, Malappuram, and Wayanad districts, Ernakkulam, Kannur, Palakkad, and Trissur; all states in peninsular India. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly cannot understand Telugu [tel] on Wayanad District radio. Lexical similarity: 48% with Telugu [tel]. *Lg Use:* Fairly vigorous in Wayanad District although Malayalam [mal] is used some in home and village. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes, especially in Wayanad District. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 50% for older adults in Kerala. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Kumbaran are a subcaste of Chettiars (or Adi Andhra) whose caste occupation is pottery or any work with mud or clay. Adi Andhra is a Scheduled Caste. Kusavan caste also speaks Kumbaran. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:391.

Kunduvadi [wku]. *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Location:* Kerala state: Kozhikode district, Vythiri sub-district, Cheeyambam, Irulambam, Manaluvayal, Pakkam, and Porakady villages; Wayanad district, Pulpalli, Purakkadi, and Puthadi villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:*

Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* Similar to Malayalam [mal] but with peculiar intonation and dialect virtually unintelligible to others (Shashi and Shri 1994, Menon 1996). Lexical similarity: 65% with Malayalam [mal], 61% with Aranadan [aaf], 83% with Pathiya [pty], 81% with Kalanadi [wkl]. *Lg Use:* Continued vitality doubtful, due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis, and similarity to Malayalam [mal]. Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Common cultural origin with Kalanadiyar and Pathiyar. Hindu. *Map:* 151:378.

Kupia [key] (Valmiki). *Users:* 6,600 (2007). Ethnic population: 79,000 (2007). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: East Godavari and Vishakhapatnam districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Telugu [tel], particularly in the market and for work and travel. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% (1991 census). Texts. NT: 1983. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 150:357.

Kurichiya [kfh] (Kowohans, Kurichchan, Kurichchia, Kurichia, Kurichiyars, Kuruchans). *Users:* 29,400 (2004 survey). Ethnic population: 32,800 (2001 census). *Location:* Kerala state: Kannur, Kozhikode, and Wayanad districts, Mananthavady and Vythiri sub-districts in Wayanad. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* Kunnam, Wayanad. Lexical similarity: 60%–66% between dialects; Wayanad dialect 67%–71% with Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Malayalam [mal], more in Kunnam than in Wayanad dialect. All also use Malayalam [mal], but less than half with good proficiency. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 68% (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Malayalam script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Consider themselves higher caste than Brahmin. An endangered language (Central Institute of Indian Languages). Further study is being done at Annamalai University. Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:363.

Kurmukar [kfv] (Kamar, Karmakar, Karmokar, Kumbhakar, Kumhar, Umar). *Users:* 3,000 (2000 SIL). *Location:* Assam state: Barpeta, Goalpara, and Dhubri districts; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A dialect of Bengali [ben] which differs a lot from the standard (Singh et al 2003). Hindu. *Maps:* 148:121, 149:121.

Kurumba, Alu [xua] (Alu Kurumba Nonstandard Kannada, Hal Kurumba, Pal Kurumba). *Users:* 2,400 (2019). *Location:* Tamil Nadu state: east Nilgiri Hills. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Kodagu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 80% between Alu Nonstandard Kannada and Pal varieties. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Some also use Kannada [kan], or southern nonstandard Kannada. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:386.

Kurumba, Attapady [pkr] (Kurumba, Pal Kurumba). *Users:* 1,370 (1991 census). *Location:*

Kerala state: Palakkad district, Attapady sub-district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. Separate from Alu Kurumba [xua] and Kurumba Kannada [kfi]. Despite dissimilarity between Kurumba, Muduga [udg], and Irula [iru], each group uses their mother tongue to communicate with each other. Lexical similarity: 82% with Muduga [udg]; 61%–70% with Irula [iru], 50% with Alu Kurumba [xua], 52% with Kurumba Kannada, 55% with Malayalam [mal], 58% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Muduga [udg]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Irula [iru]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 32% in Attapady; or 23% (27% men, 15% women), including other Kurumba in Wayanad District (1991 census). NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Malayalam script. *Other:* The least developed language group in Attapady. Thudukki variety is reportedly most pure. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:395.

Kurumba, Betta [xub] (Kadu Bhasha, Kadu Kurumba, Kurubara Bhashe, Nanga Man Pagi, Urali Kurumba). *Users:* 32,000 (2003 NLCI), increasing. *Location:* Karnataka state: Chamrajnagar district, Gundlupet sub-district; Kodagu district, Somvarpet and Virarajendrapet sub-districts; Mysore district, Heggadadevanakote and Piriyapatna sub-districts; Kerala state: Wayanad district, Bathery, Mananthavady and Vythiri sub-districts; Tamil Nadu state: Nilgiri district, Gudalur and Panthalur sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* A nonstandard variety of Tamil [tam] or Kannada [kan]. May be same as Betta Kurumba dialect in Coorg District. Lexical similarity: 59%–77% among groups that are called Betta Kurumba. *Lg Use:* Central Institute of Indian Languages lists Betta Kurumba as endangered. It is being studied by Annamalai University. Home, work, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10%–15% in Tamil Nadu, 15%–20% in Karnataka, 40%–45% in Kerala. Favorable attitude toward literacy. Literature. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Kannada script. Malayalam script. Tamil script. *Other:* ‘Kadu Kurumba’, jungle shepherds. ‘Betta Kurumba’, hill shepherds. 3 subdivisions: Ane (elephant) Kurumba, Bevina (neem tree) Kurumba, and Kolli (fire-brand) Kurumba. Hindu. *Map:* 151:383.

Kurumba, Jennu [xuj] (Jen Kurumba, Jennu Kurumba, Jennu Nudi, Kattu Nayaka, Naik Kurumba, Naikan, Nonstandard Kannada, Shola Nayakan, Ten Kurumba). *Users:* 101,000 (2011 census). 36,200 in Karnataka, 18,200 in Kerala, and 46,700 in Tamil Nadu (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka state: Mysore and Kodagu districts; Kerala state: Wayanad district. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka states’ border; east of Kerala state border; North Nilgiri Hills. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Kodagu. *Dialects:* Possibly the same as Jeinu Kuruba dialect of Kannada [kan]. Lexical similarity: 61%–83% among varieties called Jennu Kurumba, less than 60% with Betta Kurumba [xub] dialects. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 46% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). Attitudes favorable toward literacy. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* In Karnataka and Kerala states, they are known as Jennu Kurumba and Kattu Nayaka. In Tamil Nadu state, they are known as Kattu Nayakan. Traditional

religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:379.

Kurumba, Kannada [kfi] (Canarese, Kannada, Korambar, Kuramwari, Kuremban, Kuruba, Kuruban, Kurubar, Kurubas Kuruma, Kuruman, Kurumans, Kurumar, Kurumba, Kurumban, Kurumbar, Kurumbas, Kurumvari, Palu Kurumba, Southern Nonstandard Kannada). *Users:* 180,000 (2000). *Location:* Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore district, Pollachi; Dindigul district, Sirumalai and Palani; Teni district, Cumbum Valley; Chingalpattu, Dharmapuri, Salem, and Vellore districts; Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Kodagu. *Dialects:* Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai. *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Muduga [udg]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Younger generation over 50% literate, older generation less. Radio. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* Reportedly 3 groups of Gowda: Okkili, Anuppa, and Kurumba, which may be languages or dialects of 1 language. Sometimes referred to as Alu or Palu Kurumba, but is a different language from Alu Kurumba [xua] in the hills. Kurumba and Kuruman are different Scheduled Tribes. Hindu. *Map:* 151:368.

Kurumba, Mullu [kpb]. *Users:* 26,000 (2004 survey). 25,000 in Wayanad; 1,000 in Gudalur of Nilgiri. *Location:* Kerala state: Wayanad district, Sulthan Bathery and Vythiri sub-districts; Tamil Nadu state: Nilgiri district, Gudalur sub-districts, Cherangodu and Erumad villages, 10 hamlets. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Kodagu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 89%–92% between Mullu Kurumba varieties in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, 73%–77% with Malayalam [mal], 56%–65% with Tamil [tam], 22%–36% with Kannada Kurumba [kfi], 29%–41% with other Kurumba languages. *Lg Use:* Use is declining. Home, village, religious services. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Favorable motivation toward literacy. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Mullukuruman and Mullukurumbar are sometimes referred to as different tribes. Kuruman are in Kerala and Kurumbar in Tamil Nadu. Linguistically can be considered one group. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:389.

Kurux [kru] (Kadukali, Kurka, Kurukh, Urang, Uraon). *Users:* 1,990,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raigarh and Surguja districts; Jharkhand state: Lohardaga and Ranchi districts; Odisha state: Jharsuguda and Sundargarh districts; West Bengal state: Jalpaigiri district; Assam, Bihar, and Tripura states. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Northern. *Dialect:* Oraon. Kisan [xis] and the Oraon dialect have 73% intelligibility. Oraon becoming standard. Related to Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 2 noun classes (human, non-human); content q-word initial; 1 prefix, up to 6 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person, number and genders of subject and object; ergativity; tense and aspect; passives and voice; nontonal; 29 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* While there are written materials, the language is losing speakers (mostly due to urbanization). Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Kodaku [ksz]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 62% Oraon in Chhattisgarh, 25% in Bihar (2001 census). Literature. Newspapers.

Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2000. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian. *Maps:* 147:112, 148:112, 150:112. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,084,390 (as L1: 2,083,700; as L2: 690). Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, Nepal. Also established in: Bhutan.

Kuvi [kxv] (Khod, Khondh, Khondi, Kodu, Kond, Kuvi Kond, Kuvinga, Kuwi). *Users:* 176,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Odisha state: Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, and Phulbani districts; Andhra Pradesh state: Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Manda-Kui, Kui-Kuvi. *Dialects:* Laxmipur, Raigada, Dongria Khond, Jatapu. *Lg Use:* Dongria and Kuvi subgroups speak Kuvi as L1. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 34%—42% in for Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam districts (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1987–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script, experimental usage in 1916. Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. Telugu script, used in Andhra Pradesh. *Other:* Distinct from Kui [uki] and Koi (Koya). Hindu. *Map:* 150:338.

Ladakhi [lbj] (Ladak, Ladakh, Ladakh Skat, Ladaphi, Ladhakhi, Ladwags). *Users:* 15,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti districts; Ladakh state: Leh district, 250 villages and hamlets. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Western. *Dialects:* Leh (Central Ladakhi), Shamma (Lower Ladakhi, Sham, Shamskat), Nubra Ladakhi. Perhaps 30%–40% intelligibility of Tibetan [bod]. Leh users comprehend 90% of Zangskari [zau] and Changthang [cna]. Nubra and Shamma not adequately intelligible with Leh to use the same educational, literacy, or development materials. Changthang and Zanskar, while understanding Stod Bhoti [sbu] better than Leh dialect, identify more with Leh Ladakhi culture. 58% to 85% intelligibility of Leh by Changthang, 73%–81% by Zanskar. Lexical similarity: 71%–83% with Purik [prx], 53%–60% with Tibetan, 84%–94% among 5 main dialects. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, relatives before noun heads; articles, adjectives numerals after noun heads; suffixes indicate case of noun phrase; ergative; causatives; comparative; CCVCC or CCCVV maximum; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. Used as L2 by Brokskat [bkk], Changthang [cna], Zangskari [zau]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 20%–50% (2001 census). Literacy rate in L2: 54%–65% men, 40% women. Percentage of those who can actually read with understanding is lower than census literacy rate indicates. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1948. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Other:* Written Ladakhi is distinct from spoken forms. Leh dialect is acknowledged as standard spoken Ladakhi. It is the medium of Leh radio broadcasts and standard medium of communication among all Ladakh dialects, including Changthang and Zangskari (Paldan 2002). Buddhist, Muslim. *Map:* 145:9.

Lambadi [lmn] (Bangala, Banjari, Banjori, Banjuri, Brinjari, Gohar-Herkeri, Goola, Gormati, Gurmarti, Kora, Labhani, Labhani Muka, Lamadi, Lamani, Lambani, Lambara, Lavani, Lemadi, Lumadale, Singali, Sugali, Sukali, Tanda, Vanjari, Wanji). *Users:* 5,080,000 (2011 census), including the following groups: 1,580,000 Banjari, 50,300 Gorboli, 3,280,000

Lambadi, and 171,000 Sugali (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,810,000 (2022 Joshua Project). *Location:* Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Maharashtra Lamani, Karnataka Lamani (Mysore Lamani), Andhra Pradesh Lamani (Telugu Lamani). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 43% for Banjara of Andhra Pradesh. Many sources cite a much lower literacy rate for Banjara, 10%–20% (2001 census). Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999–2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.03). *Writing:* Devanagari script, used in Maharashtra. Kannada script, used in Karnataka. Telugu script, used in Andhra Pradesh. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe in Odisha, a Scheduled Caste in Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 150:323.

Lamkang [lmk] (Lamkang Naga, "Hiroi-Lamgang" *pej.*, "Lamgang" *pej.*). Autonym: Lamkaang. *Users:* 10,000 (1999 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district, 6 villages near Shuganu; 6 villages in Chalong area; 18 villages in Palel, Chandel town, and Sibong area; Nagaland state: Dimapur. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Anal Naga [anm]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives before head nouns; adjectives and numerals after noun heads; noun prefixes mark person, number of possessor; VC, CV, CVC, CCCVC. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, but each successive generation not as knowledgeable about their folksongs and folktales. Used by all. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Meitei [mni], at least passively. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Meitei [mni]: 10 to 40 year olds (2000 S. Towar). Only 2% can read Latin script. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Christian. *Map:* 149:270.

Lepcha [lep] (Lapche, Nünpa, Rongke, Rongpa, Róng, Róng-ríng, Róngkup). *Users:* 47,300 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Sikkim state: Mangan district, Dzongu assembly constituency; West Bengal state: Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Lepcha. *Dialects:* Ilammu, Tamsangmu, Rengjongmu. Classification uncertain; has been classified both in Himalayan and Naga groups. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; dual number; definite article; 32 consonants and 8 vowels. *Lg Use:* In Sikkim, all ages. Language use not known in other regions. Many also use Nepali [npi]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 66% in Sikkim (2001 census). Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1989. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Lepcha (Róng) script. Tibetan script. *Other:* Lepcha is both language and name of people. Buddhist, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 148:151. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,930 (as L1: 57,700; as L2: 230). Also indigenous in: Bhutan, Nepal (Lapcha).

Lhomi [lhm] (Lhoket, Lhomi dzyükki keccyok, Lhomiki keccyok, Shing Saapa, Syingsaaba). *Users:* 1,320 in India (2000 USCWM). *Location:* West Bengal state: Darjeeling. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central

Bodish, Central, gTsang. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; masculine and feminine (limited class); content q-word precedes the main verb; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; split ergativity; aspect; no passives or voice; tonal (tense-lax); 23 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; evidentiality is a salient feature of Lhomi syntax. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–25% (men). Literature. Newspapers. Videos. Grammar. NT: 1995. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map:* 148:164. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,320. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: China, Nepal.

Limbu [lif] (Limbo, Limboo, Lumbu, Yakthung Pan). *Users:* 40,800 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 177,000 (2007). *Location:* Assam state; Sikkim state: West district; West Bengal state: Darjeeling district. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun head final; content question word in situ; bipolar question word final; maximum of 3 prefixes, 6 suffixes; affixes indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark subjects, objects, indirect objects—obligatory; verbal affixation marks person and number; split ergativity; reflexes conjugated intransitively can be used as a kind of passive; passives and voice; antipassives; causatives; comparatives; 16 consonant and 13 vowel phonemes; V, CV, CVC, CCV, CCVC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Many also use Nepali [npi]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools from grade 6 in Sikkim state. Taught as subject in tertiary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Limbu (Kiranti, Sirijonga) script, dating from early 18th century. *Other:* Traditional religion, Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 148:153. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 429,400 (as L1: 407,200; as L2: 22,200). Also indigenous in: Nepal. Unestablished in: Bhutan.

Lish [lsh] (Kishpignag, Lish Monpa, Lishpa, Monpa). *Users:* 2,340. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Lish, Lish Gompache, Lish Gompalok villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Kho-Bwa. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Chug [cvg]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Tshangla [tsj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 62% for West Kameng District, males 71%, females 49% (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* The cover term ‘Monpa’ (Moinba), man of the lower country, used to refer to several ethnically related peoples whose languages may not be related linguistically. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:169.

Lisu [lis]. *Users:* 2,700 in India (Bradley 2007b). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Changlang district, Miao and Vijoynagar sub-district, 6 villages, Gandhigram being largest. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; classifiers; isolating language; no passives; aspect markers; causatives; topic markers; 28 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 45%. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–1986. *Writing:* Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary

usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. The Lisu people are called Yobin or Yawyin by the Singpho [sgp] people. Christian. *Map:* 149:189. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,052,700. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: China, Myanmar. Also established in: Thailand.

Lodhi [lbm] (Lodha, Lodi, Lohi, Lozi). *Users:* 139,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Jharkhand state: West Bengal state border area; Odisha state: Mayurbhanj district, Sadar subdistrict, Morada and Suliapada; Balasore district, Sora sub-district; West Bengal state: West Medinipur district, Binpur and Kharagpur-I sub-districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 59%–67% with Oriya [ory], 56%–72% with Bangla (Bengali [ben]), 20% with Santhali [sat] and Mundari [unr], 66%–85% between varieties of Lodhi, 57%–75% with Kharia Thar [ksy]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 22% in Odisha (2001 census). NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 148:145.

Lohar, Gade [gda] (Bagri Lohar, Belani, Bhubaliya Lohar, Chitodi Lohar, Chittoriya Lohar, Dhunkuria, Domba, Dombiali, Gadia Lohar, Gaduliya Lohar, Gara, Kanwar Khati, Lohari, Lohpitta, Panchal Lohar, Rajput Lohar). *Users:* 500,000 (2016). *Location:* Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. A member of macrolanguage Rajasthani [raj]. *Dialects:* No significant dialect differences. May be same as Loarki [lrk] in Pakistan. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% (1981 census). Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Nomadic blacksmiths. The name ‘Gade Lohar’ refers to people who travel in bullock carts and are blacksmiths. Hindu. *Map:* 146:63.

Lohar, Lahul [lhl] (Garas, Lohar). *Users:* 750 (1996). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh: Lahaul Spiti district in Lahul valley; Jammu and Kashmir state: Leh district, small border area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Different from Gade Lohar [gda]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Lohar is a Scheduled Caste in Himachal Pradesh, not all of whom speak Lahul Lohar. Similar name and occupation to ‘Gade Lohar’. *Map:* 145:31.

Lyngngam [lyg] (Khasi, Lyngam, Lyngym). *Users:* 11,600 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Kamrup district; Meghalaya state. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khasian. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 36% with standard Khasi [kha]. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% (Singh 1994b). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Previously listed as dialect of Khasi [kha]. Culturally intermediate between the Khasi and the Garo [grt]. Christian. *Map:* 149:205. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,600. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Magahi [mag] (Bihari, Magadhi, Magaya, Maghai, Maghaya, Maghori, Magi, Magodhi, Megahi).

Users: 20,700,000 in India (2011 census). 8,000,000 Khortha and 12,700,000 Magahi (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state: Arwal, Aurangabad, western Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jehanabad, western Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, eastern Patna, and Sheikhpura districts; Jharkhand state: Giridih, Hazaribagh, Palamu, southern Ranchi districts, and north Chota Nagpur area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* Central Magahi, Khortha (Khotta), Eastern Magahi. Greatly influenced by standardized Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Hindi [hin] among formally educated Magahi users and among those who have migrated to the cities (2020 M. Bhushan). Religion. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people, city-dwellers, and those who travel. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 30% in Hindi [hin]. Bhojpuri [bho] can use Magahi materials. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. NT: 1826–2016. *DLS:* Ascending (0.14). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Jain, traditional religion. *Map:* 148:115. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,746,400 (as L1: 20,735,600; as L2: 10,800). Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Nepal.

Magar, Eastern [mgp] (Magari, Magarkura, Mangari, Manggar). *Users:* 71,700 in India (2006 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 278,000 (2006 FTT). *Location:* Sikkim state: South district, scattered in East district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Central Himalayan, Kham-Magar, Magar. *Lg Use:* Home. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1991. *Writing:* Brahmi script. Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:152. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 541,200. Indigenous in: Nepal. Unestablished in: Bhutan.

Mahali [mjx] (Mahili, Mahle, Mahli). *Users:* 26,400 in India (2011 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 278,000 (2007). *Location:* Assam state: tea estates; Bihar state; Jharkhand state: Dhanbad, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Pargana, Ranchi, Santal Lohardaga, Saraikela Kharsawan, East Singhbhum, and West Singhbhum districts in Chota Nagpur area; Odisha state: Balasore, Keonjhar, and Mayurbhanj districts; West Bengal state: Jalpaiguri and West Medinipur districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Santali. *Dialects:* Possible dialect of Santhali [sat]. Lexical similarity: 69%–87% between varieties of Mahali, 68%–93% with Santhali [sat], 53%–59% with Mundari [unr]. *Lg Use:* Most in Jharkhand reported Santhali [sat], Sadri [sck] or Mundari [unr] as their mother tongue rather than Mahali. May be a threatened language. Home, village, private prayer for half the L1 speakers in Jharkhand. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Munda [unx]. Also use Mundari [unr]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 12% for Jharkhand (20% male, 4% female) (1981 census); 32% for Odisha (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script, used in Bangladesh. *Other:* Mahli are reported to speak Sadri [sck] as L1 in Jharkhand, the Thar dialect of Dhatki [mki] in Odisha, and Bengali [ben] in West Bengal. Hindu. *Maps:* 148:139, 150:139. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,400. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Bangladesh.

Maithili [mai] (Apabhramsa, Bihari, Maitili, Maitli, Methli, Tirahutia, Tirhuti, Tirhutia). *Users:*

18,500,000 in India (2000). 12,000,000 monolinguals (1998). *Location:* Bihar state: Muzaffarpur west, past Kosi east to west Purnia district, to Munger and Bhagalpur districts south, and Himalayan foothills north; Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai. Cultural, religious, and linguistic centers are Janakpur, Madhubani and Darbhanga. Many settled abroad. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bihar State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* Standard Maithili, Southern Standard Maithili, Eastern Maithili (Khortha, Khotta, Kortha, Kortha Bihari), Jolaha, Central Colloquial Maithili (Sotipura), Kisan, Dehati, Thetiya (Thati). Caste variation more than geographic variation in dialects. Functional intelligibility among all dialects, including those in Nepal. Reportedly most similar to Magahi [mag]. Lexical similarity: 91% between Brahmin and non-Brahmin dialects; 51%–65% with Bajjika [vjk]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 11 noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; genitives, articles, numerals before noun heads, adjectives before and after noun heads; 1 prefix, up to 5 suffixes; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (6 cases) and postpositions; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; nominative-accusative; object marked by position; person, gender, animate distinguished, obligatory for subject; transitives; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; V, VC, VCC, CV, CVC, CVV, CCV, CVCC, CCVCC; non-tonal; 26 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use:* Used by Brahmin and other high caste or educated Hindus, who influence the culture and language, and other castes. There is a Maithili Academy. Linguistics and literature taught at Patna University and at L. N. Mithila University in Darbhanga. Home, community. Mixed attitudes. Influenced by caste, ranging from superiority to resentment; non-Brahmin speech viewed as inferior. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Bhojpuri [bho]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Used as L2 by Bajjika [vjk]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. If they can read Nepali [npi] or Hindi [hin], they can read Maithili. The educated read Hindi, Nepali, or English books for pleasure. Some literacy work in India. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Bihar state. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Ascending (0.43). *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Kaithi script, used until the turn of the 20th century. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. Tirhuta script, used until the turn of the 20th century. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,785,000 (as L1: 21,590,000; as L2: 195,000). Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Majhi [mjz] (Manjhi). *Users:* No known L1 speakers in India (2016). Last native speaker in India, Thak Bahadur, died in 2016. Ethnic population: 121,000 (2007). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Gumla district; Sikkim state: South district, Majhigaon near Jorethang, and East district, Majhitar near Rangpo; possibly Assam and West Bengal states. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 2 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; split ergativity based on nominal hierarchy (the first and second person pronouns

do not code ergativity but the third person pronouns do); passives and voice; nontonal; 29 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Nepali [npi]. Some shifted to Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Distinct from Majhi dialect of Eastern Punjabi [pan] or Bote (Bote-Majhi) [bmj] of Nepal. Hindu. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,720 (as L1: 24,400; as L2: 1,320). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Majhwar [mmj] (Majhvar, Manjhi, Manjhia). *Users:* 34,300 (1995). Ethnic population: 174,000 (2007). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bilaspur district, Katghora sub-district; Raigarh and Surguja districts; Sikkim state; Uttar Pradesh state: scattered in Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Varanasi districts. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* Possibly a dialect of Asuri [asr]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Reportedly speak Chhattisgarhi [hne] as L1. Hindu. *Map:* 147:113.

Mal Paharia [mkb] (Dehri, Mad, Mader, Mal, Mal Pahariya, Maler, Malpaharia, Malti, Malto, Maltu, Manlati, Mar, Marpaharia, Maw, Mawdo, Mawer, Mawer Nondi, Paharia, Parsi). *Users:* 51,000 (Bhaskararao 2006). Possibly 40,000 in West Bengal. Ethnic population: 111,000 (2000). *Location:* Bihar state: Banka district; Jharkhand state: Deoghar district; Dumka district, Pakaur; south Godda district; Sahibganj district, Borio, Depart village; south Santal Pargana district, Ramgarh hills; West Bengal state: Bankura, Barddhaman, and Murshidabad districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Not inherently intelligible with Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj], Sauria Paharia [mjt], Bengali [ben], or Hindi [hin]. Part of the Malto ethnic group. Reportedly speak a variety similar to Kharia Thar [ksy] of Manbhum (Jharkhand). Lexical similarity: 85% between dialects, 59% with Mal Paharia Barmasiya. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Some also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 13% male, 3% female, average 8% (1981). Bible: 2018. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 148:129.

Mala Malasar [ima] (Maha Malasar, Malai Malasar, Malasir). *Users:* 1,000 (2004). *Location:* Kerala state: Palakkad district, Parambikulam wildlife sanctuary; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore district, Annamalai hills. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 68%–74% with Malasar [ymr], 70% with Eravallan [era], 70% with Muduga [udg], 65% with Tamil [tam], 61% with Malayalam [mal], 67%–72% with the Attapady dialect of Irula [iru], 75% with the Walayar dialect of Irula. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 17% in Kerala, 15% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Mala Malasar means ‘king of the forest’. Culturally very distinct from neighboring tribal groups. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:401.

Malankuravan [mjo] (Mala Koravan, Malaikuravan, Malakkuravan, Male Kuravan). *Users:* 18,600 (2001 census). 260 in Kerala, 18,300 in Tamil Nadu. *Location:* Kerala state: Kollam, Kottayam, and Trivandrum districts, Chittar, Kattachira, and Rajanpara in Ranni Range,

Pathanamthitta sub-district, Nottakal in Pathanapuram sub-district, Pampa river, Neduvanged sub-district forest tracks; Tamil Nadu state: Kanniyakumari district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Unclassified. *Dialect:* Malayadiars. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 53% for Kerala, 41% for Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Reported to speak a dialect of Malayalam [mal] with many borrowed words and phrases from Tamil. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:375.

Malapandaram [mjp] (Hill Pantaram, Malapantaram, Malepantaram, Pandaram Basha). *Users:* 5,850 (2001 census). *Location:* Kerala state: Kollam and Pathanamthitta districts, some in Kottayam and Palakkad districts; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore, Maduari, and Villupuram districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 83%–94% between varieties in Kerala, 63%–68% with Malayalam [mal], 64%–68% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Negative attitudes. Also use Malayalam [mal], with many shifting in Kerala. Also use Tamil [tam], with most shifting in Tamil Nadu. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 48% for Kerala, 59% for Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:374.

Malaryan [mjq] (Arayans, Karingal, Malai Arayan, Malayarayan, Malayarayar, Male Arayans, Maley Arayan, Vazhiyammar). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Dormant by 2000s. Ethnic population: 35,000 (2001 census). *Location:* Kerala state: scattered in Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, and Thrissur districts. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Malayalam [mal], in Kerala state. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Speak a variety of Malayalam [mal] as L1. Malayarayar and Mala Arayan are listed as 2 different communities in the census but are the same group. Though the Kanikkar of Trivandrum District also sometimes call themselves Malayarayar, they are entirely different (Menon 1996:198). Hindu, Christian.

Malasar [ymr] (Malayar). *Users:* 7,760 (2001 census). *Location:* Karnataka state; Kerala state: Palakkad district, Chittoor and Palakkad sub-districts; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore district, Pollachi sub-district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 68%–74% with Tamil [tam], 79%–83% with Walayar Irula [iru], 77%–86% with Eravallan [era], 57%–61% with Malayalam [mal], 68%–75% with Mala Malasar [ima] (2004 survey); 52%–56% with Malaryan [mjq], 77%–82% between Malasar and Kollimalakkar, Kollimalakkar 80% with Malapulaya (2006 survey). *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal], especially in Kerala among the few with higher education. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 36% in Kerala, 22% in Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Kollimalakkar call themselves Malasar but are different culturally, belonging to the Malayali tribe of Tamil Nadu. They migrated to Nelliyampathy area in Kerala for work many years ago. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 151:399.

Malavedan [mjr] (Malai Vedan, Malavetan, Towetan, Veda Bhasha, Vedans, Vettava Bhasha). *Users:* 27,000 (2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 33,000 (2011 census). 26,000 in Kerala and 7,000 In Tamil Nadu. *Location:* Kerala state: Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, and Trivandrum districts; Tamil Nadu state: scattered in Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Nilgiris, Salem, and Tirunelveli districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* Vetan, Vettuvan. Lexical similarity: 64%–68% with Malayalam [mal], 48%–52% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Malayalam [mal] in Kerala state, especially in Idukki district. Home, village in Pathanamthitta district. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes, especially in Kerala state. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal], especially in Kerala. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 67%–78% for Kerala, 56% for Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu. *Map:* 151:372.

Malayalam [mal] (Alealum, Malayalani, Malayali, Malean, Maliyad, Mallealle, Mopla). *Users:* 35,500,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 34,800,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 700,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka state: Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, and Mysore districts; Kerala and Lakshadweep states; Puducherry state: Mahe; Tamil Nadu state: Colimbatore, The Nilgiris, and Tirunelveli districts. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Kerala State; union territories Lakshadweep and Puducherry (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* Malabar, Nagari-Malayalam, Malayalam, South Kerala, Central Kerala, North Kerala, Kayavar, Namboodiri, Moplah (Mapilla), Pulaya, Nasrani, Nayar, Kasargod, Jeseri (Dweep Bhasha, Jesri). Caste and communal dialects: Namboodiri, Nayar, Moplah, Pulaya, Nasrani. Mapilla is among the most divergent dialects, differing considerably from literary Malayalam. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); case-marking (7 cases); tense; 37 consonants, 11 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; light stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Cochin Jews in Kerala speak Malayalam. Used as L2 by Allar [all], Aranadan [aaf], Attapady Kurumba [pkr], Irula [iru], Jennu Kurumba [xuj], Kadar [kej], Kalanadi [wkl], Kanikkaran [kev], Kodava [kfa], Kudiya [kfg], Kunduvadi [wku], Kurichiya [kfh], Mala Malasar [ima], Malapandaram [mjp], Malaryan [mjq], Malasar [ymr], Malavedan [mjr], Mannan [mjv], Moundadan Chetti [cty], Muduga [udg], Mullu Kurumba [kpb], Muthuvan [muv], Paliyan [pcf], Paniya [pcg], Pathiya [pty], Ravula [yea], Thachanadan [thn], Ullatan [ull], Urali [url], Wayanad Chetti [ctt]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Kerala State, and Lakshadweep and Puducherry union territories. Fully developed. Bible: 1841–2004. *DLS:* Vital (0.80). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script, used since 1998. Malayalam script, primary usage. *Other:* Hindu, Christian, Jewish, Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,359,380 (as L1: 36,647,680; as L2: 711,700). Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Maldivian [div] (Dhivehi, Dhivehi Bas, Mahl, Malikh, Malki). *Users:* 9,500 in India (2012). *Location:* Lakshadweep state: Laccadives, Minicoy island; Kerala state: possibly in

Trivandrum. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Sinhalese-Maldivian. *Dialect:* Maliku Bas (Minicoy Dialect). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Those in Minicoy are undergoing acculturation owing to lack of contact with remaining Divehi people and pressure to use other languages (Malayalam [mal], English [eng], and Hindi [hin]). Also use English [eng]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 95%–100%. Literacy rate in L2: 95%–100%. Fully developed. Bible portions: 2004–2017. *Writing:* Thaana script. *Other:* Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 152. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 542,500. Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Maldives.

Malvi [mup] (Malavi, Mallow, Malwada, Malwi). *Users:* 5,440,000 (2011 census). 1,110,000 monolinguals. *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Bhopal, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Indore, Mandsaur, Nimuch, Rajgarh, Rathlam, Sehore, Shajapur, and Ujjain districts; Rajasthan state: Jhalawar district. Sondwari dialect geographically isolated from the others. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. A member of macrolanguage Rajasthani [raj]. *Dialects:* Ujjaini (Avanthika, Malvi Proper), Rajawadi, Umadwadi, Sondwari (Sondhwadi, Soudhwari). Considered the standard variety, Southeastern Rajasthani Nimadi [noe] is reportedly most similar language with 70% intelligibility. 88%–92% intelligibility of Ujjaini dialect by other dialects. Lexical similarity: 65%–89% among dialects. *Type:* SOV; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 58% for rural Madhya Pradesh (2001 census). Government project discontinued due to low response. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1826. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim. *Maps:* 146:78, 147:78, 150:78.

Manda [mha]. *Users:* 4,040 (2000). *Location:* Odisha state: Kalahandi district, Thuamul Rampur subdivision. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Manda-Kui, Manda-Pengo. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:337.

Mandeali [mjl] (Mandi, Mandiali, Mandyali, Pahari Mandiyali). *Users:* 623,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Mandi district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Preliminary survey suggests speakers have functional intelligibility of Kangri [xnr]. People in southeast Mandi district may have more difficulty understanding Kangri. Standard Mandeali is spoken throughout the broad valley running north and south from Jogindernagar to Sundarnagar. Mandeali Pahari is spoken north around Barot, east of Uhl River. Intelligible with difficulty to standard Mandeali. May be intermediate variety between Mandeali and Kullui [kfx]. Southeast district contains transition to Mahasui [bfz]. In the west, Sarkaghat is also a bit different from standard Mandeali, perhaps forming a transition towards Hamirpur and Bilaspur areas. Lexical similarity: 89% with Palampuri dialect of Kangri [xnr], 83% with Chambeali [cdh]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. NT:

2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.08). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:27.

Manna-Dora [mju]. *Users:* 18,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 30,000. *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram districts, scattered in East Godavari and West Godavari districts; perhaps in Tamil Nadu state. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu. *Lg Use:* It is uncertain if they are speaking Telugu [tel] or a closely related language of their own. Shifted to Telugu [tel]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:351.

Mannan [mjv] (Inavan petch, Mannan Pasha, Manne, Mannyod). *Users:* 7,850 (2001 census). 7,760 in Kerala, 82 in Tamil Nadu. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Shaw 2008). *Location:* Kerala state: Idukki district, Devikulam, Pirmed, and Udumpanchola sub-districts; Tamil Nadu state: scattered in Madurai district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam. *Dialects:* None known. Little variation between varieties with 92% intelligibility, 70% intelligibility of Malayalam [mal]. Lexical similarity: 86%–96% between varieties, 57%–61% with Tamil [tam], 56%–64% with Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Interest in language development. Also use Malayalam [mal], with many youth shifting, especially the educated and those having contact with outsiders (Shaw 2008). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50% for Kerala, 84% for Tamil Nadu (2001 census). Grammar. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Malayalam script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Not the same as the Scheduled Caste Mannan in Trivandrum and other adjoining districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu who speak Malayalam. Romanized spelling is the same but the Scheduled Caste name is pronounced with retroflex double n. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:370.

Marathi [mar] (Maharashtra, Maharathi, Malhatee, Marthi, Muruthu). *Users:* 99,000,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 83,000,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 16,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh states; Maharashtra state: Belgaum, Bidar, and Karnataka districts. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Maharashtra State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern. *Dialects:* Gawdi of Goa, Kasargod, Kosti, Kudali, Nagpuri Marathi. Complex dialect situation with many dialects. Dialects bordering other major language areas share many features with those languages. Dialects or closely related languages: Konkani [knn], Goan Konkani [gom], Deccan [dcc], Varhadi-Nagpuri [vah], and Gowlan [goj]. There is a dialect in Thanjavur District and elsewhere in Tamil Nadu influenced lexically by Tamil [tam] and Kannada [kan], with at least 100,000 speakers. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; 37 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* The Bene Israel are a Marathi-speaking Jewish group in Mumbai. Used as L2 by Ahirani [ahr], Andh [anr], Bhalay [bhx], Far Western Muria [fmu], Gowli [gok], Indo-Portuguese [idb], Katkari [kfu], Khandesi [khn], Korku [kfq], Korlai Portuguese Creole [vkp], Lambadi [lmn], Mawchi [mke], Nihali [nll], Noiri [noi], Northern Gondi [gno], Northwestern Kolami [kfb], Palya Bareli [bpx],

Pardhan [pch], Pauri Bareli [bfb], Powari [pwr], Rathwi Bareli [bgd], Saraiki [skr], Tulu [tcy], Vaagri Booli [vaa], Varli [vav], Vasavi [vas], Waddar [wbq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 77% (2001 census). Literacy rate in L2: 77% (2001 census). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Maharashtra state. Fully developed. Bible: 1821–2002. *DLS:* Vital (0.80). *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Modi script. *Other:* The Habshi are Muslim, descended from East African slaves brought to western India. Are is a synonym for a Marathi caste name. Are also refers to Marathi-speaking communities in south India. Hindu, Jewish, Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 99,216,870 (as L1: 83,201,270; as L2: 16,015,600). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Israel, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, United Kingdom, United States.

Maria [mrr] (Hill Madia, Hill Maria, Madi, Madia, Madia Gond, Madiya, Modh, Modi). *Users:* 165,000 (2000). 141,000 Maria and 23,700 Hill Maria; All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district, Narayanpur and Bijapur sub-districts, administrative block of 200 villages known as 'Abujhmar block'; Maharashtra state: Garhchiroli (Chanda) district, Bhamragad, Etapalli, and Sironcha sub-districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Dialects:* Abujmaria (Abujhmadia, Abujhmaria, Abujmar Maria, Abujmariya, Hill Maria), Adewada, Bhamani Maria (Bhamani), Etapally Maria. Etapally Maria dialect is apparently understood by all. Distinct from Muria, Dandami Maria [daq], Northern Gondi [gno], Adilabad Gondi [wsg], Aheri Gondi [esg], and Koya [kff]. 76%–77% intelligibility of other Gondi varieties. Muria Gondi [mut] is intelligible of Abujmaria around Narainpur area but not elsewhere. Distinct from Maria dialect of Chanda District in Maharashtra (Natarajan 1985). Intelligibility 90%–100% of Bhamragarh dialect by other Maria speakers. Maria is intelligible to the Gatte Maria, an ethnic group. Lexical similarity: 59%–80% among dialects (1991 survey), 65%–98% (1999 survey). *Lg Use:* All domains. Some also use Halbi [hlb], especially men who may also use a Muria variety. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Men 5%, women below 1%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. High interest in literacy. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:328.

Maria, Dandami [daq] (Bastar Koya, Bison Horn Maria, Dandami Madiya, Dhuru, Gondi Madiya, Madiya, Maria Gond). *Users:* 200,000 (2000). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Bijapur, Chhattisgarh, and Daksin Bastar Dantewada districts; Maharashtra state: Garhichiroli district; Telangana state: Khamman district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Dialects:* Geedam, Sukma (Suka). Those in Geedam and Bailadila have 95%–98% mutual intelligibility, 81% of the Sukma variety, but 18%–21% of Maria [mrr], 18%–45% of Muria in Sukma understood the Geedam variety at 81% or lower; those in Bailadila understood Sukma at 92%. May be more than one language. Distinct from Northern Gondi [gno], Adilabad Gondi [wsg], Aheri Gondi [esg], Maria of Garhchiroli, and Koya [kff]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy program in progress. Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:326.

Marma [rmz] (Arkanese-Marma, Mraima, "Mogh" *pej.*). *Users:* 36,700 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Mizoram and Tripura states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1970. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in India. *Other:* Buddhist, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 149:258. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 186,700. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Marwari [mwr]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 20,609,400. *DLS:* . *Other:* Includes: Dhundari [dhd], Marwari [rwr], Marwari [mve] (Pakistan), Merwari [wry], Mewari [mtr], Shekhawati [swv]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,609,400.

Marwari [rwr] (Marrubhasha, Marvadi, Marvari, Marwadi, Rajasthani). *Users:* 7,830,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Rajasthan state: Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, and Pali districts; Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh states; thoughout India. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. A member of macrolanguage Marwari [mwr]. *Dialects:* Barmeri, Bikaneri, Jaisalmeri, Standard Marwari (Jodhpuri). The standard form of Marwari. May or may not be different from Marwari of Pakistan [mve]. 67% intelligibility of Shekhawati [swv], 61% of Godwari [gdx], 54% of Mewari [mtr], 54% of Dhundari [dhd], 45% of Haroti [hoj], and 45% of Mewati [wtm]. 53% intelligibility of Shekawati by Marwari. Lexical similarity: 50%–65% with Hindi [hin], 69%–76% with Merwari [wry], 72%–87% between dialects, 62%–74% with Godwari [gdx], 61%–77% with Shekawati [swv]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; both tense and aspect; 38 consonant and 10 vowel phonemes; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1820–1821. *DLS:* Ascending (0.29). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Jain, Muslim. *Map:* 146:64. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,856,410 (as L1: 7,855,400; as L2: 1,010). Also established in: Nepal.

Mawchi [mke] (Māwəchī, Mauchi, Mavchi, Mawachi, Mawchi Bhil, Mowchi). *Users:* 98,500 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: southeast; Maharashtra state: Dhule district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Mawchi, Padvi. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Radio. NT: 1989. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:301.

Meitei [mni] (Kathe, Kathi, Manipuri, Meetei, Meeteilon, Meitei Manipuri, Meiteilon, Meiteiron, Meithe, Meithei, Menipuri, Mitei, Mithe, Ponna). *Users:* 1,760,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar and Dima Hasao; Mainly Manipur state; Nagaland state: Dimapur, Kohima, Peren, Phek; Mizoram state: Aizwal and Kolasibi; possibly some in nearby states. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Manipur State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman. *Dialects:* Meitei, Loi

(Chakpa), Pang-gal (Manipuri Muslim, Pang-gan). Intelligibility of Meitei in Bangladesh is difficult. Those in Bangladesh may understand India Meitei better than vice versa possibly due to more language change in Bangladesh over the years. India Meitei is more standard. Intelligibility between dialects in Bangladesh definitely sufficient to understand complex and abstract discourse. Lexical similarity: 80%–86% between dialects in Bangladesh, 65%–70% between Bangladesh and India varieties. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; articles before noun heads; 25 consonants and 6 vowels; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Use:* Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Aimol [aim], Anal [anm], Chiru [cdf], Chothe Naga [nct], Gangte [gnb], Hmar [hmr], Inpui Naga [nkf], Kharam Naga [kfw], Koireng [nkd], Kom [kmm], Lamkang [lmk], Mao Naga [nbi], Maram Naga [nma], Monsang Naga [nmh], Moyon Naga [nmo], Purum [pub], Tarao Naga [tro], Thado Chin [tcz], Thangal Naga [nki]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 73% (2005 BI). Literacy rate in L2: 69% for Manipur (2001 census). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Manipur state. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1984–2019. *DLS:* Ascending (0.31). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script. Meitei Mayek script. *Other:* Mainly rural. 7 clans (Mangang (Ningthouja), Luwang. Khuman (Khumal), Moirang, Angom, Khaba-nganba, and Sarang-leisangthem). Hindu, Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,775,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Merwari [wry] (Ajmeri). *Users:* 3,900,000 (2001 census). *Location:* Rajasthan state: Ajmer and Nagaur districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. A member of macrolanguage Marwari [mwr]. *Dialects:* None known. 82%–97% intelligibility of Marwari [mve]. Lexical similarity: 60%–73% between varieties of Merwari in Ajmer and Nagaur districts; 49%–74% with Marwari [rwr], 58%–80% with Shekhawati [swv], 44%–70% with Godwari [gdx], 54%–72% with Mewari [mtr], 62%–70% with Dhundari [dhd], 57%–67% with Haroti [hoj]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people, with very good proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *DLS:* Emerging (0.03). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 146:65.

Mewari [mtr] (Mewadi). *Users:* 4,210,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Rajasthan state: Bhilwara, Chittoaurgarh, and Udaipur districts; Gujarat, Haryana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. A member of macrolanguage Marwari [mwr]. *Dialect:* Khairari. 54% intelligibility with Marwari [rwr]. Lexical similarity: 81%–97% between dialects, 73%–91% with Marwari, 75%–90% with Wagri-Dhevdi, 72%–89% with Malvi [mup], 54%–72% with Merwari [wry], 57%–66% with Shekhawati [swv], 51%–73% with Godwari [gdx], 56%–64% with Dhundari [dhd], 69%–84% with Haroti [hoj]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 38% (2001 census). Radio. NT: 2021. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Different from Mewati, dialect of Haryanvi [bgc]. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 146:69.

Mewati [wtm] (Mewathi). *Users:* 857,000 (2011 census). 51,600 monolinguals (2006 SIL).

Location: Haryana state: Faridabad and Gurgaon districts; Rajasthan state: Alwar, Bharatpur, and Dholpur districts; Uttar Pradesh: Madhura district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Unclassified. *Dialect:* Ahirwati. 45% intelligibility of Marwari [rwr]. Over 90% intelligibility of Alwar District dialect throughout Mewati area. Dialect in the Nuh area of Gurgaon is considered purest. Lexical similarity: 72%–77% with Hindi [hin], 63%–68% with Haryanvi [bgc], 57%–70% with Shekhawati [swv], 62%–67% with Dhundari [dhd], 52%–70% with Haroti [hoj], 68%–71% with Braj Bhasha [bra], 86%–99% between all varieties of Mewati. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25% (2006 SIL). *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* People are called Meo; many Urdu [urd] loanwords. Muslim, Hindu. *Map:* 147:84.

Miji [sjl] (Dammai, Dhammai, Namrei, Sajalong, Sajolang). *Users:* 6,500 (2001). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: East Kameng district, Bameng and Lada sub-districts, Besai, Dongko, Drackchi, Gerangzing, Kampaa, Kojo, Nabolong, Naschgzang, Panker, Pego, Rojo, Sachung, Salang, Sekong, Wakke, and Zarkam villages; West Kemang district, Nafra sub-district, 25 villages including Chalang, Debbing, Dibrick, Dichik, Khellong, Lower Dzang, Nachinghom, Nafra, Najang, Naku, Nizong, Rurang, Upper Dzang, and Zangnaching in Bichom and Pakesa river valley. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Hrusish. *Dialects:* None known. Generally considered in the Mirish subgroup. Reportedly completely dissimilar to any surrounding language. Lexical similarity: 54%–65% between varieties of West and East Kameng; 54%–83% between all varieties. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Educated speak it more fluently, but all speakers know some. Also use Hruso [hru]. Also use Nyishi [njz]. Used as L2 by Hruso [hru], Nyishi [njz]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 39%, males 48%, females 29% (2001 census). NT: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 149:165.

Miju-Mishmi [mxj] (Eastern Mishmi, Geman Dend, Geman Deng, Kaman, Kman, Miji, Miju, Mishmi). *Users:* 3,000 in India (Blench 2015). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Lohit district, 25 villages, high altitudes of east, upper Lohit and Dau valleys; Assam state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Mijish. *Dialects:* None known. Conflicting reports about Miju-Mishmi similarity to Idu-Mishmi [clk] and Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. Reportedly intelligible but recorded lexical similarity is too low for this to be possible. Ethnically related, but may not be linguistically similar. Related to Kachin, Chin and Lepcha [lep] languages (Chowdhury 1996). Some linguists believe the language is similar to Jingpho [kac]. Lexical similarity: 7% with Idu-Mishmi [clk], 10% with Digaro-Mishmi [mhu] (IICCC). *Type:* SOV; 28 consonants and 6 vowels; tonal (4 tones which reportedly have a low functional load). *Lg Use:* Some also use English [eng]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% for Mishmi (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from the Miji [sjl]. Buddhist,

traditional religion. *Map:* 149:186. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,200. Also indigenous in: China (Geman Deng).

Mirgan [zrg] (Mirgami, Mirkan, Panika, Panka). *Users:* 60,000 (1998 N. Lima). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district; Odisha state: Koraput and Nabarangapur districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Batasuna, Jagdal Pur, Kosagumuda, Kotpad, Nabarang Pur, Umerkote. Dialects have good intelligibility. Not functionally intelligible of Halbi [hlb]. Lexical similarity: 83%–95% among dialects. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use Desiya [dso], in Odisha. Also use English [eng]. Also use Halbi [hlb], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Hindi [hin], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Odia [ory], in Odisha, but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Odia [ory]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. Telugu script. *Other:* Declared a General Caste by the government. Divided into 2 groups, the larger Kabirpanthi and the smaller Sakta. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 150:333.

Mising [mrg] (Miching, Miri, Mishing, Missing, Takam). Autonym: Mising. *Users:* 630,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Lower Subansiri district, Ziro subdistrict, villages near Pasighat, both sides of Kamla river; Upper Subansiri district, Daporizo sub-district; Assam state: Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Sonitput, and Tinsukia districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* Adi [adi] may be a dialect (2021 T. Patir). Most experts on the Aranuchal Pradesh and Tani languages treat Hill Miri and Mising as separate languages belonging to different branches of the Tani subgroup (2022 ELP). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 53% for Arunachal, 60 % for Assam (2001 census). Radio. Grammar. NT: 2001. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:200.

Mizo [lus] (Duhlian Twang, Dulien, Hualngo, Lukhai, Lusago, Lusai, Lusei, Lushai, Lushai-Mizo, Lushei, Mizo ṭawng, Sailau, Whelngo). Autonym: Mizo. *Users:* 831,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Churachandpur district; Mizoram and Nagaland states; Tripura state: Jampui Hill range. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Mizoram State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Mizo. *Dialects:* Fannai, Mizo, Ngente, Tlau. Related to Hmar [hmr], Pangkhua [pkh], and Falam Chin [cfm] (Zahao dialect). *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Biate [biu], Chakma [ccp], Hmar [hmr], Hrangkhol [hra], Mara Chin [mrh], Paite Chin [pck], Pankhu [pkh], Pnar [pbv], Ralte [ral]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 82%. Literacy rate in L2: 74% for Manipur (2001 census). Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools in Mizoram state. Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1959–1995. *DLS:* Ascending (0.30). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Mizo is a Scheduled Tribe with subgroups Lushai, Pang, Tlau, and Hualngo. Christian. *Map:* 149:257. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 843,750. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar (Mizo Chin).

Monpa, Kalaktang [kkf] (Sharpa-lo, Southern Monpa, Tsangla Monpa). *Users:* 8,000 (2005). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Kalaktang sub-district, Balimu, Kalaktang, and Tomko villages. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish. *Dialects:* Reportedly most similar to Dirang dialect of Tshangla [tsj], average 55% intelligibility of Dirang. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Bugun [bgg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 62% for West Kameng District, males 71%, females 49% (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* 'Monpa' (Moinba), man of the lower country and refers to several ethnically-related peoples which may not be related linguistically. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:170.

Monpa, Tawang [twm] (Brahmi, Cuona Menba, Dwags, Monkit, Northern Monpa, Takpa, Tawan Monba). *Users:* 8,600 in India. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Tawang district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, East Bodish. *Type:* Basic SOV. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Chug [cvg], Sherdukpen [sdp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 32% (2001 census). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Monpa (Moinba), 'man of the lower country', refers to several ethnically related peoples, which may not be related linguistically. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:167. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,900. Also indigenous in: China (Cuona Monba).

Mru [mro] (Mro, Mrung, Murung, Niopheng). Autonym: Mru. *Users:* 200 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,100. *Location:* West Bengal state: Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, and Nadia districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Mru. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1994. *Writing:* Latin script. Mro script, developed in the 1980s. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map:* 148:119. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,200. Indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar.

Muduga [udg] (Mudugar). *Users:* 3,370 (1991 census). National census population figures combine Muduga of Attapady with Muthuvan, who, despite the similarity of the spelling of their ethnonym, are entirely different and separated by geographic and cultural distance (Menon 1996). *Location:* Kerala state: Palakkad district, Mannarkad sub-district, Attapady block, Abbannuru, Chandakulam, Chitturu, Chundakki, Kakkuppady, Kallamale, Karuvare, Koravanpady, Kottamale, Kottiyuru, Molakambi, Mukkali, Ommale, Pettikkallu, Thazhachundakki, Thekkumpanna, Ummathupadiga, and Veeranuru; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore and Nilgiris. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* Also influenced by Kannada [kan] and Tulu [tcy]. Has grammatical similarities with Tamil [tam], but cannot be treated as a dialect. It is distinct in the Dravidian family (Menon 1996:274 citing Rajendran). No dialects determined on survey. Lexical similarity: 55%–57% with Malayalam [mal], 59% with Muthuvan [muv], 60% with Tamil [tam], 75% with the Attapady dialect of Irula [iru], 82%–83% with Attapady Kurumba [pkr]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, children learn it first. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Education often determines the extent of bilingualism in it, but even some higher educated Muduga are not adequately bilingual. Used as L2 by Attapady Kurumba [pkr],

Kannada Kurumba [kfi]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25% (31% men and 17% women) (1991 census). One of the least literate communities in Kerala, but 73% of survey respondents claim to be literate in Malayalam [mal]. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Malayalam script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:396.

Mugom [muk]. *Users:* 500 in India (2006 SIL). 75 families in India, 60 Mugom and 15 Karmarong. In addition, there are many seasonal workers. *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur, Dharmshala and Ladakh; Kullu, Manali. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, gTsang. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; ergativity; no passives or voice; tonal. *Lg Use:* Youth born in India still use Mugom at home. Home, with friends. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Migrate from Nepal temporarily for work, but many stay 20 to 30 years. *Map:* 145:29. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,500. Indigenous in: Nepal (Mugom-Karmarong).

Mukha-Dora [mmk] (Conta-Reddi, Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dora, Nuka-Dora, Reddi, Reddi-Dora, Riddi). *Users:* 29,700 (1991 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram districts; Adivasi Oriya, scattered. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Konda. *Lg Use:* Use Telugu [tel] as L1 (Singh 1994b). Also use Adivasi Oriya [ort]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 34%–42% for Scheduled Tribes in Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram districts (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:349.

Munda [unx] (Heriki, Killi, hoṛo jagar, muṇḍa jagar). *Users:* 486,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Odisha and Jharkhand states; possibly Bihar and West Bengal. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Mundari [unr]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy], Mahali [mjx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 148:137.

Mundari [unr] (Colh, Horo, Kolh, Mandari, Mondari, Munari). *Users:* 1,160,000 in India (2011 census). 1,130,000 Mundari and 27,500 Bhumij (2011 census). *Location:* Jharkhand state: Ranchi district, south and west; Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Mundari. *Dialects:* Hasada', Latar, Naguri, Kera', Bhumij (Bhumij Munda, Bhumij Thar, Bhumji, Sadar Bhumij). 75% intelligibility of Ho [hoc]. Lexical similarity: 70%–84% with the Bhumij dialect. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy], Mahali [mjx]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1910–2002. *DLS:* Ascending (0.23). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script, used in India. Latin script. Nag Mundari script. Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 148:138, 150:138. *Worldwide:*

Total users in all countries: 1,170,280. Also established in: Bangladesh, Nepal.

Muria, Eastern [emu] (Muria Gonḍi). *Users:* 200,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district, Keshkal and Kondagaon sub-districts; Odisha state: Nabarangapur district, Raigarh sub-district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Dialects:* Raigarh, Lanjoda. 95% intelligibility between dialects; 73%–83% of Western Muria [mut]; 19%–34% of Northern Gondi [gno]; 35% of Dandami Maria [daq]. Lexical similarity: 74%–77% with Western Muria [mut], 65%–75% with Far Western Muria [fmu]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Religion, work; mixed use: home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chhattisgarhi [hne]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Halbi [hlb]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Majority are illiterate. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:335.

Muria, Far Western [fmu] (Gondi, Koitor Boli, Koitori). *Users:* 400,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Rajnandgaon district, Mahola and Manpur sub-districts; Maharashtra state: Garhchiroli district, Armori, Dhanora, Korchi, and Kurkheda sub-districts; Gondia district, Jamdi sub-district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Dialects:* None known. 79%–88% intelligibility of other Muria languages; 74% of Dandami Maria [daq], 0% to 34% of Northern Gondi [gno], 6%–50% of Aheri Gondi [esg] and Adilabad Gondi [wsg], 2%–70% of Maria [mrr]. Lexical similarity: 72%–80% with Western Muria [mut]; 65%–75% with Eastern Muria [emu]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chhattisgarhi [hne]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:329.

Muria, Western [mut] (Jhoria, Mudia, Muria Gondi). *Users:* 400,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Bastar district, Narayanpur and Uttar Bastar Kanker districts; Maharashtra state: Gadchiroli. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Dialects:* Sonapal, Banchapai, Dhanora. 80%–96% intelligibility among dialects, 69%–73% of Eastern Muria [emu], 51%–78% of Far Western Muria [fmu]. No intelligibility of Dandami Maria [daq], Northern Gondi [gno], Adilabad Gondi [wsg], Aheri Gondi [esg] or Maria [mrr]. Lexical similarity: 72%–80% with Far Western Muria [fmu]; 74%–77% with Eastern Muria [emu]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 2% (2003 India Church Growth Mission). Literature. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 150:334.

Muthuvan [muv] (Mudavan, Muduva, Muduvan, Muduvar, Mutuvar, Paanti naattu peeccu). *Users:* 16,800 (2006 IMB). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state; Kerala state: Idukki district, Devikulam sub-district, Adimali and Devikulam blocks; Ernakulam, Kannur, Kottayam, Kozhikode, and Thrissur districts; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore district, Udumalpet and Valparai sub-districts, Anaimalai hills; Madurai district, Cardamom hills. *Status:* 5

(Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* Western Muthuvan (Malayalam Muthuvan, Nattu Muthuvan), Eastern Muthuvan (Pandi Muthuvan, Tamil Muthuvan). Intelligibility 82%–87% between dialects, eastern dialect more intelligible to western than vice versa, 80% intelligibility of Malayalam [mal]. Lexical similarity: 77%–88% between dialects, 62%–67% with Tamil [tam], 58%–68% with Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal], especially youth. Also use Tamil [tam], especially older people. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 24% (31% males, 17% females) (1991 census); 40% for Tamil Nadu (2001 census). NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 151:369.

Na [nbt]. *Users:* 1,500. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Upper Subansiri district; Taksing sub-district, Dadu, Esnaya, Gumsing, Lingbing, Redi, Reding, Taying, Tongla, and Yeja villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* None known. Affinity with Tagin [tgj] (Singh 1994b). *Lg Use:* Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 30% (Singh 1995a). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:178.

Naga, Angami [njm] (Angami, Angamis, Gnamei, Monr, Ngami, Tendydie, Tsanglo, Tsoghami, Tsugumi). Autonym: Tenyidie. *Users:* 153,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Kohima district; Maharashtra and Manipur states. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Originated in southern China; Naga Angami people migrated to the state of Nagaland during Naga pre-colonial period. Became widespread in first half of 19th century. Used in trade, church, and media. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialects:* Dzuna, Kehena, Khonoma, Chakroma (Western Angami), Mima, Nali, Mozome, Tengima (Kohima). Tengima (Kohima) dialect is standard. Naga Chokri and Naga Khezha are eastern Angami groups with their own dialects. 2 southern varieties (Viswemal, Jakhama) are not intelligible with dialects listed. Tenyidie is an umbrella term for all the dialects spoken by the Angami people. *Type:* SOV; numerals after head nouns; postpositions; tonal. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Used as L2 by Chokri Naga [nri], Khezha Naga [nkh], Sumi Naga [nsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 86% (2001 census). Literacy rate in L2: 86% (2001 census). Most youth read Angami. Literacy among older people is lower. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1970. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:232.

Naga, Ao [njo] (Ao, Aorr, Cholimi, Hatigoria, Nowgong, Paimi, Uri). Autonym: Ao Naga. *Users:* 260,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Nagaland state: central Mokokchung district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Naga. *Dialects:* Mongsen Khari, Changki, Chongli (Chungli), Dordar (Yacham), Longla. Chongli and Mongsen border on mutual unintelligibility (Burling 2003). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Chang Naga [nbc], Sangtam Naga [nsa], Sumi Naga [nsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 86% (2001 census). Literacy rate in L2: 86% (2001 census). Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1964–2004. *DLS:*

Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:218.

Naga, Chang [nbc] (Chang, Changyanguh, Machongrr, Mochumi, Mojung). Autonym: Mochungrr. *Users:* 66,900 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Nagaland state: Tuensang district, 36 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects:* Reportedly similar to Wancho Naga [nnp]. Tuensang village dialect is central and intelligible to all. *Lg Use:* Also use Ao Naga [njo]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:220.

Naga, Chokri [nri] (Chakhesang, Chakhesang Chokri, Chakrima Naga, Chakru, Chokri, Chokri Chakhesang, Eastern Angami). *Users:* 111,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Phek district, Cheswezumi is main village; Manipur state: some in Senapati district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialect:* Phek. *Lg Use:* Also use Angami Naga [njm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Greater than 40% (2001 census). NT: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* An eastern Angami tribe with its own language. Chokri, Khezha [nkh], and Sangtam-Pochuri [nsa] make up the Chakhesang Naga community (see separate entries). Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:229.

Naga, Chothe [nct] (Chawte, Chote, Chothe, Chowte). *Users:* 3,590 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,600 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Bishnupur district, Lamlang Hupi village; Chandel district, 15 villages; Nagaland state: near Myanmar border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Tarao Naga [tro]. Reported intelligibility of Aimol [aim]. Lexical similarity: less than 60% with any neighboring languages. *Lg Use:* Purest Chothe spoken in Purum Khullen. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Meitei [mni] (Bengali script) (2000). Literature. NT: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:267.

Naga, Inpui [nkf] (Kabui, Kabui Naga, Kapwi, Koboi, Kubai). Autonym: Inpui. *Users:* 54,200 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Imphal, Senapati, and Tamenglong Imphal districts, 16 villages; Nagaland state: Dimapur, Mahei Namchi, New Zaluke, and Peren. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Considered by some to be the same language as Puimei Naga [npu]. Lexical similarity: 68% with Puimei Naga [npu]. *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Meitei [mni]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Rongmei Naga [nbu]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 70% in English [eng] and in Meitei [mni] (Bengali script) (2000). Literacy high among young people in Meitei and English. Literature. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:245.

Naga, Kharam [kfw] (Duisalongmei, Thinglong). *Users:* 1,400 (2000 SIL). *Location:* Manipur state: Senapati district, Kharam Pallen, Laikot, Phaijol, and Thuisenpai villages. *Status:* 6a

(Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71%–73% with Purum [pub], 58%–60% with Kom [kmm], 64% with Koireng [nkd]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Purum [pub]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 30% in Meitei [mni], in English [eng], or in Hindi [hin]. Most 5- to 20-year-olds have learned to read in school. Older people would like to learn to read. Grammar. NT: 2021. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:242.

Naga, Khezha [nkh] (Kezami, Khezha, Khezhama, Kozale, Kuzale, Közhale). Autonym: Kuzhale. *Users:* 41,600 (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Khezhakhonoma, Kohima, and Phek districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialects:* None known. An east Angami group with its own language. *Lg Use:* Also use Angami Naga [njm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Belong to Chakhesang Naga community. Christian. *Map:* 149:224.

Naga, Khiamniungan [kix] (Aoshedd, Kalyokengnyu, Khiamngan, Khiemnungan, Nokaw, Tukhemmi, Welam). Autonym: Khiamniungan. *Users:* 62,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: east central Tuensang district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialect:* Noklak. Dialects in Myanmar and India somewhat intelligible but have very limited contact. Lexical similarity: 67% with Gongwang dialect of Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg], 72%–73% with Ponyo dialect of [npg], 62%–67% with Lainong Naga [lzn], 41% with Lao Naga. Is in Konyak subgroup, but is divergent. They consider Ponyo Naga [npg] a part of Khiamniungan, though lexical similarity is only around 70%. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Radio. Bible: 2005–2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Main clans are Lam, Thai, Shiu, and Maya. Christian. *Map:* 149:221. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Naga, Khoibu [nkb] (Khoibu, Khoibu Maring, Khoibu Maring Naga). *Users:* 25,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 25,600. *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district mountainous regions, Khoibu, Narum, Saibol, and Yangkhul villages; Laiching. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Tangkhulic. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1988. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 149:268.

Naga, Konyak [nbe] (Kanyak). Autonym: Konyak. *Users:* 244,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Sibsagar district, Bortol and Nagagaon villages near Simulguri township; Nagaland state: Mon and Tuensang districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects:* Angphang, Hopao, Changnyu, Chen, Chingkao, Chinglang, Choha, Gelekidoria, Jakphang, Longching, Longkhai (Lungkhai, Lungkhi), Longmein, Longwa, Mon, Mulung, Ngangching, Sang, Shanlang, Shunyuo, Shengha, Sima, Sowa, Shamnyuyanga, Tableng (Angwangku, Kongon, Mohung, Wakching), Tabu, Tamkhungnyuo, Tang, Tobunyuo, Tolamleinyua, Totok. Tableng is standard dialect spoken in Wanching and Wakching. Reportedly similar to Phom Naga [nph]. *Lg Use:*

Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 40% (2001 census). Literacy rate in L2: 40% (2001 census). Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1992. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:197. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 246,000. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Naga, Liangmai [njn] (Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Liangmei, Liyang, Lyangmay, Lyangmei, Lyengmai, Quoireng, Zeliang). Autonym: Liangkhon, Lianglad. *Users:* 49,800 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Kangpokpi, Senapati, and Tamenglong districts, centered in Tamei sub-district, 45 villages; Nagaland state: Peren district, Tening sub-district, 6 villages. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Bible: 2001. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Koireng [nkd]. Merged ethnically with Zeme [nme] and Rongmei [nbu] Naga to form the Zeliangrong community. Liangmai and Zeme are referred to collectively as Zeliang. *Map:* 149:213.

Naga, Lotha [njh] (Chizima, Choimi, Hlota, Lhota, Lotha, Lutha, Miklai, Tsindir, Tsontsii). Autonym: Kyong. *Users:* 179,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: west central, Wokha district. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Naga. *Dialects:* Live, Tsontsu, Ndreng, Kyong, Kyo, Kyon, Kyou. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Used as L2 by Sumi Naga [nsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: High. Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1967–2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:216.

Naga, Makuri [jmn] (Makuri, Makury Naga). Autonym: Makuri. *Users:* 4,000 in India (2007). *Location:* Nagaland state: Kiphire and Phek districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Home, village, market. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 149:227. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,500. Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Naga, Mao [nbi] (Emela, Imemai, Imemüi, Maikel, Mao, Memi, Muw, Sopfomie, Sopfomo, Sopvoma, Sopwama, Southern Angami). Autonym: Imela. *Users:* 97,200 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Senapati district; Nagaland state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialect:* Paomata. Paomata dialect and Poumai Naga [pmx] may be the same (Breton 1997). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: High. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2001. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:231.

Naga, Maram [nma]. Autonym: Maram. *Users:* 32,500 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Imphal district; Senapati district, 26 villages near Maram, 5 villages near Senapati. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Dialects:* Willong Circle, Maram Khullen Circle, T. Khullen, Ngatan. *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni], especially men (more than women). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60% (2003). Literacy rate in L2: 20% (2000) or 40%–50% (2003). All young people can read Latin script. Writing system does not indicate tone. Literacy among older people is lower. Taught as subject in primary and secondary

schools. Literature. Grammar. NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:241.

Naga, Maring [nng] (Maring). Autonym: Maringa Tlou. *Users:* 25,800 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district north border mountainous region, Tengnoupal sub-district; southeast, Laiching. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Tangkhulic. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 53% (2001 census). Bible: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:271.

Naga, Monsang [nmh] (Mawshang, Mongsang, Monshang, Moshang, Mushang). Autonym: Si:rti. *Users:* 3,200 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,200. *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district, Chandel sub-district, Heibunglok, Japhou, Liwa Sarei, Liwchangning, and Monsang Pantha villages; Nagaland state: near Myanmar border. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Moyon Naga [nmo] and Anal Naga [anm]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Used as L2 by Moyon Naga [nmo]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 80% (1988). Many read and write Meitei (Singh 1998b). Literacy program in progress by government and church. NT: 2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:265.

Naga, Moyon [nmo] (Mayol, Mayon Naga, Moyon). Autonym: Bujuurchong. *Users:* 3,700 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,700. *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district, 14 villages including Heigru Tampak, Khongjom, Komlathabi, Mitong, Moyon Khullen, Penaching; Nagaland state: near Myanmar border. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern. *Lg Use:* Most also use Meitei [mni] (Singh 1998b). Also use Anal [anm] (Singh 1998b). Also use English [eng]. Also use Monsang Naga [nmh] (Singh 1998b). *Lg Dev:* Literacy program in progress (1988). NT: 2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:262.

Naga, Mzieme [nme] (Mzieme, Northern Zeme). *Users:* 29,000 (1997). *Location:* Manipur state: Senapati; Nagaland state: Paren district, northeast of Zeme. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Dialects:* None known. Different from Zeme Naga [nzm]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1992. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Adopted the designation Northern Zeme because Zeme has government recognition while Mzieme does not. *Map:* 149:233.

Naga, Nocte [njb] (Borduria, Jaipuria, Mohongia, Namsangia, Nocte, Nokte, Paniduria). *Users:* 30,800 (2011 census). 19,800 monolinguals (2001 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Changlang district; Tirap district, Laju, Khonsa, and Namsang sub-districts; Assam state: Lakhimpur district, Jaipur; Nagaland state: Mon district, Namsang. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects:* Khapa, Laju, Ponthai (Lamlak). Ponthai dialect is similar to both Tangsa [nst] and Nocte. Those living closer to the Nocte identify as Nocte; those living closer to the Tangsa identify as Tangsa. 50% intelligible with Wancho Naga [nnp]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads;

articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC, V; tonal, at least 3 tones. *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 47% (2001 census). Radio. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Tutsa, Wancho, Laju, Lamlak considered ethnic subgroups of Nocte although Tutsa consider themselves not related to Nocte. Christian, Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:195.

Naga, Northern Rengma [nnl] (Northern Rengma, Ntenyi Naga, Nthenyi). Autonym: Ntenyi. *Users:* 13,000 (1997). 65,300 total Rengma (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Kohima district, north Rengma. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:222.

Naga, Phom [nph] (Assiringia, Chingmengu, Phon, Tamlu, Tamlu Naga). Autonym: Phom, Phom Naga. *Users:* 54,400 (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Tuensang district, Longleng sub-district, 36 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialect:* Yongyasha. Reportedly similar to Konyak Naga [nbe]. *Type:* Tonal. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 35% adults. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:219.

Naga, Pochuri [npo] (Eastern Rengma, Meluri, Pochuri). Autonym: Pochury. *Users:* 21,700 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Ukrul district; Nagaland state: Phek district, Meluri sub-district, 27 villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 39% (Singh 1994b). Bible: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Meluri is a place-name in this region. Pochury is an amalgamation of 3 place-names: Sapo, Kechuri, Khury. Christian. *Map:* 149:228.

Naga, Poumai [pmx] (Paola, Paumei, Pomai, Pome, Poumai, Poumei, Poumei Naga). Autonym: Poula. *Users:* 143,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialects:* Similar to Mao Naga [nbi]. Different from Puimei Naga [npu] (Breton 1997:217). Paomata dialect of Mao Naga and Poumei Naga may be the same (Breton 1997). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 149:230.

Naga, Puimei [npu] (Puimei). *Users:* 3,000 (2001). Mostly monolingual. Ethnic population: 3,000. *Location:* Assam and Manipur states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Different from Poumai Naga [pmx] (Breton 1997:217). Not functionally intelligible of any related language (Khasung). Lexical similarity: 68% with Inpui Naga [nkf]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Were assigned as part of Rongmei Naga [nbu]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:237.

Naga, Rongmei [nbu] (Kabui, Maruongmai, Nruanghmei, Rongmai, Zeliang). Autonym: Rongmei. *Users:* 66,700 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Cachar district. 35 villages; Manipur and Nagaland states. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Dialect:* Songbu. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Inpui Naga [nkf]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: High. Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Periodicals. Radio. Bible: 1989. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Songbu is principal Division of Rongmei. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:240.

Naga, Sangtam [nsa] (Isachanure, Lophomi). Autonym: Sangtam. *Users:* 76,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Tuensang district, Kiphire sub-district, Chare circle. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Naga. *Dialects:* Kizare, Pirr (Northern Sangtam), Phelongre, Thukumi (Central Sangtam), Photsimi, Purr (Southern Sangtam). Standard based on Tsadanger village dialect. Kizare north of Meluri, and not known how much it differs from other Sangtam. *Lg Use:* Also use Ao Naga [njo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% (2001 census). Literature. Bible: 1995. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Chokri, Khezha, and a small section of Sangtam make up the Chakhesang Naga community. Christian. *Map:* 149:225.

Naga, Southern Rengma [nre] (Injang, Moiyui, Mon, Mozhumi, Nzong, Nzonyu, Rengma, Rengma Naga, Southern Rengma, Unza, Western Rengma). Autonym: Terüpvunyu, Tseminyu. *Users:* 21,000 (1997). 65,300 total Rengma (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Karbi-Anglong district, 15 villages; Manipur state; Nagaland state: Kohima district, Tseminyu sub-district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialects:* Keteneneyu, Azonyu (Nzonyu, Southern Rengma). Tseminyu principal dialect main center. Southern Rengma and Northern Rengma [nnl] are reportedly inherently unintelligible. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy in Rengma is higher among older people. Young people are learning English. Bible: 2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:215.

Naga, Sumi [nsm] (Sema, Simi, Sumi). Autonym: Sümi. *Users:* 10,800 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: Tinsukia district, 7 villages. Nagaland state: Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, and Zunheboto districts. Dayang is near Dayang river. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Angami-Pochuri. *Dialects:* Dayang (Western Sumi), Lazemi, Zhimomi, Zumomi. *Lg Use:* Also use Angami Naga [njm]. Also use Ao Naga [njo]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Lotha Naga [njh]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50% in Assamese [asm], English [eng]. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2000–2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:223.

Naga, Tangkhul [nmf] (Champhung, Luppa, Tagkhul, Thangkhulm). Autonym: Tangkhul. *Users:* 187,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Ukhrul district, 168 villages; Nagaland and Tripura states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Tangkhulic. *Dialects:* Ukhrul, Khunggoi, Khangoi, Kupome (Luhupa), Phadang. Ukhrul is principal

dialect. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 73% Meitei [mni], English [eng] (2001 census). Literature is based on the Ukhrul dialect. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1976–2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* The most educated group of Manipur. Christian. *Map:* 149:243.

Naga, Tangsa [nst] (Cham Chang, Rangpan, Tangsa, Tangsa Naga, Tangshang, Tase, Tase Naga, Tasey). Autonym: Tangshang Naga. *Users:* 38,600 in India (2011 census). Includes 10,200 Tutsa (2011 census). 400 monolinguals. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Changlang district, Manmau, Jayrampur, Nampong, and Kharsang circles; Assam state: border area with Changlang district, 25 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects:* Lungri, Sanke (Sangche, Sechu, Shangge, Shangkey, Shechu), Sangwal, Taipi, Tikhak, Tonglim (Tangrim), Tutsa (Tutcha), Yogli (Jugli), Yongkuk (Yukok), Have (Havoy), Higsho, Higtsii, Kimsing (Chamchang, Khemsing), Longphi (Longkhi), Lungchang, Miti, Moklum, Mosang (Hewa), Mungray (Morang), Ngemu, Phong (Ponthai), Ronrang (Poerah, Rongrang), Hasik (Awla, Awlay, Laju, Lazu Naga, Ollo Naga), Kaisan. Phong (Ponthai) dialect is similar to both Nocte [njb] and Tangsa. Higsho dialect is similar to Nocte. Those living closer to the Nocte identify as Nocte; those living closer to the Tangsa identify as Tangsa. May be up to 36 subtribes of Tangsa. Kimsing dialect speakers can understand all dialects well. Kimsing is similar to Tutsa. Kimsing has most speakers and is most influential. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles before noun heads; numerals, adjectives after head nouns; question word final; word order distinguishes subject, object, and indirect object; person agreement is marked on verbs in many but not all varieties; ergative-absolutive marked, particles indicate case after the noun; passives; tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in remote areas, shifting to Assamese [asm] and Hindi [hin] in town areas (2017 S. Morey). All domains in remote areas. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm], especially in town areas. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in town areas. Also use Singpho [sgp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 56% (2001 census). Literature. Radio. Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* ‘Tangsa’, hill people. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map:* 149:190. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 98,600. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Myanmar (Tangshang Naga).

Naga, Tarao [tro] (Tarao, Taraotrong, Tarau). *Users:* 870 (2000). *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district, Palel sub-district, Heikakpokpi, Khuringmul Laiminei, and Leishokching villages; Ukhrul district, Sinakeithei village. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Chothe Naga [nct], 70% intelligibility. Lexical similarity: less than 60% with any neighboring language; 43%–46% with Chothe Naga [nct]. *Type:* Postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; maximum affixes 2; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, and indirect objects; noun affix marks case; verb affixes mark number; no passive; causatives and comparatives; CVC. *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 75% in Meitei [mni], English [eng]. Literacy program in progress. Older people can read Meitei in Bengali script. Young people prefer Latin script. Most villages have primary and

junior schools; attendance is irregular. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Not recognized as a separate Scheduled Tribe by the government due to its small size. Christian. *Map:* 149:266.

Naga, Thangal [nki] (Khoirao, Khoirao Naga, Koirao, Kolya, Mayangkhang, Miyang-Khang, Ngari, Thangal, Thanggal, Tukaimi). Autonym: Thangkhal Haam. *Users:* 23,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 23,600. *Location:* Manipur state: Senapati district, East and West Sadar hills sub-districts, Gailongde, Makeng Thangal, Mapao Thangal, Mayangkhang, Ningthoubam, Thangal Surung, Tikhulen, Tumnoupokpi, and Yaikangpou. Most are east of Barak valley. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Maram Naga [nma]. *Type:* Postpositions; genitives, relatives before noun head; articles, adjectives, numerals after noun head; question word initial; case marked by postpositional clitics; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, VC, V syllables; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Meitei [mni], English [eng]. Dictionary. NT: 2004–2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Christian. *Map:* 149:239.

Naga, Tutsa [tvt] (Totcha, Tutsa). *Users:* 25,000 (2001). 12,500 monolinguals. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: south Changlang and east Tirap districts; Assam state: Tinsukia district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Nocte Naga [njb] and Tase Naga [nst]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives and articles before noun heads; adjectives and numerals after noun heads; maximum affixes 2; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; ergativity; CV, CVC, VC; may be tonal but it does not carry much functional load. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Very few with higher education. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Consider themselves separate from Nocte [njb] and Tase Naga [nst]. Traditional religion. *Map:* 149:194.

Naga, Wancho [nnp] (Banpara Naga, Joboka, Jokoba, Naga Wancho, Wancho, Wanchu). *Users:* 59,200 (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: southwest Tirap district, 36 villages; Assam and Nagaland states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects:* Changnoi, Bor Muthun (Bor Mutonia), Horu Muthun, Kulung Muthun (Mithan). Significant variation between spoken language in upper and lower regions. Reportedly similar to Chang Naga [nbc] and Konyak Naga [nbe]. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25% (2001 census). Bible: 2012. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. Wancho script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:196.

Naga, Yimchungru [yim] (Tozhuma, Yachumi, Yanchunger, Yimchunger, Yimchungre). Autonym: Yimchungrü. *Users:* 83,300 (2011 census). Includes 12,300 Chirr and 11,100 Tikhir (2011 census). *Location:* Nagaland state: Tuensang district, between Namchik and Patkoi. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Naga. *Dialects:* Tikhir,

Wai, Chirr, Minir, Pherrongre, Yimchungru. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2007. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:226.

Naga, Zeme [nzm] (Arung, Empeo, Empui, Jeme, Kacha, Kachcha, Kachcha Naga, Kutcha, Mezama, Sangrima, Sengima, Zeliang, Zeliangrong, Zemi). Autonym: Zeme. *Users:* 114,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: North Cachar district, upper Barak valley; Manipur state: Tamenglong district; Nagaland state: Kohima district, Jhaluke, Medzephima, and Paren sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Naga. *Dialects:* Paren, Njauna. *Lg Use:* Used strongly for oral communication but not much in written form. Home, village, church. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 59% in Manipur (2001 census). Radio. Bible: 2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 149:208.

Nagamese [nag] (Bodo, Kachari Bengali, Naga Creole Assamese, Naga Pidgin, Naga-Assamese, Nagamese Creole). Autonym: Nagamiz. *Users:* 410,000, all users. L1 users: 30,000 (Holm 1989). L2 users: 380,000 (2011). *Location:* Nagaland state: Kohima district, Dimapur sub-district; Arunachal Pradesh state border area. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Naga tribes came from China through Burma by late 14th century. Developed by mid 16th century. In 1826, lingua franca of Naga Hills, widely used in almost all domains by majority of population. *Class:* Creole, Assamese based. *Dialects:* None known. A variety least similar to Assamese [asm] is spoken by the Yimchenger Naga, and varieties most similar to Assamese by the Angami Naga, and around Dimapur and Kohima. *Type:* SOV; no gender; case marking (7 cases); 2 tenses, 3 aspects; 21 consonants and 6 vowels; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* L1 for the Kachari in Dimapur area, a small community, and among children of interethnic marriages. Mixed attitudes, viewed by some as a threat to the indigenous languages (Longkumer 2016). Used as L2 by Angami Naga [njm], Chang Naga [nbc], Dimasa [dis], Konyak Naga [nbe], Lotha Naga [njh], Monsang Naga [nmh], Phom Naga [nph], Pochuri Naga [npo], Sakachep [sch], Sangtam Naga [nsa], Southern Rengma Naga [nre], Sumi Naga [nsm], Yimchungru Naga [yim]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Grammar. NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 149:214.

Nagarchal [nbg] (Nagar, Nagarchi). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Hindi [hin] or Northern Gondi [gno] by 1981 (Ishtiaq 1999). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat, Chhindwara, Mandla, and Seoni districts. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Hindi [hin]. Many shifted to Northern Gondi [gno]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Nagarchi is a people group living in Seoni, Jabalpur, and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh who speak Hindi [hin] (Singh 1998a).

Nahali [nlx] (Kalto, Nahal, Nahale, Nahalia). *Users:* 15,000 (2003). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Barwani district; Maharashtra state: Dhule district; Jalgaon district, Chopda sub-district, north of Amalwadi; Nandurbar district, Dhadgaon sub-district, 12 villages near Toranmal.

Status: 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* None known. 96% intelligibility of Bareli Pauri [bfb]. This may be acquired rather than inherent (1988 S. Watters). Lexical similarity: 58%–68% with Noiri [noi] varieties, 60%–61% with Dungra Bhil [duh], 69%–73% with Bareli Pauri [bfb]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Reported to speak Nimadi [noe] as L1 (Singh 1994b). Nihali [nll] and Nahali are different languages. *Map:* 150:289.

Nahari [nhh] (Nahali). *Users:* 20,400 (2000). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raipur, Bilaspur districts; Odisha state: Sambalpur district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* None known. A more divergent variety, related to Halbi [hlb]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:331.

Nefamese [nef] (Arunamese). *Users:* Population unknown. May be replaced by Hindi [hin] (2006 Y. Modi). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Pidgin, Assamese based. *Lg Use:* Formerly a lingua franca of Arunachal Pradesh. Shifted to Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Apatani [apt], Bugun [bgg], Zakhring [zkr]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Map:* 149:180.

Nepali [npi] (Eastern Pahari, Gorkhali, Gurkhali, Khaskura, Nepalese, Parbatiya). *Users:* 2,930,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand states; West Bengal state: Darjeeling area. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Sikkim, West Bengal state (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, Eastern Pahari. *Dialects:* Gorkhali, Palpa, Nepali. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 11 noun classes or genders; no articles; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 5 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (4 cases); verbal affixation marks person, number and gender of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 29 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Adi [adi], Bantawa [bap], Byangsi [bee], Chaudangsi [cdn], Darmiya [drd], Eastern Magar [mgp], Gurung [gvr], Koch [kdq], Kullu Pahari [kfx], Lepcha [lep], Limbu [lif], Maithili [mai], Majhi [mjz], Miju-Mishmi [mxj], Sherpa [xsr], Sikkimese [sip], Thado Chin [tcz], Toto [txo], Yakkha [ybh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%–100%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–75%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Sikkim and West Bengal state. Fully developed. Bible: 1914–2004. *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Bhutan, Nepal. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Newar [new] (Newa Bhaye, Newaah Bhaae, “Newari” *pej.*). *Users:* 14,000 in India (2007). Ethnic

population: 166,000 (2007). *Location:* Bihar state: some in Bettiah; Sikkim and West Bengal states. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Central Himalayan, Newar. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, demonstratives before noun heads; noun heads final; 4 noun classes: animate, inanimate, common, honored; content q-word in situ; relatives before and without noun heads; in polar questions there is a particle sentence finally; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number (in Dolakha and Badikhel dialects); affixes or clitics indicate case of noun phrases; ergative; causatives; comparatives; tense and aspect; no passives or voice; V, VC, CV, CVC, CCV, CCVC; nontonal; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986–2015. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Newa script, in common use during the Malla period and earlier, recent efforts to revive usage. Ranjana (Lantsa, Wartu) script, no longer in use. *Map:* 148:114. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 893,600 (as L1: 861,000; as L2: 32,600). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Nicobarese, Car [caq] (Car, Nicobar, Nicobara). Autonym: Pû. *Users:* 37,000 (2005). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands state: North Nicobar Islands, Car island. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Originated in Myanmar (Burma); became dominant under Great Britain rule in the second half of the 19th century. Spoken by majority of population in Nicobar Islands. Used in agriculture, church, school, oral literature, music, dance, and local economy. *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Nicobar, Car. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 46% for Scheduled Tribes in Nicobar District. 72% for Nicobar (2001 census). Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1969. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 152.

Nicobarese, Central [ncb] (Nicobar). Autonym: Mūöt. *Users:* 10,100 (2001 census). 5,310 on Katchal, 3,410 on Kamorta, 930 on Nancowry, 430 on Trinket. *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands state: Camorta, Katchal, Nancowry, Nicobar Islands, Trinket islands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Nicobar, Nancowry. *Dialects:* Camorta (Kamorta), Katchal (Kachel, Tehnu), Nancowry (Nancoury), Trinkut (Trinkat). Central Nicobar once regarded as one language but no longer generally accepted. Dialects now regarded as mutually unintelligible with the exception of Trinket and Katchal (Parkin 1991). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 46% for Scheduled Tribes in Nicobar District. 72% for Nicobar (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1884–1890. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 152.

Nicobarese, Southern [nik] (Nicobara). *Users:* 7,500 (2001 census). 350 on Little Nicobar Island, 7,570 total on Great Nicobar, about 400 of these are Shom Peng [sii]. *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands state: Little Nicobar and outer Great Nicobar islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Nicobar, Great Nicobar. *Dialects:* Condul (Kondul), Great Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Milo. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 46% for Scheduled Tribes in Nicobar District. 72% for Nicobar (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 152.

Nihali [nll] (Nihal). *Users:* 2,000 (Parkin 1991). Ethnic population: 5,000 (1987). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Burhanpur; Maharashtra state: Buldana district, Jamod Jalgaon sub-district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 25% between Nihal in Chikaldara taluk and Akola District and Korku [kfq] (Munda). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Korku [kfq]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* They live in or near Korku [kfq] villages in a position of subordination to the Korku people. Possibly belonged to a now extinct speech family of India. Influenced significantly by Munda and Dravidian languages. 60%–70% of vocabulary borrowed. Nihali and Nahali [nlx] are different languages. *Map:* 150:291.

Nimadi [noe] (Nemadi, Nimari, Nimiadi). *Users:* 2,310,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Barwani, south Dhar, Khandwa, and Khargone districts; Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Unclassified. *Dialect:* Bhuani. Dialects have 90%–100% mutual inherent intelligibility. Lexical similarity: 74%–94% among dialects, 64%–75% with Malvi [mup], 62%–77% with Hindi [hin], 56%–64% with Gujarati [guj], 49%–58% with Marathi [mar]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains, except with government officials. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in education, but generally with low proficiency. Used as L2 by Palya Bareli [bpx], Pauri Bareli [bfb], Rathwi Bareli [bgd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Radio. TV. *DLS:* Emerging (0.03). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps:* 146:82, 150:82.

Noiri [noi] (Bhilori, Mathwadi Bhilori). *Users:* 100,000 (2003 IICCC). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Badwani district, Pansemal sub-district; Maharashtra state: Dhule district, Shirpur sub-district; Jalgaon district, Chopda sub-district; Nandurbar district, Akkalkua, Dhadgaon, and Shahada sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialect:* Barutiya. Barutiya people have high acquired intelligibility of Vasavi [vas] and Bareli Pauri [bfb] and Dungra Bhili [duh]. Lexical similarity: 77%–87% with Dungra Bhili [duh], 60%–71% with different Vasavi [vas] varieties, 58%–68% with Nahali [nlx] of Toranmal, 47%–54% with the Kotali dialect of Bhili [bhb]; the Barutiya dialect of Noiri, 64%–70% with Bareli Pauri [bfb]. Noiri-Barutiya variety falls between Vasavi and Bareli Pauri on a dialect continuum. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Positive attitudes. Positive attitudes to the west. Less positive to the east. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 1% in Marathi [mar]. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. A Bhil subgroup. ‘Noira’ means ‘people who speak through the nose’. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 150:287.

Nora [nrr] (Norra, Noza, Nurra, Tai Nora). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Had 300 speakers at beginning of 20th century, but extinct by end of century. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: northeast, near Tibet. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Kra-Dai. *Type:* SOV. *DLS:* Still.

Nyishi [njz] (Bangni, Dafla, Daphla, Lel, Nil, Nishi, Nisi, Nissi, Nyising). Autonym: Nyishi.

Users: 299,000 (2011 census). 23,000 speakers of Bangni dialect (Van Driem 2007). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: lower Subansiri district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* Aka Lel, Bangni, Nishang. Reportedly similar to Tagin [tgj]. Apatani [apt] may be a dialect. *Lg Use:* All domains. Also use English [eng]. Also use Miji [sjl]. Used as L2 by Miji [sjl], Puroik [suv]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 37%—46% (2001 census). Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Nisi is a Scheduled Tribe. Nisi has been used as a cover term for western Tani languages. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 149:177.

Oadki [odk] (Oad, Od, Odh, Odki). *Users:* 2,000,000 in India (2017 A. Ranjha). *Location:* Scattered, in Gujarat, Haryana, New Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan and other states. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Resembles Marathi [mar] with Gujarati [guj] features and borrowings from Marwari [mve] and Punjabi. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Hindu. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,076,100. Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

Odia [ory] (Odisha, Odri, Odrum, Oliya, Oriya, Uriya, Utkali, Vadiya, Yudhia). *Users:* 39,600,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 34,300,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 5,300,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Vishakhapatnam district; Chhattisgarh state: Bastar, Raigarh, and Raipur districts; Jharkhand state: Ranchi and Singhbhum districts; West Bengal state: Medinipur (Midnapore) district; Assam and Odisha states. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Odisha State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. A member of macrolanguage Oriya [ori]. *Dialects:* Mughalbandi (Odia Proper, Standard Odia), Ganjami (Southern Odia), Sundargadi (Northwestern Odia), North Balasore Odia, Midnapore Odia, Halbi. Lexical similarity: 75%–76% with Sambalpuri [spv], 68% with Kamar [keq]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; 22 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bhatri [bgw], Birhor [biy], Bodo Gadaba [gbj], Chhattisgarhi [hne], Duruwa [pci], Eastern Muria [emu], Gata' [gaq], Ho [hoc], Juang [jun], Juray [juy], Kharia [khr], Kharia Thar [ksy], Kisan [xis], Konda-Dora [kfc], Kudmali [kyw], Lodhi [lbm], Mahali [mjx], Mirgan [zrg], Pengo [peg], Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 64% (2001 census). Literacy rate in L2: 64% (2001 census). Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Odisha state. Fully developed. Bible: 1815–2004. *DLS:* Vital (0.74). *Writing:* Braille script. Oriya (Odia) script, primary usage. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,763,607 (as L1: 34,463,280; as L2: 5,300,327). Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Myanmar, Nepal, United States.

Oko-Juwoi [okj] (Junoi, Juwai, Juwoi, Oku-Juwoi). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1931 (Van Driem 2001). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands, west central and southwest interior Middle Andaman island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Andamanese, Great Andamanese, Central. *DLS:* Still.

Öñge [oon] (Ong). *Users:* 94 (Abbi 2006). Mainly monolingual. Ethnic population: 110 (1999). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Little Andaman island, Dugong Creek and South Bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Andamanese, South Andamanese. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly distinct from Sentinel [std]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Reserved toward outsiders. Traditional religion. *Map:* 152.

Oriya [ori]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 37,089,890. *DLS:* . *Other:* Includes: Odia [ory], Sambalpuri [spv]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,089,890.

Oriya, Adivasi [ort] (Adivasi, Adiwasi Oriya, Desiya, Kotia, Kotia Oriya, Kotiya, Tribal Oriya). *Users:* 400,000, all users. L1 users: 200,000 (2011 SIL). L2 users: 200,000 (1998 U. Gustafsson). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Vishakhapatnam district, Araku valley; Odisha state. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 38%–42% with standard Odia [ory], 80%–85% with Desiya [dso] in Odisha. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bodo Parja [bdv], Bondo [bfw], Mukha-Dora [mmk], Parenga [pcj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 7%. Literacy rate in L2: 34% for Scheduled Tribes in Vishakhapatnam District (2001 census). Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:355.

Pahari, Kullu [kfx] (Kauli, Kullui, Kulu Boli, Kulu Pahari, Kului, Kulvi, Kulwali, Pahari, Pahari Kullu, Phari Kulu). *Users:* 195,000 (2011 census). All Pahari 2,170,000 (1997). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kullu district, Balichowk, Banjar, and Sainj sub-districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Inner Siragi (Inner Seraji, Saraji, Siragi, Siraji), Kullui, Outer Seraji. Inner Siragi is apparently different from the Siraji-Kashmiri dialect of Kashmiri [kas]. Lexical similarity: 85% or higher among dialects. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Also use Tinani [lbf]. Also use Urdu [urd]. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 145:28.

Pahari, Mahasu [bfz] (Mahasui, Mahasuvi). *Users:* 1,000,000 (2002). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Shimla and Solan districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Lower Mahasu Pahari (Baghati, Baghliani, Kiunthali), Upper Mahasu Pahari (Barari, Bishshau, Rampuri, Rohruri, Shadochi, Sharachali, Shimla Siraji). The Kiunthali variety appears to be understood by others, and their attitude toward it is favorable. Rampuri is also called Bushahri. Intelligibility among dialects above 85%. Lexical similarity: 74%–82% with upper dialects, 74%–95% with lower dialects. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives after noun heads; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with more proficiency among educated people. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 80% for Shimla District, 82% for Solan (2001 census). Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging

(0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:42.

Pahari-Potwari [phr] (Mirpur, Mirpur Panjabi, Mirpur Punjabi, Mirpuri). *Users:* 1,020,000 in India (2000). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Kupware district, near Pakistan border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi, Western Panjabi. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible portions: 2021. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Hindu, Sikh. *Map:* 145:1. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,542,800. Indigenous in: Pakistan. Unestablished in: United Kingdom.

Pali [pli] (Magadhan). *Users:* No known L1 speakers in India. No ethnic community. *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Classical and liturgical language of the Theravada Buddhist canon. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1835. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Myanmar (Burmese) script. Sinhala script. Thai script. *Other:* Pali was a revered standard and international language because the oral sayings of Buddha were recorded in it in the first century BCE, but it died out in mainland India as a literary language in the fourteenth century. Buddhist. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known. Also established in: Myanmar.

Paliyan [pcf] (Makkal, Malai Paliyar, Palani, Palaya, Palayan, Paliyar, Palleyan, Palliyar, Poliyar, Seramar, Tamil). *Users:* 9,520 (2001 census). *Location:* Karnataka state; Kerala state: Idukki district, Pirmed sub-district, Chakkupallam, Kumily, and Vandanmedu areas; Ernakulam and Kottayam districts; Tamil Nadu state: Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, and Tirunelveli districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialect:* Mala Pulayan (Hill Pulaya, Karavazhi). Lexical similarity: 71%–75% with Tamil [tam], 62%–65% with Malayalam [mal], 79%–85% with Mala Pulayan [pcf]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam], with high proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 44%–62% in Kerala, 50% for Hill Pulaya (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Paliya and Mala Pulaya refer to L1 as Tamil [tam], though it differs from standard Tamil. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 151:373.

Panchpargania [tdb] (Bedia, Bediya, Chik Baraik, Chik Barik, Pan, Pan Sawasi, Tair, Tamara, Tamaria, Tanti, Temoral, Tumariya). *Users:* 257,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: upper tea gardens; Jharkhand state: Ranchi and Singhbhum districts; Odisha and West Bengal states. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* Sonahatu variety considered most pure. Lexical similarity: 77%–94% between dialects, 61%–86% with Kudmali, 68%–76% with Magahi (Khortha) [mag], 61%–70% with Sadri [sck], 48%–52% with Odia [ory], 45%–58% with Bengali [ben], 50%–60% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, no longer in use. Devanagari script. Kaithi script, no longer in use. *Other:* Panchpargania means ‘5

districts', namely Silli, Bundu, Rahe, Baranda, and Tamar parganas of Ranchi (Singh 1995b). Hindu, Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 148:134.

Pangwali [pgg] (Pahari, Pangi, Pangwali Pahari). *Users:* 18,700 (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba district, Pangi sub-district; Lahaul Spiti district, Udaipur on Chenab river to Chamba border at Purthi, possibly from Tandi to Sach Pass; Jammu and Kashmir state: Doda district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* 64% inherent intelligibility of Mandeali [mjl], 52% of Kangri [xnr], 44% of Chambeali [cdh], 50% of Bhadrawahi [bhd]; some dialect variation throughout the valley in Chamba District; Purthi reportedly most divergent. Lexical similarity: 55% with Hindi [hin], 77% with Kullu Pahari [kfx]; 45% with Bhadrawahi [bhd]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 9% men, 1% women. In 1981, 9% of the men had a 5th grade education, 1% of the women; 3% of the men had an 8th grade education, fewer than 1% of the women. Literature. Radio. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:18.

Paniya [pcg] (Nil, Pania, Paniyan, Panyah). *Users:* 22,800 (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka state: Kodagu district; Kerala state: Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, and Wayanad districts; Tamil Nadu state: west of Nilgiris hills. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* Intelligibility of Malappura Paniya by Kodava [kfa] is 66%. Lexical similarity: 79%–88% between dialects and Malappuram Paniya, 71% with Kodaku [ksz] and Kodava [kfa]. *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 41% for Kerala, 26% for Tamil Nadu (2001 census). *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Kannada script, used in Karnataka. Malayalam script, used in Kerala. Tamil script, used in Tamil Nadu. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:390.

Pankhu [pkh] (Paang, Pang, Pang Khua, Pangkhu, Pankho, Pankhua, Panko, Pankua). *Users:* Current population unknown. Ethnic population: 230 (1971). *Location:* Mizoram state: Chhimtuipui and Lunglei districts, 12 villages. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central. *Lg Use:* Also use Bawm Chin [bgr]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* Scheduled Tribe. A subgroup of the Mizo [lus]. Christian. *Map:* 149:276. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,400. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh (Pangkhua).

Pardhan [pch] (Pradhan, Pradhani). *Users:* 135,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 347,000. *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state; Chhattisgarh state: Bilaspur, Raipur, and Surguja districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, and Seoni districts; Maharashtra state: Bhandara, Garhchiroli, Nagpur, Wardha, and Yavatmal districts; Telangana state: possibly in Adilbad district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Gondi. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Marathi [mar], in Maharashtra. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* L1 is Gondi [gon] (Singh 1994b). Hindu.

Map: 150:294.

Pardhi [pcl] (Bahelia, Chita Pardhi, Lango Pardhi, Paidia, Paradhi, Paradi, Paria, Phans Pardhi, Takankar, Takia). *Users:* 69,100 (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka state: Belgaum and Bijapur districts, small border areas; Maharashtra state: Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, and Solapur districts; Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh states: widely scattered. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* Neelishikari, Pittala Bhasha, Takari, Haran Shikari. Probably more than 1 language (Lango). Possibly a dialect of Bhili [bhb]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste in Madhya Pradesh. Different than Paradhi, who speak Kacchi [kfr]. Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:313.

Parenga [pcj] (Gadaba, Gorum, Gorum Sama, Gorum-Parenga, Pareng, Parenga Parja, Parengi, Parenji, Poroja). *Users:* 20 (2011 UNESCO). Ethnic population: 12,600 (2001 census). In Odisha. *Location:* Odisha state: Mayurbhanj district. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Koraput Munda, Sora-Juray-Gorum, Gorum. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Adivasi Oriya [ort]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 17% (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Ethnonym: Gadaba, erroneously. *Maps:* 148:143, 150:143.

Pashto, Northern [pbu]. *Users:* 21,700 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Punjab state: Pathankot; Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir states: where the 3 states meet in southwest Kashmir valley; Kupwara district, Changnar and Dhakki villages; Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra states; New Delhi; Uttar Pradesh: Rampur district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pashto. *Type:* SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 145:14. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United States.

Pathiya [pty]. *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Location:* Kerala state: Wayanad district, Cheramkolli, Kazhambu, Mathamangalam, Thekkumpatta, and Thelampatta villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. It has been reported that they speak Malayalam [mal] mixed with Kannada [kan] words (Menon 1996:313; Shashi and Shri 1994, Vol. 11). Lexical similarity: 88% with Kalanadi [wkl], 83% with Kunduvadi [wku], 72% with Malayalam [mal], 79% with Paniya [pcg], 76%–80% with Mullu Kurumba [kpb], 70%–74% with Wayanad Kurichiya. *Lg Use:* Continued vitality doubtful, due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis, and similarity to Malayalam [mal]. Home. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Common cultural origin with Kunduvadiyar and Kalanadikal. Not related to the washerman caste of the same name in Travancore area. (Menon 1996). Jain. *Map:* 151:382.

Pattani [lae] (Chamba, Chamba Lahuli, Changsapa Boli, Lahuli, Manchad, Manchati, Patni, Swangla). *Users:* 21,500, all users. L1 users: 16,500 (2011 census). L2 users: 5,000 (1997). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2002). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Chamba-Lahul, Lahul, Pattan, and lower Mayar valleys, some in Kullu and Manali cities; Jammu and Kashmir state: Kishtwar district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* Chamba-Lahuli (Western Pattani), Eastern Pattani, Central Pattani. 3 caste dialects exist (Pandit-Rajput, Harijan and Lohar). The lower castes understand Pandit-Rajput, but not vice versa. Lexical similarity: 55%–63% between Western Pattani dialect and Tinani [lbf], 26%–39% with Bunan [bfu], 37% with Shumcho [scu], 35% with Jangshung [jna], 33% with Sunam [ssk], 31% with Chitkuli [cik] and Kinnauri [kfk], 25% with Puh and Kinnaur District varieties (Kinnaur Bhoti [nes]) of Tibetan, 22% with Chhoyul Kinnauri [tpq], 18% with Tibetan [bod], 14%–15% with the Spiti and Stod varieties of Tibetan. Average of 80% between dialects. *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in education and trade. Half of the population speak it with good proficiency. Used as L2 by Tinani [lbf]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50% for women (even young ones). Over 50% for men. Most young men under 30 can read (2002). Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1907–1914. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script, no longer in use. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 145:19.

Pattapu [ptq] (Pattapu Bhasha). *Users:* 200,000 (2013 R. Rebbavarapu). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Guntur, Prakasam, and Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore districts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 28% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Home, workplace. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Maps:* 150:324, 151:324.

Pengo [peg] (Hengo, Pengu). *Users:* 65,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2000). *Location:* Odisha state: Kalahandi district; Koraput district, Dasamantapur and Nandapur sub-districts; Nabarangapur district, Pappadahandi sub-district; Rayagada district, Kashipur sub-district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Gondi-Kui, Konda-Kui, Manda-Kui, Manda-Pengo. *Dialects:* Indi, Awe. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* They consider themselves separate from Jhodia Poraja. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 150:336.

Persian, Iranian [pes]. *Users:* 18,000 in India (IMA 1997). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh states; communities in Aligarh, Bhopal, Chota, Hyderabad, Mumbai, and Nagpur; scattered throughout. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian. *Type:* SOV; noun head initial; no articles; tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; stress on final syllable (or root). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1845–1995. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Most widely spoken foreign language in India after English and Arabic. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Iran. Also established in: Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Phake [phk] (Faake, Fakial, Phakey, Phakial, Tai Phake). *Users:* 2,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state; Assam state: Dibrugarh district, Bor-phake, Man-long, Man-po-mung, Mung-lang, Nam-phake, Ning-gam, Nong-lai, Pha-neng, and Tipam-phake villages along Dihing river. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Aiton [aio]. Similar to Shan [shn] of Myanmar. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other:* Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:198.

Phudagi [phd] (Vadval). *Users:* 1,010 (2000). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Thane district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. *Dialects:* A more divergent dialect of, or closely related language to, Konkani [knn]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 150:308.

Pnar [pbv]. *Users:* 319,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state: North Cachar hills, Borolokha, Dibruchera and Jatinga; Karbi Anglong district, Ulukunchi; Meghalaya state: Khasi and Jaintia hills north of War Jaintia; Mizoram state: north Aizawl district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khasian. *Dialects:* Jaintia (Synteng), Nongtung. Formerly considered a dialect of Khasi [kha]. Jaintia dialect has 12 spoken forms: Jowai, Shangpung, Batau, Raliang, Sutnga, Sumer, Nartiang, Barato, Rymbai, Lakadong, Mynso, and Nongtalang. All are intelligible, except for Nongtalang, which is akin to Khmer [khm]. Jowai is standard spoken form. Lexical similarity: 68% with standard Khasi. *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 62% for Synteng dialect in Meghalaya (2001 census). Radio. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:209. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 323,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Portuguese [por] (Português). Autonym: Português. *Users:* 1,500 in India, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers in India. L2 users: 1,500 (2014). *Location:* Goa state, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Indo-Portuguese [idb]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 13 other countries and unestablished in 39 more.

Powari [pwr] (Pwari). *Users:* 326,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,000,000 (1986 All

India Powar Council). *Location:* Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat, Betul, Chindwara, and Seoni districts; Maharashtra state: Bhandara, Gondia, and Wardha districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western. *Dialects:* Bhoyar Powari (Bhomiyari, Bhoyari, Bhoyaroo, Bhuiyar, Bhuria, Bohoyeri), Vyneganga Powari, Govari of Seoni, Khalari, Koshti, Kumbhari, Marari. Reported intelligibility between Bhoyar and Vyneganga. Balaghat District dialect considered central among Bhoyar and Vyneganga varieties. Lexical similarity: 60%–87% among dialects; 80%–83% with Koshti, Kumbhari, and Khalari sub-groups; 49%–65% with Bagheli [bfy], 46%–64% with Bundeli [bns]. *Lg Use:* Powari use is decreasing in the Bhoyar and Vyneganga dialect areas. Half the children learn Hindi [hin] or Marathi [mar] first. Home. Neutral attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 72% for Powari-speaking districts (2001 census). NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Younger generation is getting education. Hindu. *Map:* 150:295.

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] (Eastern Panjabi, Gurmukhi, Gurumukhi, Punjabi). *Users:* 34,700,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 31,100,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 3,600,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chandigarh state; Haryana state: Ambala and Pauchkula districts; Himachal Pradesh state: Kangra and Una districts; Jammu and Kashmir state: Jambu, Kathua, and Samba Jambu districts; Punjab state: Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts; Rajasthan state: north Ganganagar district. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Punjab, West Bengal states; union territories Delhi, Chandigarh (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi. *Dialects:* Punjabi Proper (Panjabi Proper), Majhi, Doabi, Bhatiani (Bhatneri, Bhatti, Bhatyiana), Powadhi (Puadhi, Puadi), Malwai (Malwa), Bathi. Western Punjabi [pnb] is distinct from Eastern Punjabi, although there is a chain of dialects to Western Hindi (Urdu) [urd]. Bhatyiana dialect considered a mixture of Punjabi and Marwari [mve]. Majhi considered the purest Punjabi form (Grierson and Konow 1903–1928). *Type:* SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 15 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bauria [bge], Bazigar [bfr], Bhattiyali [bht], Bilaspuri [kfs], Chambeali [cdh], Churahi [cdj], Dogri [dgo], Kangri [xnr], Mandeali [mjl], Sansi [ssi]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Punjab and West Bengal states. Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1959–2017. *DLS:* Vital (0.82). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other:* Associated with Sikhs. Different from Majhi [mjz] in India and Nepal. Sikh, Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000). Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Fiji, Kenya, Mauritius, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Punjabi, Western [pnb] (Lahanda, Lahnda, Lahndi, Western Panjabi, “Hindki” *pej.*). *Users:*

154,000 in India (2019 Joshua Project). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Kathua, Jammu, and Samba districts; Punjab state: Gurdaspur district; possibly Delhi, Haryana. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi, Western Panjabi. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 15 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. NT: 1819–1931. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage, also called Shahmukhi. Khojki script. Lahnda (Landa) script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 145:13. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 66,715,480. Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Libya, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Purig [prx] (Burig, Burigskat, Purig-pa, Purigi, Purigskad, Purik, Purik Bhotia, Purik-Sham-Nubra, Purkhi, Purki). *Users:* 93,500 (2011 census). *Location:* Ladakh state: Kargil district, mainly Suru valley; Dras valley, some in western Himalayas. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Western. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Balti [bft]. *Lg Use:* Dominant language in Kargil District. Many Purik have shifted to Balti [bft]. Some of all ages. Many also use Balti [bft]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Urdu [urd]. Used as L2 by Balti [bft], Shina [scl]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 61% (2001 census). NT: 1950. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Tibetan script, no longer in use. *Other:* The name ‘Purig’ of Tibetan origin. People prefer to be culturally and linguistically identified with Tibet, although religiously with Islam. Muslim. *Map:* 145:7.

Puroik [suv]. Autonym: Puroik. *Users:* 15,000 (2019 T. Chhangte). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: East Kameng, Kurung Kumey, Papumpare, and Lower Subansiri districts, along Par river, 53 villages. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Kho-Bwa. *Dialects:* None known. A divergent language which may not be Sino-Tibetan. Burling (2003) groups it with Sherdukpen [sdp] and Bugun; possibly also with Lish [lsh] and Sartang [onp]. Lexical similarity: 54%–67% between varieties; 57%–68% with Chug [cvg]; less than 15% with Bugun [bgg] and Nyishi [njz]. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. All also use Nyishi [njz]. Some also use Assamese [asm]. Some also use Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 2%. Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, limited usage. Devanagari script, limited usage. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* A satellite relationship to Nyishi and Bangni peoples, bonded economically. A Scheduled Tribe in India. Claim kinship with the Khoa or Bugun. Distinct in that rice is not their staple. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 149:176.

Purum [pub] (Puram, Purum Naga). *Users:* 500 (2001 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Chandel district, Chandanpokpi, Khongkhang Chothe, Lamlang Huipi, Loirang Talsi, New Wangparan, Salemthar, and Zat’lang; Senapati district, Moibunglikli, Purumkhulen, Purumkhunou, Purumlikli, and Waicheiphai villages. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-

Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern. *Dialects:* None known. 95% intelligibility of Kharam Naga [kfw]. Lexical similarity: 60%–65% with Kom [kmm], 60%–66% with Koireng [nkd], 57%–60% with Aimol [aim], 71%–73% with Kharam Naga [kfw]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; numerals, adjectives, articles after noun head; question word between subject and object; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect object; V, CV, CVC, CVV; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni], with speakers of other languages. Used as L2 by Kharam Naga [kfw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 30%–40% (2000). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:244.

Rabha [rah] (Rava, Rába Katha). *Users:* 140,000 (2011 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 374,000 (1993). *Location:* Assam state: Darrang, Goalpara, and Kamrup districts; Nagaland state; West Bengal state: Alipurduar and Jalpaiguri districts; Koch Bihar district, Tafangunj sub-district; Meghalaya state: East and West Garo hills districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Koch. *Dialects:* Maitaria (Maitoria, Maituri), Rongdani (Rangdania). Rongdani is the standard dialect. Lexical similarity: 73% between Maituri and Rongdani. 31%–39% with Koch [kdq]. *Lg Use:* The majority of the ethnic group speaks Assamese [asm] as L1; Rabha spoken only in Rongdani and Maituri. Home, prayer, market, other villages. Used by all. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Koch [kdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 30%–50%. High interest in language development. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script, preferred by Catholics. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Maps:* 148:122, 149:122.

Rajasthani [raj]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 16,162,000. *DLS:* . *Other:* Includes: Bagri [bgq], Gade Lohar [gda], Gujari [gju], Haroti [hoj], Malvi [mup], Wagdi [wbr]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,162,000.

Ralte [ral]. *Users:* 900 (2007). *Location:* Mizoram state: mainly Aizawl district, scattered in Chhimtuipui and Lunglei districts; Manipur and Tripura states; a few in Jampui hills. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Tedim Chin [ctd], Paite Chin [pck], Thado Chin [tcz], and Zo [zom]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* Though literacy is high, formal education level is low (in Tripura). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* A subgroup of the Mizo [lus]. Spoken only in northern Mizoram villages (Singh 1995b). Christian. *Map:* 149:259.

Rangkas [rgk] (Canpa, Chyanam, Johari, Kyonam, Saukas, Saukiya Khun, Shaukas). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted entirely to Kumaoni [kfy] by the 1950s. Ethnic population: 1,010 (2000). *Location:* Uttarakhand state: Pithoragarh district, Darchula and Munsyari sub-districts in Johar valley, Nepal border along Mahakali valley. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Almora. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Kumaoni [kfy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Identity merged with the dominant Kumaoni people. Rangkas sometimes refers to the whole group of

Darmiya, Chaudangsi, Byangsi, and the now extinct Johari.

Ranglong [rnl] (Langlo, Langlong, Langlu, Langrong, Lengreng, Riam chong, Ronglong). Autonym: Ranglong. *Users:* 8,000 (2003 BI). *Location:* Assam and Mizoram states; Tripura state: Joitang village. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Not all children learn the language. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 80%. NT: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:255.

Rathawi [rtw] (Bal-La, Kohelia, Rathwi). *Users:* 451,000 (2006 IMB). *Location:* Gujarat state: Panchmahals district; Vadodara district, Chhota Udaipur and Kavant sub-districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Jhabua district, Alirajpur sub-district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. *Dialects:* None known. 76% intelligibility of Bhilali [bhi]. A chain of related varieties from Bhilali to Rathawa; extremes have limited mutual intelligibility. Lexical similarity: 83% with Bhilali [bhi]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 37% for Gujarat (2001 census). Bible portions: 2017. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Distinct from Rathwi Bareli [bgd] in Madhya Pradesh. Hindu. *Map:* 146:80.

Ravula [yea] (Iryavula, Yerava, Yoruba). *Users:* 26,900 (2007). 25,000 Yerava and 1,900 Adiya. Ethnic population: 47,000 (2007). *Location:* Karnataka state: Kodagu district; Kerala state: Kannur district; Wayanad district, Mananthavadi sub-district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Dialects:* Adiya (Adiyan), Pani Yerava, Panjiri Yerava. 93%–94% dialect intelligibility between Yerava and Adiya dialects. Pani Yerava may be a dialect of Ravula or of Paniya [pcg]. Lexical similarity: 83%–98% among Yerava and Adiya varieties, 53%–61% with standard Malayalam [mal], 35%–40% with Badaga [bfq], 32%–42% with colloquial Kannada [kan], 66%–74% Pani Yerava dialect with the Adiya and Yerava dialects. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40% for Kodagu District, Karnataka; 44% among Adiya in Kerala (2001 census). High motivation for literature, literacy. Bible: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Kannada script. Malayalam script. *Other:* Adiyan is a Scheduled Tribe in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Yerava is a Scheduled Tribe in Karnataka. Pani Yeravas are not the same as the Paniya of Wayanad District. Hindu. *Map:* 151:362.

Rawang [raw] (Ch'opa, Chiutse, Ganung-Rawang, Kiutze, Krangku, Rvwang, Taron, "Hkanung" *pej.*). Autonym: Rvwang. *Users:* 1,000 in India (2011 SIL). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: near Myanmar and Tibet border (Kunlang). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Dialect:* Kunlang. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 149:188. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 63,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Myanmar.

Rawat [jnl] (Ban Manus, Ban Rauts, Bhulla, Bãt-kha, Dzanggali, Jangali, Janggali, Jhangar, Raji, Raut). *Users:* 900 (Rastogi 2012). *Location:* Uttarakhand state: Pithoragarh district, north of

Askot Maila, 9 villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Central Himalayan, Raute-Raji. *Dialects:* None known. Extensive borrowing from areal Indo-Aryan (Kumaoni, Nepali) languages (2011 J. Fortier). Very similar to Raute [rau] and Raji [rji]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun heads both initial and final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word initial; maximum number of suffixes 3; affixes indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixation marks person and number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* All speakers use a highly mixed variety. Due to poor socio-economic status, miniscule number of speakers, fewer domains of language use, attitude of the dominant group and lack of initiative from the state, Rawat is quickly assimilating into Kumaoni [kfy] (Rastogi 2006). Home, religion. Negative attitudes. Shifting to Kumaoni [kfy] (Rastogi 2006). *Lg Dev:* Younger generation taking interest in literacy. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script, in development. *Other:* Many Indo-Aryan loans. Raute are found in Kumaon where they are known as Raji (Gurung 1997). Traditional religion. *Map:* 145:60.

Reli [rei] (Relli). *Users:* 13,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: near Adivasi Oriya [ort] language area; Odisha state: Koraput district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Dialects:* Possibly a dialect of Odia [ory]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste. Hindu. *Map:* 150:356.

Riang [ria] (Bru, Reang, Tipra). Autonym: Kau Bru. *Users:* 58,500 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 144,000. *Location:* Assam state: Karimganj district; Mizoram state: Aizawl, Chhimtuipui, and Lunglei districts, Karnafuli river bank area, 30 villages; Tripura state: north and central. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Dimasa-Kokborok, Kok Borok. *Dialects:* Considered dialect of Kok Borok [trp] called Polong-O (Muanthanga). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Very low. School attendance is low. Periodicals. Videos. Bible: 2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Riang Lang [ril] of Myanmar, a Mon-Khmer language. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 149:252. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 59,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Rohingya [rhg]. Autonym: Ruwainggya. *Users:* 40,000 in India (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Hanifi Rohingya script, some development in immigrant communities for all three scripts. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,529,270. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates.

Rongpo [rnp] (Rang Po Bhasa, Rangkas, Rangpa, "Manchhi Bhassa" *pej.*, "Marchha" *pej.*, "Marchha Pahari" *pej.*, "Tolchha" *pej.*). *Users:* 7,500 (2001 D. Bradley). *Location:* Uttarakhand state: Chamoli district, Joshimath sub-district, Bampa, Gamshali, Malari, and Niti

villages; Mana valley, Aut, Benakuli, Gajkoti, Hanuman Chatti, Indradhara, Pathiya-Dhantoli, and Mana. Mana and Niti valleys (Marchha), Niti valley (a few Tolchha). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* Marchha, Tolchha. A Himalayan language distinct from Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Use:* Rongpo speakers learn Garhwali simultaneously with Rongpo. Code switching and code mixing are very common. It is uncertain whether stable bilingualism will continue or whether Rongpo will be replaced by Garhwali or Hindi. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garhwali [gbm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. *Lg Dev:* Hindi used for all written communication. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Many Indo-Aryan loanwords. Grierson and Konow referred to this as the Garhwal dialect of Tibetan (Grierson and Konow 1903–1928). Ranglo or Rang often used as a cover term for Byangs, Chaudangs, Darma, and Rongpo. Hindu. *Map:* 145:57.

Ruga [ruh]. *Users:* 10 (2019). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2019). *Location:* Meghalaya state: East Garo Hills district. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Koch. *Dialects:* None known. Most closely related to Atong [aot], Koch [kdq], and Rabha [rah]. Not inherently intelligible of Garo [grt]. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Garo [grt]. *DLS:* Still. *Maps:* 148:123, 149:123.

Sadri [sck] (Chota Nagpuri, Dikku Kaji, Ganwari, Gauuari, Gawari, Goari, Jharkhandhi, Nagpuri, Nagpuria, Sadan, Sadana, Sadani, Sadati, Sadhan, Sadhari, Sadna, Sadrias Khatoya, Sadrik, Santri, Siddri, Sradri). *Users:* 12,130,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 5,130,000 in India (2011 census). 19,100 Gawari, 763,000 Nagpuria, and 4,350,000 Sadri (2011 census). L2 users: 7,000,000 (2007 B. Waugh). *Location:* Bihar state: Aurangabad; Chhattisgarh state: Surguja; Jharkhand state: Chatra, Latehar, Palamu, and Ranchi districts. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca among many tribal groups and among tea-garden community of Assam, Bengal, and Bangladesh during the Assam colonial period of 1860–1890. Taught at universities at Jharkhand. Historically used in court, literature, and poetry (17th century). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* 77% of Oraon Sadri [sdr] of Bangladesh. Speakers name 3 registers of Sadri: Sadani (finer, respectful, formal), Common Sadri (Nagpuri), and Lower Sadri (rough). Lexical similarity: 77%–96% between dialects, 58%–71% with Hindi [hin], 47%–54% with Odia [ory], 45%–61% with Bengali [ben]. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in the market, with leaders, and for prayer and worship, but proficiency is low. Also use Odia [ory]. Used as L2 by Asuri [asr], Bijori [bix], Birhor [biy], Ho [hoc], Kharia [khr], Koda [cdz], Kodaku [ksz], Korwa [kfp], Kurux [kru], Mahali [mjx], Majhi [mjz], Munda [unx], Mundari [unr], Santhali [sat], Sora [srb], Turi [trd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1931–2016. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps:* 147:97, 148:97. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,131,225 (as L1: 5,131,180; as L2: 7,000,045). Also established in: Nepal (Kisan).

Sakachep [sch] (Khelma, Sakechep). *Users:* 25,000 (2003). *Location:* Assam state: Hailakandi

and Karimganj districts, Burua, Halam punji (Pakala), Ronpur, Ronpur Khothar, Tangpui (Kalidas punjee), and Zailien villages; Meghalaya state: Jaintia Hills district, Mongor, Rumphung, and Saithsma villages; Nagaland state: Kohima district, Khelma village; Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura states. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Mizo. *Dialects:* Khelma, Thangkachep, Sakachep (Sakechep). Dialects may be simply alternate names for Sakechep depending on the region. *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Biate [biu]. Also use Dimasa [dis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Hmar [hmr]. Also use Hrangkhol [hra]. Also use Karbi [mjw]. Also use Khasi [kha]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Also use Thado Chin [tcz]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 149:212.

Sambalpuri [spv] (Dom, Kosali, Koshal, Koshali, Kosli, Oriya, Western Oriya). *Users:* 2,630,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Jagdalpur, Raigarh, and Raipur districts; Odisha state: Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalhandi, Nuvapada, Sambalpur, Sonpur, and Sundargarh districts. *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. A member of macrolanguage Oriya [ori]. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75%–76% with Oriya [ory]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. *Maps:* 148:141, 150:141.

Samvedi [smv] (Kadodi). *Users:* 60,000 (2016). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Palghar district, Vasai-Virar. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. *Dialects:* A divergent dialect of, or closely related language to Konkani [knn]. Shares many features with Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 150:312.

Sansi [ssi] (Bhilki, Sansiboli). *Users:* 60,000 in India (Gusain 2002). *Location:* Haryana state: Sirsa district; Punjab state: Bathinda and Muktsar districts; Rajasthan state: Hanumangarh district; scattered elsewhere in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani, Sansi. *Dialects:* Intermediate between Eastern Punjabi [pan] and Hindustani (see Hindi [hin]). Sometimes identify themselves as Marwari [rwr]. Related to Rajasthani [mwr], Sindhi [snd], Eastern Punjabi. Lexical similarity: 71% with Urdu [urd], 83% with the Sochi dialect of Sansi [ssi](1998). Numerous phonological and morphological borrowings from Eastern Punjabi [pan], Hindi [hin], and Gujarati [guj] (Gusain 2002). *Lg Use:* Not being passed on to the next generation. Much mixing of Hindi [hin], Eastern Punjabi [pan], or Gujarati [guj] (Gusain 2002). Home only. Adults only. Some shifting to Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Some shifting to Gujarati [guj]. Some shifting to Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Bhils by caste. Called a Gypsy language. They have an argot called Farsi. Gusain (2002) classifies this as a Rajasthani dialect. Socially separate from surrounding groups. Governed by their own social norms and economy. Losing some tribal characteristics but are not yet integrated into the

national mainstream (Gusain 2002). Hindu. *Map:* 145:49. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 80,000. Also established in: Pakistan.

Sanskrit [san]. *Users:* 5,024,800 in India, all users. L1 users: 24,800 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Allahabad, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, and Pratagarh districts; Delhi and other urban areas; revival efforts in villages. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of national identity (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan. *Type:* SOV; both prepositions and postpositions; noun head final; 3 genders; content q-word in situ; up to 3 prefixes, up to 5 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person, number and genders of subject and object; dual number; non-ergative; tense and aspect; passives and voice; comparatives; non-tonal; 34 consonant, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60%–100%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Taught as subject in tertiary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1822. *DLS:* Ascending (0.46). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Grantha script. Kawi script. Myanmar (Burmese) script. Newa script. Sharada script. Siddham script, no longer in use. Sinhala script. *Other:* Classical language of learning and liturgical language. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,027,800 (as L1: 24,800; as L2: 5,003,000). Also established in: Nepal.

Santhali [sat] (Har, Hor, Samtali, Sandal, Sangtal, Santal, Santali, Santhiali, Satar, Sentali, Sonthal). Autonym: Har Rar. *Users:* 7,340,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state: Bhagalpur and Munger districts; Jharkhand state: Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts; Odisha state: Balasore district; West Bengal state: Bankura and Birbhum districts; Assam, Mizoram, and Tripura states. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jharkhand State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), amended 2003. *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Santali. *Dialects:* Karmali (Khole), Kamari-Santali, Lohari-Santali, Manjhi, Paharia. Reportedly similar to Ho [hoc], Mundari [unr], and Munda [unx]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; non-ergative; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; nontonal; 33 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy], Ho [hoc], Kharia [khr], Kharia Thar [ksy], Mahali [mjx]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Jharkhand state. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1914–2005. *DLS:* Ascending (0.36). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script, used in Nepal. Latin script, used in Bangladesh. Ol Chiki (Ol Cemet', Ol, Santali) script. Oriya (Odia) script. *Other:* Language of Santhal tribals of Chota Nagpur Plateau (comprising the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh). Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,621,180 (as L1: 7,620,200; as L2: 980). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, Nepal. Unestablished in: Bhutan.

Saraiki [skr] (Multani, Mutani, Seraiki, Siraiki). *Users:* 109,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:*

Haryana state: Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Panipat, Sirsa, Sonipat, and Yamunanagar districts; Punjab state: Fatehgarh Sahib, Fazilka, Firozpur, and Patiala districts; Rajasthan state: Bikaner and Ganganagar districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi, Western Panjabi. *Dialect:* Riasati (Bahawalpuri, Bhawalpuri, Reasati). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15% in Urdu [urd] or Marathi [mar]. Radio. TV. Grammar. Bible portions: 1898. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, no longer in use. Gurmukhi script, no longer in use. Khojki script. *Other:* A new literary language based on south Lahnda dialects, especially Multani and Bahawalpuri. Hindu, Sikh. *Map:* 145:48. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,219,000. Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Unestablished in: Saudi Arabia.

Sartang [onp] (Bootpa, But Monpa, But Pa, Matchopa). Autonym: Sartang. *Users:* 1,000 (2005). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Nafra and Dirang sub-districts, Darbu, Jerigaon, Khoina, Khoitam, Rahung, and Sellary villages. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Kho-Bwa. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 49%–60% with Sherdukpen [sdp]. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5% in Hindi [hin]. Literature committee formed mid 2003. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 149:166.

Sauria Paharia [mjt] (Malatri, Maler, Malti, Malto, Maltu, Rajmahali, Sawriya Malto). *Users:* 235,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state: Bhagalpur; Jharkhand state: Godda and Sahibganj districts, Rajmahal hills; Pakaur district, Litipara sub-district; West Bengal state: Murshidabad district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Northern. *Dialects:* Sahibganj, Godda, Hiranpur, Litipara (Chatgam). Some intelligibility of Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 7%. Literacy classes. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. NT: 1999. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. *Other:* Part of Malto ethnic group. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 148:127. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 242,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Sentinel [std] (Sentinelese). *Users:* 250 (2018 J. Chau). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: Sentinel island, west of South Andaman island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Andamanese, South Andamanese. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Öñge [oon]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* By law, outsiders are not allowed to go onto the island where all the Sentinelese live. It may be the only group surviving today without contact with any other group or community. Traditional religion. *Map:* 152.

Shekhawati [swv] (Shekhawati-Marwari). *Users:* 3,000,000 (2002 L. Gusain). *Location:* Haryana state: Mahendragarh district; Rajasthan state: Churu, Jhunjhunu, and Sikar districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Rajasthani, Marwari. A member of macrolanguage Marwari [mwr]. *Dialects:*

Jhunjhunu-Churu, Sikar. 78% comprehension of Marwari [rwr], 72% intelligibility of Dhundari [dhd]. Lexical similarity: 74%–77% between dialects; 51%–68% with Marwari [rwr], 58%–80% with Merwari [wry], 45%–69% with Godwari [gdx], 57%–66% with Mewari [mtr], 66%–73% with Dhundari [dhd], 58%–66% with Haroti [hoj], 57%–70% with Mewati [wtm], 69%–76% with Bagri [gda], 61%–73% with Haryanvi [bgc], 55%–69% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with widespread bilingualism, but the educated are more proficient. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *DLS:* Ascending (0.16). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 146:66.

Shendu [shl] (Khieng, Khyen, Sandu, Shandu). *Location:* Mizoram state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Map:* 149:282.

Sherdukpen [sdp] (Ngnok). *Users:* 5,000 (2019). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Rupa (Kupa), Shergaon, and Thungrao villages; Maharashtra state: Jigaon; Assam state. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Kho-Bwa. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 49%–60% with Sartang. Burling (2003) groups it with Puroik [suv] and Bugun [bgg] and possibly also with Lish [lsh] and Sartang [onp]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Tawang Monpa [twm]. Used as L2 by Bugun [bgg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15% (20% male, 7% female) (Muanthanga 1998). *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Separated from the Sartang by war. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:172.

Sherpa [xsr] (Serwa, Sharpa, Sharpa Bhotia, Sherwi tamnye, Xarba, Xiaerba). *Users:* 16,000 in India (2011 census). *Location:* West Bengal state: Darjeeling district; Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim states. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, gTsang. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person; split ergativity; tense and aspect; no passive forms; tonal; 31 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes (also 6 diphthongs). *Lg Use:* Many also use Nepali [npi]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Other:* ‘Sharpa’, easterner, so the term used in different countries may not always refer to Sherpa. Buddhist. *Map:* 148:154. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,180 (as L1: 162,000; as L2: 8,180). Also indigenous in: China, Nepal.

Shina [scl] (Shinaki, Sina). *Users:* 32,200 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Bandipore and Kargil districts, Dras and Kishenganga valleys, Gurais area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Dardic, Shina. *Dialects:* Drasi, Gurezi. *Lg Use:* Many also use Purig [prx], especially in Dras Valley though there are villages where only Shina is spoken. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Balti [bft]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1929. *Writing:* Arabic script,

Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Other:* Open to education and jobs outside the area. Distinct from Brokskat [bkk], but Brokskat is also used semiofficially to refer to a highly divergent variety of Shina spoken by Buddhists. Buddhist, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 145:5. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 720,200. Also indigenous in: Pakistan.

Sholaga [sle] (Kadu Sholigar, Sholanayika, Sholiga, Sholigar, Sikiligar, Solaga, Solagaru mattu, Solanayakkans, Solega, Soliga, Soligar). *Users:* 24,000 (2006 IMB). *Location:* Karnataka state: Mysore district, Biligiri Rangana hills; Tamil Nadu state. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 65% with Kannada [kan]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 31% for Tamil Nadu. NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. May be in the Kannada group. Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:365.

Shom Peng [sii] (Shobang, Shom Pen, Shompen, Shompeng). *Users:* 400 (2004). Mainly monolingual. *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands state: interior Great Nicobar island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Nicobar, Shom Peng. *Dialects:* None known. Distinct from other Nicobarese languages. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Seminomadic. Traditional religion. *Map:* 152.

Shumcho [scu] (Central Kinnauri, Shumcu, Sumcho, Sumchu, Sumtsu, Thebarskad, Thebor, Thebör Skadd). *Users:* 2,170 (1998). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district, Puh sub-district, Kanam, Labrang, Shyaso, Spilo, Rushkaling, and Taling villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 70% with Jangshung [jna], 67% with Sunam [ssk], 45% with Pahari Kinnauri [kjo], 43% with Chitkuli Kinnauri [cik]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 145:34.

Sikkimese [sip] (Bhutia, Dandzongka, Danjongka, Danyouka, Denjong, Denjong-skad, Denjongke, Denjongkha, Denjongkä, Denjongpa, Denjonka, Denjonke, Denzong Ke, Denzongke, Denzongpe Ke, Denzongpeke, Dranjoke, Dranjongke, Drendzongké, Lachengpa, Lachungpa, Lhoke, Sikami, Sikkim Bhotia, Sikkim Bhutia, Sikkimese Bhutia). *Users:* 25,000 (2019). Some elderly people in some rural communities may be monolingual (Yliniemi 2019). Ethnic population: 48,800 (Yliniemi 2019). *Location:* Sikkim state: all districts; West Bengal state: Darjeeling. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Southern. *Dialects:* Tashiding, Lachung. Partially intelligible of Dzongkha [dzo] of Bhutan. Lexical similarity: 65% with Dzongkha [dzo] of Bhutan, 42% with Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Nepali [npi], for education and trade (Yliniemi 2019). Some also use Central Tibetan [bod], which is viewed as appropriate for religion. Also use English [eng] (Yliniemi 2019). Also use Hindi [hin] (Yliniemi 2019). *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 68% for Bhutia in Sikkim (2001 census). Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 148:147.

Simte [smt]. Autonym: Simte. *Users:* 10,200 (2001 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Churachandpur district, Dumsao, Khungung, Leikangpai, Lungthul, Maokot, Mingjang, Moijin, Monjon, New Bazar, Pamjal, Sasinoujang, Shumtuk, Simveng, Singhat, Suangdai, Suangpuhmun, Tallian, Thanlon, Tubuong, and Zouthang. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 67% (2001 census). Bible: 1992. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 149:248.

Sindhi [snd]. *Users:* 1,740,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,000,000. *Location:* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh states. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Statutory language of provincial identity in Rajasthan State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347), Schedule VIII addition, 1961. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Sindhi. *Dialects:* Bhatia, Jadeji, Kayasthi, Lari, Lasi, Thareli, Thari, Viccholi, Visholi. *Type:* SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 24 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Many Sindhi do not learn their traditional ethnic language. Adults only. Mainly women and older adult speakers. Shifting to Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Rajasthan state. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1954. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, used in India. Gurmukhi script, used in India. Khojki script. *Other:* Official language of the Sindhi community. Hindu. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Philippines, Singapore. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Belize, Canada, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States.

Singpho [sgp] (Jingphaw, Kachin, Sing-Fo). Autonym: Singpho. *Users:* 2,500 (Morey 2006). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Changlang and Lohit districts; Assam state: Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts; Tinsukia district, Margherita sub-district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Jingphaw. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 50% with Jingpho [kac] of Myanmar. *Lg Use:* Home only. Most also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Tangsa Naga [nst], Turung [try]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Less than 40%. Bible portions: 1907. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Many loans from Khamti [kht]. Kachin refers to a cultural, rather than a linguistic group. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:191.

Sirmauri [srx] (Himachali, Pahari, Sirmouri, Sirmuri). *Users:* 400,000 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Shimla district, southeast section; Sirmaur district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Pahari, Western Pahari. *Dialects:* Dharthi (Giriwari), Giripari. Difficult intelligibility between Dharthi and Giripari; and between Upper Mahasui and Giripar. Dharthi dialect more influenced by Hindi. In south Shimla District, Kiunthali and Sirmauri are used interchangeably. Reportedly a different variety of Sirmauri in Sirmaur District. Lexical

similarity: 56%–70% with Dharthi and Giripari, with considerable variation within each dialect; Giripari 67% with Lower Mahasui, 65% with Upper Mahasui, 61% with Jaunsari [jns]. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with high proficiency among educated people, and a wide range of proficiency among uneducated people, but older, uneducated women have very limited proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60% for Sirmaur District (2001 census). Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, special variety used informally (Masica 1991). *Other:* Dharthi is spoken in Giriwar area, Giripari in Giripar area. Hindu. *Map:* 145:52.

Sora [srb] (Sabar, Sabara, Saonras, Saora, Saura, Savara, Sawaria, Shabari, Soura, Swara). *Users:* 410,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Srikakulam district; Assam state: Plains division; Odisha state: Ganjam, Koraput, and Phulbani districts; Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, South Munda, Koraput Munda, Sora-Juray-Gorum, Sora-Juray. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Juray [juy]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1992–2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. Oriya (Odia) script. Sora Sompeng script. Telugu script. *Other:* Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 150:340.

Sourashtra [saz] (Palkar, Patnuli, Saurashtra, Saurashtri, Sowrashtra). *Users:* 248,000 (2011 census). Each listed district has communities of at least 5,000. *Location:* Tamil Nadu state: North Arcot, Chengai-Annai, Dindugul, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchchirappalli, and Tirunelveli districts; Chennai, Deccan, Madurai, Salem, and Thanjavur cities; Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Dialects:* Southern Saurashtra, Northern Saurashtra. Indo-Aryan elements reveal Gujarati [guj] relationship; some structure from Dravidian, lexicon from Telugu [tel] and Tamil [tam]. An Indo-European island surrounded by Dravidian languages. The 3 main populations in Salem, Thanjavur, and Madurai cities had between 67% and 97% inherent intelligibility among themselves. Lexical similarity: 77%–96% between all varieties. The 3 main populations: 84%–96%. Southern dialects have 83% or higher lexical similarity with Thanjavur variety. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, prayer. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2001. Agency: Sourashtra Vidya Peetam. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Saurashtra script, a modern version developed in the late 1800s, used for centuries. Tamil script, primary usage. Telugu script. *Other:* Most are weavers; nonweavers are generally better educated. System of exogamous clans. Hindu. *Map:* 151:367.

Spiti Bhoti [spt] (Nyam, Piti Bhoti). *Users:* 10,000 (2000). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Lahaul Spiti district, Spiti sub-district; Jammu and Kashmir state: southeast Leh district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Western. *Dialects:* Not intelligible of Ladakhi [lbj]; low intelligibility of Stod Bhoti [sbu]. All areas of Spiti understand each other. Lexical similarity: 41% with the Lhasa Tibetan dialect of Central Tibetan [bod], 57% with Ladakhi (Leh) [lbj], 57% with Stod Bhoti [sbu] from Darcha. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:*

Most literates read Hindi. Some older people and Buddhist monks and nuns, read Tibetan. Literature. Radio. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 145:20.

Stod Bhoti [sbu] (Lahul Bhoti, Stod, Stod-Kad, Tod, Tod-Kad). *Users:* 2,500 (1996). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Lahul region, Khoksar, upper Mayar, and Stod valleys. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central, Western. *Dialects:* Stod (Kolong), Khoksar (Khoksar Bhoti), Mayar (Mayar Bhoti, Mayari). 85% intelligibility of Stod Bhoti by Khoksar, 75% by Mayar, 62% of Khoksar by Mayar, 95% of Khoksar by Stod Bhoti. Lexical similarity: 74% with Spiti Bhoti [spt]. *Lg Use:* Home, community, religion. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hindi [hin], for trade and education. Many speak Hindi but are less proficient than those in other Lahul communities. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Desire for literacy in Stod Bhoti. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 145:21.

Sunam [ssk] (Central Kinnauri, Sangnaur, Sungam, Sungnam, Sunnam, Thebarshad, Thebor, Thebör Skadd). *Users:* 560 (1998). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Kinnaur district, Puh sub-district, Sunam village. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Shumcho [scu], 65% with Jangshung [jna], 38% with Pahari Kinnauri [kjo] and Chitkuli Kinnauri [cik]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 145:35.

Surgujia [sgj] (Suraji, Surguja, Surgujia-Chhattisgarhi, Surjugia). *Users:* 1,740,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Jashpur, Koriya, and Surguja districts; Korba and Raigarh districts' border areas. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, East Central. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71%–76% with Chhattisgarhi [hne]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.08). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Maps:* 147:109, 148:109.

Surjapuri [sjp] (Deshi Bhasa, Sura, Surajpuri). *Users:* 2,260,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Bihar state: Katihar, Kishanganj, and Purnea districts; West Bengal state: Dakshin Dinajpur and Uttar Dinajpur districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bihari. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly very similar to Maithili [mai] (2019 N. Choudhary). Preliminary survey results show intelligibility of Nepali Rajbanshi [rjs]. Lexical similarity: 70%–74% with Hindi [hin], 67%–71% with the western variety of Kamtapuri [rkt] spoken near Dinajpur, 77%–86% with varieties of Surjapuri. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Low (2006 M. Toulmin). Different scripts in Nepal and India. Bible portions: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. *Other:* Possible alternate names are Chaupal, Choupal, and Suraji, but surveyors did not find these terms used. Historically more closely related to Kamtapuri [rkt] and Rajbanshi [rjs] than Hindi [hin], a relationship borne out by greater morphological similarity. (2006 M. Toulmin). *Maps:* 147:96, 148:96.

Sylheti [syl] (Bengali of Cachar, Sileti, Siloti, Srihattia, Sylheti Bangla, Sylheti Bengali, Sylhetti, Syloti, Syloty). *Users:* 3,000,000 in India (2003). *Location:* Assam state: Barak valley region, Cachar, Hailakandi, and Karimganj districts; Tripura state: North Tripura district; possibly Nagaland, Kolkata. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Educated can read Bengali [ben]. Few women are educated. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. Syloti Nagri script. *Other:* Muslim, Hindu. *Map:* 149:250. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,520,000 (as L1: 10,020,000; as L2: 1,500,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh. Unestablished in: Malaysia, United Kingdom.

Tagin [tgj] (Nil, Tagen). Autonym: Tagin. *Users:* 62,900 (2011 census). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: upper Subansiri district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Tani. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Nyishi [njz]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, cultural activities, market. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 149:179.

Tamang, Eastern [taj] (Tamang). *Users:* 20,200 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 272,000 (2006 FTT). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state; Sikkim state: Rangit and lower Teesta valleys; West Bengal state: Darjeeling. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Bodish, Gurung-Tamang, Tamang. *Type:* SOV; postpositions, genitives after nouns; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; ergative; aspect and tense; no passives or voice; 34 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; CV, CVC, CCV, V, CCVC; tonal; vowel phonemes include 5 basic, 5 long, 6 diphthongs; aspiration and length are phonemic. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Tibetan script, Tamhig style. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Migrate from Nepal. *Map:* 148:155. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,233,700 (as L1: 1,200,200; as L2: 33,500). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Tamil [tam] (Damulian, Tamal, Tamalsan, Tambul, Tamili). *Users:* 76,900,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 68,900,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 8,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Chittoor and Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore districts, east Puducherry enclaves; Karnataka state: Chamarajana district; Kerala state: south; assorted border areas; Tamil Nadu state. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Tamil Nadu State; union territories Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* Adi Dravida, Aiyar, Aiyangar, Arava, Burgandi, Kongar, Madrasi, Madurai, Tamil, Sri Lanka Tamil, Malaya Tamil, Burma Tamil, South Africa Tamil, Tigalu, Harijan, Sanketi, Hebbar, Mandyam Brahmin, Secunderabad Brahmin. Burgandi are nomadic. Aiyar and Aiyangar are Brahmin dialects. Southern dialect around Madurai is literary standard. Eastern dialect is colloquial standard (Zvelebil 1998). Sanketi dialect in Karnataka used by immigrants

from Madurai and Shenkotta in Tamil Nadu. Lexicon greatly influenced by Kannada. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; gender (rational, non-rational); no articles; case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (affective, effective); tense; no comparatives; 18 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* All also use Kannada [kan] (Gowda 1976). Used as L2 by Alu Kurumba [xua], Attapady Kurumba [pkr], Eravallan [era], Irula [iru], Jennu Kurumba [xuj], Kadar [kej], Kanikkaran [kev], Kannada Kurumba [kfi], Kota [kfe], Malankuravan [mjo], Malapandaram [mjp], Malasar [ymr], Moundadan Chetti [cty], Muthuvan [muv], Paliyan [pcf], Paniya [pcg], Sourashtra [saz], Toda [tcx], Vaagri Booli [vaa]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Tamil Nadu state. Fully developed. Bible: 1727–2002. *DLS:* Vital (0.82). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Other:* Officially recognized language. Hindu, Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Sri Lanka. Also established in: Fiji, Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Telugu [tel] (Andhra, Tailangi, Telangire, Telegu, Telgi, Telinga, Teloogoo, Telungu, Tengu, Tenungu, Terangi, Tolangan, Trilinga, “Gentoo” *pej.*). *Users:* 93,900,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 80,900,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 13,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Mainly Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states; Chhattisgarh state: Bijapur; Karnataka state: Bangalore Rural, Bellary, east Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, all of Kolar, Raichur, Tumkur, and Yadgir; Maharashtra state: Gadchiroli district, eastern enclaves; Puducherry union territory; Odisha state: Gajapati, Koraput, Malkangiri, and Rayagada; Tamil Nadu state: Chennai city, Thirvallur and Vellore. *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Andhra Pradesh State; Telangana State: Puducherry Union Territory, Andaman and Nicobar islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu. *Dialects:* Berad, Dasari, Dommara, Golari, Kamathi, Komtao, Konda-Reddi, Salewari, Telangana, Telugu, Vadaga, Srikakula, Vishakhapatnam, East Godaveri, Rayalseema, Nellore, Guntur, Vadari, Yanadi (Yenadi). *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number gender of subject; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bodo Gadaba [gbj], Chenchu [cde], Koya [kff], Kupia [key], Lambadi [lmn], Manna-Dora [mju], Mudhili Gadaba [gau], Northwestern Kolami [kfb], Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb], Vaagri Booli [vaa], Waddar [wbq], Yerukula [yeu]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Andhra Pradesh state, Telangana state, and Puducherry Union Territory. Fully developed. Bible: 1854–2002. *DLS:* Vital (0.80). *Writing:* Braille script. Telugu script, primary usage. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000). Also established in: Fiji, Singapore, South Africa.

Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Finland, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Teressa [tef] (Taih-Long). *Users:* 2,080 (2001 census). *Location:* Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory: Bompoka, Central Nicobar islands, and Teressa. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Nicobar, Chowra-Teressa. *Dialect:* Bompoka (Bompaka, Pauhut). *Lg Dev:* Radio. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 152.

Thachanadan [thn] (Moopan, Thacchanadens, Thachanad Muppans). *Users:* 3,000 (2004 survey). *Location:* Kerala state: Malappuram district, Nilambur area; Wayanad district, Ambalavayal, Kalpetta, Meppadi, and Muttil sub-districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60%–64% with Malayalam [mal], 50%–54% with Tamil [tam], 66%–72% with Mullu Kurumba [kpb]. *Lg Use:* Some use Malayalam [mal] in home and village, esp. with children. Use is less among youth. Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes, from neutral to positive attitudes, with youth having more negative attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 30% (2004 survey). Literacy rate much lower than state literacy rate. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 151:393.

Thangmi [thf] (Thami). *Users:* 500 in India. *Location:* Sikkim state: East district, Aritar Sunua; West Bengal state: Darjeeling and scattered. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Central Himalayan, Thangmi-Baraamu. *Type:* SOV; both prepositions and postpositions; noun head both initial and final; gender, only some animate nouns; content q-word in situ; up to 3 prefixes, up to 4 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person; no ergativity; tense; passives and voice; nontonal; 33 consonant and 13 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Thangmi culture thriving in Sikkim and Darjeeling area. (Turin 1999). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:150. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,380 (as L1: 24,000; as L2: 380). Indigenous in: Nepal. Also established in: China.

Tharu, Chitwania [the]. *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Kushinagar district, on Nepal border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Tharu, Eastern Tharu. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 2 genders; content q-word in situ; up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; tense and aspect; passive construction; nontonal; 34 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes (5 of the vowels can be nasalized). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1977. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Maps:* 147:94, 148:94. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 285,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Nepal (Central Tharu).

Tharu, Dangaura [thl] (Chaudary, Chaudhari, Chaudhuri, Dang, Dangali, Dangora, Dangura, Tharu). *Users:* 174,000 in India (2007). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Bahraich district;

Gonda district, Tulsipur sub-district; Gorakhpur district; Kheri district, Nighasan sub-district border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Tharu, Eastern Tharu. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; genitives after noun heads; adjectives, numerals before noun heads; content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person, number, and sometimes gender; tense-aspect; passives and voice; nontonal; 34 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes, with nasal variations. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20%–25% (census). Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 147:91. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 674,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Tharu, Kathariya [tkt] (Kathoriya Tharu, Khatima Tharu, Tharu). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Bahraich and Kheri districts near Nepal border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Tharu. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final (unmarked). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Map:* 147:90. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 106,000. Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Tharu, Kochila [thq] (Saptari). *Location:* Bihar state: Pashchim Champaran district, on Nepal border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Tharu, Eastern Tharu. *Dialect:* Morangia. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no gender; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 3 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person; tense and aspect; passives (syntactic, not morphological); nontonal; 32 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Hindu. *Maps:* 147:95, 148:95. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Nepal (Mid-Eastern Tharu).

Tharu, Rana [thr] (Rana Thakur, Tharu, Tharuwa). *Users:* 150,000 in India (2003). *Location:* Uttar Pradesh state: Lakhimpur Kheri district, Paliakalan sub-district, Chandan Chauki block, on Nepal border; Uttarakhand state: Udham Singh Nagar district, Khatima sub-district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Tharu. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 2 genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 2 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; ergativity; tense (4 tenses: past, present, imminent future, irrealis future); passives and voice; nontonal; 28 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20%–25%. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 147:89. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 486,000. Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Thulung [tdh] (Thulunge Rai). *Location:* Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh states; West Bengal state: Darjeeling district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Western. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; no prefixes, up to 4 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; ergativity; tense; passives and voice, but

rare; tonal; 29 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Most ethnic Thulungs in Darjeeling do not speak Thulung but Nepali [nep]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Hindu. *Map:* 148:159. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,300 (as L1: 20,700; as L2: 1,600). Indigenous in: Nepal.

Tibetan [bod] (Bhotia, Bod, Central Tibetan, Phoke, Pohbetian, Poke, Skad, Tebilian, Tibate). *Users:* 83,800 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Tibet border; Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Sikkim, and Uttarakhand states. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Central. *Dialects:* Aba (Batang), Dartsemdo (Tatsienlu), Dru, Gtsang, Hanniu, Kongbo, Nganshuenkuan (Anshuenkuan Nyarong), Panakha-Panags, Paurong. *Type:* SOV; noun head initial; definite and indefinite articles; ergativity; comparatives; 28 consonant and 16 vowel phonemes; tonal (4 tones); 2 levels of honorifics. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Byangsi [bee], Chaudangsi [cdn], Chug [cvg], Darmiya [drd], Jad [jda], Sikkimese [sip], Zakhring [zkr]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1948. *Writing:* Marchen script. Phags-pa script. Tibetan script, Uchen and Umed styles. *Other:* In Himalayan countries, 'Bhotiya', people of Tibetan origin, and is applied to various languages. Buddhist. *Map:* 148:146. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Also indigenous in: China (Central Tibetan). Also established in: Nepal. Unestablished in: Australia (Central Tibetan), Canada (Central Tibetan), China–Taiwan, Switzerland, United States.

Tinani [lbf] (Gondhla, Gondla, Lahauli, Lahouli, Lahuli, Rangloi, Teenan, Tinan Lahuli). *Users:* 11,600 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Himachal Pradesh state: Lahaul Spiti district, lower Chandra, Rangloi, and Tinan valleys; Gondhla is main village. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, West Himalayish, Kinauri. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 63%–56% with Pattani [lae], 32%–37% with Bunan [bfu], 21% with the Spiti [spt] and Stod [sbu] varieties of central Tibetan [bod], 62% with Tandi village, 34% with Shumcho [scu], 32% with Jangshung [jna], 31% with Kanauri and Sunam [ssk], 13% with Tibetan [bod]. *Lg Use:* Home, village, infrequently in religion. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Pattani [lae]. Used as L2 by Kullu Pahari [kfx]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: High. Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Other:* Lahuli applies to Lahul inhabitants; Spiti refers primarily to a place. Not a tight linguistic designation. Well educated. Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 145:22. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,050. Also indigenous in: China.

Tiwa [lax] (Dowyan, Lalung). *Users:* 33,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 171,000 (2001 census). *Location:* Assam state: Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur, Nagaon, and Sibsagar districts; Meghalaya state: Khasi Hills district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Boro-Tiwa. *Dialects:* Hajowali, Datiyali. *Lg Use:* Quite a few in Brahmaputra valley adopted Assamese [asm] as L1. Resurgent interest to learn the mother tongue; approved by the state in 2004 to be taught as a subject up to class 4. Home, market.

Some of all ages. Many also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 62% for Assam (2001 census). Literacy rate higher in the plains. In the hills, equally low among men and women. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 149:203.

Toda [tcx] (Todi, Tuda). *Users:* 1,560 (2001 census). *Location:* Tamil Nadu state: Kunda and Nilgiri hills. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Toda-Kota. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 24% with Kota [kfe], the most similar language. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 66%–79% (2001 census). Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1897–1910. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Hindu, Christian. *Map:* 151:384.

Toto [txo]. *Users:* 1,400 (2012 SIL). *Location:* West Bengal state: Jalpaiguri district, Dhunchipara, Panchayatpara, and Subhapara areas, Totopara village on Indo-Bhutan border. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Dhimalish. *Dialects:* None known. Not inherently intelligible of Dhimal [dhi] of Nepal. Lexical similarity: low with Dhimal [dhi]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, demonstratives, relatives before noun heads; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Toto script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Hindu. *Map:* 148:118.

Tshangla [tsj] (Cangluo Menba, Central Monpa, Dirang, Memba, Menba, Monba, Monpa, Motuo, Sangla, Sharchopkha, Tsangla). *Users:* 11,200 in India (2007). 8,200 in Kameng District; 3,000 in West Siang. *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: West Kameng district, Dirang area; Assam state: Udalguri district, Mechuka and Tuting sub-districts, Bishing Mechuka, Bona, Dorgling Halung, Galling, Korfu, Namsu, Opu, Sangti, Tempang, and Tuting villages; possibly West Siang district. *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish. *Type:* SOV; singular-dual-plural personal pronouns; case-marking (3 cases); tense and aspect; 31 consonants and 5 vowels; nontonal; evidentiality (mirativity). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Adi [adi]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Chug [cvg], Khamba [kbg], Lish [lsh]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 2000. *Writing:* Tibetan script, Uchen style, used in India. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Chowdhury (1996) separates Memba (Tshangla) and Khamba as different tribes in Siang District, both separate from Monpa, in Kameng District. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:171. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 181,200. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Bhutan, China.

Tulu [tcy] (Tal, Tallu, Thalu, Thulu, Tilu, Tullu, Tuluva Bhasa). *Users:* 1,850,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka state: Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts; Kerala state: Kasargod district; scattered in other states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tulu. *Dialects:* Northwest Tulu (Mangalore, Udipi), Northeast Tulu (Belthangadi, Kerala), Southwest Tulu (Kasaragod, Manjeswara), South Central Tulu (Bantwal, Puttur), Southeast Tulu (Sullia Subrahmanya), Brahmin Tulu, Common Tulu. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Korra Koraga [kfd], Kudiya [kfg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 80%–83% in Dakshina Kannada [kan] for Udupi districts. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1847–2000. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Kannada script. Tulu (Tigalari) script, philosophical texts and religious verses are sometimes written in this script. *Other:* Hindu, traditional religion. *Map:* 151:358.

Turi [trd]. *Users:* 2,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 354,000 (2007). *Location:* Chhattisgarh state: Raigarh district, and scattered throughout; Jharkhand state: Gumla, Lohardaga, and Ranchi districts, Chotanagpur area; Odisha state: Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts; West Bengal state: Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidabad, and Nadia districts. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Munda, North Munda, Kherwari, Santali. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Sadri [sck]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A Scheduled Caste. Speak Sadri [sck] as L1 in Jharkhand, Mundari [unr] in West Bengal, Odia [ory] in Odisha (Singh and Manoharan 1993). Turi spoken only in Chotanagpur (Breton 1997). A Turi caste in Gujarat is not related linguistically. *Map:* 148:133.

Turung [try] (Tai Turung, Tailung, Tairong). *Users:* 1,000 (Morey 2015). *Location:* Assam state: Golaghat, Jorhat, and Karbi Anglong districts, 7 villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Jingphaw. *Dialects:* None known. Closely related to Singpho [sgp]. Turung has a smaller Tibeto-Burman vocabulary and a higher proportion of lexical items of Tai origin than Singpho (Morey 2010). *Lg Use:* Most also use Assamese [asm] (Morey 2015). Also use Singpho [sgp], especially among the elderly. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ullatan [ull] (Katan, Kattalan, Kochuvelan, Ulladan). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: 16,700 (2001 census). *Location:* Kerala state: Alleppey, Ernakulam, Idukki, Koliam, Kottayam, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, and Trivandrum districts. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 72–82% (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Prefer to be considered Malayalis rather than Ullatan. Ulladan and Kochu Velan are both Scheduled Tribes. Traditional religion, Hindu.

Urali [url] (Oorazhi, Uraly, Urli). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 2000s. Ethnic population: 6,440 (2001 census). *Location:* Kerala state: Idukki district, Memari and Vanchivayal villages. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Kannada. *Dialects:* None known. Shares features with Tamil [tam], Irula [iru], and Kannada [kan] (Lal 1991). Lexical similarity: 60%–71% with Malayalam [mal], 54%–58% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 73% (2001 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A Scheduled Tribe. Irali Urali is a dialect of Irula [iru] in Tamil Nadu. Urali Kurumba is an alternate name for Betta Kurumba [xub] in Wayanad District, Kerala. Traditional religion.

Urdu [urd] (Islami, Undri, Urudu). *Users:* 62,800,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 50,800,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 12,000,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: widespread use by Muslims; Maharashtra state: Hyderabad (Dakhini). *Status:* 2 (Provincial).

Statutory provincial language in Andra Pradesh State; Delhi Union Territory (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). Statutory provincial language in Telangana state (2017, Telangana Official Languages Act, Act 9, Section 2b, 1966 (Amended by Telangana Official Languages Bill, Act 30)), co-official with Telugu [tel]. Statutory provincial working language in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), limited to official correspondence, notices and other communication. Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir State (1957, State constitution, Article 145). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Dialects:* Dakhini (Dakani, Dakkhini, Deccan, Desia, Mirgan), Pinjari, Rekhta (Rekhti). *Type:* SOV; postposition; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; direct and oblique cases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 35 consonants, 21 vowels; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Balti [bft], Bhadrawahi [bhd], Bhattiyali [bht], Bilaspuri [kfs], Chambeali [cdh], Changthang [cna], Churahi [cdj], Dogri [dgo], Eastern Balochi [bgp], Gujari [gju], Kangri [xnr], Kashmiri [kas], Khah [hkh], Kullu Pahari [kfx], Ladakhi [lbj], Mandeali [mjl], Mewati [wtm], Purig [prx], Saraiki [skr]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 5 and as subject thereafter in Andhra Pradesh state and Telangana state. Fully developed. Bible: 1843–1998. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 144. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Also indigenous in: Pakistan. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bihari), Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Nepal, South Africa. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Uyghur [uig]. *Users:* 2 in India (2016 S. Kumar). Ethnic population: 150 (2016 S. Kumar). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Srinagar; Ladakh, Leh. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Turkic, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, adjectives, numerals, relatives before noun heads; question words initial; word order distinguishes subjects and indirect objects, topic and comment; 8 noun cases shown by suffixes; verb suffixes mark subject person, number, second person marks plural and 3 levels of respect; passive, reflexive, reciprocal and causative; comparatives; 25 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes; CV, CVC, CVCC syllables; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentials. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Kashmiri [kas]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. Bible: 1950–2022. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Border disputed with China. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia. Also established in: Afghanistan, Turkey. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkmenistan, United States, Uzbekistan.

Vaagri Booli [vaa] (Guvvalollu, Haki Piki, Hakkipikkaru, Karikkorava, Kuruvikkaran, Marattiyan, Narakureavar, Narikkorava, Narikoravar, Rattiyan, Shikarijanam, Vaghri, Vaghriwala, Vagri, Wagri Vel, Wogri Boli). *Users:* 9,300 (2007). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2007). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra states, and Pondicherry union territory; Tamil Nadu state: Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, and Villupuram districts. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 36% with Marathi [mar], 40% with Hindi [hin]. *Lg Use:* Most also use Hindi [hin]. Some also use Kannada [kan]. Some also use Marathi [mar]. Some also use Tamil [tam]. Some also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Very low. NT: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Tamil script. *Other:* The people are called by various names meaning ‘bird catchers’. Semi-nomadic. Hindu. *Map:* 151:366.

Vaiphei [vap] (Bhaipei, Vaipei, Veiphei, Zome, Zomi). Autonym: Vaiphei. *Users:* 42,700 (2011 census). *Location:* Manipur state: Churachandpur district, 30+ villages; Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura states. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Sizang. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 60% in Manipur (2001 census). Bible: 2006. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Zomi is a collective name by which Tedim Chins [ctd] of Myanmar, Paite [pck] and Vaiphei of Manipur generally identify themselves. Christian. *Map:* 149:261.

Varhadi-Nagpuri [vah] (Berar Marathi, Berari, Dhanagari, Kumbhari, Madhya Pradesh Marathi). *Users:* 6,970,000 (1995). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Adilabad and Nizamabad districts; Madhya Pradesh state: Balaghat and Chhindwara districts; Maharashtra state: Akola, Amravati, and Buldana districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Unclassified. *Dialects:* Brahmani, Govari, Jhadpi, Kosti (Rangari), Kunban (Kohli), Kunbi, Mahari (Dhedi), Raipur. Regarded by some as a dialect of Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.08). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Map:* 150:298.

Varli [vav] (Warli). *Users:* 387,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Maharashtra state: Nasik and Dhule districts; Thane district, Dahanu and Talasari sub-districts; Gujarat state: Valsad district, Dharampur sub-district, Dadra and Nagar Haveli; far north Thane district and south Gujarat state (Davari). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Konkani. *Dialects:* Davari, Western Nihiri, Eastern Nihiri. Sometimes classified as a dialect of Gujarati [guj] or Bhili [bhb]. Lexical similarity: 61%–93% among dialects, 60% with Marathi [mar], 65% with Kukna [kex]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 32% for Gujarat (2001 census). Radio. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* Each dialect group is endogamous. Patrilocal. Traditional religion. *Map:* 150:306.

Vasavi [vas] (Adiwasi Bhil, Bhilori, Keski Bhil, Padwi Bhilori, Vasava, Vasava Bhil, Vasave). *Users:* 187,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Gujarat state: Bharuch and Surat districts, south Akkalkuwa and Dhadgaon sub-districts, north of Tapti river; Satpudas; central and north

Nandurbar and Nawapur sub-districts south of Tapti; Maharashtra state: Nandurbar district, Tapti river area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Dialects:* Dehvali (Dehwali, Kolche), Ambodi (Ambodia, Ambodia Bhil), Dogri (Dhogri, Dhogri Bhil, Dungri), Khatalia (Khatali), Kot (Kotni). Not intelligible of Pauri Bareli [bfb] or Bhili [bhb]. 77%–93% intelligibility between Dubli [dub], Dehvali, Dogri, Khatalia, and Kot varieties. Vasavi Dungri 79% intelligible of Dungra Bhil [duh]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Low. Radio. NT: 2006. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Other:* Subgroup of Bhil ethnic group. Vasava is the people name. *Map:* 150:286.

Vishavan [vis] (Malankudi, Malarkuti). *Users:* 150 (Shashi and Shri 1994). *Location:* Kerala state: Ernakulam, Kottayam, and Thrissur districts, Parana and Perumuzhi, Moovatupuzha sub-district on Idamala river, Idyara range; Chalakudi river area near Ittyani. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Dravidian, Unclassified. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 151:371.

Waddar [wbq] (Od, Orh, Vadari, Vadda Beldar, Werders, Wodde). *Users:* 198,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: In India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka about 3 million (2003 IMA). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states; Maharashtra state: Jalgaon district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Some literate in Telugu [tel]or Marathi [mar]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Hindu. *Map:* 150:311.

Wagdi [wbr] (Bhili, Bhilodi, Mina Bhil, Vagadi, Vagari, Vagdi, Vaged, Vageri, Vagi, Wagadi, Wagari, Waghari, Wagholi, Wagri). *Users:* 3,390,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Andhra Pradesh state: Jhabua; Gujarat state: Panchmahals and Sabarkantha; Rajasthan state: Banswara, Dungarpur, and south Udaipur districts. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Became widespread in the 19th century, mainly concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Promoted by the government of Rajasthan for educational purposes. Used in trade, at home (among older people), in education, mass media, short stories, literature, farming, and hunting. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Bhil. A member of macrolanguage Rajasthani [raj]. *Dialects:* Kherwara, Sagwara, Adivasi Wagdi, Rewadi. Dialect intelligibility above 95%. Intelligible of Adivasi Garasia [gas] of Bhiloda. Wagdi Banswara highly intelligible of Bhilodi of Gujarat. Wagdi highly intelligible of Patelia [bhb] of Gujarat. Lexical similarity: 84% with Patelia dialects; 75%–80% with Marwari [rwr] dialects; 79%–93% with Adiwasi Garasia dialects; 79%–87% with Rajput Garasia dialects. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives after noun heads; nontonal. *Lg Use:* A regional language in Vagad Desh. Positive attitudes. Some also use Hindi [hin], with proficiency adequate for market. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2000. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Other:* Vagri is a Scheduled Tribe in Gujarat. *Map:* 146:76.

Walungge [ola]. *Users:* 1,000 in India (Hattaway 2005). *Location:* West Bengal state: Darjeeling

district, Pankhabari area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Unclassified. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; content q-word in situ; clause constituents indicated by case-marking; ergativity; no passives or voice; tonal (Thudam dialect). *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 148:163. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,500. Indigenous in: Nepal. Also established in: China.

War-Jaintia [aml] (Amwi, Jaintia, Khasi, War, War-Khasi). *Users:* 51,600 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Meghalaya state: Jaintia and Khasi Hills area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Khasian. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; articles before noun heads; CV, CVC, CVV, V, VCV, CCV, CCVC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Khasi [kha]. Used as L2 by Biate [biu]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Separate from War dialect of Khasi [kha]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 149:207. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,600. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

West Bengal Sign Language [wbs] (Kolkata Sign Language, W.B. Sign Language, WBSL). *Users:* 450,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 275,000–550,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 37,000–197,000 current deaf signers, out of 400,000–600,000 who could learn and use WBSL (2016 R. Johnson). *Location:* West Bengal state: scattered. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects:* None known. Most similar to Indian Sign Language [ins], and especially close to the ISL variety called Bangla Sign Language in Bangladesh, which on some criteria might be considered the same language as WBSL (Johnson and Johnson 2016). Related to other sign languages in south Asia; see comments on Indian Sign Language [ins] in India. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Videos. Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Apparently originated in Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School founded in 1893, then spread to as many as 7 deaf schools in West Bengal and East Bengal (now Bangladesh) by 1932. Some variation among 14 or more current schools, plus borrowing from other regions in India (Johnson and Johnson 2016).

Yakkha [ybh] (Yakha, Yakkha Ceya, Yakkhaba). *Users:* 810 in India (2000). Ethnic population: 6,300 (2007). *Location:* Sikkim state: North district; West Bengal state: Darjeeling district. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Himalayan, Kiranti, Eastern. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head final; no noun classes or genders; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 10 suffixes (depending on analysis); clause constituents indicated by case-marking; verbal affixation marks person and number; ergativity; tense and aspect; passives and voice; nontonal; 22 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use:* Younger generation uses Nepali [npi] (Singh). Shifting to Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Devanagari script, used since 2011. *Other:* Buddhist, Hindu. *Map:* 148:149. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,900 (as L1: 20,410; as L2: 1,490). Global EGIDS level: 6b (Threatened). Also indigenous in: Nepal.

Yerukula [yeu] (Erukala, Eruku Bhasha, Korava, Korchi, Kurru Bhasha, Kurutha, Yarukula,

Yerkula, Yerukala, Yerukala-Korava, Yerukla, Yerukula-Bhasha). *Users:* 68,500 (2011 census). 10,400 Korava and 58,100 Yerukula (2011 census). *Location:* Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra states; Telangana state: Karimagar and north Nizamabad districts; Tamil Nadu state: Chengai Anna, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Periyar, and Salem. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Dialects:* Parikala, Sankara-Yerukala. Lexical similarity: among varieties ranges from 53%–81%, 33%–38% with Irula [iru], 28%–45% with Ravula [yea], 27%–45% with Tamil [tam]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous language use. In Andhra Pradesh: home, community, religion; in Rayalseema and Telengana regions, wider use. Positive attitudes. Some also use Telugu [tel], with higher proficiency in Andhra Pradesh and among educated adults. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 26% (1991 census). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Telugu script. *Other:* Some people called Yerukula speak Telugu [tel] as L1. Traditionally nomadic. Hindu. *Maps:* 150:322, 151:322.

Zakhring [zkr] (Charumba, Eastern Mishmi, M'ye, Meye, Meyor, Zaiwa). *Users:* 400 in India (Jacquesson 2015). *Location:* Arunachal Pradesh state: Anjaw district, Dong, Kaho, Khroti, Kundun, Mulam Kembring, Musai, Tinai, Tinam, and Walong villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Keman. *Dialects:* Kaho, Walong. Similar to Miju-Mishmi [mxj]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; verb affixes mark person and tense/aspect. *Lg Use:* Most shifting to Central Tibetan [bod]. Most shifting to Hindi [hin]. Also use Nefamese [nef]. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Buddhist. *Map:* 149:187. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000. Indigenous in: China.

Zangskari [zau] (Zanskari, Zaskari). *Users:* 11,400 (2001 census). *Location:* Jammu and Kashmir state: Kargil district south end, in Himalayas and Indus river valley; Zaskar mountains. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Western. *Dialects:* None known. 73%–81% intelligibility of Leh Ladakhi [lbj] with high standard deviation indicating some acquired intelligibility; 90% intelligibility of Stod Bhoti [sbu] of Darcha village. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Ladakhi [lbj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Speakers in Ladakh region have highest rate. Bible portions: 1945–1951. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 145:6.

Zou [zom] (Jou, Yo, Zo, Zohâm, Zokam, Zome, Zoukam). Autonym: Zokam. *Users:* 26,500 in India (2011 census). *Location:* Assam state; Manipur state: Chandel district, Singngat sub-district, Sugnu area; Churachandpur district. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Sizang. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 62% in Manipur (2001 census). Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script, used in India. *Other:* Although Zomi, derived from 'Zo', is gaining ground as an ethnic nomenclature amongst the Northern Chins, the Zo tribe is uniquely distinct in preservation of their culture and customs since ancient times. Christian. *Map:* 149:272. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 87,500. Also indigenous in: Myanmar (Zo).

Language Maps

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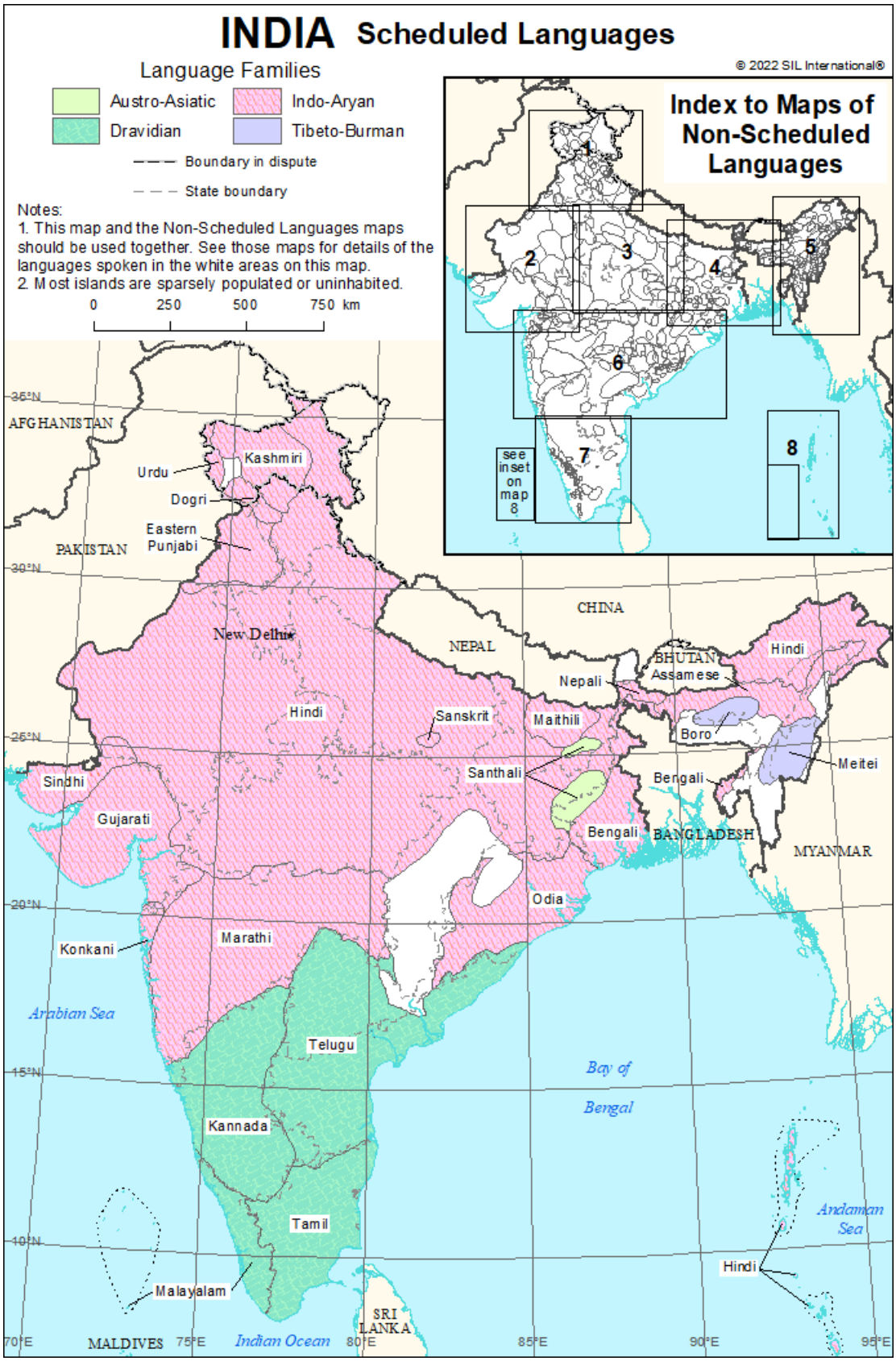
India, Map 8 152


INDIA Scheduled Languages
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Language Families
Austro-Asiatic
Indo-Aryan
Dravidian
Tibeto-Burman
Boundary in dispute
State boundary
Notes:
1. This map and the Non-Scheduled Languages maps should be used together. See those maps for details of the languages spoken in the white areas on this map.
2. Most islands are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
0 250 500 750 km
Index to Maps of Non-Scheduled Languages
1
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6
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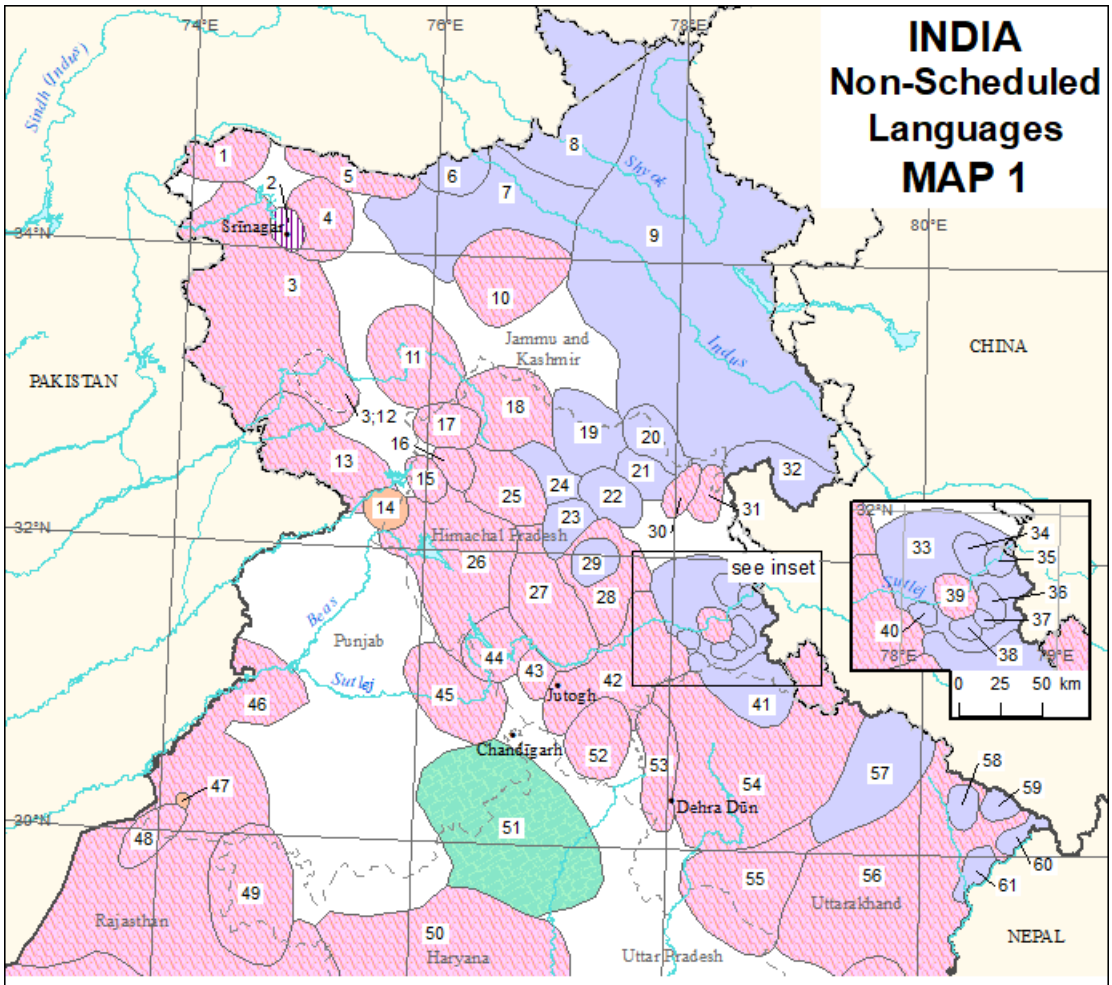
8
see inset on map 8
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
MALDIVES
SRI LANKA
New Delhi
Urdu
Kashmiri
Dogri
Eastern Punjabi
Hindi
Sanskrit
Maithili
Nepali
Assamese
Boro
Meitei
Bengali
Santhali
Sindhi
Gujarati
Odia
Marathi
Konkani
Telugu
Kannada
Tamil
Malayalam
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Andaman Sea
Indian Ocean
35°N
30°N
25°N
20°N
15°N
10°N
70°E
75°E
80°E
85°E
90°E
95°E



1 Pahari-Potwari
2 Burushaski
3 Gujari (2)
4 Bateri
5 Shina
6 Zangskari
7 Purig
8 Balti
9 Ladakhi
10 Brokskat
11 Bhadrawahi
12 Khah
13 Western Punjabi
14 Northern Pashto
15 Bhattiyali
16 Chambeali
17 Churahi
18 Pangwali
19 Pattani
20 Spiti Bhoti
21 Stod Bhoti
22 Tinani
23 Kanashi
24 Gahri
25 Gaddi
26 Kangri
27 Mandeali
28 Kullu Pahari
29 Mugom
30 Chinali
31 Lahul Lohar
32 Changthang
33 Kinnauri
34 Shumcho
35 Sunam
36 Bhoti Kinnauri
37 Jangshung
38 Chitkuli Kinnauri
39 Pahari Kinnauri
40 Chhoyul Kinnauri
41 Jad
42 Mahasu Pahari
43 Hinduri
44 Bilaspuri
45 Bauria
46 Bagri
47 Eastern Balochi
48 Saraiki
49 Sansi
50 Haryanvi
51 Bazigar
52 Sirmauri
53 Jaunsari
54 Garhwali
55 Buksa
56 Kumaoni
57 Rongpo
58 Darmiya
59 Byangsi
60 Rawat
61 Chaudangsi

Language Families
Dravidian
Indo-Aryan
Iranian
Tibeto-Burman

Language isolate

Language area overlap

Note: See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.

Boundary in dispute
State boundary

0 50 100 150 200 km

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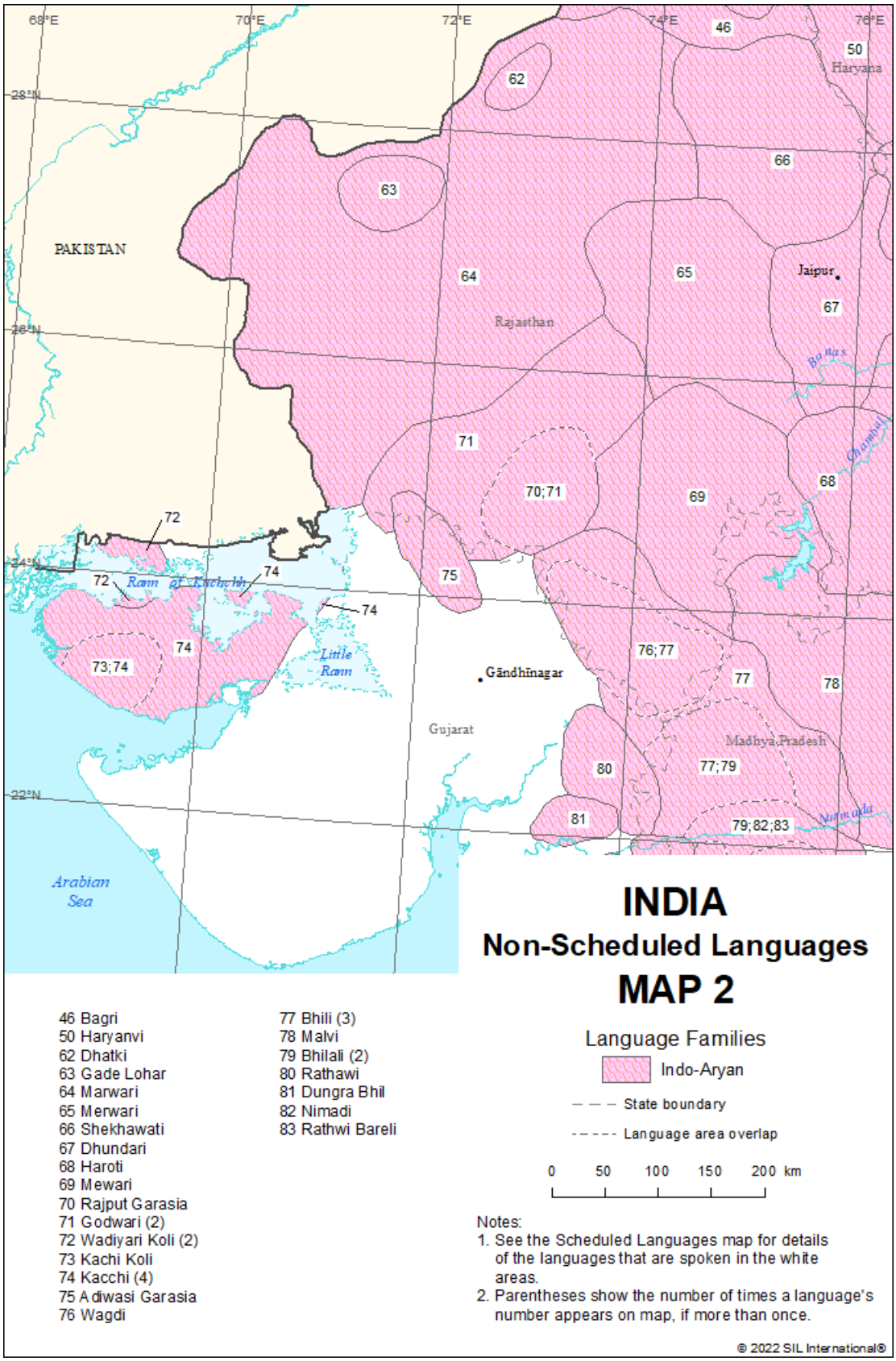
68°E
70°E
72°E
74°E
76°E
28°N
26°N
24°N
22°N
PAKISTAN
Rajasthan
Haryana
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
Jaipur
Gāndhīnagar
Rann of Kachchh
Little Rann
Arabian Sea
Banas
Chambal
Narmada
46
50
62
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70;71
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79;82;83
INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 2
46 Bagri
50 Haryanvi
62 Dhatki
63 Gade Lohar
64 Marwari
65 Merwari
66 Shekhawati
67 Dhundari
68 Haroti
69 Mewari
70 Rajput Garasia
71 Godwari (2)
72 Wadiyari Koli (2)
73 Kachi Koli
74 Kacchi (4)
75 Adiwasi Garasia
76 Wagdi
77 Bhili (3)
78 Malvi
79 Bhilali (2)
80 Rathawi
81 Dungra Bhil
82 Nimadi
83 Rathwi Bareli
Language Families
Indo-Aryan
State boundary
Language area overlap
0 50 100 150 200 km
Notes:
1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
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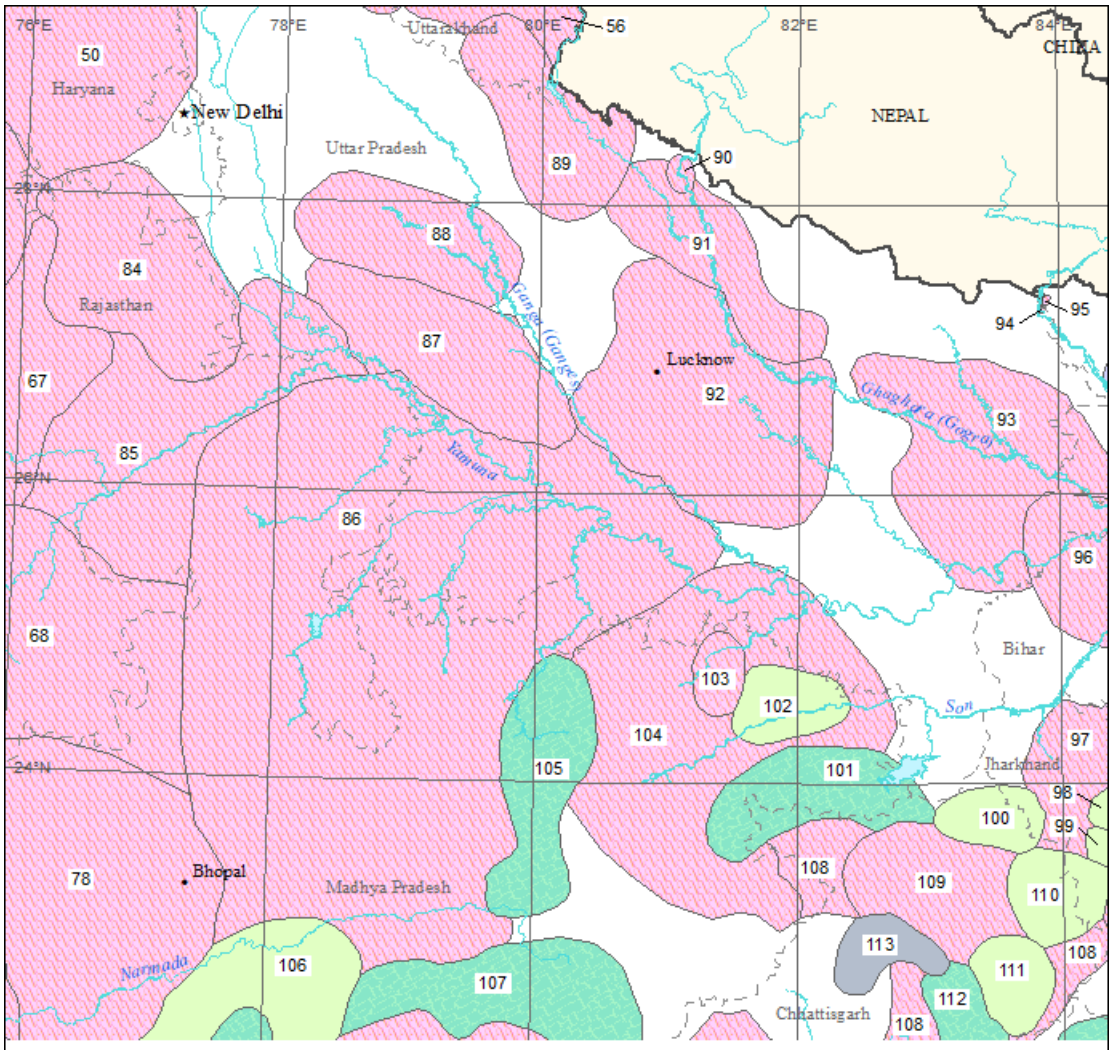

50 Haryanvi
56 Kumaoni
67 Dhundari
68 Haroti
78 Malvi
84 Mewati
85 Braj Bhasha
86 Bundeli
87 Kanauji
88 Kanjari
89 Rana Tharu
90 Kathariya Tharu
91 Dangaura Tharu
92 Awadhi
93 Bhojpuri
94 Chitwania Tharu
95 Kochila Tharu
96 Surjapuri
97 Sadri
98 Asuri
99 Bijori
100 Kodaku
101 Khirwar
102 Agariya
103 Kamar
104 Bagheli
105 Bharia
106 Korku
107 Northern Gondi
108 Chhattisgarhi (3)
109 Surgujia
110 Korwa
111 Kharia
112 Kurux
113 Majhwar

Notes:
1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.

INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 3

Language Families
- Austro-Asiatic
- Dravidian
- Indo-Aryan
- Tibeto-Burman
- Unclassified
- State boundary

0 50 100 150 200 km

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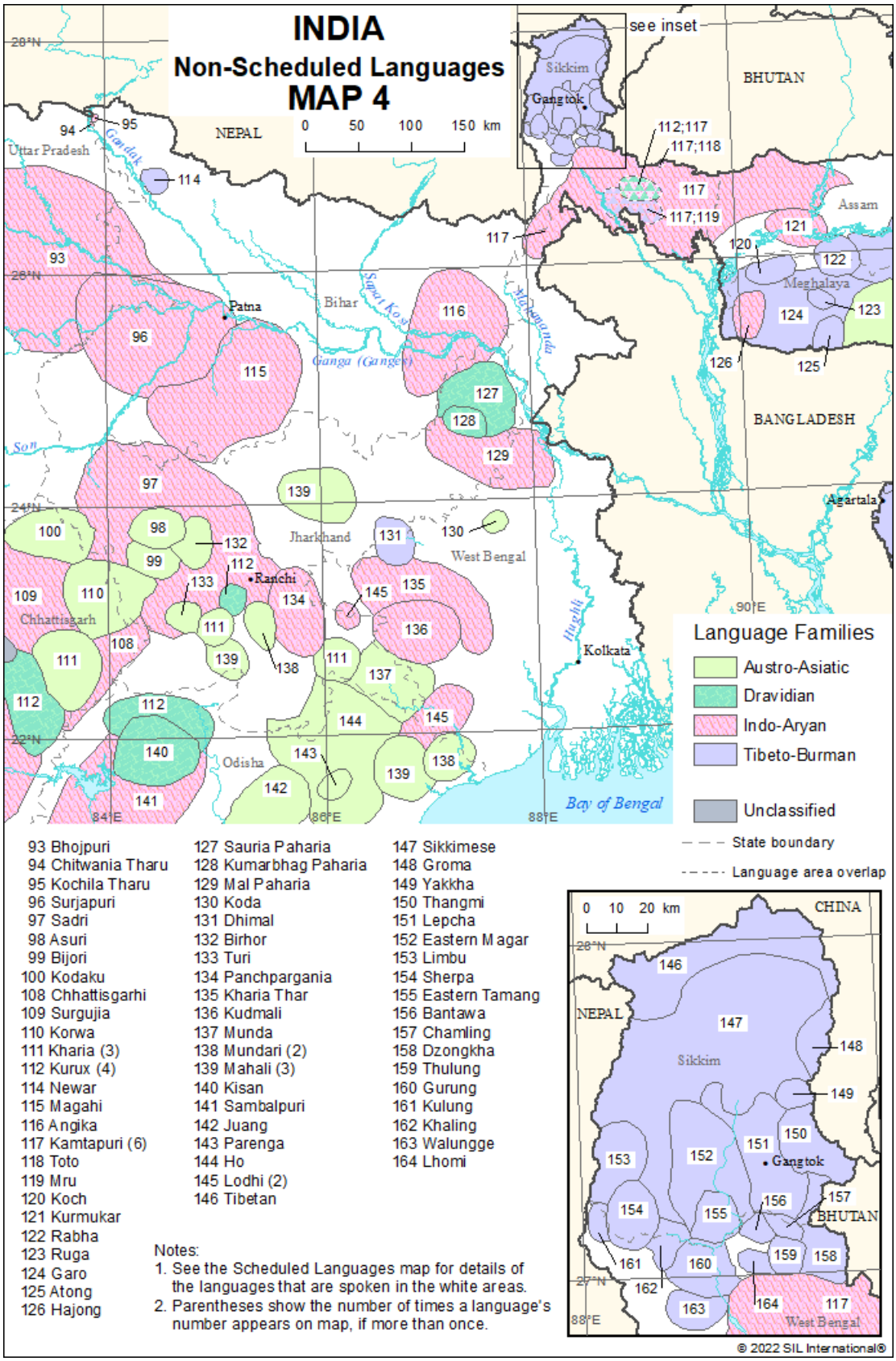
INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 4
0 50 100 150 km
see inset
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Sikkim
Gangtok
Uttar Pradesh
Bihar
Jharkhand
West Bengal
Odisha
Chhattisgarh
Assam
Meghalaya
BANGLADESH
Patna
Ranchi
Kolkata
Agartala
Ganga (Ganges)
Son
Gandak
Sapt Kosi
Brahmaputra
Hughli
Bay of Bengal
28°N
26°N
24°N
22°N
84°E
86°E
88°E
90°E
Language Families
Austro-Asiatic
Dravidian
Indo-Aryan
Tibeto-Burman
Unclassified
State boundary
Language area overlap
93 Bhojpuri
94 Chitwania Tharu
95 Kochila Tharu
96 Surjapuri
97 Sadri
98 Asuri
99 Bijori
100 Kodaku
108 Chhattisgarhi
109 Surgujia
110 Korwa
111 Kharia (3)
112 Kurux (4)
114 Newar
115 Magahi
116 Angika
117 Kamtapuri (6)
118 Toto
119 Mru
120 Koch
121 Kurmukar
122 Rabha
123 Ruga
124 Garo
125 Atong
126 Hajong
127 Sauria Paharia
128 Kumarbhag Paharia
129 Mal Paharia
130 Koda
131 Dhimal
132 Birhor
133 Turi
134 Panchpargania
135 Kharia Thar
136 Kudmali
137 Munda
138 Mundari (2)
139 Mahali (3)
140 Kisan
141 Sambalpuri
142 Juang
143 Parenga
144 Ho
145 Lodhi (2)
146 Tibetan
147 Sikkimese
148 Groma
149 Yakkha
150 Thangmi
151 Lepcha
152 Eastern Magar
153 Limbu
154 Sherpa
155 Eastern Tamang
156 Bantawa
157 Chamling
158 Dzongkha
159 Thulung
160 Gurung
161 Kulung
162 Khaling
163 Walungge
164 Lhomi
Notes:
1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
0 10 20 km
CHINA
NEPAL
Sikkim
Gangtok
BHUTAN
West Bengal
27°N
88°E
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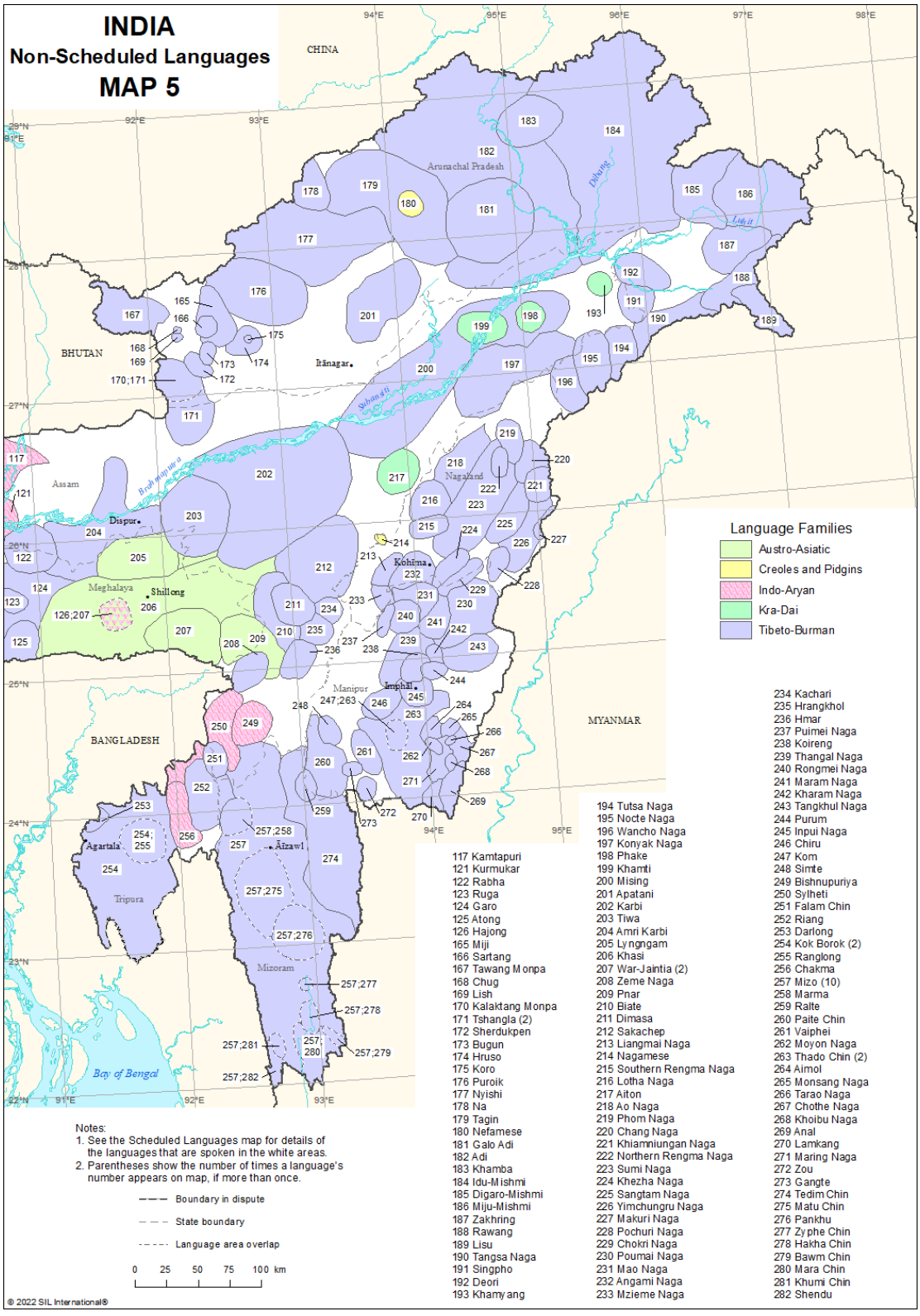
INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 5
CHINA
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Assam
Arunachal Pradesh
Nagaland
Manipur
Meghalaya
Tripura
Mizoram
Itānagar
Dispur
Shillong
Kohīma
Imphāl
Āīzawl
Agartala
Brahmaputra
Subansiri
Dihang
Lohit
Bay of Bengal
Language Families
Austro-Asiatic
Creoles and Pidgins
Indo-Aryan
Kra-Dai
Tibeto-Burman
117 Kamtapuri
121 Kurmukar
122 Rabha
123 Ruga
124 Garo
125 Atong
126 Hajong
165 Miji
166 Sartang
167 Tawang Monpa
168 Chug
169 Lish
170 Kalaktang Monpa
171 Tshangla (2)
172 Sherdukpen
173 Bugun
174 Hruso
175 Koro
176 Puroik
177 Nyishi
178 Na
179 Tagin
180 Nefamese
181 Galo Adi
182 Adi
183 Khamba
184 Idu-Mishmi
185 Digaro-Mishmi
186 Miju-Mishmi
187 Zakhring
188 Rawang
189 Lisu
190 Tangsa Naga
191 Singpho
192 Deori
193 Khamyang
194 Tutsa Naga
195 Nocte Naga
196 Wancho Naga
197 Konyak Naga
198 Phake
199 Khamti
200 Mising
201 Apatani
202 Karbi
203 Tiwa
204 Amri Karbi
205 Lyngngam
206 Khasi
207 War-Jaintia (2)
208 Zeme Naga
209 Pnar
210 Biate
211 Dimasa
212 Sakachep
213 Liangmai Naga
214 Nagamese
215 Southern Rengma Naga
216 Lotha Naga
217 Aiton
218 Ao Naga
219 Phom Naga
220 Chang Naga
221 Khiamniungan Naga
222 Northern Rengma Naga
223 Sumi Naga
224 Khezha Naga
225 Sangtam Naga
226 Yimchungru Naga
227 Makuri Naga
228 Pochuri Naga
229 Chokri Naga
230 Poumai Naga
231 Mao Naga
232 Angami Naga
233 Mzieme Naga
234 Kachari
235 Hrangkhol
236 Hmar
237 Puimei Naga
238 Koireng
239 Thangal Naga
240 Rongmei Naga
241 Maram Naga
242 Kharam Naga
243 Tangkhul Naga
244 Purum
245 Inpui Naga
246 Chiru
247 Kom
248 Simte
249 Bishnupuriya
250 Sylheti
251 Falam Chin
252 Riang
253 Darlong
254 Kok Borok (2)
255 Ranglong
256 Chakma
257 Mizo (10)
258 Marma
259 Ralte
260 Paite Chin
261 Vaiphei
262 Moyon Naga
263 Thado Chin (2)
264 Aimol
265 Monsang Naga
266 Tarao Naga
267 Chothe Naga
268 Khoibu Naga
269 Anal
270 Lamkang
271 Maring Naga
272 Zou
273 Gangte
274 Tedim Chin
275 Matu Chin
276 Pankhu
277 Zyphe Chin
278 Hakha Chin
279 Bawm Chin
280 Mara Chin
281 Khumi Chin
282 Shendu
Notes:
1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
Boundary in dispute
State boundary
Language area overlap
0 25 50 75 100 km
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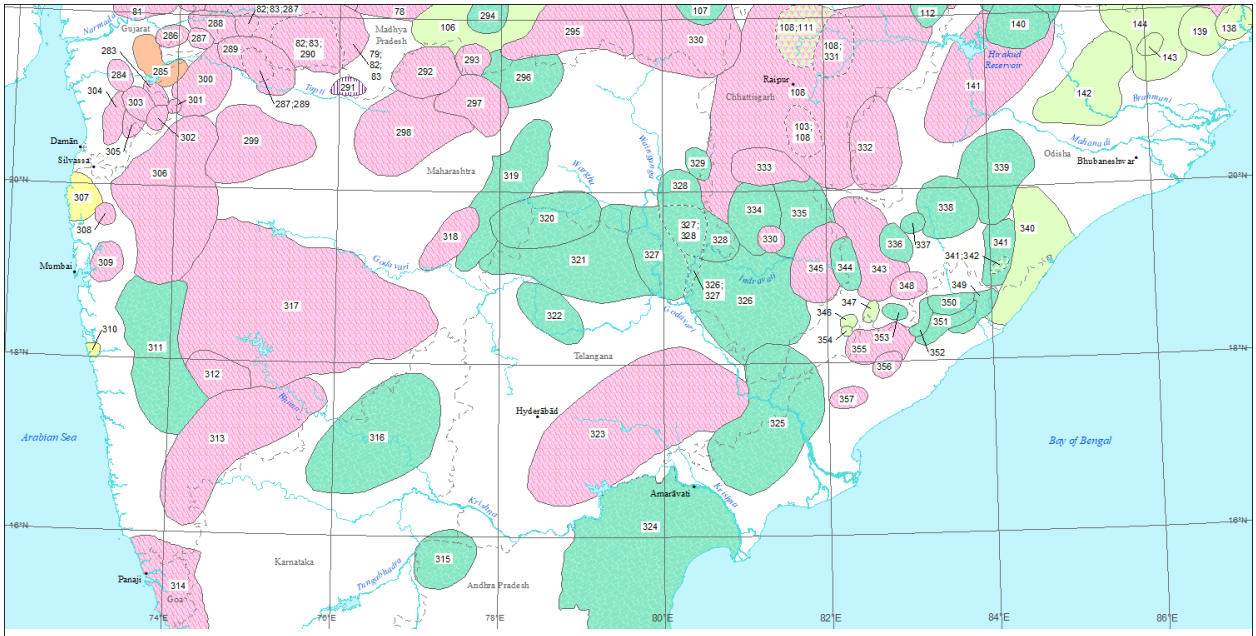

INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 6

Language Families

- Austro-Asiatic
- Creoles and Pidgins
- Dravidian
- Indo-Aryan
- Iranian
- Language isolate

Notes: 1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.

State boundary
Language area overlap

0 50 100 150 200 km

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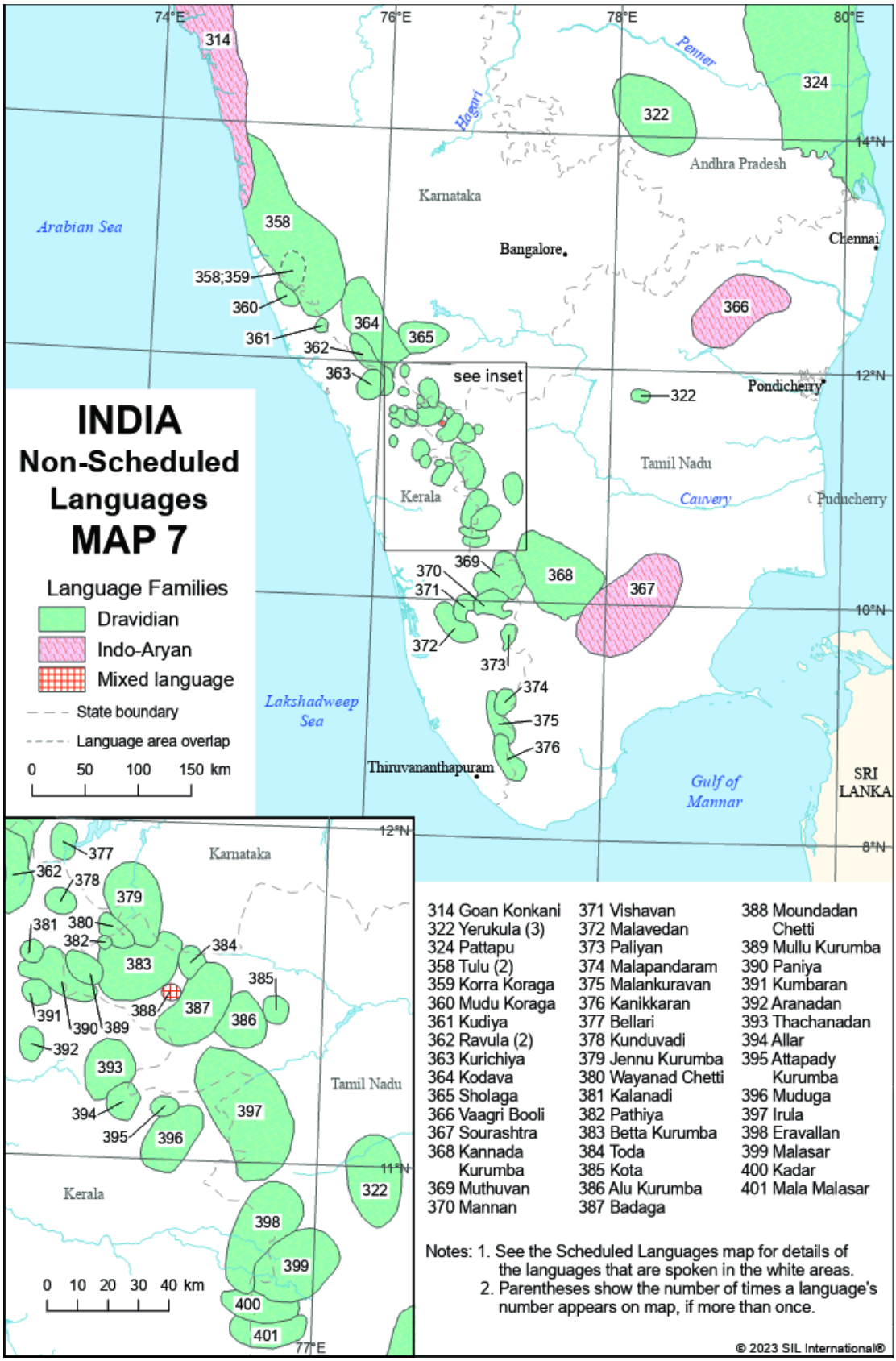
78 Malvi
79 Bhilali
81 Dungra Bhil
82 Nimadi (3)
83 Rathwi Bareli (3)
103 Kamar
106 Korku
107 Northern Gondi
108 Chhattisgarhi (4)
111 Kharia
112 Kurux
138 Mundari
139 Mahali
140 Kisan
141 Sambalpuri
142 Juang
143 Parenga
144 Ho
283 Gamit
284 Dubli
285 Parsi
286 Vasavi
287 Noiri (3)
288 Pauri Bareli
289 Nahali (2)
290 Palya Bareli
291 Nihali
292 Gowlan
293 Bhalay
294 Pardhan
295 Powari
296 Kaikadi
297 Gowli
298 Varhadi-Nagpuri
299 Ahirani
300 Khandesi
301 Mawchi
302 Dangi
303 Chodri
304 Dhodia
305 Kukna
306 Varli
307 Indo-Portuguese
308 Phudagi
309 Katkari
310 Korlai Portuguese Creole
311 Waddar
312 Samvedi
313 Pardhi
314 Goan Konkani
315 Chenchu
316 Holiya
317 Deccan
318 Andh
319 Northwestern Kolami
320 Southeastern Kolami
321 Adilabad Gondi
322 Yerukula
323 Lambadi
324 Pattapu
325 Koya
326 Dandami Maria (2)
327 Aheri Gondi (3)
328 Maria (3)
329 Far Western Muria
330 Halbi (2)
331 Nahari
332 Bhunjia
333 Mirgan
334 Western Muria
335 Eastern Muria
336 Pengo
337 Manda
338 Kuvi
339 Kui
340 Sora
341 Dawik Kui (2)
342 Juray
343 Desiya
344 Duruwa
345 Bhatri
346 Bondo
347 Bodo Gadaba
348 Bodo Parja
349 Mukha-Dora
350 Konda-Dora
351 Manna-Dora
352 Mudhili Gadaba
353 Pottangi Ollar Gadaba
354 Gata'
355 Adivasi Oriya
356 Reli
357 Kupia


INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 7
Language Families
Dravidian
Indo-Aryan
Mixed language
State boundary
Language area overlap
0 50 100 150 km
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
14°N
12°N
10°N
8°N
Arabian Sea
Lakshadweep Sea
Gulf of Mannar
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
Puducherry
Bangalore
Chennai
Pondicherry
Thiruvananthapuram
SRI LANKA
Hagari
Penner
Cauvery
see inset
0 10 20 30 40 km
11°N
77°E
314 Goan Konkani
322 Yerukula (3)
324 Pattapu
358 Tulu (2)
359 Korra Koraga
360 Mudu Koraga
361 Kudiya
362 Ravula (2)
363 Kurichiya
364 Kodava
365 Sholaga
366 Vaagri Booli
367 Sourashtra
368 Kannada Kurumba
369 Muthuvan
370 Mannan
371 Vishavan
372 Malavedan
373 Paliyan
374 Malapandaram
375 Malankuravan
376 Kanikkaran
377 Bellari
378 Kunduvadi
379 Jennu Kurumba
380 Wayanad Chetti
381 Kalanadi
382 Pathiya
383 Betta Kurumba
384 Toda
385 Kota
386 Alu Kurumba
387 Badaga
388 Moundadan Chetti
389 Mullu Kurumba
390 Paniya
391 Kumbaran
392 Aranadan
393 Thachanadan
394 Allar
395 Attapady Kurumba
396 Muduga
397 Irula
398 Eravallan
399 Malasar
400 Kadar
401 Mala Malasar
Notes: 1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of the languages that are spoken in the white areas.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
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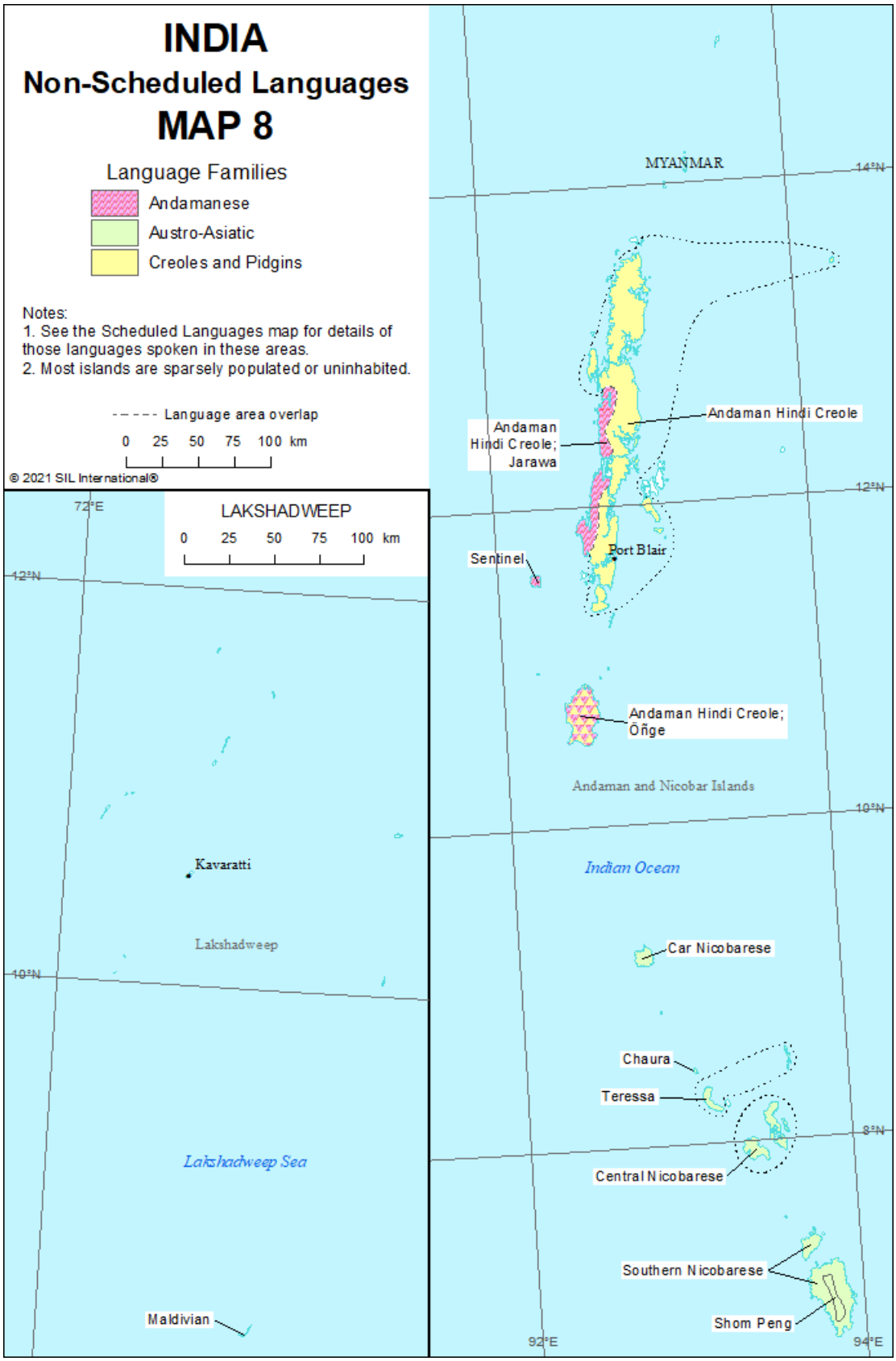
INDIA
Non-Scheduled Languages
MAP 8
Language Families
Andamanese
Austro-Asiatic
Creoles and Pidgins
Notes:
1. See the Scheduled Languages map for details of those languages spoken in these areas.
2. Most islands are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
Language area overlap
0 25 50 75 100 km
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LAKSHADWEEP
0 25 50 75 100 km
72°E
12°N
10°N
8°N
MYANMAR
14°N
Andaman Hindi Creole
Andaman Hindi Creole; Jarawa
Sentinel
Port Blair
Andaman Hindi Creole; Önge
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Kavaratti
Lakshadweep
Indian Ocean
Car Nicobarese
Chaura
Teressa
Central Nicobarese
Lakshadweep Sea
Southern Nicobarese
Shom Peng
Maldivian
92°E
94°E

Languages by Population

In this section the languages of India 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.

100,000,000 to 999,999,999

Hindi [hin] *Users:* 339,000,000 in India (2011 census). 602,000,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 263,000,000 (2020). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1950, Constitution, Article 343), also statutory provincial language in Bihar State and 12 other jurisdictions. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

Bengali [ben] *Users:* 96,500,000 in India (2011 census). 106,500,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 10,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Marathi [mar] *Users:* 83,000,000 in India (2011 census). 99,000,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 16,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Maharashtra State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 99,216,870 (as L1: 83,201,270; as L2: 16,015,600).

Telugu [tel] *Users:* 80,900,000 in India (2011 census). 93,900,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 13,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Andhra Pradesh State; Telangana State: Puducherry Union Territory, Andaman and Nicobar islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* 68,900,000 in India (2011 census). 76,900,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 8,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Tamil Nadu State; union territories Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Gujarati [guj] *Users:* 55,200,000 in India (2011 census). 60,200,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Gujarat State; Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu union territories (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 50,800,000 in India (2011 census). 62,800,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 12,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Andra

Pradesh State; Delhi Union Territory (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). Statutory provincial language in Telangana state (2017, Telangana Official Languages Act, Act 9, Section 2b, 1966 (Amended by Telangana Official Languages Bill, Act 30)), co-official with Telugu [tel]. Statutory provincial working language in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), limited to official correspondence, notices and other communication. Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir State (1957, State constitution, Article 145). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Bhojpuri [bho] *Users:* 50,600,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,463,000 (as L1: 52,303,000; as L2: 160,000).

Kannada [kan] *Users:* 43,500,000 in India (2011 census). 58,500,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 15,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Karnataka (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,689,790 (as L1: 43,680,530; as L2: 15,009,260).

Malayalam [mal] *Users:* 34,800,000 in India (2011 census). 35,500,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 700,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Kerala State; union territories Lakshadweep and Puducherry (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,359,380 (as L1: 36,647,680; as L2: 711,700).

Odia [ory] *Users:* 34,300,000 in India (2011 census). 39,600,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 5,300,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Odisha State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,763,607 (as L1: 34,463,280; as L2: 5,300,327).

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users:* 31,100,000 in India (2011 census). 34,700,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 3,600,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Punjab, West Bengal states; union territories Delhi, Chandigarh (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Magahi [mag] *Users:* 20,700,000 in India (2011 census). 8,000,000 Khortha and 12,700,000 Magahi (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,746,400 (as L1: 20,735,600; as L2: 10,800).

Maithili [mai] *Users:* 18,500,000 in India (2000). 12,000,000 monolinguals (1998). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Bihar State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,785,000 (as L1: 21,590,000; as L2: 195,000).

Chhattisgarhi [hne] *Users:* 16,300,000 (2011 census). 16,250,000 Chhattisgarh, 89,900 Laria, and 15,600 Pando (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Assamese [asm] *Users:* 15,300,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Assam State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 15,328,240 (as L1: 15,327,990; as L2: 250).

Deccan [dcc] *Users:* 12,800,000 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bajjika [vjk] *Users:* 11,500,000 in India (Kashyap 2014). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,293,000.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Haryanvi [bgc] *Users:* 9,810,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 16,000,000 (1992 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,810,900 (as L1: 9,810,890; as L2: 10).

Marwari [rwr] *Users:* 7,830,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,856,410 (as L1: 7,855,400; as L2: 1,010).

Santhali [sat] *Users:* 7,340,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jharkhand State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), amended 2003. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,621,180 (as L1: 7,620,200; as L2: 980).

Varhadi-Nagpuri [vah] *Users:* 6,970,000 (1995). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kashmiri [kas] *Users:* 6,770,000 in India (2011 census). 6,610,000 Kashmiri, 39,700 Kishtwari, and 125,000 Siraji (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,134,610 (as L1: 7,133,800; as L2: 810).

Indian Sign Language [ins] *Users:* 6,000,000 in India (2021 SIL). Estimated 4–8 million deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of the general population. Other estimates vary: 1.5 million (2008 S. Panda); 5.9 million profoundly deaf in India (2014 IMB); 8 million deaf signers (2017 Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,815,000.

Kanauji [bjj] *Users:* 6,000,000 (Dwivedi and Kar 2016). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bundeli [bns] *Users:* 5,630,000 (2011 census). Population estimates range up to 20,000,000. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Malvi [mup] *Users:* 5,440,000 (2011 census). 1,110,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Sadri [sck] *Users:* 5,130,000 in India (2011 census). 19,100 Gawari, 763,000 Nagpuria, and 4,350,000 Sadri (2011 census). 12,130,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 7,000,000 (2007 B. Waugh). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,131,225 (as L1: 5,131,180; as L2: 7,000,045).

Lambadi [lmn] *Users:* 5,080,000 (2011 census), including the following groups: 1,580,000 Banjari, 50,300 Gorboli, 3,280,000 Lambadi, and 171,000 Sugali (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,810,000 (2022 Joshua Project). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Mewari [mtr] *Users:* 4,210,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Merwari [wry] *Users:* 3,900,000 (2001 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Awadhi [awa] *Users:* 3,850,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,397,400 (as L1: 4,352,000; as L2: 45,400).

Konkani, Goan [gom] *Users:* 3,630,000 in India (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,725,300.

Wagdi [wbr] *Users:* 3,390,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Bhili [bhb] *Users:* 3,290,000 (2011 census). 10,400,000 for all Bhil languages (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Godwari [gdx] *Users:* 3,000,000 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Shekhawati [swv] *Users:* 3,000,000 (2002 L. Gusain). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Sylheti [syl] *Users:* 3,000,000 in India (2003). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,520,000 (as L1: 10,020,000; as L2: 1,500,000).

Haroti [hoj] *Users:* 2,940,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Nepali [npi] *Users:* 2,930,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Sikkim, West Bengal state (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Bagheli [bfy] *Users:* 2,680,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sambalpuri [spv] *Users:* 2,630,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Dogri [dgo] *Users:* 2,600,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347).

Garhwali [gbm] *Users:* 2,480,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Nimadi [noe] *Users:* 2,310,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Surjapuri [sjp] *Users:* 2,260,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Konkani [knn] *Users:* 2,190,000 in India (2011 census). 2,150,000 Konkani, 17,200 Kudumbi, and 23,600 Malwani (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Goa State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,212,240 (as L1: 2,208,520; as L2: 3,720).

Kumaoni [kfy] *Users:* 2,080,000 (2011 census). 472,000 monolinguals (1998 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Oadki [odk] *Users:* 2,000,000 in India (2017 A. Ranjha). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,076,100.

Kurux [kru] *Users:* 1,990,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,084,390 (as L1: 2,083,700; as L2: 690).

Gondi, Northern [gno] *Users:* 1,950,000 (1997 Bible Society of India). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Bagri [bgq] *Users:* 1,890,000 in India (2011 census). 162,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,196,000.

Tulu [tcy] *Users:* 1,850,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Meitei [mni] *Users:* 1,760,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Manipur State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,775,000.

Sindhi [snd] *Users:* 1,740,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,000,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). Statutory language of provincial identity in Rajasthan State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347), Schedule VIII addition, 1961. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060).

Surgujia [sgj] *Users:* 1,740,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ahirani [ahr] *Users:* 1,640,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Braj Bhasha [bra] *Users:* 1,560,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Dhundari [dhd] *Users:* 1,480,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Boro [brx] *Users:* 1,470,000 in India (2011 census). 1,460,000 Boro, 11,500 Mech (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Assam (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,474,380.

Ho [hoc] *Users:* 1,420,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Gujari [gju] *Users:* 1,290,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,600,000 (2002). In Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,696,000.

Mundari [unr] *Users:* 1,160,000 in India (2011 census). 1,130,000 Mundari and 27,500 Bhumij (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,170,280.

Garo [grt] *Users:* 1,150,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 347), unscheduled language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,270,000.

Kangri [xnr] *Users:* 1,120,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Khasi [kha] *Users:* 1,050,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language.

Kacchi [kfr] *Users:* 1,030,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,193,600 (as L1: 1,188,360; as L2: 5,240).

Pahari-Potwari [phr] *Users:* 1,020,000 in India (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 3,542,800.

Pahari, Mahasu [bfz] *Users:* 1,000,000 (2002). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

100,000 to 999,999

Bareli, Pauri [bfb] *Users:* 991,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kok Borok [trp] *Users:* 953,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Tripura State (1964, Official Languages Act No. 19 (as amended)), not a Schedule VIII language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 958,000.

Mewati [wtm] *Users:* 857,000 (2011 census). 51,600 monolinguals (2006 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Mizo [lus] *Users:* 831,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in Mizoram State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 843,750.

Halbi [hlb] *Users:* 766,000 (2011 census). 966,000, all users. L2 users: 200,000 (2001 C. Thomas). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Bhilali [bhi] *Users:* 753,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kui [uki] *Users:* 741,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Korku [kfq] *Users:* 727,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Angika [anp] *Users:* 725,000 in India (IMA 1997). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 745,330 (as L1: 743,600; as L2: 1,730).

Mising [mrg] *Users:* 630,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Mandeali [mjl] *Users:* 623,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Karbi [mjw] *Users:* 529,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Lohar, Gade [gda] *Users:* 500,000 (2016). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Munda [unx] *Users:* 486,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kamtapuri [rkt] *Users:* 476,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,801,000 (as L1: 10,476,000; as L2: 325,000).

Koya [kff] *Users:* 455,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Rathawi [rtw] *Users:* 451,000 (2006 IMB). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

West Bengal Sign Language [wbs] *Users:* 450,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 275,000–550,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 37,000–197,000 current deaf signers, out of 400,000–600,000 who could learn and use WBSL (2016 R. Johnson). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kukna [kex] *Users:* 417,000 (2011 census). 517,000, all users. L2 users: 100,000 (1998). *Status:* 3

(Wider communication).

Sora [srb] *Users:* 410,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Koli, Wadiyari [kxp] *Users:* 404,000 in India (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 583,000.

Koli, Kachi [gjk] *Users:* 400,000 in India (1998). 100,000 Kachi Koli, 250,000 Rabari, 50,000 or more Vagri Meghwar, Katai Meghwar, and Zalavaria Koli. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 530,000.

Muria, Far Western [fmu] *Users:* 400,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Muria, Western [mut] *Users:* 400,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sirmauri [srx] *Users:* 400,000 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Varli [vav] *Users:* 387,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Bareli, Rathwi [bgd] *Users:* 359,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Bhatri [bgw] *Users:* 334,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Powari [pwr] *Users:* 326,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,000,000 (1986 All India Powar Council). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Pnar [pbv] *Users:* 319,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 323,000.

Chin, Thado [tcz] *Users:* 313,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 346,100.

Kudmali [kyw] *Users:* 311,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 311,230.

Gondi, Adilabad [wsg] *Users:* 300,000 (2015 M. Penny). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Nyishi [njz] *Users:* 299,000 (2011 census). 23,000 speakers of Bangni dialect (Van Driem 2007). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kharia [khr] *Users:* 298,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 298,256 (as L1: 298,240; as L2: 16).

Bilaspuri [kfs] *Users:* 296,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

English [eng] *Users:* 260,000 in India (2011 census). 265,260,000 in India, all users. L2 users: 265,000,000 (2019). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national working language (1950, Constitution, Articles 343 and 348(1)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Naga, Ao [njo] *Users:* 260,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Panchpargania [tdb] *Users:* 257,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Dubli [dub] *Users:* 252,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 791,000 (2007). Over half the ethnic group uses Gujarati [guj] (2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sourashtra [saz] *Users:* 248,000 (2011 census). Each listed district has communities of at least 5,000. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Konyak [nbe] *Users:* 244,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 246,000.

Sauria Paharia [mjt] *Users:* 235,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 242,000.

Chakma [ccp] *Users:* 228,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 378,000.

Desiya [dso] *Users:* 227,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Kisan [xis] *Users:* 206,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Dangi [dhn] *Users:* 203,000 (2011 census). 151,000 Dhanki and 52,000 Tadavi (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kui, Dawik [dwk] *Users:* 200,000 (2018 PR Shinu). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Maria, Dandami [daq] *Users:* 200,000 (2000). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Muria, Eastern [emu] *Users:* 200,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Oriya, Adivasi [ort] *Users:* 200,000 (2011 SIL). 400,000, all users. L2 users: 200,000 (1998 U. Gustafsson). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Pattapu [ptq] *Users:* 200,000 (2013 R. Rebbavarapu). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Waddar [wbq] *Users:* 198,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: In India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka about 3 million (2003 IMA). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bharia [bha] *Users:* 197,000 (1981 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Pahari, Kullu [kfx] *Users:* 195,000 (2011 census). All Pahari 2,170,000 (1997). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Naga, Tangkhul [nmf] *Users:* 187,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Vasavi [vas] *Users:* 187,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Gaddi [gbk] *Users:* 181,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kurumba, Kannada [kfi] *Users:* 180,000 (2000). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Naga, Lotha [njh] *Users:* 179,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Kuvi [kxv] *Users:* 176,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tharu, Dangaura [thl] *Users:* 174,000 in India (2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 674,000.

Maria [mrr] *Users:* 165,000 (2000). 141,000 Maria and 23,700 Hill Maria; All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Chin, Tedim [ctd] *Users:* 155,000 in India (1990). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 411,000.

Punjabi, Western [pnb] *Users:* 154,000 in India (2019 Joshua Project). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 66,715,480.

Naga, Angami [njm] *Users:* 153,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Adi [adi] *Users:* 150,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,090.

Gondi, Aheri [esg] *Users:* 150,000 (2015 B. Kurian). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tharu, Rana [thr] *Users:* 150,000 in India (2003). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 486,000.

Naga, Poumai [pmx] *Users:* 143,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Rabha [rah] *Users:* 140,000 (2011 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 374,000 (1993). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Gamit [gbl] *Users:* 139,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Lodhi [lbm] *Users:* 139,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dimasa [dis] *Users:* 137,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Jaunsari [jns] *Users:* 137,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Pardhan [pch] *Users:* 135,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 347,000. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Badaga [bfq] *Users:* 134,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kolami, Northwestern [kfb] *Users:* 128,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Chambeali [cdh] *Users:* 126,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Amri Karbi [ajz] *Users:* 125,000 (2003). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bhadrawahi [bhd] *Users:* 116,000 (2011). 98,800 Bhadrawahi and 17,300 Padari (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kodava [kfa] *Users:* 114,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 200,000. 100,000 in Kodagu

District; 100,000 in Karnataka District and major cities. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Zeme [nzm] *Users:* 114,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Chodri [cdi] *Users:* 111,000 (2011 census). More speakers in Tapi district. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Chokri [nri] *Users:* 111,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Saraiki [skr] *Users:* 109,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,219,000.

Kurumba, Jennu [xuj] *Users:* 101,000 (2011 census). 36,200 in Karnataka, 18,200 in Kerala, and 46,700 in Tamil Nadu (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Andh [anr] *Users:* 100,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 420,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Dungra Bhil [duh] *Users:* 100,000 (2000 IICCC). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Garasia, Adiwasi [gas] *Users:* 100,000 (1988 V. Patel). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Noiri [noi] *Users:* 100,000 (2003 IICCC). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

10,000 to 99,999

Hmar [hmr] *Users:* 99,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Mawchi [mke] *Users:* 98,500 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Mao [nbi] *Users:* 97,200 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Purig [prx] *Users:* 93,500 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kanjari [kft] *Users:* 91,200 (1995). 206,000 (2011 census), all users. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tibetan [bod] *Users:* 83,800 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850).

Kinnauri [kfk] *Users:* 83,600 (2011 census). 98,600, all users. L2 users: 15,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Naga, Yimchungru [yim] *Users:* 83,300 (2011 census). Includes 12,300 Chirr and 11,100 Tikhir (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Bishnupuriya [bpy] *Users:* 79,600 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 119,600.

Chin, Paite [pck] *Users:* 79,500 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Garasia, Rajput [gra] *Users:* 76,700 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Sangtam [nsa] *Users:* 76,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Churahi [cdj] *Users:* 75,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Agariya [agi] *Users:* 72,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Hajong [haj] *Users:* 71,800 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 79,800.

Magar, Eastern [mgp] *Users:* 71,700 in India (2006 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 278,000 (2006 FTT). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 541,200.

Pardhi [pcl] *Users:* 69,100 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Yerukula [yeu] *Users:* 68,500 (2011 census). 10,400 Korava and 58,100 Yerukula (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Chang [nbc] *Users:* 66,900 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Rongmei [nbu] *Users:* 66,700 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Pengo [peg] *Users:* 65,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bauria [bge] *Users:* 63,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tagin [tgj] *Users:* 62,900 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Khiamniungan [kix] *Users:* 62,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,000.

Konda-Dora [kfc] *Users:* 60,700 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Mirgan [zrg] *Users:* 60,000 (1998 N. Lima). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Samvedi [smv] *Users:* 60,000 (2016). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sansi [ssi] *Users:* 60,000 in India (Gusain 2002). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 80,000.

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 59,400 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Naga, Wancho [nnp] *Users:* 59,200 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Buksa [tkb] *Users:* 59,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Riang [ria] *Users:* 58,500 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 144,000. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 59,000.

Bazigar [bfr] *Users:* 58,200 (1981 census). Ethnic population: 800,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Naga, Phom [nph] *Users:* 54,400 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Inpui [nkf] *Users:* 54,200 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

War-Jaintia [aml] *Users:* 51,600 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,600.

Mal Paharia [mkb] *Users:* 51,000 (Bhaskararao 2006). Possibly 40,000 in West Bengal. Ethnic

population: 111,000 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bodo Parja [bdv] *Users:* 50,000 (2001 Indian Bible Translators). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Liangmai [njn] *Users:* 49,800 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Dhodia [dho] *Users:* 49,100 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Hinduri [hii] *Users:* 47,800 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Koda [cdz] *Users:* 47,300 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,600.

Lepcha [lep] *Users:* 47,300 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,930 (as L1: 57,700; as L2: 230).

Apatani [apt] *Users:* 44,800 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Digaro-Mishmi [mhu] *Users:* 44,100 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,950.

Vaiphei [vap] *Users:* 42,700 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Chin, Mara [mrh] *Users:* 42,400 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,400.

Naga, Khezha [nkh] *Users:* 41,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Limbu [lif] *Users:* 40,800 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 177,000 (2007). *Status:* 4 (Educational). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 429,400 (as L1: 407,200; as L2: 22,200).

Kamar [keq] *Users:* 40,000 (2003 BI). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 40,000 in India (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Chin, Falam [cfm] *Users:* 38,900 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,900.

Naga, Tangsa [nst] *Users:* 38,600 in India (2011 census). Includes 10,200 Tutsa (2011 census). 400 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 98,600.

Nicobarese, Car [caq] *Users:* 37,000 (2005). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Marma [rmz] *Users:* 36,700 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 186,700.

Koch [kdq] *Users:* 36,400 in India (2011 census), increasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,400.

Gowli [gok] *Users:* 35,000 (IMA 1997). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Majhwar [mmj] *Users:* 34,300 (1995). Ethnic population: 174,000 (2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tiwa [lax] *Users:* 33,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 171,000 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Gurung [gvr] *Users:* 33,000 in India (2007). Ethnic population: 112,000. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 396,800 (as L1: 374,000; as L2: 22,800).

Naga, Maram [nma] *Users:* 32,500 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Deori [der] *Users:* 32,400 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 50,000. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Shina [scl] *Users:* 32,200 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 720,200.

Kurumba, Betta [xub] *Users:* 32,000 (2003 NLCI), increasing. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Nocte [njb] *Users:* 30,800 (2011 census). 19,800 monolinguals (2001 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Juang [jun] *Users:* 30,400 (2011 census). No monolinguals. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Nagamese [nag] *Users:* 30,000 (Holm 1989). 410,000, all users. L2 users: 380,000 (2011). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Mukha-Dora [mmk] *Users:* 29,700 (1991 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kurichiya [kfh] *Users:* 29,400 (2004 survey). Ethnic population: 32,800 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Adi, Galo [adl] *Users:* 29,200 (2011 census). A few older adult monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Naga, Mzieme [nme] *Users:* 29,000 (1997). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Chin, Hakha [cnh] *Users:* 28,600 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 211,990 (as L1: 171,990; as L2: 40,000).

Korwa [kfp] *Users:* 28,500 (2011 census). Few monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Anal [anm] *Users:* 27,200 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,250.

Malavedan [mjr] *Users:* 27,000 (2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 33,000 (2011 census). 26,000 in Kerala and 7,000 In Tamil Nadu. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ravula [yea] *Users:* 26,900 (2007). 25,000 Yerava and 1,900 Adiya. Ethnic population: 47,000 (2007). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Zou [zom] *Users:* 26,500 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 87,500.

Mahali [mjx] *Users:* 26,400 in India (2011 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 278,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,400.

Chenchu [cde] *Users:* 26,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kurumba, Mullu [kpb] *Users:* 26,000 (2004 survey). 25,000 in Wayanad; 1,000 in Gudalur of Nilgiri. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kaikadi [kep] *Users:* 25,900 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Khirwar [kwx] *Users:* 25,800 (2011 census). Census uses Kalari as the name. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Naga, Maring [nng] *Users:* 25,800 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Khoibu [nkb] *Users:* 25,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 25,600. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Juray [juy] *Users:* 25,000 (Anderson and Gomango 2016). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kharia Thar [ksy] *Users:* 25,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 25,500 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Naga, Tutsa [tvt] *Users:* 25,000 (2001). 12,500 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Sakachep [sch] *Users:* 25,000 (2003). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sikkimese [sip] *Users:* 25,000 (2019). Some elderly people in some rural communities may be monolingual (Yliniemi 2019). Ethnic population: 48,800 (Yliniemi 2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sanskrit [san] *Users:* 24,800 in India (2011 census). 5,024,800 in India, all users. L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Statutory language of national identity (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,027,800 (as L1: 24,800; as L2: 5,003,000).

Bhattiyali [bht] *Users:* 24,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Sholaga [sle] *Users:* 24,000 (2006 IMB). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Naga, Thangal [nki] *Users:* 23,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 23,600. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Paniya [pcg] *Users:* 22,800 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Pochuri [npo] *Users:* 21,700 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Pashto, Northern [pbu] *Users:* 21,700 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500).

Naga, Southern Rengma [nre] *Users:* 21,000 (1997). 65,300 total Rengma (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Nahari [nhh] *Users:* 20,400 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Gowlan [goj] *Users:* 20,200 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tamang, Eastern [taj] *Users:* 20,200 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 272,000 (2006 FTT). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,233,700 (as L1: 1,200,200; as L2: 33,500).

Khah [hkh] *Users:* 20,000 (2020 S. Sohil). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Khowar [khw] *Users:* 19,200 in India (2000). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 578,100.

Biate [biu] *Users:* 19,000 (IMA 1997). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kanikkaran [kev] *Users:* 19,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 19,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Hrangkhol [hra] *Users:* 18,700 (2000), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Pangwali [pgg] *Users:* 18,700 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malankuravan [mjo] *Users:* 18,600 (2001 census). 260 in Kerala, 18,300 in Tamil Nadu. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Manna-Dora [mju] *Users:* 18,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 30,000. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 18,000 in India (IMA 1997). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Muthuvan [muv] *Users:* 16,800 (2006 IMB). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Gangte [gnb] *Users:* 16,500 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Pattani [lae] *Users:* 16,500 (2011 census). 21,500, all users. L2 users: 5,000 (1997). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2002). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Dhatki [mki] *Users:* 16,400 in India (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 206,400.

Kachari [xac] *Users:* 16,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sherpa [xsr] *Users:* 16,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,180 (as L1: 162,000; as L2: 8,180).

Khandesi [khn] *Users:* 15,900 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kodaku [ksz] *Users:* 15,700 (1991 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kom [kmm] *Users:* 15,100 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Gadaba, Pottangi Ollar [gdb] *Users:* 15,000 (2002 M. Kurian). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Ladakhi [lbj] *Users:* 15,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Nahali [nlx] *Users:* 15,000 (2003). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Puroik [suv] *Users:* 15,000 (2019 T. Chhangte). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bantawa [bap] *Users:* 14,400 in India (2001 census). Few monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 195,100 (as L1: 166,600; as L2: 28,500).

Groma [gro] *Users:* 14,000 in India (2007 Asia Harvest). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,800.

Koraga, Korra [kfd] *Users:* 14,000 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Newar [new] *Users:* 14,000 in India (2007). Ethnic population: 166,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 893,600 (as L1: 861,000; as L2: 32,600).

Balti [bft] *Users:* 13,800 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 38,800. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 438,800.

Naga, Northern Rengma [nnl] *Users:* 13,000 (1997). 65,300 total Rengma (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Reli [rei] *Users:* 13,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bijori [bix] *Users:* 12,800 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj] *Users:* 12,500 (Bhaskararao 2006). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Duruwa [pci] *Users:* 12,000 (2020 M. Ramnath). Ethnic population: 52,300 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Katkari [kfu] *Users:* 12,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 294,000. Kathodi. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Irula [iru] *Users:* 11,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 200,000 (2003 E. Udayakumar). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Lyngngam [lyg] *Users:* 11,600 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,600.

Tinani [lbf] *Users:* 11,600 in India (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,050.

Zangskari [zau] *Users:* 11,400 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 11,300 in India (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Tshangla [tsj] *Users:* 11,200 in India (2007). 8,200 in Kameng District; 3,000 in West Siang. *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 181,200.

Dzongkha [dzo] *Users:* 11,000 in India (2007). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 315,080.

Naga, Sumi [nsm] *Users:* 10,800 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Simte [smt] *Users:* 10,200 (2001 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Changthang [cna] *Users:* 10,100 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nicobarese, Central [ncb] *Users:* 10,100 (2001 census). 5,310 on Katchal, 3,410 on Kamorta, 930 on Nancowry, 430 on Trinket. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Andaman Hindi Creole [hca] *Users:* 10,000 (Singh 1994a). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Bareli, Palya [bpx] *Users:* 10,000 (2000 V. Varkey). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Brokskat [bkk] *Users:* 10,000 in India (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,400.

Chin, Matu [hlt] *Users:* 10,000 in India (2012). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,000.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 10,000 in India (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Kolami, Southeastern [nit] *Users:* 10,000 (1989 F. Blair). 1,500 speakers of Naiki (Van Driem 2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kumbaran [wkb] *Users:* 10,000 (2004 NLCI). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lamkang [lmk] *Users:* 10,000 (1999 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Spiti Bhoti [spt] *Users:* 10,000 (2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

1,000 to 9,999

Paliyan [pcf] *Users:* 9,520 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Maldivian [div] *Users:* 9,500 in India (2012). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 542,500.

Vaagri Booli [vaa] *Users:* 9,300 (2007). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bondo [bfw] *Users:* 9,000 (2002 SIL). 5,570 Upper Bondo and 3,500 Lower Bondo. Few Lower Bondo are monolingual. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bhalay [bhx] *Users:* 8,670 (1981 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Chiru [cdf] *Users:* 8,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Monpa, Tawang [twm] *Users:* 8,600 in India. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,900.

Gadaba, Bodo [gbj] *Users:* 8,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Gadaba, Mudhili [gau] *Users:* 8,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Monpa, Kalaktang [kkf] *Users:* 8,000 (2005). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Ranglong [rnl] *Users:* 8,000 (2003 BI). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Mannan [mjv] *Users:* 7,850 (2001 census). 7,760 in Kerala, 82 in Tamil Nadu. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Shaw 2008). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Malasar [ymr] *Users:* 7,760 (2001 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Nicobarese, Southern [nik] *Users:* 7,500 (2001 census). 350 on Little Nicobar Island, 7,570 total on Great Nicobar, about 400 of these are Shom Peng [sii]. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Rongpo [rnp] *Users:* 7,500 (2001 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Asuri [asr] *Users:* 7,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bhunjia [bhu] *Users:* 6,790 (2000 USCWM). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kinnauri, Bhoti [nes] *Users:* 6,790 (2000 USCWM). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kupia [key] *Users:* 6,600 (2007). Ethnic population: 79,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Miji [sjl] *Users:* 6,500 (2001). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kinnauri, Pahari [kjo] *Users:* 6,330 (1998 survey). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Darlong [dln] *Users:* 6,000 (1998 T. Darlong). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Chaura [crv] *Users:* 5,910 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Malapandaram [mjp] *Users:* 5,850 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Chetti, Moundadan [cty] *Users:* 5,400 (2020). Ethnic population: 5,400 (2020). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Chetti, Wayanad [ctt] *Users:* 5,000 (2004). Ethnic population: 23,000 (2019). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Eravallan [era] *Users:* 5,000 (2001). Ethnic population: 5,440 (2001 census). 3,890 in Kerala and 1,560 in Tamil Nadu. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Khamti [kht] *Users:* 5,000 in India (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,000.

Sherdukpen [sdp] *Users:* 5,000 (2019). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Indo-Portuguese [idb] *Users:* 4,940 in India (Cardoso 2006). Relatively few monolinguals, even in Korlai (Cardoso 2006). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,160.

Atong [aot] *Users:* 4,600 in India. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,000.

Chin, Bawm [bgr] *Users:* 4,440 in India (2004). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,140.

Manda [mha] *Users:* 4,040 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Idu-Mishmi [clk] *Users:* 4,000 in India (2016 R. Blench). 800 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,080.

Naga, Makuri [jmn] *Users:* 4,000 in India (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,500.

Gahri [bfu] *Users:* 3,750 (Widmer 2014). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Naga, Moyon [nmo] *Users:* 3,700 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,700. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Naga, Chothe [nct] *Users:* 3,590 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Muduga [udg] *Users:* 3,370 (1991 census). National census population figures combine Muduga of Attapady with Muthuvan, who, despite the similarity of the spelling of their ethnonym, are entirely different and separated by geographic and cultural distance (Menon 1996). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Naga, Monsang [nmh] *Users:* 3,200 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,200. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Gata' [gaq] *Users:* 3,060 (1991 census). Ethnic population: 7,370 (2001 census). In Odisha. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Chin, Zyphe [zyp] *Users:* 3,000 in India (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000.

Hruso [hru] *Users:* 3,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Koireng [nkd] *Users:* 3,000 (2002 Baptist Church Association). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kurmukar [kfv] *Users:* 3,000 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Miju-Mishmi [mxj] *Users:* 3,000 in India (Blench 2015). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,200.

Naga, Puimei [npu] *Users:* 3,000 (2001). Mostly monolingual. Ethnic population: 3,000. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Thachanadan [thn] *Users:* 3,000 (2004 survey). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Byangsi [bee] *Users:* 2,830 in India (2000). No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,380 (as L1: 3,310; as L2: 70).

Kudiya [kfg] *Users:* 2,800 (2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lisu [lis] *Users:* 2,700 in India (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

Aimol [aim] *Users:* 2,640 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Singpho [sgp] *Users:* 2,500 (Morey 2006). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Stod Bhoti [sbu] *Users:* 2,500 (1996). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kurumba, Alu [xua] *Users:* 2,400 (2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lish [lsh] *Users:* 2,340. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Shumcho [scu] *Users:* 2,170 (1998). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Teressa [tef] *Users:* 2,080 (2001 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Birhor [biy] *Users:* 2,000 (Van Driem 2007). Nomadic habits make assessment difficult. Some estimates as low as 1,000 (Parkin 1991). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Nihali [nll] *Users:* 2,000 (Parkin 1991). Ethnic population: 5,000 (1987). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Phake [phk] *Users:* 2,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Turi [trd] *Users:* 2,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 354,000 (2007). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Jangshung [jna] *Users:* 1,990 (1998 survey). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kadar [kej] *Users:* 1,960 (2004 SIL), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Chaudangsi [cdn] *Users:* 1,830 (2000 USCWM). No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Darmiya [drd] *Users:* 1,750 (2006 C. Willis). Ethnic population: 4,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Koraga, Mudu [vmd] *Users:* 1,580 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Toda [tcx] *Users:* 1,560 (2001 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Na [nbt] *Users:* 1,500. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Aiton [aio] *Users:* 1,500 (Morey 2006). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Koro [jkr] *Users:* 1,500 (2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kanashi [xns] *Users:* 1,400 (Chauhan 2002). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kinnauri, Chitkuli [cik] *Users:* 1,400 (Martinez 2019). Ethnic population: 1,600 (2011 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Naga, Kharam [kfw] *Users:* 1,400 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Toto [txo] *Users:* 1,400 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kurumba, Attapady [pkr] *Users:* 1,370 (1991 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Lhomi [lhm] *Users:* 1,320 in India (2000 USCWM). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,320.

Phudagi [phd] *Users:* 1,010 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bellari [brw] *Users:* 1,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kunduvadi [wku] *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Mala Malasar [ima] *Users:* 1,000 (2004). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Pathiya [pty] *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Rawang [raw] *Users:* 1,000 in India (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 63,000.

Sartang [onp] *Users:* 1,000 (2005). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Turung [try] *Users:* 1,000 (Morey 2015). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Walungge [ola] *Users:* 1,000 in India (Hattaway 2005). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,500.

100 to 999

Kota [kfe] *Users:* 930 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 1,400. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bugun [bgg] *Users:* 900 (2001 Asia Harvest). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Ralte [ral] *Users:* 900 (2007). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Rawat [jnl] *Users:* 900 (Rastogi 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Naga, Tarao [tro] *Users:* 870 (2000). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Yakkha [ybh] *Users:* 810 in India (2000). Ethnic population: 6,300 (2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,900 (as L1: 20,410; as L2: 1,490).

Balochi, Eastern [bgp] *Users:* 800 in India (2007). Possibly L2 speakers only. Ethnic population: 95,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,930,800.

Bateri [btv] *Users:* 800 in India. 200 families. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,800.

Korlai Portuguese Creole [vkp] *Users:* 800 (Clements 2015). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Khamba [kbg] *Users:* 780 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kalanadi [wkl] *Users:* 750 (2004 survey). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lohar, Lahul [lhl] *Users:* 750 (1996). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kinnauri, Chhoyul [tpq] *Users:* 610 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Chug [cvg] *Users:* 600 (Bodt 2020). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sunam [ssk] *Users:* 560 (1998). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Holiya [hoy] *Users:* 500 (2002 survey). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Mugom [muk] *Users:* 500 in India (2006 SIL). 75 families in India, 60 Mugom and 15 Karmarong. In addition, there are many seasonal workers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,500.

Purum [pub] *Users:* 500 (2001 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Thangmi [thf] *Users:* 500 in India. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,380 (as L1: 24,000; as L2: 380).

Dhimal [dhi] *Users:* 450 in India (2000 K. Cooper). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,880 (as L1: 19,750; as L2: 1,130).

Shom Peng [sii] *Users:* 400 (2004). Mainly monolingual. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Zakhring [zkr] *Users:* 400 in India (Jacquesson 2015). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 1,000.

Allar [all] *Users:* 350 (Shashi and Shri 1994). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Jarawa [anq] *Users:* 340 (Kumar 2012). 340 monolinguals (Kumar 2012). Monolingual group, with some language contact with Hindi [hin] (Kumar 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Burushaski [bsk] *Users:* 300 in India (Munshi 2018). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 126,300.

Jad [jda] *Users:* 300 (Breton 1997). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sentinel [std] *Users:* 250 (2018 J. Chau). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Chinali [cih] *Users:* 220 (2016 SPPEL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Aranadan [aaf] *Users:* 200 (2001 census). Census did not include all people in interior settlements. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Mru [mro] *Users:* 200 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,100. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,200.

Vishavan [vis] *Users:* 150 (Shashi and Shri 1994). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

10 to 99

Öñge [oon] *Users:* 94 (Abbi 2006). Mainly monolingual. Ethnic population: 110 (1999). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Khamyang [ksu] *Users:* 50 (2003 S. Morey). Ethnic population: 800 (1981). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Parenga [pcj] *Users:* 20 (2011 UNESCO). Ethnic population: 12,600 (2001 census). In Odisha. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Ruga [ruh] *Users:* 10 (2019). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2019). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

1 to 9

Aka-Jeru [akj] *Users:* 3 (2020 D. Dasgupta). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Uyghur [uig] *Users:* 2 in India (2016 S. Kumar). Ethnic population: 150 (2016 S. Kumar). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

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A-Pucikwar [apq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker, Loka Raja, survived into the 1950s (Avtans and Abbi 2006). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Ahom [aho] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9

(Second language only).

Aka-Bea [abj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1931 (Van Driem 2001). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Aka-Bo [akm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, Boa Sr., died in 2010. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Aka-Cari [aci] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last known speaker, Licho, died in April 2020. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Aka-Kede [akx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by 1940 (Van Driem 2001). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Aka-Kol [aky] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1921 (Van Driem 2001). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Aka-Kora [ack] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, Boro, died in 2009. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Akar-Bale [acl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by 1940 (Van Driem 2001). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Great Andamanese, Mixed [gac] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Nao, died in 2009 (2009 A. Abbi). Ethnic population: 60 (2020 D. Dasgupta). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Majhi [mjz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in India (2016). Last native speaker in India, Thak Bahadur, died in 2016. Ethnic population: 121,000 (2007). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,720 (as L1: 24,400; as L2: 1,320).

Malaryan [mjq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Dormant by 2000s. Ethnic population: 35,000 (2001 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Nagarchal [nbg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Hindi [hin] or Northern Gondi [gno] by 1981 (Ishtiaq 1999). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Nora [nrr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Had 300 speakers at beginning of 20th century, but extinct by end of century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Oko-Juwoi [okj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1931 (Van Driem 2001). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

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

Portuguese [por] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in India. 1,500 in India, all users. L2 users: 1,500 (2014). *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Rangkas [rgk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted entirely to Kumaoni [kfy] by the 1950s. Ethnic population: 1,010 (2000). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Ullatan [ull] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: 16,700 (2001 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Urali [url] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 2000s. Ethnic population: 6,440 (2001 census). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Unknown

Nefamese [nef] *Users:* Population unknown. May be replaced by Hindi [hin] (2006 Y. Modi). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Pankhu [pkh] *Users:* Current population unknown. Ethnic population: 230 (1971). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,400.

Chamling [rab] *Users:* Ethnic population: 10,500 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,200 (as L1: 76,800; as L2: 6,400).

Chin, Khumi [cnk] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 64,000.

Dotyali [dty] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 788,000.

French [fra] *Status:* 2 (Provincial). Statutory language of provincial identity in Puducherry Union Territory (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Khaling [klr] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,040 (as L1: 16,870; as L2: 1,170).

Kulung [kle] *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 34,590 (as L1: 33,200; as L2: 1,390).

Shendu [shl] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tharu, Chitwania [the] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 285,000.

Tharu, Kathariya [tkt] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 106,000.

Tharu, Kochila [thq] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,000.

Thulung [tdh] *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,300 (as L1: 20,700; as L2: 1,600).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of India 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:* 265,260,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 260,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 265,000,000 (2019). *Status:* Statutory national working language (1950, Constitution, Articles 343 and 348(1)). *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Hindi [hin] *Users:* 602,000,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 339,000,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 263,000,000 (2020). *Status:* Statutory national language (1950, Constitution, Article 343), also statutory provincial language in Bihar State and 12 other jurisdictions. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

2 (Provincial)

Assamese [asm] *Users:* 15,300,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Assam State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Adi [adi], Aiton [aio], Amri Karbi [ajz], Angami Naga [njm], Ao Naga [njo], Apatani [apt], Bawm Chin [bgr], Chang Naga [nbc], Deori [der], Digaro-Mishmi [mhu], Dimasa [dis], Galo Adi [adl], Hajong [haj], Hmar [hmr], Hrangkhol [hra], Hruso [hru], Idu-Mishmi [clk], Kachari [xac], Kamtapuri [rkt], Karbi [mjw], Khamti [kht], Khamyang [ksu], Koch [kdq], Kurmukar [kfv], Lyngngam [lyg], Miji [sjl], Miju-Mishmi [mxj], Mising [mrg], Nocte Naga [njb], Phake [phk], Puroik [suv], Singpho [sgp], Sumi Naga [nsm], Tangsa Naga [nst], Tiwa [lax], Turung [try], Tutsa Naga [tvt], Wancho Naga [nnp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1833–1995. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,328,240 (as L1: 15,327,990; as L2: 250).

Bengali [ben] *Users:* 106,500,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 96,500,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 10,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Asuri [asr], Bishnupuriya [bpy], Chakma [ccp], Dimasa [dis], Hajong [haj], Kamtapuri [rkt], Kharia [khr], Kharia Thar [ksy], Koch [kdq], Kudmali [kyw], Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj], Lodhi [lbm],

Mahali [mjx], Maithili [mai], Mal Paharia [mkb], Panchpargania [tdb], Pnar [pbv], Rabha [rah], Sadri [sck], Sakachep [sch], Toto [txo]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

French [fra] *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Puducherry Union Territory (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *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).

Garo [grt] *Users:* 1,150,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 347), unscheduled language. *Lg Use:* Awe dialect, spoken in Assam, has few remaining speakers. Most use standard Garo. Used as L2 by Atong [aot], Hajong [haj], Koch [kdq], Lyngngam [lyg], Rabha [rah], Ruga [ruh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1924–1994. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script, used since 1998. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,270,000.

Gujarati [guj] *Users:* 60,200,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 55,200,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Gujarat State; Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu union territories (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Adiwasi Garasia [gas], Chodri [cdi], Dangi [dhn], Dhodia [dho], Indo-Portuguese [idb], Kacchi [kfr], Rajput Garasia [gra], Sansi [ssi], Varli [vav]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1823–2005. *Writing:* Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Kannada [kan] *Users:* 58,500,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 43,500,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 15,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Karnataka (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Alu Kurumba [xua], Bellari [brw], Holiya [hoy], Irula [iru], Jennu Kurumba [xuj], Kannada Kurumba [kfi], Kodava [kfa], Kota [kfe], Kudiya [kfg], Lambadi [lmn], Mudu Koraga [vmd], Paniya [pcg], Ravula [yea], Tamil [tam], Tulu [tcy], Vaagri Booli [vaa]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1831–2000. *Writing:* Braille script. Kannada script, primary usage. Nandinagari script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,689,790 (as L1: 43,680,530; as L2: 15,009,260).

Kashmiri [kas] *Users:* 6,770,000 in India (2011 census). 6,610,000 Kashmiri, 39,700 Kishtwari, and 125,000 Siraji (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Lg Use:* Most also use Urdu [urd] (Koul and Schmidt 1983). Some also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Bhadrawahi [bhd], Changthang [cna], Gujari [gju], Khah [hkh], Uyghur [uig]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1899–2005. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script. Latin script. Sharada script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,134,610 (as L1: 7,133,800; as L2: 810).

Khasi [kha] *Users:* 1,050,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Meghalaya State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *Lg Use:* Government, courts, mass media in Meghalaya. Used as L2 by Biate [biu], Sakachep [sch], War-Jaintia [aml]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1891–2016. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since about 1842.

Konkani [knn] *Users:* 2,190,000 in India (2011 census). 2,150,000 Konkani, 17,200 Kudumbi, and 23,600 Malwani (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Goa State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Goan Konkani [gom]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1997. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Kannada script, no longer in use. Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,212,240 (as L1: 2,208,520; as L2: 3,720).

Maithili [mai] *Users:* 18,500,000 in India (2000). 12,000,000 monolinguals (1998). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Bihar State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Lg Use:* Used by Brahmin and other high caste or educated Hindus, who influence the culture and language, and other castes. There is a Maithili Academy. Linguistics and literature taught at Patna University and at L. N. Mithila University in Darbhanga. Home, community. Mixed attitudes. Influenced by caste, ranging from superiority to resentment; non-Brahmin speech viewed as inferior. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Bhojpuri [bho]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Used as L2 by Bajjika [vjk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Kaithi script, used until the turn of the 20th century. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. Tirhuta script, used until the turn of the 20th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,785,000 (as L1: 21,590,000; as L2: 195,000).

Malayalam [mal] *Users:* 35,500,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 34,800,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 700,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Kerala State; union territories Lakshadweep and Puducherry (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Cochin Jews in Kerala speak Malayalam. Used as L2 by Allar [all], Aranadan [aaf], Attapady Kurumba [pkr], Irula [iru], Jennu Kurumba [xuj], Kadar [kej], Kalanadi [wkl], Kanikkaran [kev], Kodava [kfa], Kudiya [kfg], Kunduvadi [wku], Kurichiya [kfh], Mala Malasar [ima], Malapandaram [mjp], Malaryan [mjq], Malasar [ymr], Malavedan [mjr], Mannan [mjv], Moundadan Chetti [cty], Muduga [udg], Mullu Kurumba [kpb], Muthuvan [muv], Paliyan [pcf], Paniya [pcg], Pathiya [pty], Ravula [yea], Thachanadan [thn], Ullatan [ull], Urali [url], Wayanad Chetti [ctt]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1841–2004. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script, used since 1998. Malayalam script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,359,380 (as L1: 36,647,680; as L2: 711,700).

Marathi [mar] *Users:* 99,000,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 83,000,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 16,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Maharashtra State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* The Bene Israel are a Marathi-speaking Jewish group in Mumbai. Used as L2 by Ahirani [ahr], Andh [anr], Bhalay [bhx], Far Western

Muria [fmu], Gowli [gok], Indo-Portuguese [idb], Katkari [kfu], Khandesi [khn], Korku [kfq], Korlai Portuguese Creole [vkp], Lambadi [lmn], Mawchi [mke], Nihali [nll], Noiri [noi], Northern Gondi [gno], Northwestern Kolami [kfb], Palya Bareli [bpx], Pardhan [pch], Pauri Bareli [bfb], Powari [pwr], Rathwi Bareli [bgd], Saraiki [skr], Tulu [tcy], Vaagri Booli [vaa], Varli [vav], Vasavi [vas], Waddar [wbq]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1821–2002. *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Modi script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 99,216,870 (as L1: 83,201,270; as L2: 16,015,600).

Meitei [mni] *Users:* 1,760,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Manipur State (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Lg Use:* Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Aimol [aim], Anal [anm], Chiru [cdf], Chothe Naga [nct], Gangte [gnb], Hmar [hmr], Inpui Naga [nkf], Kharam Naga [kfw], Koireng [nkd], Kom [kmm], Lamkang [lmk], Mao Naga [nbi], Maram Naga [nma], Monsang Naga [nmh], Moyon Naga [nmo], Purum [pub], Tarao Naga [tro], Thado Chin [tcz], Thangal Naga [nki]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1984–2019. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script. Meitei Mayek script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,775,000.

Nepali [npi] *Users:* 2,930,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Sikkim, West Bengal state (1992, Constitution, Amendment 71). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Adi [adi], Bantawa [bap], Byangsi [bee], Chaudangsi [cdn], Darmiya [drd], Eastern Magar [mgp], Gurung [gvr], Koch [kdq], Kullu Pahari [kfx], Lepcha [lep], Limbu [lif], Maithili [mai], Majhi [mjz], Miju-Mishmi [mxj], Sherpa [xsr], Sikkimese [sip], Thado Chin [tcz], Toto [txo], Yakkha [ybh]. *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Odia [ory] *Users:* 39,600,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 34,300,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 5,300,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Odisha State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bhatri [bgw], Birhor [biy], Bodo Gadaba [gbj], Chhattisgarhi [hne], Duruwa [pci], Eastern Muria [emu], Gata' [gaq], Ho [hoc], Juang [jun], Juray [juy], Kharia [khr], Kharia Thar [ksy], Kisan [xis], Konda-Dora [kfc], Kudmali [kyw], Lodhi [lbm], Mahali [mjx], Mirgan [zrg], Pengo [peg], Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1815–2004. *Writing:* Braille script. Oriya (Odia) script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,763,607 (as L1: 34,463,280; as L2: 5,300,327).

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users:* 34,700,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 31,100,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 3,600,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Punjab, West Bengal states; union territories Delhi, Chandigarh (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bauria [bge], Bazigar [bfr], Bhattiyali [bht], Bilaspuri [kfs], Chambeali [cdh], Churahi [cdj], Dogri [dgo], Kangri [xnr], Mandeali [mjl], Sansi [ssi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1959–2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* 76,900,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 68,900,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 8,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Tamil Nadu State;

union territories Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* All also use Kannada [kan] (Gowda 1976). Used as L2 by Alu Kurumba [xua], Attapady Kurumba [pkr], Eravallan [era], Irula [iru], Jennu Kurumba [xuj], Kadar [kej], Kanikkaran [kev], Kannada Kurumba [kfi], Kota [kfe], Malankuravan [mjo], Malapandaram [mjp], Malasar [ymr], Moundadan Chetti [cty], Muthuvan [muv], Paliyan [pcf], Paniya [pcg], Sourashtra [saz], Toda [tcx], Vaagri Booli [vaa]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1727–2002. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Telugu [tel] *Users:* 93,900,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 80,900,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 13,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Andhra Pradesh State; Telangana State: Puducherry Union Territory, Andaman and Nicobar islands (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bodo Gadaba [gbj], Chenchu [cde], Koya [kff], Kupia [key], Lambadi [lmn], Manna-Dora [mju], Mudhili Gadaba [gau], Northwestern Kolami [kfb], Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb], Vaagri Booli [vaa], Waddar [wbq], Yerukula [yeu]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1854–2002. *Writing:* Braille script. Telugu script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 62,800,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 50,800,000 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 12,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory provincial language in Andra Pradesh State; Delhi Union Territory (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). Statutory provincial language in Telangana state (2017, Telangana Official Languages Act, Act 9, Section 2b, 1966 (Amended by Telangana Official Languages Bill, Act 30)), co-official with Telugu [tel]. Statutory provincial working language in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh states (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), limited to official correspondence, notices and other communication. Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir State (1957, State constitution, Article 145). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Balti [bft], Bhadrawahi [bhd], Bhattiyali [bht], Bilaspuri [kfs], Chambeali [cdh], Changthang [cna], Churahi [cdj], Dogri [dgo], Eastern Balochi [bgp], Gujari [gju], Kangri [xnr], Kashmiri [kas], Khah [hkh], Kullu Pahari [kfx], Ladakhi [lbj], Mandeali [mjl], Mewati [wtm], Purig [prx], Saraiki [skr]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

3 (Wider communication)

Bhatri [bgw] *Users:* 334,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Came to the Bastar district from Warangal; became widespread under British rule in 1858. Used in trade (opium), daily communication between ethnic groups, and agriculture. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, religion. Positive attitudes. Some also use Hindi [hin], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Halbi [hlb]. Also use Odia [ory], in Odisha. Used as L2 by Duruwa [pci], Halbi [hlb]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Desiya [dso] *Users:* 227,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Native to India; became dominant around the second half of the 19th century under British rule. Used in literature, poetry, music, song, trade, and interethnic communication. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bodo Gadaba [gbj], Gata' [gaq], Mirgan [zrg], Pottangi Ollar Gadaba [gdb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. NT: 2010–2020. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Halbi [hlb] *Users:* 966,000, all users. L1 users: 766,000 (2011 census). L2 users: 200,000 (2001 C. Thomas). *Status:* Became dominant in the 19th century under British rule. Main means of communication for various groups across the central part of India. Used in trade, music, and communication among the less educated. *Lg Use:* Also use Bhatri [bgw]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated men, for trading and common topics. Used as L2 by Bhatri [bgw], Duruwa [pci], Eastern Muria [emu], Maria [mrr], Mirgan [zrg]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Kukna [kex] *Users:* 517,000, all users. L1 users: 417,000 (2011 census). L2 users: 100,000 (1998). *Status:* Became a language of wider communication in the 18th century under Portuguese control. Used in trade, plays, songs, and communication among ethnic tribes. *Lg Use:* Also use Khandesi [khn], especially a group of Kukna in Dhule District. Used as L2 by Khandesi [khn]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 1977–2002. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Naga, Angami [njm] *Users:* 153,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Originated in southern China; Naga Angami people migrated to the state of Nagaland during Naga pre-colonial period. Became widespread in first half of 19th century. Used in trade, church, and media. *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Used as L2 by Chokri Naga [nri], Khezha Naga [nkh], Sumi Naga [nsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1970. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nagamese [nag] *Users:* 410,000, all users. L1 users: 30,000 (Holm 1989). L2 users: 380,000 (2011). *Status:* Naga tribes came from China through Burma by late 14th century. Developed by mid 16th century. In 1826, lingua franca of Naga Hills, widely used in almost all domains by majority of population. *Lg Use:* L1 for the Kachari in Dimapur area, a small community, and among children of interethnic marriages. Mixed attitudes, viewed by some as a threat to the indigenous languages (Longkumer 2016). Used as L2 by Angami Naga [njm], Chang Naga [nbc], Dimasa [dis], Konyak Naga [nbe], Lotha Naga [njh], Monsang Naga [nmh], Phom Naga [nph], Pochuri Naga [npo], Sakachep [sch], Sangtam Naga [nsa], Southern Rengma Naga [nre], Sumi Naga [nsm], Yimchungru Naga [yim]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Grammar. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nicobarese, Car [caq] *Users:* 37,000 (2005). *Status:* Originated in Myanmar (Burma); became dominant under Great Britain rule in the second half of the 19th century. Spoken by majority of population in Nicobar Islands. Used in agriculture, church, school, oral literature, music, dance, and local economy. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1969. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sadri [sck] *Users:* 12,130,000 in India, all users. L1 users: 5,130,000 in India (2011 census).

19,100 Gawari, 763,000 Nagpuria, and 4,350,000 Sadri (2011 census). L2 users: 7,000,000 (2007 B. Waugh). *Status:* Lingua franca among many tribal groups and among tea-garden community of Assam, Bengal, and Bangladesh during the Assam colonial period of 1860–1890. Taught at universities at Jharkhand. Historically used in court, literature, and poetry (17th century). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in the market, with leaders, and for prayer and worship, but proficiency is low. Also use Odia [ory]. Used as L2 by Asuri [asr], Bijori [bix], Birhor [biy], Ho [hoc], Kharia [khr], Koda [cdz], Kodaku [ksz], Korwa [kfp], Kurux [kru], Mahali [mjx], Majhi [mjz], Munda [unx], Mundari [unr], Santhali [sat], Sora [srb], Turi [trd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1931–2016. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,131,225 (as L1: 5,131,180; as L2: 7,000,045).

Wagdi [wbr] *Users:* 3,390,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Became widespread in the 19th century, mainly concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Promoted by the government of Rajasthan for educational purposes. Used in trade, at home (among older people), in education, mass media, short stories, literature, farming, and hunting. *Lg Use:* A regional language in Vagad Desh. Positive attitudes. Some also use Hindi [hin], with proficiency adequate for market. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2000. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

4 (Educational)

Boro [brx] *Users:* 1,470,000 in India (2011 census). 1,460,000 Boro, 11,500 Mech (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Assam (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Lg Use:* Vigorous Bodo language and culture. Assamese [asm] is L1 for most Bodo Mech dialect speakers in Assam (Breton 1997:24). Also use English [eng], especially the youth. Used as L2 by Koch [kdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1981. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,474,380.

Chakma [ccp] *Users:* 228,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Chakma script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 378,000.

Chin, Mara [mrh] *Users:* 42,400 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Mizo [lus]. Used as L2 by Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1955–2002. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,400.

Chin, Paite [pck] *Users:* 79,500 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1971–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dogri [dgo] *Users:* 2,600,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Jammu and Kashmir (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347). *Lg Use:* Taught in government

schools and as a subject in university. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan], in shops. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in school and shops; many have only rudimentary knowledge of it. Also use Urdu [urd], especially middle-aged and older speakers. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju], Khah [hkh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 1826–2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, no longer in use. Devanagari script. Dogra script, no longer in use. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Gondi, Adilabad [wsg] *Users:* 300,000 (2015 M. Penny). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Hmar [hmr] *Users:* 99,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Mizo [lus]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kok Borok [trp] *Users:* 953,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Tripura State (1964, Official Languages Act No. 19 (as amended)), not a Schedule VIII language. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1998. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 958,000.

Limbu [lif] *Users:* 40,800 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 177,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use Nepali [npi]. Some also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Limbu (Kiranti, Sirijonga) script, dating from early 18th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 429,400 (as L1: 407,200; as L2: 22,200).

Mizo [lus] *Users:* 831,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Mizoram State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347 inclusive), unscheduled language. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Biate [biu], Chakma [ccp], Hmar [hmr], Hrangkhol [hra], Mara Chin [mrh], Paite Chin [pck], Pankhu [pkh], Pnar [pbv], Ralte [ral]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1959–1995. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 843,750.

Naga, Liangmai [njn] *Users:* 49,800 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Lotha [njh] *Users:* 179,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Used as L2 by Sumi Naga [nsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1967–2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Maram [nma] *Users:* 32,500 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni], especially men (more than women). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Rongmei [nbu] *Users:* 66,700 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2

by Inpui Naga [nkf]. *Lg Dev:* Periodicals. Radio. Bible: 1989. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sambalpuri [spv] *Users:* 2,630,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Sanskrit [san] *Users:* 5,024,800 in India, all users. L1 users: 24,800 in India (2011 census). L2 users: 5,000,000 (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of national identity (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1822. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Grantha script. Kawi script. Myanmar (Burmese) script. Newa script. Sharada script. Siddham script, no longer in use. Sinhala script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,027,800 (as L1: 24,800; as L2: 5,003,000).

Santhali [sat] *Users:* 7,340,000 in India (2011 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Jharkhand State (1950, Constitution, Schedule VIII), amended 2003. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy], Ho [hoc], Kharia [khr], Kharia Thar [ksy], Mahali [mjx]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1914–2005. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script, used in Nepal. Latin script, used in Bangladesh. Ol Chiki (Ol Cemet', Ol, Santali) script. Oriya (Odia) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,621,180 (as L1: 7,620,200; as L2: 980).

5 (Developing)

Adi [adi] *Users:* 150,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Used as L2 by Khamba [kbg], Tshangla [tsj]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2005–2009. *Writing:* Latin script. Tibetan script, used in China. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 151,090.

Adi, Galo [adl] *Users:* 29,200 (2011 census). A few older adult monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Most also use Assamese [asm]. Most also use Hindi [hin], especially with the military. Many also use English [eng], especially the educated and the young. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ahirani [ahr] *Users:* 1,640,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Palya Bareli [bpx], Pauri Bareli [bfb], Rathwi Bareli [bgd]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017–2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Anal [anm] *Users:* 27,200 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Used as L2 by Moyon Naga [nmo]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,250.

Angika [anp] *Users:* 725,000 in India (IMA 1997). *Lg Use:* Use declining (Van Driem 2007). Home, community. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially for trade, government, and prayer. *Lg Dev:* Videos. Texts. Bible portions:

2011. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 745,330 (as L1: 743,600; as L2: 1,730).

Awadhi [awa] *Users:* 3,850,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2000–2005. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,397,400 (as L1: 4,352,000; as L2: 45,400).

Badaga [bfq] *Users:* 134,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Irula [iru], Kota [kfe]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999. *Writing:* Badaga script, in development. Kannada script, no longer in use. Latin script. Tamil script, used since 2009.

Bajjika [vjk] *Users:* 11,500,000 in India (Kashyap 2014). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Many also use Hindi [hin] (Kashyap 2014). Also use Bhojpuri [bho]. Also use Maithili [mai]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Kaithi script, used until the turn of the 20th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,293,000.

Bareli, Pauri [bfb] *Users:* 991,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except education. Positive attitudes. Also use Ahirani [ahr]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Nimadi [noe]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bareli, Rathwi [bgd] *Users:* 359,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except education. Positive attitudes. Also use Ahirani [ahr]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Nimadi [noe]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1986. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bhattiyali [bht] *Users:* 24,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bhili [bhb] *Users:* 3,290,000 (2011 census). 10,400,000 for all Bhil languages (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Spoken as L1 by the Patelia in Madhya Pradesh. Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 1930. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Bhojpuri [bho] *Users:* 50,600,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bajjika [vjk], Maithili [mai]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1998–2006. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Kaithi script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,463,000 (as L1: 52,303,000; as L2: 160,000).

Biate [biu] *Users:* 19,000 (IMA 1997). *Lg Use:* Home, village, church. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in Assam. Also use Khasi [kha], in Meghalaya. Also use Mizo [lus]. Also use War-Jaintia [aml], in Meghalaya. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible: 1985–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bilaspuri [kfs] *Users:* 296,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, community, agriculture, religion.

Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially for instruction in school and politics, but middle-aged and older women have limited comprehension of it. Also use Urdu [urd], especially by middle-aged and older educated people. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bishnupuriya [bpy] *Users:* 79,600 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Bible portions: 1995–2011. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 119,600.

Bodo Parja [bdv] *Users:* 50,000 (2001 Indian Bible Translators). *Lg Use:* Most also use Adivasi Oriya [ort], in the market. Also use English [eng], especially the youth. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Braj Bhasha [bra] *Users:* 1,560,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1824–1999. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bundeli [bns] *Users:* 5,630,000 (2011 census). Population estimates range up to 20,000,000. *Lg Use:* Home. Positive attitudes, especially toward Chhatapur dialect. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but uneducated speakers have low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Chhattisgarhi [hne] *Users:* 16,300,000 (2011 census). 16,250,000 Chhattisgarh, 89,900 Laria, and 15,600 Pando (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Nearly all domains. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but with low proficiency. Also use Odia [ory]. Used as L2 by Bhunjia [bhu], Eastern Muria [emu], Far Western Muria [fmu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Grammar. NT: 2005–2012. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Chin, Falam [cfm] *Users:* 38,900 in India (2011 census). *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, used in India. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,900.

Chin, Khumi [cnk] *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 64,000.

Chin, Matu [hlt] *Users:* 10,000 in India (2012). *Lg Use:* Most also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,000.

Chin, Tedim [ctd] *Users:* 155,000 in India (1990). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. Pau Cin Hau alphabet, for liturgical purposes only. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 411,000.

Chin, Thado [tcz] *Users:* 313,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1971–1994. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 346,100.

Chin, Zyphe [zyp] *Users:* 3,000 in India (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use Mara Chin [mrh]. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 1997. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000.

Chiru [cdf] *Users:* 8,600 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Educated youth more interested in developing L1 and preserving culture than elders. Community. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Chodri [cdi] *Users:* 111,000 (2011 census). More speakers in Tapi district. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Gujarati script.

Churahi [cdj] *Users:* 75,600 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017–2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Dangi [dhn] *Users:* 203,000 (2011 census). 151,000 Dhanki and 52,000 Tadavi (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Gujarati script.

Darlong [dln] *Users:* 6,000 (1998 T. Darlong). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script, used in India.

Deori [der] *Users:* 32,400 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 50,000. *Lg Use:* Vigorous among the Dibongya, the only subgroup that has retained the language. Home, village, religion, work. Positive attitudes. Many also use Assamese [asm], but women, older adults and uneducated have less proficiency. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Dhimal [dhi] *Users:* 450 in India (2000 K. Cooper). *Writing:* Devanagari script, used since 1999. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,880 (as L1: 19,750; as L2: 1,130).

Dhundari [dhd] *Users:* 1,480,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but the educated are more fluent. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Dimasa [dis] *Users:* 137,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Largely assimilated into Bengali [ben] and Assamese [asm] communities (Van Driem 2007). Some also use Assamese [asm], especially in Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts (Longmailai 2012). Some also use Bengali [ben], especially in Cachar plains (Longmailai 2012). Some also use Nagamese [nag], especially in Nagaland with speakers of other languages (Longmailai 2012). Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2005. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Dungra Bhil [duh] *Users:* 100,000 (2000 IICCC). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2009. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Gadaba, Mudhili [gau] *Users:* 8,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Telugu [tel], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Gaddi [gbk] *Users:* 181,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in shops, cities, and as language of instruction in schools. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:*

Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Gamit [gbl] *Users:* 139,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 1982. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Gangte [gnb] *Users:* 16,500 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Meitei [mni] (Van Driem 2007). Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Grammar. Bible: 1991–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Garasia, Adiwasi [gas] *Users:* 100,000 (1988 V. Patel). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Gujarati script.

Garasia, Rajput [gra] *Users:* 76,700 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2009. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Garhwali [gbm] *Users:* 2,480,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in the market, and with more fluency among men, the educated, and youth. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju], Jad [jda], Rongpo [rnp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Texts. NT: 1827–1994. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Gondi, Aheri [esg] *Users:* 150,000 (2015 B. Kurian). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1962. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Gondi, Northern [gno] *Users:* 1,950,000 (1997 Bible Society of India). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially in Madhya Pradesh, but with low proficiency. Also use Marathi [mar], especially in Maharashtra, but with low proficiency. Used as L2 by Nagarchal [nbg], Northwestern Kolami [kfb]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Videos. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Gowli [gok] *Users:* 35,000 (IMA 1997). *Lg Use:* Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Gujari [gju] *Users:* 1,290,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 1,600,000 (2002). In Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi. *Lg Use:* In general, Hindu agriculturalists have not retained Gujari language and culture, whereas Muslim Gujari have. Gujars outside Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh do not speak Gujari, but regional languages. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Dogri [dgo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garhwali [gbm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Jaunsari [jns]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Kullu Pahari [kfx]. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, plans for future development using this script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,696,000.

Hajong [haj] *Users:* 71,800 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm]. Educated have high fluency in Assamese. Also use

Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Used as L2 by Koch [kdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Bible portions: 2010–2011. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, used in Bangladesh and India. Latin script, used in India. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 79,800.

Haroti [hoj] *Users:* 2,940,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village; market, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with widespread bilingualism. 40% have very good proficiency, with greater proficiency among the educated. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1822. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Ho [hoc] *Users:* 1,420,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Santhali [sat]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *Writing:* Devanagari script, used in Bihar. Latin script. Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. Telugu script. Warang Citi script.

Indian Sign Language [ins] *Users:* 6,000,000 in India (2021 SIL). Estimated 4–8 million deaf signers, based on 0.3%–0.6% of the general population. Other estimates vary: 1.5 million (2008 S. Panda); 5.9 million profoundly deaf in India (2014 IMB); 8 million deaf signers (2017 Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use American Sign Language [ase], especially in Bangalore (Panda 2012). *Lg Dev:* TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,815,000.

Juang [jun] *Users:* 30,400 (2011 census). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Some also use Odia [ory], especially men and educated. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Kamtapuri [rkt] *Users:* 476,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Strong vitality in West Bengal and parts of Assam near Koch Bihar. Vitality weakens east of Dhubri in Assam. Those farthest east in Assam tend to prefer Assamese over their mother tongue. Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Bilingual ability increases with education. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,801,000 (as L1: 10,476,000; as L2: 325,000).

Karbi [mjw] *Users:* 529,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Other groups speak Karbi as L1, including some Dimasa. Also use Assamese [asm], among all age groups. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1952. *Writing:* Latin script.

Khah [hkh] *Users:* 20,000 (2020 S. Sohil). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Also use Dogri [dgo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Devanagari script. Latin script, widely used on social media.

Khaling [klr] *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,040 (as L1: 16,870; as L2: 1,170).

Khandesi [khn] *Users:* 15,900 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A group of Kukna [kex] in

Dhule District also use Khandesi. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kukna [kex]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Kukna [kex]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Kharia [khr] *Users:* 298,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 298,256 (as L1: 298,240; as L2: 16).

Kinnauri, Pahari [kjo] *Users:* 6,330 (1998 survey). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Kisan [xis] *Users:* 206,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2018. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Kodava [kfa] *Users:* 114,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 200,000. 100,000 in Kodagu District; 100,000 in Karnataka District and major cities. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. L1 of Airi, Male-Kudiya, Meda, Kembatti, Kapal, Maringi, Heggade, Kavadi, Kolla, Thatta, Koleya, Koyava, Banna, Golla, Kanya, Ganiga, and Malaya. Home, community, religion. Most also use Kannada [kan]. Many also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Used as L2 by Kudiya [kfg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2021. *Writing:* Kannada script.

Kolami, Northwestern [kfb] *Users:* 128,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar], but with limited proficiency. Also use Northern Gondi [gno]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Koli, Kachi [gjk] *Users:* 400,000 in India (1998). 100,000 Kachi Koli, 250,000 Rabari, 50,000 or more Vagri Meghwar, Katai Meghwar, and Zalavaria Koli. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gujarati script, used by older people. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 530,000.

Koli, Wadiyari [kxp] *Users:* 404,000 in India (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gujarati script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 583,000.

Kom [kmm] *Users:* 15,100 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Aimol [aim], Koireng [nkd], and Chiru [cdf] speakers also understand Kom. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Used as L2 by Koireng [nkd]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

Konda-Dora [kfc] *Users:* 60,700 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many ethnic Porja have adopted Telugu [tel] as L1. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006–2020. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Konkani, Goan [gom] *Users:* 3,630,000 in India (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Konkani [knn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Devanagari script, official usage. Kannada script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,725,300.

Korku [kfq] *Users:* 727,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Nihali [nll]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Koya [kff] *Users:* 455,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Some also use Telugu [tel], but proficiency is low. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997–2016. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script, reportedly preferred by Koya leaders. Oriya (Odia) script. Telugu script.

Kui [uki] *Users:* 741,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Kui, Dawik [dwk] *Users:* 200,000 (2018 PR Shinu). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Kumaoni [kfy] *Users:* 2,080,000 (2011 census). 472,000 monolinguals (1998 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Central dialect is most accepted. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially men, a few educated women, and school-aged children in towns and markets. Used as L2 by Byangsi [bee], Chaudangsi [cdn], Darmiya [drd], Gujari [gju], Rangkas [rgk], Rawat [jnl], Rongpo [rnp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1825–2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Kurumba, Attapady [pkr] *Users:* 1,370 (1991 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Muduga [udg]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Irula [iru]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Malayalam script.

Kurumba, Betta [xub] *Users:* 32,000 (2003 NLCI), increasing. *Lg Use:* Central Institute of Indian Languages lists Betta Kurumba as endangered. It is being studied by Annamalai University. Home, work, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. *Writing:* Kannada script. Malayalam script. Tamil script.

Kurumba, Kannada [kfi] *Users:* 180,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Muduga [udg]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Kuvi [kxv] *Users:* 176,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Dongria and Kuvi subgroups speak Kuvi as L1. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1987–2020. *Writing:* Latin script, experimental usage in 1916. Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. Telugu script, used in Andhra Pradesh.

Ladakhi [lbj] *Users:* 15,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. Used as L2 by Brokskat [bkk], Changthang [cna], Zangskari [zau]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1948. *Writing:* Tibetan script.

Lambadi [lmn] *Users:* 5,080,000 (2011 census), including the following groups: 1,580,000

Banjari, 50,300 Gorboli, 3,280,000 Lambadi, and 171,000 Sugali (2011 census). Ethnic population: 7,810,000 (2022 Joshua Project). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1999–2018. *Writing:* Devanagari script, used in Maharashtra. Kannada script, used in Karnataka. Telugu script, used in Andhra Pradesh.

Lamkang [lmk] *Users:* 10,000 (1999 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous, but each successive generation not as knowledgeable about their folksongs and folktales. Used by all. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Meitei [mni], at least passively. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar.

Malvi [mup] *Users:* 5,440,000 (2011 census). 1,110,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1826. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Mandeali [mjl] *Users:* 623,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Maria, Dandami [daq] *Users:* 200,000 (2000). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Marwari [rwr] *Users:* 7,830,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1820–1821. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,856,410 (as L1: 7,855,400; as L2: 1,010).

Mawchi [mke] *Users:* 98,500 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 1989. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Mewari [mtr] *Users:* 4,210,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2021. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Mewati [wtm] *Users:* 857,000 (2011 census). 51,600 monolinguals (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Mising [mrg] *Users:* 630,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2001. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. Latin script.

Mru [mro] *Users:* 200 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,100. *Writing:* Latin script. Mro script, developed in the 1980s. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,200.

Muduga [udg] *Users:* 3,370 (1991 census). National census population figures combine Muduga of Attapady with Muthuvan, who, despite the similarity of the spelling of their ethnonym, are

entirely different and separated by geographic and cultural distance (Menon 1996). *Lg Use:* Vigorous, children learn it first. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Education often determines the extent of bilingualism in it, but even some higher educated Muduga are not adequately bilingual. Used as L2 by Attapady Kurumba [pkr], Kannada Kurumba [kfi]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Malayalam script.

Munda [unx] *Users:* 486,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy], Mahali [mjx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. Oriya (Odia) script.

Mundari [unr] *Users:* 1,160,000 in India (2011 census). 1,130,000 Mundari and 27,500 Bhumij (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Birhor [biy], Mahali [mjx]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1910–2002. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script, used in India. Latin script. Nag Mundari script. Oriya (Odia) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,170,280.

Muthuvan [muv] *Users:* 16,800 (2006 IMB). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal], especially youth. Also use Tamil [tam], especially older people. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Naga, Ao [njo] *Users:* 260,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Chang Naga [nbc], Sangtam Naga [nsa], Sumi Naga [nsm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1964–2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Chang [nbc] *Users:* 66,900 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Ao Naga [njo]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Chokri [nri] *Users:* 111,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Angami Naga [njm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Khezha [nkh] *Users:* 41,600 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Angami Naga [njm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Khiamniungan [kix] *Users:* 62,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible: 2005–2019. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,000.

Naga, Konyak [nbe] *Users:* 244,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 246,000.

Naga, Mao [nbi] *Users:* 97,200 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Maring [nng] *Users:* 25,800 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible:

2014. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Naga, Monsang [nmh] *Users:* 3,200 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,200. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Used as L2 by Moyon Naga [nmo]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Moyon [nmo] *Users:* 3,700 (2001). Ethnic population: 3,700. *Lg Use:* Most also use Meitei [mni] (Singh 1998b). Also use Anal [anm] (Singh 1998b). Also use English [eng]. Also use Monsang Naga [nmh] (Singh 1998b). *Lg Dev:* NT: 2008. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Naga, Mzieme [nme] *Users:* 29,000 (1997). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Northern Rengma [nnl] *Users:* 13,000 (1997). 65,300 total Rengma (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Phom [nph] *Users:* 54,400 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Pochuri [npo] *Users:* 21,700 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Poumai [pmx] *Users:* 143,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Sangtam [nsa] *Users:* 76,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Ao Naga [njo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Southern Rengma [nre] *Users:* 21,000 (1997). 65,300 total Rengma (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Sumi [nsm] *Users:* 10,800 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Angami Naga [njm]. Also use Ao Naga [njo]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Lotha Naga [njh]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2000–2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Tangkhul [nmf] *Users:* 187,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1976–2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Tarao [tro] *Users:* 870 (2000). *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Thangal [nki] *Users:* 23,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 23,600. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2004–2014. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Naga, Tutsa [tvt] *Users:* 25,000 (2001). 12,500 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Wancho [nnp] *Users:* 59,200 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2012. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. Wancho script.

Naga, Yimchungru [yim] *Users:* 83,300 (2011 census). Includes 12,300 Chirr and 11,100 Tikhir (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Zeme [nzm] *Users:* 114,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used strongly for oral communication but not much in written form. Home, village, church. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nicobarese, Central [ncb] *Users:* 10,100 (2001 census). 5,310 on Katchal, 3,410 on Kamorta, 930 on Nancowry, 430 on Trinket. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1884–1890. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script.

Noiri [noi] *Users:* 100,000 (2003 IICCC). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Positive attitudes. Positive attitudes to the west. Less positive to the east. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Nyishi [njz] *Users:* 299,000 (2011 census). 23,000 speakers of Bangni dialect (Van Driem 2007). *Lg Use:* All domains. Also use English [eng]. Also use Miji [sjl]. Used as L2 by Miji [sjl], Puroik [suv]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Oriya, Adivasi [ort] *Users:* 400,000, all users. L1 users: 200,000 (2011 SIL). L2 users: 200,000 (1998 U. Gustafsson). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Bodo Parja [bdv], Bondo [bfw], Mukha-Dora [mmk], Parenga [pcj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Panchpargania [tdb] *Users:* 257,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, no longer in use. Devanagari script. Kaithi script, no longer in use.

Paniya [pcg] *Users:* 22,800 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Writing:* Kannada script, used in Karnataka. Malayalam script, used in Kerala. Tamil script, used in Tamil Nadu.

Phake [phk] *Users:* 2,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script.

Punjabi, Western [pnb] *Users:* 154,000 in India (2019 Joshua Project). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage, also called Shahmukhi. Khojki script. Lahnda (Landa) script, no longer in use. Latin script.

Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 66,715,480.

Rabha [rah] *Users:* 140,000 (2011 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 374,000 (1993). *Lg Use:* The majority of the ethnic group speaks Assamese [asm] as L1; Rabha spoken only in Rongdani and Maituri. Home, prayer, market, other villages. Used by all. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Koch [kdq]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2000. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script, preferred by Catholics.

Ravula [yea] *Users:* 26,900 (2007). 25,000 Yerava and 1,900 Adiya. Ethnic population: 47,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2018. *Writing:* Kannada script. Malayalam script.

Riang [ria] *Users:* 58,500 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 144,000. *Lg Dev:* Periodicals. Videos. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 59,000.

Saraiki [skr] *Users:* 109,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, no longer in use. Gurmukhi script, no longer in use. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,219,000.

Sauria Paharia [mjt] *Users:* 235,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. NT: 1999. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 242,000.

Shekhawati [swv] *Users:* 3,000,000 (2002 L. Gusain). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with widespread bilingualism, but the educated are more proficient. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Simte [smt] *Users:* 10,200 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sirmauri [srx] *Users:* 400,000 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with high proficiency among educated people, and a wide range of proficiency among uneducated people, but older, uneducated women have very limited proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, special variety used informally (Masica 1991).

Sora [srb] *Users:* 410,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Juray [juy]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1992–2004. *Writing:* Latin script. Oriya (Odia) script. Sora Sompeng script. Telugu script.

Sourashtra [saz] *Users:* 248,000 (2011 census). Each listed district has communities of at least 5,000. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, prayer. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 2001. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Saurashtra script, a

modern version developed in the late 1800s, used for centuries. Tamil script, primary usage. Telugu script.

Surgujia [sgj] *Users:* 1,740,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Surjapuri [sjp] *Users:* 2,260,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2011. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Devanagari script.

Tagin [tgj] *Users:* 62,900 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, cultural activities, market. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tharu, Rana [thr] *Users:* 150,000 in India (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 486,000.

Thulung [tdh] *Lg Use:* Most ethnic Thulungs in Darjeeling do not speak Thulung but Nepali [nep]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,300 (as L1: 20,700; as L2: 1,600).

Tulu [tcy] *Users:* 1,850,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Used as L2 by Korra Koraga [kfd], Kudiya [kfg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1847–2000. *Writing:* Kannada script. Tulu (Tigalari) script, philosophical texts and religious verses are sometimes written in this script.

Vaiphei [vap] *Users:* 42,700 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script.

Varhadi-Nagpuri [vah] *Users:* 6,970,000 (1995). *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Varli [vav] *Users:* 387,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Vasavi [vas] *Users:* 187,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script.

Yerukula [yeu] *Users:* 68,500 (2011 census). 10,400 Korava and 58,100 Yerukula (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous language use. In Andhra Pradesh: home, community, religion; in Rayalseema and Telengana regions, wider use. Positive attitudes. Some also use Telugu [tel], with higher proficiency in Andhra Pradesh and among educated adults. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Zou [zom] *Users:* 26,500 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script, used in India. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 87,500.

5 (Dispersed)

Chin, Hakha [cnh] *Users:* 28,600 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Matu Chin [hlt], Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 211,990 (as L1: 171,990; as L2: 40,000).

Dzongkha [dzo] *Users:* 11,000 in India (2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Tibetan script, official usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 315,080.

Khowar [khw] *Users:* 19,200 in India (2000). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 578,100.

Lisu [lis] *Users:* 2,700 in India (Bradley 2007b). *Writing:* Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

Maldivian [div] *Users:* 9,500 in India (2012). *Lg Use:* Those in Minicoy are undergoing acculturation owing to lack of contact with remaining Divehi people and pressure to use other languages (Malayalam [mal], English [eng], and Hindi [hin]). Also use English [eng]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Writing:* Thaana script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 542,500.

Sylheti [syl] *Users:* 3,000,000 in India (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. Syloti Nagri script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,520,000 (as L1: 10,020,000; as L2: 1,500,000).

Tamang, Eastern [taj] *Users:* 20,200 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 272,000 (2006 FTT). *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Tibetan script, Tamhig style. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,233,700 (as L1: 1,200,200; as L2: 33,500).

Tibetan [bod] *Users:* 83,800 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Byangsi [bee], Chaudangsi [cdn], Chug [cvg], Darmiya [drd], Jad [jda], Sikkimese [sip], Zakhring [zkr]. *Writing:* Marchen script. Phags-pa script. Tibetan script, Uchen and Umed styles. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,195,230 (as L1: 1,193,380; as L2: 1,850).

Tshangla [tsj] *Users:* 11,200 in India (2007). 8,200 in Kameng District; 3,000 in West Siang. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Adi [adi]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Chug [cvg], Khamba [kbg], Lish [lsh]. *Writing:* Tibetan script, Uchen style, used in India. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 181,200.

6a (Vigorous)

Agariya [agi] *Users:* 72,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin].

Andaman Hindi Creole [hca] *Users:* 10,000 (Singh 1994a). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially with outsiders. A situation of diglossia. Used as L2 by Mixed Great Andamanese [gac]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Asuri [asr] *Users:* 7,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bagheli [bfy] *Users:* 2,680,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], using it widely but not displacing Bagheli in any domain. 35% of Bagheli speakers have at least good general proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 1821. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bagri [bgq] *Users:* 1,890,000 in India (2011 census). 162,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, school, market, religion. Positive attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin]. Educated people and men have greater proficiency. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,196,000.

Bareli, Palya [bpx] *Users:* 10,000 (2000 V. Varkey). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Ahirani [ahr]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Nimadi [noe]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bateri [btv] *Users:* 800 in India. 200 families. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,800.

Bauria [bge] *Users:* 63,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bhadrawahi [bhd] *Users:* 116,000 (2011). 98,800 Bhadrawahi and 17,300 Padari (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in spite of high bilingualism; L1 seen as important. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Devanagari script.

Bhalay [bhx] *Users:* 8,670 (1981 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bharia [bha] *Users:* 197,000 (1981 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bhilali [bhi] *Users:* 753,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Birhor [biy] *Users:* 2,000 (Van Driem 2007). Nomadic habits make assessment difficult. Some estimates as low as 1,000 (Parkin 1991). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. No indication of language shift. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng], especially the school children. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Ho [hoc]. Also use Munda [unx]. Also use Mundari [unr]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Buksa [tkb] *Users:* 59,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Some also use Hindi [hin], especially those who are educated, go on to higher studies or jobs in other areas. Also use

English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Burushaski [bsk] *Users:* 300 in India (Munshi 2018). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, in development. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 126,300.

Chambeali [cdh] *Users:* 126,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Chenchu [cde] *Users:* 26,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Chetti, Moundadan [cty] *Users:* 5,400 (2020). Ethnic population: 5,400 (2020). *Lg Use:* Home, community, cultural ceremonies. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Malayalam [mal]. Most also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Malayalam script, limited usage. Tamil script, primary usage.

Deccan [dcc] *Users:* 12,800,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1867. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Devanagari script.

Dhatki [mki] *Users:* 16,400 in India (2000). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 206,400.

Dhodia [dho] *Users:* 49,100 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Digaro-Mishmi [mhu] *Users:* 44,100 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Miju-Mishmi [mxj]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,950.

Dotyali [dty] *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 788,000.

Gadaba, Pottangi Ollar [gdb] *Users:* 15,000 (2002 M. Kurian). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Desiya [dso], as main L2. Also use Telugu [tel], but with low proficiency. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2012. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. Telugu script, used in Andhra Pradesh.

Gowlan [goj] *Users:* 20,200 (2000). *Lg Use:* Home. Mixed attitudes. Positive attitudes toward Gowlan and Hindi [hin]. Only some want their children to learn Marathi [mar]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], but with low bilingualism in Chikli area. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Haryanvi [bgc] *Users:* 9,810,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 16,000,000 (1992 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with proficiency higher among the educated. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,810,900 (as L1: 9,810,890; as L2: 10).

Hinduri [hii] *Users:* 47,800 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin].

Jad [jda] *Users:* 300 (Breton 1997). *Lg Use:* Garhwali [gbm] learned together with Jad. Code switching and code mixing common. Uncertain whether stable bilingualism will continue or whether Jad will be replaced by Garhwali [gbm] or Hindi [hin]. Home, community. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garhwali [gbm]. Also use Hindi [hin].

Jarawa [anq] *Users:* 340 (Kumar 2012). 340 monolinguals (Kumar 2012). Monolingual group, with some language contact with Hindi [hin] (Kumar 2012). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Jaunsari [jns] *Users:* 137,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, private prayer. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hindi [hin], with proficiency higher among the educated. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1895–2009. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script, no longer in use. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Kacchi [kfr] *Users:* 1,030,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Most also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Gujarati script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,193,600 (as L1: 1,188,360; as L2: 5,240).

Kaikadi [kep] *Users:* 25,900 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Kamar [keq] *Users:* 40,000 (2003 BI). *Lg Use:* Chhattisgarhi [hne] used among themselves and Hindi [hin] with others (Singh 1994b). Also use English [eng].

Kangri [xnr] *Users:* 1,120,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, work, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Also use Hindi [hin], for communicating with outsiders. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Kanjari [kft] *Users:* 206,000 (2011 census), all users. L1 users: 91,200 (1995). *Lg Use:* Some also use Hindi [hin], with outsiders and government officials.

Katkari [kfu] *Users:* 12,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 294,000. Kathodi. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

Kharia Thar [ksy] *Users:* 25,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 25,500 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Spoken by some Hill Kharia. Ethnic Hill Kharia in Odisha speak Odia [ory] as L1. Many in Jharkhand and West Bengal speak Bengali [ben] as L1. Home, village, private prayer. Most also use Bengali [ben], in outside domains. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Santhali [sat].

Khirwar [kwx] *Users:* 25,800 (2011 census). Census uses Kalari as the name. *Lg Use:* Also use

English [eng].

Kinnauri, Chitkuli [cik] *Users:* 1,400 (Martinez 2019). Ethnic population: 1,600 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, cultural events. Used by all. All also use Hindi [hin] (Martinez 2019). Most also use Kinnauri [kfk] (Martinez 2019). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Koch [kdq] *Users:* 36,400 in India (2011 census), increasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Non-Koch in Koch villages normally speak Koch. Only 6 of the 8 endogamous groups still speak their mother tongue: Tintekiya, Wanang, Harigaya, Dasgaya, Chapra, and Koch-Rabha. Sankar and Satpariya have no known speakers. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Boro [brx]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use Hajong [haj]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Also use Rabha [rah]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 42,400.

Koda [cdz] *Users:* 47,300 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,600.

Koireng [nkd] *Users:* 3,000 (2002 Baptist Church Association). *Lg Use:* Purest Koireng spoken in Satu and Utonglo (2000 T. Shiekshel). Used by all. Children mix Meitei [mni] in with L1. Some also use Kom [kmm]. Also use English [eng], especially young people. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Korlai Portuguese Creole [vkp] *Users:* 800 (Clements 2015). *Lg Use:* L1 of Christian farming community in upper Korlai. Intense cultural pressure from surrounding Marathi-speaking [mar] population. Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar], fluently with outsiders. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script.

Kota [kfe] *Users:* 930 (2001 census). Ethnic population: 1,400. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Positive attitudes. Also use Badaga [bfq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Tamil [tam], with outsiders. It is the medium of instruction in school, so most children are bilingual in it. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Kudmali [kyw] *Users:* 311,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous, but most young people in Odisha speak Odia [ory] among themselves rather than Kudmali. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, used in West Bengal. Devanagari script, used in Jharkhand. Oriya (Odia) script, used in Odisha. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 311,230.

Kumarbhag Paharia [kmj] *Users:* 12,500 (Bhaskararao 2006). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kurumba, Jennu [xuj] *Users:* 101,000 (2011 census). 36,200 in Karnataka, 18,200 in Kerala, and 46,700 in Tamil Nadu (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kurumba, Mullu [kpb] *Users:* 26,000 (2004 survey). 25,000 in Wayanad; 1,000 in Gudalur of Nilgiri. *Lg Use:* Use is declining. Home, village, religious services. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Lodhi [lbm] *Users:* 139,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Lohar, Gade [gda] *Users:* 500,000 (2016). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mala Malasar [ima] *Users:* 1,000 (2004). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Malankuravan [mjo] *Users:* 18,600 (2001 census). 260 in Kerala, 18,300 in Tamil Nadu. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam].

Malasar [ymr] *Users:* 7,760 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal], especially in Kerala among the few with higher education. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Maria [mrr] *Users:* 165,000 (2000). 141,000 Maria and 23,700 Hill Maria; All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Some also use Halbi [hlb], especially men who may also use a Muria variety. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Marma [rmz] *Users:* 36,700 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in India. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 186,700.

Merwari [wry] *Users:* 3,900,000 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people, with very good proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Miji [sjl] *Users:* 6,500 (2001). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Educated speak it more fluently, but all speakers know some. Also use Hruso [hru]. Also use Nyishi [njz]. Used as L2 by Hruso [hru], Nyishi [njz]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Miju-Mishmi [mxj] *Users:* 3,000 in India (Blench 2015). *Lg Use:* Some also use English [eng]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use Digaro-Mishmi [mhu]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,200.

Mirgan [zrg] *Users:* 60,000 (1998 N. Lima). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use Desiya [dso], in Odisha. Also use English [eng]. Also use Halbi [hlb], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Hindi [hin], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Odia [ory], in Odisha, but with low proficiency. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script. Telugu script.

Monpa, Kalaktang [kkf] *Users:* 8,000 (2005). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Bugun [bgg]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Monpa, Tawang [twm] *Users:* 8,600 in India. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Chug [cvg], Sherdukpen [sdp]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,900.

Mugom [muk] *Users:* 500 in India (2006 SIL). 75 families in India, 60 Mugom and 15 Karmarong. In addition, there are many seasonal workers. *Lg Use:* Youth born in India still use Mugom at home. Home, with friends. Used by all. *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,500.

Mukha-Dora [mmk] *Users:* 29,700 (1991 census). *Lg Use:* Use Telugu [tel] as L1 (Singh 1994b). Also use Adivasi Oriya [ort]. Also use English [eng].

Muria, Eastern [emu] *Users:* 200,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Religion, work; mixed use: home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chhattisgarhi [hne]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Halbi [hlb]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Odia [ory].

Muria, Far Western [fmu] *Users:* 400,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chhattisgarhi [hne]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2015. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Muria, Western [mut] *Users:* 400,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Naga, Chothe [nct] *Users:* 3,590 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,600 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Purest Chothe spoken in Purum Khullen. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Naga, Inpui [nkf] *Users:* 54,200 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Meitei [mni]. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Rongmei Naga [nbu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Kharam [kfw] *Users:* 1,400 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni]. Also use Purum [pub]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2021. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Khoibu [nkb] *Users:* 25,600 (2001). Ethnic population: 25,600. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1988. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Makuri [jmn] *Users:* 4,000 in India (2007). *Lg Use:* Home, village, market. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,500.

Naga, Nocte [njb] *Users:* 30,800 (2011 census). 19,800 monolinguals (2001 census). *Lg Use:*

Home, village, religion. Used by all. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Naga, Puimei [npu] *Users:* 3,000 (2001). Mostly monolingual. Ethnic population: 3,000. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nahari [nhh] *Users:* 20,400 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Nimadi [noe] *Users:* 2,310,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains, except with government officials. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in education, but generally with low proficiency. Used as L2 by Palya Bareli [bpx], Pauri Bareli [bfb], Rathwi Bareli [bgd]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Oadki [odk] *Users:* 2,000,000 in India (2017 A. Ranjha). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,076,100.

Pahari, Kullu [kfx] *Users:* 195,000 (2011 census). All Pahari 2,170,000 (1997). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Also use Tinani [lbf]. Also use Urdu [urd]. Used as L2 by Gujari [gju]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Pahari, Mahasu [bfz] *Users:* 1,000,000 (2002). *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with more proficiency among educated people. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Pahari-Potwari [phr] *Users:* 1,020,000 in India (2000). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,542,800.

Pangwali [pgg] *Users:* 18,700 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Pankhu [pkh] *Users:* Current population unknown. Ethnic population: 230 (1971). *Lg Use:* Also use Bawm Chin [bgr]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,400.

Pardhi [pcl] *Users:* 69,100 (2011 census).

Pattapu [ptq] *Users:* 200,000 (2013 R. Rebbavarapu). *Lg Use:* Home, workplace. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pengo [peg] *Users:* 65,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Pnar [pbv] *Users:* 319,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 323,000.

Puroik [suv] *Users:* 15,000 (2019 T. Chhangte). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Positive attitudes. All also use Nyishi [njz]. Some also use Assamese [asm]. Some also use Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script, limited usage. Devanagari script, limited usage. Latin script, primary usage.

Purum [pub] *Users:* 500 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Meitei [mni], with speakers of other languages. Used as L2 by Kharam Naga [kfw]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Rathawi [rtw] *Users:* 451,000 (2006 IMB). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Rongpo [rnp] *Users:* 7,500 (2001 D. Bradley). *Lg Use:* Rongpo speakers learn Garhwali simultaneously with Rongpo. Code switching and code mixing are very common. It is uncertain whether stable bilingualism will continue or whether Rongpo will be replaced by Garhwali or Hindi. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garhwali [gbm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kumaoni [kfy].

Sakachep [sch] *Users:* 25,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Biate [biu]. Also use Dimasa [dis]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Hmar [hmr]. Also use Hrangkhol [hra]. Also use Karbi [mjw]. Also use Khasi [kha]. Also use Nagamese [nag]. Also use Thado Chin [tcz]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Samvedi [smv] *Users:* 60,000 (2016). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Sartang [onp] *Users:* 1,000 (2005). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script.

Sentinel [std] *Users:* 250 (2018 J. Chau). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Shendu [shl]

Sherdukpen [sdp] *Users:* 5,000 (2019). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Tawang Monpa [twm]. Used as L2 by Bugun [bgg]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Shina [scl] *Users:* 32,200 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use Purig [prx], especially in Dras Valley though there are villages where only Shina is spoken. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Balti [bft]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 720,200.

Sholaga [sle] *Users:* 24,000 (2006 IMB). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Shom Peng [sii] *Users:* 400 (2004). Mainly monolingual. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Spiti Bhoti [spt] *Users:* 10,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Home, village. Used by all. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. *Writing:* Tibetan script.

Tharu, Chitwania [the] *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries:

285,000.

Tharu, Dangaura [thl] *Users:* 174,000 in India (2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 674,000.

Tharu, Kathariya [tkt] *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 106,000.

Tharu, Kochila [thq] *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 258,000.

Toda [tcx] *Users:* 1,560 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1897–1910. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Waddar [wbq] *Users:* 198,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: In India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka about 3 million (2003 IMA). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Telugu [tel].

War-Jaintia [aml] *Users:* 51,600 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Khasi [kha]. Used as L2 by Biate [biu]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 67,600.

West Bengal Sign Language [wbs] *Users:* 450,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 275,000–550,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.6% of the total population. Another estimate: 37,000–197,000 current deaf signers, out of 400,000–600,000 who could learn and use WBSL (2016 R. Johnson). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Videos. Dictionary.

6b (Threatened)

Aimol [aim] *Users:* 2,640 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Home, church. Most also use Meitei [mni]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Aiton [aio] *Users:* 1,500 (Morey 2006). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script.

Amri Karbi [ajz] *Users:* 125,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Many ethnic group members no longer use Amri Karbi. Much borrowing from Assamese [asm] (in Assam) and Khasi [kha] (in Meghalaya). Some Amri Karbi villages shifted completely to Assamese due to intermarriage and the perception that Assamese is preferred for children to do well in school. In the remote and isolated border area, the language is still strong. Home, village, religion. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Strong feelings of separateness from the dominant Karbi group in Karbi, Anglong District. Most also use Assamese [asm]. Many also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Andh [anr] *Users:* 100,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 420,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Apatani [apt] *Users:* 44,800 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English

[eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nefamese [nef]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Aranadan [aaf] *Users:* 200 (2001 census). Census did not include all people in interior settlements. *Lg Use:* Vitality in Malappuram District questionable due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis. Low education level helps keep language stable. Mixed use: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Malayalam [mal]. Many also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Atong [aot] *Users:* 4,600 in India. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,000.

Balti [bft] *Users:* 13,800 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 38,800. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Purig [prx]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Shina [scl]. Also use Urdu [urd], with high proficiency in some places, except among women and uneducated populations. Used as L2 by Purig [prx]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used since the 17th century. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used since the 17th century, primary usage. Balti script, no longer in use. Tibetan script, used between 8th and 17th century, recent efforts to revive usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 438,800.

Bantawa [bap] *Users:* 14,400 in India (2001 census). Few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Some shift to Nepali [npi] evident, especially among young generation. Home, friends, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Nepali [npi]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially among ex-soldiers. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 195,100 (as L1: 166,600; as L2: 28,500).

Bhunjia [bhu] *Users:* 6,790 (2000 USCWM). *Lg Use:* Also use Chhattisgarhi [hne]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Bijori [bix] *Users:* 12,800 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Hindi [hin] (Bhattacharya 2016). Most also use Sadri [sck] (Bhattacharya 2016). Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bondo [bfw] *Users:* 9,000 (2002 SIL). 5,570 Upper Bondo and 3,500 Lower Bondo. Few Lower Bondo are monolingual. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Many also use Adivasi Oriya [ort], for trade and interactions with surrounding communities. Few Upper Bondo are bilingual. Also use English [eng], limited use with the youth. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2010. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Brokskat [bkk] *Users:* 10,000 in India (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Ladakhi [lbj]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Balti script. Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,400.

Bugun [bgg] *Users:* 900 (2001 Asia Harvest). *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Younger people use more Hindi. Also use Hruso [hru]. Also use Kalaktang Monpa [kkf]. Also use Nefamese [nef]. Also use Sherdukpen [sdp]. Older people

use more Sherdukpen. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Byangsi [bee] *Users:* 2,830 in India (2000). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with high level of bilingualism and as the medium of instruction in school. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Devanagari script, recently developed. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,380 (as L1: 3,310; as L2: 70).

Chamling [rab] *Users:* Ethnic population: 10,500 (2011 census). *Writing:* Devanagari script, recently developed. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,200 (as L1: 76,800; as L2: 6,400).

Changthang [cna] *Users:* 10,100 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kashmiri [kas]. Also use Ladakhi [lbj]. Also use Urdu [urd]. *Writing:* Tibetan script, Bodhi style.

Chaudangsi [cdn] *Users:* 1,830 (2000 USCWM). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Chaura [crv] *Users:* 5,910 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Chin, Bawm [bgr] *Users:* 4,440 in India (2004). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm], with most youth shifting. Used as L2 by Pankhu [pkh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1989–2018. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,140.

Chinali [cih] *Users:* 220 (2016 SPPEL). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Chug [cvg] *Users:* 600 (Bodt 2020). *Lg Use:* Currently relatively vigorous but low speaker population and rapid socio-economic developments in the region pose severe threats to the long-term survival of the language (Bodt 2020: 50–51). Some also use Brokpake [sgt] (Bodt 2020). A few also use English [eng], mostly younger people (Bodt 2020). Also use Central Tibetan [bod], used by religiously educated people (Bodt 2020). Also use Hindi [hin], mostly younger generation with other speakers (Bodt 2020). Also use Tawang Monpa [twm] (Bodt 2020). Also use Tshangla [tsj], mostly adults over 40 years of age (Bodt 2020). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script. Tibetan script.

Darmiya [drd] *Users:* 1,750 (2006 C. Willis). Ethnic population: 4,000. *Lg Use:* Learn Kumaoni [kfy] and Hindi [hin] simultaneously with their mother tongue. Code switching and code mixing very common. Uncertain whether stable bilingualism will continue or whether Kumaoni or Hindi will replace Darmiya. Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Also use Central Tibetan [bod]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with high rates of bilingualism and as the medium of education at all levels. Also use Kumaoni [kfy]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dubli [dub] *Users:* 252,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 791,000 (2007). Over half the ethnic group uses Gujarati [guj] (2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Gujarati script.

Duruwa [pci] *Users:* 12,000 (2020 M. Ramnath). Ethnic population: 52,300 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Madiya [mrr] speak Duruwa to communicate with the Dhurwa people. Some young people, all adults. Also use Bhatri [bgw], especially the younger generation. Also use English [eng]. Also use Halbi [hlb], especially the younger generation. Also use Hindi [hin], especially the younger generation. Also use Odia [ory], especially the younger generation. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Oriya (Odia) script.

Eravallan [era] *Users:* 5,000 (2001). Ethnic population: 5,440 (2001 census). 3,890 in Kerala and 1,560 in Tamil Nadu. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Tamil [tam]. Most children learn Tamil first. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Gadaba, Bodo [gbj] *Users:* 8,000 (2000 IICCC). All Gadaba: 41,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many speak and are shifting to Desiya [dso] in home and religious domains. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. A few also use Odia [ory], in Odisha. Also use Desiya [dso]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Telugu [tel], in Andhra Pradesh. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Gahri [bfu] *Users:* 3,750 (Widmer 2014). *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1911–1923. *Writing:* Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use. Tibetan script.

Gata' [gaq] *Users:* 3,060 (1991 census). Ethnic population: 7,370 (2001 census). In Odisha. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Desiya [dso]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Odia [ory]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Godwari [gdx] *Users:* 3,000,000 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village, market, religion. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], with very good proficiency among the educated. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Groma [gro] *Users:* 14,000 in India (2007 Asia Harvest). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,800.

Gurung [gvr] *Users:* 33,000 in India (2007). Ethnic population: 112,000. *Lg Use:* All also use Nepali [npi]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 396,800 (as L1: 374,000; as L2: 22,800).

Holiya [hoy] *Users:* 500 (2002 survey). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Hrangkhol [hra] *Users:* 18,700 (2000), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Use declining in Mizoram, Manipur and even Assam; shifting to Assamese [asm] or Bengali [ben] (Van Driem 2007). Home, village. Some of all ages. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Mizo [lus]. Used as L2 by Sakachep [sch]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script, used in India.

Hruso [hru] *Users:* 3,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Lg Use:* Steady shift away from Hruso, especially among youth educated outside the area. Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Miji [sjl]. Used as L2 by Bugun [bgg], Miji [sjl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

Idu-Mishmi [clk] *Users:* 4,000 in India (2016 R. Blench). 800 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, community, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm], especially older people. Also use English [eng], especially educated individuals. Also use Hindi [hin], especially younger people. Used as L2 by Khamba [kbg]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,080.

Indo-Portuguese [idb] *Users:* 4,940 in India (Cardoso 2006). Relatively few monolinguals, even in Korlai (Cardoso 2006). *Lg Use:* It is mostly, if not entirely, spoken by multilingual speakers (Cardoso 2006). Some communities in India have no remaining speakers. Few remaining speakers in Cannanore; last speaker in Cochin, Mr. William Rozario, died on Vypeen Island (2010). Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Gujarati [guj]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. Also use Portuguese [por], extensively (Cardoso 2006). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1826–1852. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,160.

Jangshung [jna] *Users:* 1,990 (1998 survey). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kachari [xac] *Users:* 16,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Some ethnic Kachari speak it as L1. Most speak Assamese [asm] as L1. Rapidly assimilating to Bengali [ben] or Assamese [asm] (Van Driem 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng].

Kadar [kej] *Users:* 1,960 (2004 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Some language shift to Malayalam [mal] observed in Kerala. Home, village, religious services. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kalanadi [wkl] *Users:* 750 (2004 survey). *Lg Use:* Continued vitality doubtful, due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis, and similarity to Malayalam [mal]. Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kanashi [xns] *Users:* 1,400 (Chauhan 2002). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kanauji [bjj] *Users:* 6,000,000 (Dwivedi and Kar 2016). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Hindi [hin]. In urban areas, almost replaced by Hindi [hin], while in rural areas, Kanauji is still functional (Dwivedi and Kar 2016). Various domains. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin], the less-educated having lower proficiency. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1821. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Kanikkaran [kev] *Users:* 19,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 19,000. *Lg Use:* Almost all in Kerala

are shifting to Malayalam [mal], but those in Tamil Nadu use L1. Some of all ages. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Khamba [kbg] *Users:* 780 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Some of all ages. Most also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people. Also use Adi [adi]. Also use Idu-Mishmi [clk]. Also use Tshangla [tsj]. *Writing:* Tibetan script, Hingna style.

Khamti [kht] *Users:* 5,000 in India (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use:* Many also use Assamese [asm] (Bradley 2007a). *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,000.

Kinnauri [kfk] *Users:* 98,600, all users. L1 users: 83,600 (2011 census). L2 users: 15,000. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Hindi [hin] (Negi 2012). Used as L2 by Chitkuli Kinnauri [cik]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Takri (Tankri, Takari) script, no longer in use.

Kinnauri, Bhoti [nes] *Users:* 6,790 (2000 USCWM). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kinnauri, Chhoyul [tpq] *Users:* 610 (2000). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kodaku [ksz] *Users:* 15,700 (1991 census). *Lg Use:* Kodaku in Jharkhand shifting to a local variety of Sadri [sck]. Kodaku in Chhattisgarh retaining their mother tongue more. In Chhattisgarh most use Kodaku in home and village and it is used by children with each other. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Kurux [kru]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Kolami, Southeastern [nit] *Users:* 10,000 (1989 F. Blair). 1,500 speakers of Naiki (Van Driem 2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Koraga, Korra [kfd] *Users:* 14,000 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tulu [tcy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Koraga, Mudu [vmd] *Users:* 1,580 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan].

Koro [jkr] *Users:* 1,500 (2011). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Korwa [kfp] *Users:* 28,500 (2011 census). Few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Some Pahadi Korwa are shifting to Sadri [sck]. Dihari Korwa of Jashpur speak a local variety of Sadri as mother tongue. Some Korwa speak Chhattisgarhi [hne] as mother tongue. Some of all ages. Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Devanagari script, used since 2005.

Kudiya [kfg] *Users:* 2,800 (2007). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Kannada [kan]. Also use Kodava [kfa]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tulu [tcy]. *Writing:* Kannada script. Malayalam script.

Kulung [kle] *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 34,590 (as L1:

33,200; as L2: 1,390).

Kumbaran [wkb] *Users:* 10,000 (2004 NLCI). *Lg Use:* Fairly vigorous in Wayanad District although Malayalam [mal] is used some in home and village. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes, especially in Wayanad District. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kunduvadi [wku] *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use:* Continued vitality doubtful, due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis, and similarity to Malayalam [mal]. Home. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kupia [key] *Users:* 6,600 (2007). Ethnic population: 79,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Telugu [tel], particularly in the market and for work and travel. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 1983. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Kurichiya [kfh] *Users:* 29,400 (2004 survey). Ethnic population: 32,800 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Malayalam [mal], more in Kunnam than in Wayanad dialect. All also use Malayalam [mal], but less than half with good proficiency. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Malayalam script.

Kurmukar [kfv] *Users:* 3,000 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kurumba, Alu [xua] *Users:* 2,400 (2019). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Some also use Kannada [kan], or southern nonstandard Kannada. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kurux [kru] *Users:* 1,990,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* While there are written materials, the language is losing speakers (mostly due to urbanization). Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Used as L2 by Kodaku [ksz]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2000. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,084,390 (as L1: 2,083,700; as L2: 690).

Lepcha [lep] *Users:* 47,300 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* In Sikkim, all ages. Language use not known in other regions. Many also use Nepali [npi]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1989. *Writing:* Lepcha (Róng) script. Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 57,930 (as L1: 57,700; as L2: 230).

Lhomi [lhm] *Users:* 1,320 in India (2000 USCWM). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,320.

Lish [lsh] *Users:* 2,340. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Tshangla [tsj]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Lohar, Lahul [lhl] *Users:* 750 (1996). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin].

Lyngngam [lyg] *Users:* 11,600 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Garo [grt]. Also use Hindi [hin]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,600.

Magahi [mag] *Users:* 20,700,000 in India (2011 census). 8,000,000 Khortha and 12,700,000

Magahi (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Hindi [hin] among formally educated Magahi users and among those who have migrated to the cities (2020 M. Bhushan). Religion. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], especially educated people, city-dwellers, and those who travel. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. NT: 1826–2016. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,746,400 (as L1: 20,735,600; as L2: 10,800).

Magar, Eastern [mgp] *Users:* 71,700 in India (2006 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 278,000 (2006 FTT). *Lg Use:* Home. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Writing:* Brahmi script. Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 541,200.

Mahali [mjx] *Users:* 26,400 in India (2011 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 278,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Most in Jharkhand reported Santhali [sat], Sadri [sck] or Mundari [unr] as their mother tongue rather than Mahali. May be a threatened language. Home, village, private prayer for half the L1 speakers in Jharkhand. Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Munda [unx]. Also use Mundari [unr]. Also use Odia [ory]. Also use Sadri [sck]. Also use Santhali [sat]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script, used in Bangladesh. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,400.

Mal Paharia [mkb] *Users:* 51,000 (Bhaskararao 2006). Possibly 40,000 in West Bengal. Ethnic population: 111,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Some also use Bengali [ben]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2018. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Malapandaram [mjp] *Users:* 5,850 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Negative attitudes. Also use Malayalam [mal], with many shifting in Kerala. Also use Tamil [tam], with most shifting in Tamil Nadu.

Malavedan [mjr] *Users:* 27,000 (2011), decreasing. Ethnic population: 33,000 (2011 census). 26,000 in Kerala and 7,000 In Tamil Nadu. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Malayalam [mal] in Kerala state, especially in Idukki district. Home, village in Pathanamthitta district. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes, especially in Kerala state. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal], especially in Kerala. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Manda [mha] *Users:* 4,040 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Mannan [mjv] *Users:* 7,850 (2001 census). 7,760 in Kerala, 82 in Tamil Nadu. Ethnic population: 12,000 (Shaw 2008). *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Interest in language development. Also use Malayalam [mal], with many youth shifting, especially the educated and those having contact with outsiders (Shaw 2008). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Malayalam script.

Na [nbt] *Users:* 1,500. *Lg Use:* Also use Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Latin script.

Naga, Tangsa [nst] *Users:* 38,600 in India (2011 census). Includes 10,200 Tutsa (2011 census). 400 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in remote areas, shifting to Assamese [asm] and Hindi [hin] in town areas (2017 S. Morey). All domains in remote areas. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Also use Assamese [asm], especially in town areas. Also use English [eng]. Also use

Hindi [hin], especially in town areas. Also use Singpho [sgp]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 98,600.

Nahali [nlx] *Users:* 15,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Newar [new] *Users:* 14,000 in India (2007). Ethnic population: 166,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script, primary usage. Newa script, in common use during the Malla period and earlier, recent efforts to revive usage. Ranjana (Lantsa, Wartu) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 893,600 (as L1: 861,000; as L2: 32,600).

Nicobarese, Southern [nik] *Users:* 7,500 (2001 census). 350 on Little Nicobar Island, 7,570 total on Great Nicobar, about 400 of these are Shom Peng [sii]. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng].

Nihali [nll] *Users:* 2,000 (Parkin 1991). Ethnic population: 5,000 (1987). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Korku [kfq]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Paliyan [pcf] *Users:* 9,520 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Also use Tamil [tam], with high proficiency.

Pardhan [pch] *Users:* 135,000 (2007). All Gondi speakers: 2,910,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 347,000. *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in Madhya Pradesh. Also use Marathi [mar], in Maharashtra. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pashto, Northern [pbu] *Users:* 21,700 in India (2011 census). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 30,251,740 (as L1: 28,883,240; as L2: 1,368,500).

Pathiya [pty] *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use:* Continued vitality doubtful, due to small population, no separate settlements, living with Malayalis, and similarity to Malayalam [mal]. Home. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pattani [lae] *Users:* 21,500, all users. L1 users: 16,500 (2011 census). L2 users: 5,000 (1997). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2002). *Lg Use:* Home, village, religion. Positive attitudes. Some also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin], in education and trade. Half of the population speak it with good proficiency. Used as L2 by Tinani [lbf]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 1907–1914. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script, no longer in use.

Phudagi [phd] *Users:* 1,010 (2000).

Powari [pwr] *Users:* 326,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 2,000,000 (1986 All India Powar Council). *Lg Use:* Powari use is decreasing in the Bhoyar and Vyneganga dialect areas. Half the children learn Hindi [hin] or Marathi [mar] first. Home. Neutral attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Marathi [mar]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Devanagari script.

Purig [prx] *Users:* 93,500 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Dominant language in Kargil District. Many

Purik have shifted to Balti [bft]. Some of all ages. Many also use Balti [bft]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Urdu [urd]. Used as L2 by Balti [bft], Shina [scl]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1950. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Tibetan script, no longer in use.

Ranglong [rnl] *Users:* 8,000 (2003 BI). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Not all children learn the language. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Rawang [raw] *Users:* 1,000 in India (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 63,000.

Reli [rei] *Users:* 13,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Sherpa [xsr] *Users:* 16,000 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Many also use Nepali [npi]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 170,180 (as L1: 162,000; as L2: 8,180).

Shumcho [scu] *Users:* 2,170 (1998). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sikkimese [sip] *Users:* 25,000 (2019). Some elderly people in some rural communities may be monolingual (Yliniemi 2019). Ethnic population: 48,800 (Yliniemi 2019). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Nepali [npi], for education and trade (Yliniemi 2019). Some also use Central Tibetan [bod], which is viewed as appropriate for religion. Also use English [eng] (Yliniemi 2019). Also use Hindi [hin] (Yliniemi 2019). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Tibetan script.

Singpho [sgp] *Users:* 2,500 (Morey 2006). *Lg Use:* Home only. Most also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Tangsa Naga [nst], Turung [try]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1907. *Writing:* Latin script.

Stod Bhoti [sbu] *Users:* 2,500 (1996). *Lg Use:* Home, community, religion. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hindi [hin], for trade and education. Many speak Hindi but are less proficient than those in other Lahul communities. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script.

Sunam [ssk] *Users:* 560 (1998). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Teressa [tef] *Users:* 2,080 (2001 census). *Lg Dev:* Radio.

Thachanadan [thn] *Users:* 3,000 (2004 survey). *Lg Use:* Some use Malayalam [mal] in home and village, esp. with children. Use is less among youth. Home, village. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes, from neutral to positive attitudes, with youth having more negative attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Thangmi [thf] *Users:* 500 in India. *Lg Use:* Thangmi culture thriving in Sikkim and Darjeeling area. (Turin 1999). *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,380 (as L1: 24,000; as L2: 380).

Tinani [lbf] *Users:* 11,600 in India (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Home, village, infrequently in religion. Also use English [eng]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Pattani [lae]. Used as L2 by Kullu

Pahari [kfx]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,050.

Tiwa [lax] *Users:* 33,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 171,000 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Quite a few in Brahmaputra valley adopted Assamese [asm] as L1. Resurgent interest to learn the mother tongue; approved by the state in 2004 to be taught as a subject up to class 4. Home, market. Some of all ages. Many also use Assamese [asm]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Latin script.

Toto [txo] *Users:* 1,400 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Bengali [ben]. Also use Hindi [hin]. Also use Nepali [npi]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Toto script.

Turung [try] *Users:* 1,000 (Morey 2015). *Lg Use:* Most also use Assamese [asm] (Morey 2015). Also use Singpho [sgp], especially among the elderly. *Writing:* Latin script.

Vaagri Booli [vaa] *Users:* 9,300 (2007). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Most also use Hindi [hin]. Some also use Kannada [kan]. Some also use Marathi [mar]. Some also use Tamil [tam]. Some also use Telugu [tel]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2022. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Vishavan [vis] *Users:* 150 (Shashi and Shri 1994). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Walungge [ola] *Users:* 1,000 in India (Hattaway 2005). *Writing:* Tibetan script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,500.

Zangskari [zau] *Users:* 11,400 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Ladakhi [lbj]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1945–1951. *Writing:* Tibetan script.

Öñge [oon] *Users:* 94 (Abbi 2006). Mainly monolingual. Ethnic population: 110 (1999). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

7 (Shifting)

Allar [all] *Users:* 350 (Shashi and Shri 1994). *Lg Use:* All domains. Adults only. Shifting to Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Malayalam script.

Balochi, Eastern [bgp] *Users:* 800 in India (2007). Possibly L2 speakers only. Ethnic population: 95,000. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Urdu [urd]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,930,800.

Bazigar [bfr] *Users:* 58,200 (1981 census). Ethnic population: 800,000. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Many also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bellari [brw] *Users:* 1,000 (Van Driem 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Kannada [kan]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Irula [iru] *Users:* 11,900 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 200,000 (2003 E. Udayakumar). *Lg Use:* All domains. Positive attitudes. Many shifting to Kannada [kan]. Many shifting to Tamil [tam]. Also use Badaga [bfq]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Malayalam [mal]. Used as L2 by Attapady Kurumba [pkr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2001–2013.

Writing: Malayalam script, used in Kerala. Tamil script, used in Tamil Nadu.

Majhwar [mmj] *Users:* 34,300 (1995). Ethnic population: 174,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Shifting to English [eng].

Rawat [jnl] *Users:* 900 (Rastogi 2012). *Lg Use:* All speakers use a highly mixed variety. Due to poor socio-economic status, miniscule number of speakers, fewer domains of language use, attitude of the dominant group and lack of initiative from the state, Rawat is quickly assimilating into Kumaoni [kfy] (Rastogi 2006). Home, religion. Negative attitudes. Shifting to Kumaoni [kfy] (Rastogi 2006). *Writing:* Devanagari script, in development.

Sansi [ssi] *Users:* 60,000 in India (Gusain 2002). *Lg Use:* Not being passed on to the next generation. Much mixing of Hindi [hin], Eastern Punjabi [pan], or Gujarati [guj] (Gusain 2002). Home only. Adults only. Some shifting to Eastern Punjabi [pan]. Some shifting to Gujarati [guj]. Some shifting to Hindi [hin]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 80,000.

Sindhi [snd] *Users:* 1,740,000 in India (2011 census). Ethnic population: 3,000,000. *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Rajasthan State (1950, Constitution, Articles 345–347), Schedule VIII addition, 1961. *Lg Use:* Many Sindhi do not learn their traditional ethnic language. Adults only. Mainly women and older adult speakers. Shifting to Hindi [hin]. Also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, used in India. Gurmukhi script, used in India. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060).

Yakkha [ybh] *Users:* 810 in India (2000). Ethnic population: 6,300 (2007). *Lg Use:* Younger generation uses Nepali [npi] (Singh). Shifting to Nepali [npi]. *Writing:* Devanagari script, used since 2011. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 21,900 (as L1: 20,410; as L2: 1,490).

Zakhring [zkr] *Users:* 400 in India (Jacquesson 2015). *Lg Use:* Most shifting to Central Tibetan [bod]. Most shifting to Hindi [hin]. Also use Nefamese [nef]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

8a (Moribund)

Chetti, Wayanad [ctt] *Users:* 5,000 (2004). Ethnic population: 23,000 (2019). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Malayalam [mal]. Also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Tamil script.

Juray [juy] *Users:* 25,000 (Anderson and Gomango 2016). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Older adults only. Many shifted to Odia [ory] (Anderson and Gomango 2016). Many shifted to Sora [srb] (Anderson and Gomango 2016). *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Oriya (Odia) script.

Khamyang [ksu] *Users:* 50 (2003 S. Morey). Ethnic population: 800 (1981). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Assamese [asm]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script.

Ralte [ral] *Users:* 900 (2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Mizo [lus].

Turi [trd] *Users:* 2,000 (2007). Ethnic population: 354,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Sadri [sck].

8b (Nearly extinct)

Aka-Jeru [akj] *Users:* 3 (2020 D. Dasgupta). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. All shifted to Mixed Great Andamanese [gac].

Manna-Dora [mju] *Users:* 18,000 (2011 census). Ethnic population: 30,000. *Lg Use:* It is uncertain if they are speaking Telugu [tel] or a closely related language of their own. Shifted to Telugu [tel]. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Nefamese [nef] *Users:* Population unknown. May be replaced by Hindi [hin] (2006 Y. Modi). *Lg Use:* Formerly a lingua franca of Arunachal Pradesh. Shifted to Hindi [hin]. Used as L2 by Apatani [apt], Bugun [bgg], Zakhring [zkr].

Parenga [pcj] *Users:* 20 (2011 UNESCO). Ethnic population: 12,600 (2001 census). In Odisha. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Adivasi Oriya [ort]. *Writing:* Telugu script.

Ruga [ruh] *Users:* 10 (2019). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2019). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Garo [grt].

Uyghur [uig] *Users:* 2 in India (2016 S. Kumar). Ethnic population: 150 (2016 S. Kumar). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Kashmiri [kas]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, official and primary usage in China, also used in Afghanistan. Cyrillic script, used in Kazakhstan, past usage in China. Latin script, used in China and Turkey. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,510,072 (as L1: 10,509,952; as L2: 120).

9 (Dormant)

Great Andamanese, Mixed [gac] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last fluent speaker, Nao, died in 2009 (2009 A. Abbi). Ethnic population: 60 (2020 D. Dasgupta). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Andaman Hindi Creole [hca]. Used as L2 by Aka-Jeru [akj]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Majhi [mjz] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in India (2016). Last native speaker in India, Thak Bahadur, died in 2016. Ethnic population: 121,000 (2007). *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Nepali [npi]. Some shifted to Sadri [sck]. *Writing:* Devanagari script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,720 (as L1: 24,400; as L2: 1,320).

Malaryan [mjq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Dormant by 2000s. Ethnic population: 35,000 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Malayalam [mal], in Kerala state. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Portuguese [por] *Users:* 1,500 in India, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers in India. L2 users: 1,500 (2014). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Indo-Portuguese [idb]. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

Rangkas [rgk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted entirely to Kumaoni [kfy] by the 1950s. Ethnic population: 1,010 (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Kumaoni [kfy].

Ullatan [ull] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: 16,700 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Urali [url] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into the 2000s. Ethnic population: 6,440 (2001 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Malayalam [mal]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

9 (Second language only)

Ahom [aho] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use:* Not spoken in daily life; used in religious chants and literary materials. Attempts to revive the spoken language are underway, with assistance of scholars from the Aiton [aio] and Phake [phk] communities (2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Ahom script.

Pali [pli] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in India. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use:* Classical and liturgical language of the Theravada Buddhist canon. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1835. *Writing:* Devanagari script. Myanmar (Burmese) script. Sinhala script. Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

10 (Extinct)

A-Pucikwar [apq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker, Loka Raja, survived into the 1950s (Avtans and Abbi 2006). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Aka-Bea [abj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1931 (Van Driem 2001).

Aka-Bo [akm] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, Boa Sr., died in 2010.

Aka-Cari [aci] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last known speaker, Licho, died in April 2020.

Aka-Kede [akx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker probably died by 1940 (Van Driem 2001).

Aka-Kol [aky] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1921 (Van Driem 2001).

Aka-Kora [ack] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker, Boro, died in 2009.

Akar-Bale [acl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by 1940 (Van Driem 2001).

Nagarchal [nbg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or shifted to Hindi [hin] or Northern Gondi [gno] by 1981 (Ishtiaq 1999). *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Hindi [hin]. Many shifted to Northern Gondi [gno]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nora [nrr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Had 300 speakers at beginning of 20th century, but extinct by end of century.

Oko-Juwoi [okj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in 1931 (Van Driem 2001).

Unestablished

Arabic, Mesopotamian Spoken [acm] *Users:* 59,400 in India (2011 census). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,162,050.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 10,000 in India (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 11,300 in India (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing:* Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

Persian, Iranian [pes] *Users:* 18,000 in India (IMA 1997). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, used in Iran. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,623,350 (as L1: 57,192,350; as L2: 21,431,000).

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 40,000 in India (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Hanifi Rohingya script, some development in immigrant communities for all three scripts. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Languages by State

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

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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.

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