SIL Ethnologue® Languages of the World

Ethnologue:
Languages of Indonesia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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

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Contents

List of Abbreviations 3

How to Use This Digest 5

Country Overview 7

Language Status Profile 8

Statistical Summaries 9

Alphabetical Listing of Languages 13

Language Maps 154

Languages by Population 165

Languages by Status 195

Languages by Province 246

Languages by Family 258

Language Code Index 285

Language Name Index 295

Bibliography 357

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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
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
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
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
Lg Dev	Language development
Lg Use	Language use
LWC	language of wider communication
m	meter(s)
NTM	New Tribes Mission
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
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
TEAM	The Evangelical Alliance Mission
Type	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
UKAW	Artha Wacana Christian University
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns

VOS	Verb-Object-Subject
VS	Verb-Subject
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object
WT	World Team

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Indonesia 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 13) provides detailed information on the 734 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Indonesia. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The "Language Maps" (page 154) 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 165) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. "Languages by Status" (page 195) 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

Province" (page 246) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Indonesia and the languages located within each. "Languages by Family" (page 258) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. "Language Code Index" (page 285) 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 295) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 2,562 unique names are associated with the 734 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in "Bibliography" (page 357). 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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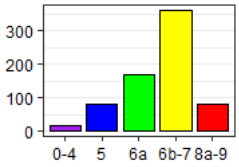
Country Overview

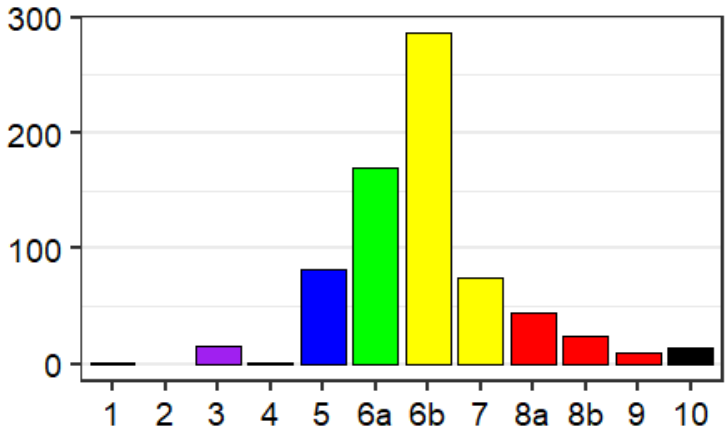
Name of country	Indonesia
Other names	Republic of Indonesia
Population	272,249,000 (2021 census)
Principal language	Indonesian
Literacy rate	96% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	2,000,000 or more (1993)
International conventions	CDE (1967), CPPDCE (2012), CSICH (2007), ICCPR (2006), UNCRPD (2011), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Adelaar 1995, Barr et al 1979, Blust 2013, Campbell and King 2011, Fox 1991, Gray et al 2009, Grimes 1994, Grimes 1995, Grimes et al 1997, Himmelmann 2001, Hudson 1978, Martens 1989, Noorduyn 1991, Ross 2005, Wumbu et al 1986, Wurm and Hattori 1981
Language counts	The number of established languages listed for Indonesia is 724. Of these, 710 are living and 14 are extinct. Of the living languages, 704 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 17 are institutional, 82 are developing, 170 are vigorous, 361 are in trouble, and 80 are dying. Also listed are 10 unestablished languages.



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 Indonesia 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 13) 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 195) 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 13) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Indonesia. 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 Indonesiaand 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 Indonesia 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 165) for a listing of the specific languages in each range category.

The *Count* column gives the number of living established languages within the specified population range. The *Percent* column gives the share of the count for that population range as a percentage of the total number of languages given at the bottom of the Count column. The *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sum of the percentage of languages going from top to bottom in the column.

The *Total* column gives the total L1 population of all the languages in the given range category. The second *Percent* column gives the percentage of the total country population as estimated at the bottom of the Total column. Note that if the table has a row for Unknown, representing languages for which the *Ethnologue* does not have a population estimate, the calculation of population percentage is not able to take those languages into account. The final *Cumulative* column gives the cumulative sums of the population percentages going from top to bottom in the column.

Table 1: Distribution of languages by number of first-language speakers

Population range	**Living languages**			**Number of speakers**		
	Count	***Percent***	***Cumulative***	***Total***	***Percent***	***Cumulative***
10,000,000 to 99,999,999	3	0.4	0.4%	143,400,000	65.46826	65.46826%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	15	2.1	2.5%	49,175,000	22.45050	87.91877%
100,000 to 999,999	63	8.9	11.4%	20,903,000	9.54312	97.46188%
10,000 to 99,999	157	22.1	33.5%	4,570,600	2.08668	99.54856%
1,000 to 9,999	247	34.8	68.3%	911,450	0.41612	99.96468%
100 to 999	182	25.6	93.9%	76,320	0.03484	99.99952%
10 to 99	24	3.4	97.3%	1,032	0.00047	99.99999%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	*Percent*	*Cumulative*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Cumulative*
1 to 9	4	0.6	97.9%	22	0.00001	100.00000%
0	10	1.4	99.3%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	5	0.7	100.0%			
Totals	710	100.0		219,037,424	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Indonesia 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 195) 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 Indonesia. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	*Percent*	*Cumulative*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Cumulative*	*Mean*	*Median*
1	1	0.1	0.1%	42,800,000	19.5400	19.5400%	42,800,000	42,800,000
3	15	2.1	2.3%	16,250,950	7.4193	26.9593%	1,083,397	499,000
4	1	0.1	2.4%	68,200,000	31.1362	58.0955%	68,200,000	68,200,000
5	82	11.5	13.9%	55,329,765	25.2604	83.3559%	674,753	16,000
6a	170	23.9	37.9%	16,890,060	7.7110	91.0670%	99,353	10,000
6b	286	40.3	78.2%	17,623,545	8.0459	99.1129%	61,621	2,000
7	75	10.6	88.7%	288,037	0.1315	99.2444%	3,840	1,000
8a	45	6.3	95.1%	1,651,610	0.7540	99.9984%	36,702	400
8b	25	3.5	98.6%	3,457	0.0016	100.0000%	138	50
9	10	1.4	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers				
	Count	***Percent***	***Cumulative***	***Total***	***Percent***	***Cumulative***	***Mean***	***Median***
Totals	710	100.0		219,037,424	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the "Alphabetical Listing of Languages" (page 13) name 25 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*
Austronesian	437	61.5	206,382,294	94.2	472,271	6,105
Bayono-Awbono	2	0.3	400	0.0	200	200
Border	6	0.8	2,210	0.0	368	375
Creole	12	1.7	8,488,690	3.9	707,391	200,000
East Bird's Head-Sentani	8	1.1	71,730	0.0	8,966	5,875
East Geelvink Bay	12	1.7	8,005	0.0	667	300
Kaure	3	0.4	900	0.0	300	250
Lakes Plain	19	2.7	11,035	0.0	581	300
Language isolate	7	1.0	27,475	0.0	3,925	850
Lower Mamberamo	2	0.3	800	0.0	400	400
Mairasi	3	0.4	4,385	0.0	1,462	1,000
Maybrat	2	0.3	25,000	0.0	12,500	12,500
Nimboran	5	0.7	8,500	0.0	1,700	2,000
Pauwasi	4	0.6	2,570	0.0	642	225
Pidgin	2	0.3		0.0		
Senagi	1	0.1	300	0.0	300	300
Sign language	2	0.3	810,125	0.4	405,062	405,062

Language family	**Living languages**		**Number of speakers**			
	Count	*Percent*	*Total*	*Percent*	*Mean*	*Median*
Sino-Tibetan	5	0.7	2,054,000	0.9	410,800	553,000
Skou	1	0.1	700	0.0	700	700
Somahai	2	0.3	2,200	0.0	1,100	1,100
South-Central Papuan	7	1.0	2,175	0.0	311	120
Tor-Kwerba	23	3.2	15,345	0.0	667	400
Trans-New Guinea	112	15.8	845,330	0.4	7,548	3,000
Unclassified	10	1.4	3,830	0.0	383	270
West Papuan	23	3.2	269,425	0.1	11,714	3,310
Totals	710	100.0	219,037,424	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Abinomn [bsa] (Avinomen, Foja, Foya, "Baso" *pej.*). *Users:* 300 (Clouse et al 2002). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Mamberamo Hulu sub-district. Lakes plain area, Baso river mouth at Idenburg river to headwaters in Foya mountains. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* SOV; dual number; 15 consonants and 5 vowels; non-tonal. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Foau [flh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Low level of schooling. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:411, 162:411.

Abui [abz] (Barue, Namatalaki, "Barawahing" *pej.*). *Users:* 16,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west Alor island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialects:* Atimelang, Abui Barat, Alakaman, Abui Selatan. Much dialect diversity. Alakaman may be a dialect of Kamang [woi] (Woisika). May be more than 1 language. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Kamang [woi]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Map:* 159:222.

Abun [kgr] (A Nden, Karon, Manif, Yimbun). Autonym: Abun. *Users:* 3,000 (1995 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong regency, Ayamaru, Moraid, and Sausapor sub-districts, about 20 villages; north coast, interior of central Bird's Head. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* Abun Tat (Karon Pantai), Abun Ji (Madik), Abun Je. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–15%. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:292.

Aceh [ace] (Acehnese, Achehnese, Achinese, Atjehnese, Basa Acèh). Autonym: Aceh, Bahsa Acèh. *Users:* 2,840,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 3,370,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Selatan, Aceh Singkil, Aceh Tamiang, Aceh Timur, Aceh Utara, Bireuen, Kota Langsa, Kota Lhokseumawe, Nagan Raya, Pidie, and Pidie Jaya regencies, on Weh and neighboring islands; North Sumatra province: Tapanuli Tengah regency, south coast enclave. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Aceh province. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Acehnese. *Dialects:* Banda Aceh, Baruh, Bueng, Daja, Pase, Pidie (Pedir, Timu), Tunong. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind], with some youth shifting, mostly in the cities and for education. *Lg Dev:* Prefer reading in Indonesian [ind]. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1997. *DLS:* Ascending (0.30). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Jawi. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:655.

Adang [adn] (Alor). *Users:* 3,000 (2000), decreasing. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor island, northwest of Kalabahi town toward Banda Sea coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialect:* Aimoli. Because of linguistic differences and social identity, considered a separate language from

Kabola [klz]. *Lg Use:* Adang is becoming more restricted in domains and is decreasing in population due to urbanization (Haan 2001). Some young people, all adults. Losing child speakers (Haan 2001). Also use Indonesian [ind] (Hamilton et al 2013). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Bilingual young adults show stronger proficiency in Indonesian [ind] than in Adang (Hamilton et al 2013). Christian. *Map:* 159:214.

Adonara [adr] (Nusa Tadon, Sagu, Vaiverang, Waiwerang). *Users:* 98,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Adonara and east Solor islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* West Adonara, East Adonara, East Solor. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 159:207.

Aghu [ahh] (Djair, Dyair). *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Boven Digoel regency, Jair sub-district in south interior between Mapi and Digul rivers. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from Aghu-Tharnggala [gtu] of Australia. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:478.

Airoran [air] (Adora, Aeroran, Iriemkena). *Users:* 1,000 (1998 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Mamberamo Hilir and Pantai Barat sub-districts, Isirania, Motobiak, Subu, and other villages on lower Apauwer river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, West Coast. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Also use Foau [flh]. Used as L2 by Samarokena [tmj]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:389.

Alor [aol] (Alorese). *Users:* 25,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: coastal Bird's Head of Alor, north Pantar and adjacent islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Baranusa, Muna. Not inherently intelligible with Lembata languages or Adonara [adr]. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 159:211.

Alune [alp] (Patasiwa Alfoeren, Sapalewa). Autonym: Alune. *Users:* 17,200 (2000). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, Kairatu and Taniwel districts, 27 villages in Latuhelu area and Piru bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Ulat Inai. *Dialects:* Kairatu, Central West Alune (Niniari-Piru-Riring-Lumoli), South Alune (Rambatu-Manussa-Rumberu), North Coastal Alune (Nikulkan-Murnaten-Wakolo), Central East Alune (Buriah-Weth-Laturake). South Alune dialect is extinct (Florey 2005). Kawe [kgb] may be a dialect. Lexical similarity: 77%–91% among dialects, 64% with Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 63% with Hulung [huk] and Naka'ela [nae]. *Lg Use:* People in the interior, the majority, use it daily. Coastal village usage less vigorous. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Many also use Ambonese Malay [abs] (Florey 2005). Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 50%–65%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%–55%. Dictionary. NT: 2012. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:*

Largest language in west Seram. Christian. *Map:* 158:139.

Amahai [amq] (Amahei). *Users:* 50 (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, 4 villages; Seram island in Elpaputih bay near Masohi town. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Hatuhaha, Elpaputi. *Dialects:* Makariki, Rutah, Soahuku. Lexical similarity: 87% with Makariki and Rutah dialects, probably 2 languages; 59%–69% with Saparua [spr], 59% with Kamarian [kzx], 58% with Kaibobo [kzb], 52% with Luhu [lcq] and Hulung [huk], 50% with Alune [alp], 49% with Naka'ela [nae], 47% with Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 45% with Wemale [weo] and Nuaulu, 44% with Boano [bzn] and Saleman [sau]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:132.

Amarasi [aaz] (Timor Amarasi, Uab Meto). Autonym: Amarasi. *Users:* 70,000 (2011 Unit Bahasa dan Budaya - Gereja Masehi Injili di Timor (UBB-GMIT)). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Kupang regency, Timor island southwest tip; Timur sea near Benini point east to Ela point, interior as far north as Oesa town; 80 villages. Dialects: central and east (Kotos dialect), west (Ro'is dialect), south (Ro'is Tais Nonof dialect), Kota Kupang area (Ro'is Hero dialect). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Uab Meto. *Dialects:* Kotos, Ro'is, Ro'is Tais Nonof, Ro'is Hero (Kopa). Part of Uab Meto language chain. Reportedly similar to Uab Meto [aoz] but with differences in phonology, vocabulary, and discourse, with semantic shifts, structural differences, intelligibility problems. Ro'is Tais Nonof dialect has intonation like Ro'is dialect, vocabulary like Kotos dialect. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Texts. NT: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Interspersed with Helong [heg]. Most literature in Kotos dialect. Christian. *Map:* 159:271.

Ambai [amk] (Ambai-Menawi). *Users:* 10,100 (2000). *Location:* Papua province: Yapen Waropen regency, Yapen Selatan and Yapen Timur sub-districts, 10 villages on Ambai island, Cenderawasih bay, and Yapen island south coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* Randawaya, Ambai (Wadapi-Laut), Manawi. Lexical similarity: 77% with Serui-Laut [seu], 71% with Wandamen [wad]. *Type:* Serial verbs; complex directional demonstrative system. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind], especially children. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Grammar. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 161:368.

Ambel [wgo] (Amber, Amberi, Siam, Waigeo, Waigiu). *Users:* 1,600 (Arnold 2018). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat regency, Waigeo Selatan sub-district, Go, Kabare, Kabilol, Nyandesawai, Selegop, Waifoi, and Warsanbin villages in north central Waigeo island off western Bird's Head. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea,

West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialects:* Metnyo, Metsam. *Type:* SVO; mainly head initial; dual and paucal numbers; subject marked on verb; 14 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; tonal (high, toneless); 5 distinct possessive constructions; inclusive/ exclusive pronouns; verb serialization. *Lg Use:* Home only. Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:278.

Ambelau [amv] (Amblau). *Users:* 5,700 (1989 SIL). Ethnic population: 5,700. *Location:* Maluku province: central Ambelau island; Buru island coast, Wae Tawa village; 8 villages. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Ambelau. *Dialects:* None known. Not intelligible with Buru [mhs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Schools through junior high on the island. Wild pigs and rocky terrain on Ambelau make cultivation impossible; that is done in Wae Tawa village on Buru Island. Muslim. *Map:* 158:119.

Ampanang [apg]. *Users:* 30,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: east of Jambu and Lamper towns west of Mahakam river delta. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Barito-Mahakam. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 156:55.

Anakalangu [akg] (Anakalang). *Users:* 16,000 (2011 SIL). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Sumba island, southwest coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:257.

Anasi [bpo] (Bapu). *Users:* 2,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Mamberamo Hilir sub-district on north coast, lower west bank Mamberamo river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:381.

Andio [bzb] (Andio'o, Imbao'o, Masama, "Bobongko" *pej.*). Autonym: Andio. *Users:* 335 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Lamala sub-district, Tangeban and Tauge villages, peninsula east tip area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Western. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 44% with Bobongko [bgb], 60% with Batui [zbt], 62% with Saluan [loe], 66% with Balantak [blz]. *Lg Use:* Much influence from Indonesian [ind] and neighboring languages, Saluan [loe] and Balantak [blz] (Wurm 2007). Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Also use Balantak [blz]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Saluan [loe]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Ansus [and]. *Users:* 4,600 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Yapen Waropen regency, Yapen Barat sub-district, Aibondeni, Ansus, Kairawi, and Yenusi villages on Yapen island south coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical

similarity: 82% with Marau [mvr] and Papuma [ppm], 77% with Wandamen [wad]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Papuma [ppm]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:372.

Anus [auq] (Koroernoes, Korur). *Users:* 320 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pulau Anus and Podena islands off north coast; coastal area east of Biri river. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Podena [pdn]. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Influence from Kwesten [kwt] on the opposite coast and from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Most domains. Many shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Many shifting to Kwesten [kwt]. Used as L2 by Fedan [pdn], Keijar [kdy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Anus and Fedan [pdn] may be the same language. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:521.

Aoheng [pni] (Penihing). *Users:* 2,630 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: border areas; East Kalimantan province: Sarawak border area, upper reaches of Barito, Kapuas, and Mahakam rivers. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner 'Punan'. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Kereho [xke], 67% with Hovongan [hov]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:41.

Aputai [apx] (Ilputih, Opotai, Tutunohan). *Users:* 150 (Hinton 2000). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency; Wetar island, Banda Sea coast, Ilputih village; Wetar strait coast, Lurang village. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Wetar. *Dialects:* Ilputih, Lurang, Welemur. Welemur dialect has no remaining speakers. Lexical similarity: 93% among dialects, 79% with Perai [wet], 74% with Tugun [tzn], 69% with Ili'uun [ilu], 57% with Galolen [gal]. *Lg Use:* Influence from Galolen [gal] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Many shifted to Galolen [gal], especially Ilputih dialect speakers. Many shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:187.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users:* 283,000 in Indonesia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1940–1973. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey. Also established in: Mexico. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Martinique, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar

(North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Saudi Arabia (North Levantine Spoken Arabic), Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

Aralle-Tabulahan [atq]. *Users:* 29,300 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamasa regency, Mambi sub-district, Aralle and Tabulalang towns, 2 separate areas. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Pitu Ulunna Salu. *Dialects:* Aralle, Tabulahan, Mambi. Lexical similarity: 84%–89% with other dialects listed, 75%–80% with Bambam [ptu], Pannei [pnc], and Ulumandak [ulm] dialects. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Arandai [jbj] (Dombano, Jaban, Sebyar, Sumuri, Yaban). *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Manokwari regency, Bintuni sub-district; South Bird's Head, Ceram Sea coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Eastern. *Dialect:* Dombano (Arandai). Lexical similarity: 71% with the Kemberano and Dombano dialects. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:307.

Arguni [agf] (Argoeni). *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Fak-Fak district; Arguni island in Maccluer gulf off northwest coast, Bomberai peninsula. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, North Bomberai. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:315.

As [asz]. *Users:* 6 (Arnold 2020). Also 2 semi-speakers (Arnold 2020). Ethnic population: 45 (Arnold 2020). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong regency, Asbaken and Sorong. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 60% with some dialects on Misool Island. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy] (Arnold 2020). A few also use Moi Kelim [mxn], only older adults (Arnold 2020). *Lg Dev:* The generation below the remaining speakers are very keen to produce legacy materials of their language, in particular a dictionary, before it becomes completely extinct (Arnold 2020). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Reportedly originates from Gag Island, west of Waigeo Island. Muslim. *Map:* 160:281.

Asilulu [asl]. *Users:* 8,760 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Asilulu, Negeri Lima, and Ureng, villages. Northwest Ambon island and west Seram island, Hoamoal peninsula, south coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, West, Asilulu. *Dialects:* Asilulu, Ureng, Negeri Lima (Henalima, Lima). Lexical similarity: 88% with Asilulu and the Negeri Lima dialect, 78%–82% with Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 72%–73% with the Wakal dialect of Hitu [htu], 67%–72% with Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 71%–73% with Luhu [lcq] in Seram. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary.

DLS: Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:121.

Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc] (As-amat, Asmat, Kaweinag). *Users:* 9,000 (1991 SIL). 5,200 in Matia and 3,400 in Sapan. *Location:* Papua province: Mappi regency, Edera and Pantai Kasuari sub-districts on Casuarina Coast from Ewta river north to Kuti river south, and inland. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat. *Dialects:* Matia, Sapan (Safan). *Lg Use:* Home, community. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1994. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:471.

Asmat, Central [cns] (Jas, Manowee, Yas). *Users:* 7,000 (Roesler 1972). Most are monolingual. *Location:* Papua province: Asmat regency; Sawa-Erma, Agats, Atsy, and Pantai Kasuari sub-districts, south coast from Owap river northwest to Farec river southwest, inland; Mappi regency, Edera and Nambai sub-districts in Digul river delta area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat. *Dialects:* Simai (Simay), Misman, Ajam (Ayam). Reportedly similar to Sempan [xse] north of the rivers, Kamoro [kgq] and Citak [txt]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Less than 5% in Indonesian [ind]. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:338, 161:338.

Asmat, North [nks] (Keenok). *Users:* 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Sawa-Erma sub-district. Near Pater Le Cocq river headwaters west to Unir river east to the foothills. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:339.

Asmat, Yaosakor [asy] (As-amat, Yaosakor). Autonym: Asmat. *Users:* 2,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Asmat regency, Agats and Atsy sub-districts; lower Surets and Eilanden rivers confluence area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1995. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:468.

Atohwaim [aqm] (Kaugat). *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Mappi regency, Pantai Kasuari sub-district. South coast inland, between Cook and Kronkel rivers. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Kayagar. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kayagar [kyt]. Also use Sawi [saw]. About half are trilingual. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:472.

Auye [auu] (Auwje). Autonym: Auye. *Users:* 350 (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: 500 (2012 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Paniai regency, Napan sub-district; central highlands in Siriwo river area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Wissel Lakes. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Ekari [ekg]. *Lg Use:* Influence from Ekari [ekg] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Awyi [auw] (Awye) in Taikat group. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:353.

Awbono [awh] (Kvolyab). *Users:* 100 (1999 SIL). 100 monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province:

Jayawijaya regency; Modera river area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Bayono-Awbono. *Dialects:* None known. Not related to these language families: Ok, Asmat, Awyu-Dumut, Momuna [mqf], or highland languages like Dani [dnw], or Mek family. Lexical similarity: 55% with Bayono [byl]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Frequently at war with Kopkaka and Korowai. *Map:* 161:448.

Awera [awr]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2022 S. Kim). Only 1 speaker remained in 2007. *Location:* Papua province: Waropen regency, Waropen Bawah sub-district,1 village; east Cenderawasih bay at Wapoga river mouth. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Awera. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Community shared with 100 Ansus [and] speakers. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:360.

Awyi [auw] (Awje, Awji, Awye, Njao, Nyao). *Users:* 350 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Arso sub-district; northeast highland enclave near Papua New Guinea border. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Border, Taikat. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Distinct from Auye [auu] in Ekari-Wolani-Moni group. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:541.

Awyu, Asue [psa] (Miaro, Miaro Awyu, Pisa). *Users:* 6,500 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Asmat and Mappi regencies; inland from Pirimapun. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Edera Awyu [awy] and South Awyu [aws], but distinct from Central Awyu [awu] and Jair Awyu [awv]. *Lg Use:* All domains. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1985. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:473.

Awyu, Central [awu] (Ajau, Auyu, Avio, Awju, Awya, Central Auyu, Nohon). *Users:* 7,500 (2002 Sohn Myo-sook). *Location:* Papua province: Mappi and Boven Digul regencies, Bimika, Citak Mitak, Mandobo, and Obaa sub-districts; south coast inland. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *Dialects:* 4 dialects. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1985. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 161:477.

Awyu, Edera [awy] (Jenimu, Oser, Siagha, Sjiagha, Syiagha, Yenimu). *Users:* 3,870 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, both banks, lower Digul river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *Lg Use:* All domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:484.

Awyu, Jair [awv] (Kia River Awyu). *Users:* 2,300 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *Lg Use:* Home, community. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:483.

Awyu, North [yir] (Awyu, Djair, Dyair, Yair, "Jair" *pej.*). *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke district; Digul river west side. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:*

Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:479.

Awyu, South [aws] (Jenimu, Oser, Siagha, Sjiagha, Syiagha, Yenimu). *Users:* 9,340 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke and Mappi regencies, Bade town area; lower Digul river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu. *Lg Use:* All domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:485.

Babar, North [bcd]. *Users:* 1,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Ilwiara, Nakarhamto, and Yatoke villages, northeast Babar island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, North. *Dialects:* Dialect variation reported. *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Ambonese Malay [abs], especially those youth who use it as an L1. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious ceremonies. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:192.

Babar, Southeast [vbb]. *Users:* 4,460 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Ahanari, Analutur, Kokwari, Kroing, Letwurung, Manuweri, Tutuwawan, and Wakpapai villages; southeast Babar island coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Masela-South Babar. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:193.

Bada [bhz] (Tobada'). Autonym: Bádá'. *Users:* 9,780 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi and border area South Sulawesi provinces: Luwu Utara and Poso regencies, Lore Selatan, Pamona Selatan, Parigi, and Poso Pesisir sub-districts; at least 24 villages. Northern Mamuju regency, Pasangkayu sub-district; some in Ampibabo sub-district, Lemusa village (Ako dialect). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern, Badaic. *Dialects:* Bada, Ako. Lexical similarity: 85% with Bada and Behoa [bep], 91% with Behoa and Napu [npy], 80% with Bada and Napu [npy]. The 3 are geographically, politically, and culturally separate. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 'Tobada', Bada person. Christian.

Badui [bac] (Baduy, Bahasa Sunda, Gajebo). *Users:* 20,000 (2000 census). 12,000 in Kenekes village area. *Location:* Banten province: Rangkasbitung regency, Pandeglang town, on Ujung river; West Java province: Sukabumi city area, 1 village, and Cikajang city area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sundanese. *Dialects:* Sometimes considered a dialect of Sunda [sun] (Florey 2005). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* A separate socio-religious group from Sunda [sun]. Inner and outer, Badui refer to location and status within the group religion. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 155:1.

Bagusa [bqb] (Kapeso, Suaseso). *Users:* 300 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Mamberamo Tengah sub-district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater

Kwerba, Kwerba, Nuclear. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 64% with Kwerba [kwe]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:390.

Baham [bdw] (Bahaam, Mbahaam maaq, Patimuni). *Users:* 1,100 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: northwest Bomberai peninsula, Fakfak regency, Fakfak, Kaimana, and Kokas sub-districts; Kaimana regency, Cape Papisoi area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, West Bomberai, West Bomberai Proper. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Iha [ihp]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:319.

Bahau [bhv]. *Users:* 19,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Kutai Barat regency, Long Apari, Long Bagun, and Long Hubung, and Long Pahangai sub-districts; Ratah and Mahakam rivers' confluence area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:59.

Bahonsuai [bsu] (Bahoe-soeaai, Bahonsoewaai). *Users:* 780 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Morowali regency, Bungku Tengah sub-district, Bahonsuai village on the east coast, Tolo bay. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Tomadino [tdi], 68% with Mori Atas [mzq], Mori Bawah [xmz], and Padoe [pdo]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind] (Mead 1999). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl] (Badjaw, Badjo, Bajao, Bajau, Bajo, Bayo, Baʔong Sama, Gaj, Indonesian Bajaw, Orang Laut, Sama, Taurije'ne'). *Users:* 226,000 (2010 census). 5,000 or more in North Maluku (Grimes 1982), 8,000 to 10,000 in South Sulawesi (Grimes and Grimes 1987), 7,000 in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo, 36,000 in Central Sulawesi, 40,000 in Southeast Sulawesi (Mead et al 2007), and several thousand in Nusa Tenggara (Wurm and Hattori 1981, Verheijen 1986). *Location:* Gorontalo province; North Maluku province: Bacan, Kayoa, Obi, and Sula islands; Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi provinces. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw. *Dialects:* Jampea, Same', Matalaang, Sulamu, Kajoa, Roti, Jaya Bakti, Poso, Togian 1, Togian 2, Wallace. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in north Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi. Some of all ages. Also use Balantak [blz]. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Tukang Besi North [khc]. Also use Tukang Besi South [bhq]. Also use Wawonii [wow]. Used as L2 by Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Known as Bayo and Taurije'ne' in the Makasar [mak] language. Known as Bajo in Buginese [bug]. Schools in some villages. They live in houses on stilts over water. Other Bajau languages are in Sabah, Malaysia, and the southern Philippines. Muslim, traditional religion.

Bakati' [bei] (Bakati Nyam, Bakati Riok, Bakatik Dayak, Bakatiq, Bekati, Riuk Bakati'). *Users:* 4,000 (1986 UBS). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Sambas regency; Sambas river

headwaters. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bakati'. *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1986. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:15.

Bakati', Rara [lra] (Bekati' Kendayan, Bekati' Nyam-Pelayo, Bekatiq, Lara', Luru, Rara Bakati'). Autonym: Rara Bakati'. *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (2004 M. Connor). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Bengkayang regency, Pejampi and 2 other villages; Sanggau regency border area; upper Lundu and Sambas rivers. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bakati'. *Dialect:* Bina'e. *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1989. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 156:17. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,300. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Bakati', Sara [sre] (Riok). *Users:* 4,000 (2004 M. Connor). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: near Sanggau-Ledo. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bakati'. *Dialects:* Some dialect differences. Unidirectional intelligibility of Rara-Bakati' [lra] by Sara. *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1986. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:16.

Bakumpai [bkr] (Bara-Jida). *Users:* 100,000 (2003). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Barito Selatan, and Barito Utara, and Kapuas regencies, Kapuas and Barito rivers; possibly southernmost Murung Raya regency. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Spoken by Dayak Ngaju people, dominant group in Central Kalimantan. LWC in the 17th century under Dutch colonial rule. Used in daily communication. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, South. *Dialects:* Bakumpai, Mengkatip (Mangkatip, Oloh Mengkatip). Lexical similarity: 75% with Ngaju [nij], 45% with Banjar [bjn]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Dusun Deyah [dun], Dusun Witu [duw], Lawangan [lbx], Ma'anyan [mhy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Maps:* 156:45, 156:45.

Balaesang [bls] (Balaesan, Balaisang, Pajo). *Users:* 3,300 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Donggala regency, Balaesang sub-district, Kamonji, Ketong, and Rano villages on Manimbayu peninsula. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Southern. *Lg Use:* Endangered in all communities (Florey 2005). Shifting to Indonesian [ind], which is the preference of the younger generation (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Balantak [blz] (Balanta, Kosian). Autonym: Wurung Balantak. *Users:* 20,500, all users. L1 users: 19,500 (2010 census), increasing. L2 users: 1,000 (2015 R. Busenitz). 1,500 monolinguals (2015 R. Busenitz). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Banggai regency, Balantak, Lamala, Luwuk, and Tinangkung Lamala sub-districts, at least 49 villages; Cape Talabu. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 66% with Andio [bzb], 51% with Saluan [loe], 39% with Bobongko [bgb]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Andio [bzb], Bugis [bug], Indonesian Bajau [bdl]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Bali [ban] (Balinese). Autonym: Basa Bali. *Users:* 3,300,000 (2010 census). 7,000 in South Sulawesi. Includes immigrant speakers in west Nusa Tenggara, west Lombok Islands. Ethnic population: 3,950,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Bali province: widespread; West Nusa Tenggara province: Kota Mataram and Lombok Barat regency; west central Lombok island. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa. *Dialects:* Lowland Bali (Badung, Buleleng, Gianyar, Jembrana, Karangasem, Klungkung, Tabanan), Highland Bali ("Bali Aga" *pej.*), Nusa Penida. Reportedly 2 distinct dialects. High Bali is used in religion, but users are diminishing. Speech strata in several lowland varieties (1989 A. Clynes). *Type:* SVO; noun head initial; definite affix; causatives; 17 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; 3 sociolinguistic registers. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kata Kolok [bqy]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in most primary schools through grade 6. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1990. *DLS:* Ascending (0.31). *Writing:* Balinese script. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since early 20th century. *Other:* Nusa Penida Island variety associated with Highland Bali dialect. It is a scattering of villages with minimal influence from the former Majapahit Empire. Hindu. *Maps:* 155:11, 159:11.

Bambam [ptu] (Pitu Uluna Salu, Pitu-Ulunna-Salu). Autonym: Basa Bambam. *Users:* 42,100 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamasa regency, Mambi sub-district, Maloso and Mapilli rivers watershed; into Majene and Mamuju regencies. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Pitu Ulunna Salu. *Dialects:* Bambam Hulu, Salu Mokanam, Bumal, Mehalaan, Pattae', Matangnga, Issilita', Pakkau. Complex dialect chain. Lexical similarity: 83%–94% with Bumal; 85%–80% with dialects of Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], Pannei [pnc], and Ulumanda [ulm]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home; Mixed: Community, Work, Religion, Education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2004–2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion.

Banda [bnd]. *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tenggara regency, Banda-Eli and Banda-Elat villages, possibly a third; Kei Besar island west and northeast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Banda-Geser. *Dialects:* Eli, Elat. Different from other south Maluku languages. *Lg Use:* All domains. Shifting to Kei [kei]. Used as L2 by Kei [kei]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* The people originally came from the Banda Islands, but the language is no longer spoken there. Muslim. *Map:* 158:158.

Banggai [bgz] (Aki, Banggaai, Banggaiy, Banggay, Banggaya). *Users:* 88,300 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Banggai Kepulauan regency, at least 157 villages; Banggai and Bowokan islands. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Eastern. *Dialects:* East Banggai, West Banggai. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.08). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Bangka [mfb]. *Users:* 340,000 (2000 census). 50 or less speakers of the Lom dialect (Wurm

2007). *Location:* Bangka Belitung Islands province: widespread, Bangka island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* North Bangka, South Bangka, Lom (Belom, Mapor), Central Bangka, Capital City Urban Bangka, Port Urban Bangka. *Lg Use:* Lom dialect seriously endangered or moribund (2000 S. Wurm). *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Other:* A network of dialects with distinct lexical, phonological, and grammatical innovations set Bangka apart from other Malay speech varieties. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 164:686.

Banjar [bjn] (Bandjarese, Banjar Malay, Banjarese, Jaku Banjar, Labuhan). *Users:* 3,650,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD), increasing. *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Palangkaraya, Pangkalanbun, and Sampit; East Kalimantan province: Kutai, Pasir, and Pulau Laut coastal regions, north toward Samarinda city and Mahakan delta; South Kalimantan province: Banjarmasin area; West Kalimantan province: some in coastal Matua; Kalimantan south and southeastern coasts, Java Sea and Makassar Strait. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Spoken on the east coast of Kalimantan. Increased in the 17th century under Dutch colonial rule. Used in trade, fishing, farming, plantations, transportation, and mining. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Kuala, Hulu. Lexically influenced by Javanese [jav]. Lexical similarity: 73% with Indonesian [ind], 66% with Tamuan (Malayic Dayak) [xdy], 45% with Bakumpai [bkr], 35% with Ngaju [nij]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. Newspapers. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2019. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Maps:* 156:29, 156:29. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,655,000. Also established in: Malaysia.

Bantik [bnq] (Banti'). *Users:* 1,200 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (2019). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Manado city area, 11 villages; north peninsula, northeast section. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Southern. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun heads initial; content question words predominantly in situ; maximum number of prefixes is 3 with only 1 suffix; clause constituent functions marked by word order. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. Most also use Indonesian [ind], in formal and religious registers. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: More than 90% in the age group born after 1950s. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Barakai [baj] (Workai). *Users:* 4,450 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Apara, Bemun, Longgar, and Mesiang villages in the south; Barakai island; some on Gomo-Gomo island northeast of Barakai. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* Barakai, Mesiang. Reportedly similar to Karey [kyd]. Lexical similarity: 70% with Batuley [bay]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 158:166.

Barapasi [brp] (Baropasi). *Users:* 2,500 (1995 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Yapen Waropen

regency, Waropen Atas sub-district; east Cenderawasih bay, Barapasi river area and tributaries. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* Sipisi, Marikai. Lexical similarity: 67% with Kofei [kpi], 71% with Sauri [srt], 61% with Tefaro [tfo], 64% with Woria [wor]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kofei [kpi]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:366.

Baras [brs] (Ende). *Users:* 64 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamuju Utara regency, Baras sub-district, in and north of Bambaloka village, Karossa sub-district, Salubiro village. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 84% with Da'a Kaili [kzf], 85% with Inde dialect of Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 80% or more with other Kaili varieties, 64% with Uma [ppk]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Some think the language will die out. Muslim.

Basap [bdb] (Bosap). *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan provinces: Berau, Bulungan, Kutai Kartanegara, Penajam Paser Utara, and Kutai Timur regencies, scattered. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau. *Dialects:* Jembayan, Bulungan, Berau, Dumaring, Binatang, Karangan. *Lg Use:* Parents use Indonesian [ind] with children to help prepare them for school (2012 A. Guerrerio). Home, community, religion. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:81.

Batak Alas-Kluet [btz] (Alas-Kluet Batak). *Users:* 101,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 114,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: inland from Tapaktuan, and northwest towards Kutacane; into North Sumatra province. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Northern. *Dialects:* Alas, Kluet (Keluwat), Singkil (Kade-Kade). Alas dialect may be more similar to Karo Batak [btx], 81% cognate (Soravia 2002), while Singkil and Kluet may be more closely related to Pakpak Dairi [btd]. Lexical similarity: 76% with Batak Karo [btx] (Woollams 2005). *Lg Use:* All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.03). *Other:* Many reject the label Batak for its cultural connotations. Unclear whether this is a single language. Muslim. *Map:* 164:661.

Batak Angkola [akb] (Anakola, Angkola). *Users:* 535,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 614,000 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sumatra province: Labuhan Batu, Labuhan Batu Selatan, Padang Lawas, Padang Lawas Utara, Tapanuli Selatan, Tapanuli Tengah, and Tapanuli Utara regencies; inland from Sibolga city area south, east to Binanga, northeast toward the Strait of Malacca. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Mandailing Batak [btm], but distinct sociolinguistically. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1991. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Batak script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 164:666.

Batak Dairi [btd] (Pakpak Dairi). *Users:* 172,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 245,000

(2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: Aceh Singkil regency; North Sumatra province: Dairi, Humbang Hasundutan, Pakpak Barat, Samosir, and Tapanuli Tengah regencies, Sidikalang town area south to coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Northern. *Dialects:* Dairi, Pakpak. Dairi and Pakpak dialects are sociolinguistically distinct. Some believe that Singkil, a dialect name for Batak-Alas Kluet [btz], may be a sub-dialect of Pakpak (2022 N. Berri). Lexical similarity: 81% with Batak Karo [btx] (Pakpak dialect) (Woollams 2005). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 1998. *DLS:* Emerging (0.12). *Writing:* Batak script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 164:662.

Batak Karo [btx] (Karo Batak, kalak Karo). Autonym: cakap Karo. *Users:* 491,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,220,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: Aceh Tenggara regency, at the border; North Sumatra province: Dairi, Deli Serdang, Karo, and Langkat regencies; Tapanuli Tengah regency, south small border area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Northern. *Dialect:* No Name. Lexical similarity: 81% with Batak Dairi [btd] (Pakpak dialect), 80% with Batak Similungun [bts], and 76% with Batak Alas-Kluet [btz] (Alas dialect) (Woollams 2005). *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial, except for quantifiers; actor-voice and undergoer-voice; causatives; 17 consonants and 7 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Religion. Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind], some youth are shifting, especially in urban and migrant areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1987–1995. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Batak script. Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 164:660.

Batak Mandailing [btm] (Batta, Mandailing Batak). *Users:* 691,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,720,000 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sumatra province: south interior from Padang Sidempuan into Riau and West Sumatra provinces. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. Sociolinguistically different from Angkola Batak [akb]. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Religion. Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind], many youth are shifting, especially in urban and migrant areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Batak script. *Other:* A general form of Batak common to a wider area than Angkola. Muslim. *Map:* 164:667.

Batak Simalungun [bts] (Simelungan, Timur). Autonym: Sahap Simalungun. *Users:* 151,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 435,000 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sumatra province: Deli Serdang, Kota Pematang Siantar, Serdang Bedagai, and Simalungun regencies. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Simalungan. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 80% with Batak Karo [btx] (Woollams 2005). *Lg Use:* All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1976. *DLS:* Ascending (0.14). *Writing:* Batak script. Latin script. *Map:* 164:665.

Batak Toba [bbc] (Toba Batak). Autonym: Batta. *Users:* 1,610,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 4,160,000 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sumatra province: Asahan, Humbang

Hasundutan, Labuhan Batu Utara, Samosir, Simalungan, south Tapanuli Tengah, Tapanuli Utara, and Toba Samosir regencies; Samosir island; east, south, and west of Lake Toba. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Southern. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Angkola Batak [akb]. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Religion, Education. Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind], which is becoming the L1 of the youth in urban and migrant areas. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1894–1989. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Batak script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 164:664.

Bati [bvt] (Gah). *Users:* 3,500 (Loski and Loski 1989). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram island east coast between Kian Darat and Keleser towns, inland. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Banda-Geser, Geser-Gorom. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Geser-Gorom [ges] and Watubela [wah]. *Lg Use:* Also use Geser-Gorom [ges]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Strong separation of ethnolinguistic identity from Geser-Gorom [ges]. Muslim. *Map:* 158:152.

Batui [zbt] (Baha). *Users:* 850 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Banggai regency, Batui sub-district, Balantang, Batui, Sisipan, and Tolando villages; eastern peninsula. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Western, Saluanic. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 74% with Saluan [loe], 60% with Andio [bzb], 54% with Bobongko [bgb], 46% with Balantak [blz], 38% with Banggai [bgz]. *Lg Use:* Home, cultural events. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Batuley [bay] (Gwataley, Watulai). *Users:* 3,640 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Aru islands regency, Arafura Sea east coast offshore communities, 7 island villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Slightly more distant from Dobel [kvo]. Lexical similarity: 70% with Barakai [baj] and Karey [kyd], 81% with Mariri [mqi]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:161.

Bauzi [bvz] (Baudi, Baudji, Baudzi, Bauri). Autonym: Bauzi. *Users:* 1,500 (1991 SIL). 1,350 monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura and Yapen Waropen regencies, Mamberamo Tengah and Waropen Atas sub-districts, Danau Bira, Itaba, Kustera, Neao, Noiadi, Solom, and Vakiadi villages; extensive inland area between Mamberamo and Rouffaer rivers. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay, Bauzi. *Dialects:* Gesda Dae, Neao, Aumenefa. *Type:* SOV; case-marking; 13 consonants and 6 vowels; tonal (high, low). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some Aliki speak Bauzi [bvz] due to intermarriage and trading. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Eritai [ert]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Eritai [ert]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%–25%. 230 can read and write it. Texts. NT: 2008–2019. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Whistle speech reported. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:393.

Bayono [byl] (Benanu, Bese, Kofoyap). *Users:* 300 (2020 M. Edelen). *Location:* Papua province:

Asmat regency, Eilanden-Steenboom river area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Bayono-Awbono. *Dialects:* None known. Not related to language families like Ok, Asmat, Awyu-Dumut, Momuna, or highlands language families like Dani or Mek. Lexical similarity: 55% with Awbono [awh]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; non-tonal; vowel nasalization phonemically contrastive. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use Indonesian [ind], especially young adults and children who use it for basic communication with neighboring groups. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–10% in Indonesian [ind], semiliterate. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:450.

Bedoanas [bed]. *Users:* 180 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak regency, Kokas sub-district; Bomberai peninsula. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Bomberai. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Children do not use the language anymore (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:314.

Beginci [ebc] (Bihak). *Users:* 7,500 (2019 D. Berglund). *Location:* West Kalimantan: Ketapang regency, Nanga Tayap and Hulu Sungai. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern. *Lg Use:* Home, community, work, religion. Used by all. There is some mixing with Indonesian [ind] by younger schooled children (2019 R. Wallhoff). Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script.

Behoa [bep] (Ako, Besoa). Autonym: básá Behóá. *Users:* 4,280 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Poso regency, Lore Utara sub-district, 8 villages; Behoa and Napu valleys. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern, Badaic. *Dialects:* Kakau, Ngamba. Geographically, politically, culturally, and lexically distinct from Bada [bhz] and Napu [npy]. *Lg Use:* 70% are speakers. Behoa is passed on to more than 60% of the children. Younger generation now prefers Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home, Community; Mixed: Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Texts. NT: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Beneraf [bnv] (Boneraf, Bonerif, Edwas). *Users:* 200 (2005 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district, Beneraf and part of Nenke village; north coast area east of Tor river mouth. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy], especially children. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Edwas may be the name preferred by the people. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:506.

Benggoi [bgy] (Bengoi, Isal, Kobi-Benggoi, Uhei Kachlakan, Uhei-Kaclakin, Uhei-Kahlakim). *Users:* 350 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Werinama and Bula districts, Balakeo, Benggoi, and Lesa villages; Seram island, north Seram Sea coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Manusela-Seti. *Dialects:* Lesa, Benggoi, Balakeo. Lexical similarity:

70% with dialects; 54%–66% with Liana-Seti [ste], 46%–50% with Salas Gunung dialect [sgu], 32%–46% with Sou Upaa [wha]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:146.

Bentong [bnu] (Bentong-Dentong, Dentong). *Users:* 10,100 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Barru, Bone, Pangkep, and Maros regencies; highland areas northeast of Makassar city. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Makassar. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Konjo [kjc]. *Lg Use:* Some youth shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* 'Bentong' and 'Dentong' are Bugis [bug] and Makasar [mak] exonyms meaning 'nonfluent', but the names do not have negative connotations to speakers themselves. Muslim, Christian.

Benyadu' [byd] (Balantian, Balantiang, Njadu, Nyadu). *Users:* 54,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Bengkayang and Landak regencies; near Sarawak border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak. *Dialects:* Pandu, Nyadu (Balantian, Balantiang, Njadu). *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 1952. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:18.

Berik [bkl] (Berick, Berrik, Sewan Teteris, Upper Tor). *Users:* 1,200 (1994 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Tor Atas sub-district, Beu, Bora Bora, Dangken, Doronta, Kondirjan, Safrontani, Sewan, Somanente, Taminambor, Tenwer, Togonfo, and Waf villages; north coast, mid and upper Tor river, inland from Sarmi peninsula. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 45% with Keijar [kdy], 13% with Orya [ury]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; 2 genders (masculine, feminine); dual number; verb affixes mark gender and number; nominative-accusative; 16 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Mander [mqr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1993. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Formerly the trade language of Tor area. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:504.

Betaf [bfe] (Ten'a, Tena). *Users:* 600 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district; north coast area east of Sarmi. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Lg Use:* Children more frequently use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:513.

Betawi [bew] (Anak Betawi, Batavi, Batavian, Batawi, Betawi Malay, Jakarta Malay, Melayu Betawi, Melayu Jakarte, Orang Betawi). Autonym: Betawi. *Users:* 5,000,000 (2000 census). Population count imprecise due to vague ethnic and linguistic definition of 'Betawi'. Ethnic population: 6,800,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Banten province: Tangerang recency and city; dominant in Jakarta Special Capital Region; West Java province: Bekasi, Bogar, and Karawang regencies, also Bekasi and Depok cities. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *Dialects:* None known. A Malay-based creole distinct from both Indonesian [ind] and other Malay-based pidgins and creoles. It evolved mid-19th century. Unique phonological, morphological, and lexical traits. Influences from Peranakan Indonesian [pea] and Bali [ban]. Often not intelligible to Indonesian speakers not familiar with it (1989 R. Allen). *Lg Use:*

Functions as a Low variety in a diglossic situation, but has covert prestige when used by the upper class. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 155:4.

Biak [bhw] (Bahasa Biak, Biak-Numfor, Mafoor, Mafoorsch, Mefoor, Myfoorsch, Noefoor, Noefoorsch, Nufoor). Autonym: Wós Kovedi, Wós Vyak. *Users:* 70,000 (van den Heuvel 2007). *Location:* Papua province: Biak Numfor regency, Biak and Numfor islands; Yapen Island regency, north coast area; West Papua province: Mapia islands; Raja Ampat regency, Bantanta and south Waigeo islands; numerous island communities, east, north, and west of Bird's Head. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Biakic. *Dialects:* Ariom, Bo'o, Dwar, Fairi, Jenures, Korim, Mandusir, Mofu, Opif, Padoa, Penasifu, Samberi, Sampori (Mokmer), Sor, Sorendidori, Sundei, Wari, Wadibu, Sorido, Bosnik, Korido, Warsa, Wardo, Kamer, Mapia, Mios Num, Rumberpon, Monoarfu, Yobi (Jobi). Some consider Biak and Numfor dialect 2 languages. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; dual number; animate/inanimate nouns; verbs marked for number and gender of subject; 13 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long); alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Only minor differences between dialects (van den Heuvel 2006). All also use Papuan Malay [pmy] (van den Heuvel 2006). Some also use Indonesian [ind] (van den Heuvel 2006). Used as L2 by Mapia [mpy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1990. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 160:279, 161:278.

Bidayuh, Bau [sne] (Bau-Jagoi, Jaggoi, Jagoi). *Location:* West Kalimantan: Bengkayang regency, Jagoi Babang sub-district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Western. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2005. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,200. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth] (Biatah, Bideyu, Landu, Lundu, Pueh, Siburan). *Users:* 8,480 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Sanggau regency, area near Sarawak border; possibly northeast Landak regency. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Central. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1995. *Other:* May be distinct from Biatah [bth] of Sarawak. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 156:19. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,380. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Bidayuh, Bukar-Sadong [sdo] (Buka, Bukar, Bukar Sadong, Bukar Sadung Bidayah, Sabutan, Sadong, Serian, Tebakang). Autonym: Bidayŭh Bukar-Sadung. *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Sanggau and Sintang regencies; Mount Cemaru, near Sarawak border. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Eastern. *Dialects:* Bukar Sadong, Bukar Bidayuh (Bidayah, Bidayuh). *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2005. *Map:* 156:20. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 49,100. Also indigenous in: Malaysia (Bidayuh Serian).

Biga [bhc]. *Users:* 330 (Arnold 2020). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong district, Biga village, on south Misool island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Papuan Malay [pmy] (Arnold 2020). Also use Matbat [xmt], which is mostly used by older people (Arnold 2020). Also use Ma'ya [slz], used by many older people who speak the Misool dialect (Arnold 2020). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 160:287.

Bilba [bpz] (Belubaa, Bilbaa, Eastern Rote, Rote, Rote Timur, Roti, Rotinese). *Users:* 7,000 (2002 UKAW). Ethnic population: 7,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: northeast Rote island; Semau island; Timor mainland near Kupang. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* Bilba, Diu, Lelenuk. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Used as L2 by Helong [heg]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:267.

Bima [bhp] (Bimanese). Autonym: Nggahi Mbojo. *Users:* 500,000 (1989). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Komodo island area; West Nusa Tenggara province: Sumbawa island, east of the isthmus, Banta and Sangeang islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Kolo, Sangar (Sanggar), Toloweri, Bima, Mbojo. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2001. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 159:249.

Bintauna [bne] (Bintaoena, Bintawoena, Bitaoena). *Users:* 2,800 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Bolaang Mongondou Utara regency, Bintauna town and inland; Celebes Sea. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Lg Use:* Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Biritai [bqq] (Aliki, Ati, Biri). *Users:* 250 (1988 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Puncakjaya district, Biri village. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Obokuitai [afz], 61% with Eritai [ert], 60% with Kwerisa [kkb], 69% with Kaiy [tcq]. *Type:* SOV; tonal. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:400.

Blagar [beu] (Belagar, Pura, Tarang). *Users:* 10,000 (Steinhauer 2014). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: east Pantar, north Pura, and south Ternate islands. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar. *Dialects:* Apuri, Limarahing, Bukalabang (Bakalang), Pura. Retta [ret], spoken on south Pura and nearby islands, is a separate language. *Type:* SOV; noun head initial; dual number; 17 consonants and 10 vowels (5 long, 5 short); inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Blagar still transmitted to next generation, but Indonesian [ind] has produced decreased speaking competence and increased use of Indonesian in younger speakers of Blagar (Steinhauer 2014). Most also use Indonesian [ind] (Steinhauer 2014). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Bible portions: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 159:226.

Boano [bzn] (Buano). *Users:* 3,240 (1982). *Location:* Maluku province: North Buano main village; Boano and Seram islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, West, Hoamoal. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Luhu [lcq], 61% with Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs] (most similar). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in north Boano. South Boano may have no remaining speakers. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from Boano [bzl] in Sulawesi. *Map:* 158:125.

Boano [bzl] (Boan-diks, Bolano). *Users:* 2,400 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Parigi Moutong sub-district, Bolano village; north peninsula, south coast, facing gulf of Tomini. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tolitoli. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 83% with Totoli [txe]. *Lg Use:* Children are educated in Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Community. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Tomini [txm]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from Boano [bzn] in Maluku. Muslim.

Bobongko [bgb]. *Users:* 2,050 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Batu Daka island, Tumbulawa village on northwest coast; Togian islands, Lembanato village on Kilat bay, north side of Togian island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Western, Saluanic. *Dialects:* None known. Different from Andio [bzb]. Lexical similarity: 53% with Saluan [loe], 44% with Andio [bzb], and 30% with Gorontalo [gor], 25%–30% with Gorontalo-Mongondow languages. *Lg Use:* Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Bobongko is not derogatory to its speakers, but it is to the Andio [bzb]. Muslim, Christian.

Bobot [bty] (Ahtiago, Atiahu, Hatumeten, Ntau, Werinama). *Users:* 4,500 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Timur regency, Werinama sub-district, southeast from Atiahu village to Kota Baru; Tunsai village in Liana area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Bobot. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 44% with Sepa [spb] and Sou Nama [tlt], 42% with Yalahatan [jal]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:148.

Bolango [bld] (Atinggola-Bolango, Bolaang Uki, Bolang-Banka, Bulanga, Bulanga-Uki). *Users:* 5,770 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Gorontalo province: Gorontalo Utara regency, Atinggola town area; North Sulawesi province: Bolaang Mongondow Selantan regency, Molibagu area; Bolaang Mongondow Utara regency. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Dialects:* Bolango (Uki), Atinggola (Andagile, Attingola, Diu, Kattinggola). *Lg Use:* Younger generation shifting to Manado Malay [xmm] (2019 J. Lobel). Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. All also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Muslim.

Bonerate [bna]. *Users:* 11,900 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Bonerate,

Madu, Kalaotoa, Karompa, and Selayer islands. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Tukangbesi-Bonerate. *Dialects:* Bonerate, Karompa. Lexical similarity: 79%–81% with Tukang Besi South [bhq], 31% with Kalao [kly], 25% with Laiyolo [lji]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kalao [kly]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Bonggo [bpg] (Armopa, Bgu, Bogu, Bongo). *Users:* 790 (2006 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Bonggo sub-district. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Home. Shifted to Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Bgu may be the name preferred by the people. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:522.

Budong-Budong [bdx] (Bubudong, Tangkou, To Budo-Budo, Tongkou). *Users:* 180 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamuju Tengah regency, Topoyo sub-district, Tabolang village; Makassar strait, Budong-Budong river area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Seko, Panasuan. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Aralle-Tabulahan [atq] and Ulumandak [ulm]. Lexical similarity: 56% with Mamuju [mqx] and Seko Padang [skx], 61% with Seko Tengah [sko], 72% with Panasuan [psn]. *Lg Use:* Some intermarriage and bilingualism with Topoiyo [toy] is pressuring vitality (Wurm 2007). Mixed in Home, Communty and Work. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Topoiyo [toy]. Some also use Mamuju [mqx]. A few also use Mandar [mdr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Bugis [bug] (Boegineesche, Boeginezen, Bugi, Buginese, De', Rappang Buginese, To Ugi). Autonym: Basa Ugi. *Users:* 4,370,000 in Indonesia, all users. L1 users: 3,870,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. L2 users: 500,000. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Donggola, Oti, and Toaya, west; 3 Tolo bay enclaves east; South Sulawesi province: widespread in peninsular interior (except south and east of Makassar city) east to Bone bay; Southeast Sulawesi province: Kasiputih area, 3 interior enclaves near Sulawesi Tenggara, Lake Towuti, Bone bay east coast; West Sulawesi province: More, Pasangkayu on Mandar bay; possibly in Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, and Sumatra provinces. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). In the 17th century Bugis was widespread under Dutch rule. Used in literature (especially oral), folklore, and natural resources and agriculture development. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis. *Dialects:* Bone (Dua Boccoe, Mare, Palakka), Pangkep (Pangkajene), Camba, Sidrap (Alitta, Pinrang Utara, Sidenrang), Pasangkayu (Ugi Riawa), Sinjai (Bulukumba, Enna, Palattae), Soppeng (Kessi), Wajo, Barru (Nepo, Pare-Pare, Soppeng Riaja, Tanete, Tompo), Sawitto (Pinrang), Luwu (Bua Ponrang, Luwu', Malangke-Ussu, Wara). Bone and Soppeng dialects are central. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; verb affixes mark person; passives; causatives; 19 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Makasar [mak], who live in Makassar city. Also use Balantak [blz]. Also use Fordata [frd], in a few villages. Also

use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bungku [bkz], Enrekang [ptt], Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Kodeoha [vko], Koneq-koneq [cml], Limola [ley], Maiwa [wmm], Makasar [mak], Malimpung [mli], Mamuju [mqx], Moronene [mqn], Muna [mnb], Rahambuu [raz], Selayar [sly], Tolaki [lbw], Wotu [wtw]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in many primary schools. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1900–1997. *DLS:* Ascending (0.29). *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,398,800 (as L1: 3,898,800; as L2: 500,000). Also established in: Malaysia. Unestablished in: Singapore.

Bukat [bvk]. *Users:* 400 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: northeast near Sarawak border, Kapuas river, 3 areas. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner 'Punan'. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:35.

Bukitan [bkn] (Bakatan, Bakitan, Beketan, Mangkettan, Manketa, Pakatan). *Users:* 570 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Malinau regency on Sarawak border, 2 enclaves on Iwan river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Dialects:* Punan Ukit, Punan Busang. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Maps:* 156:42, 156:42. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 860. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Buli [bzq]. *Users:* 2,520 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: central Halmahera, 3 villages on Buli bay north shore. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, Southeast. *Dialects:* Buli, Wayamli (Jawanli, Wajamli). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Several communities of over 100 dwellings. Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 157:103.

Bulungan [blj] (Bolongan). *Users:* 30,000 (Kawi et al 2002). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Tanjungselor town area, lower Kayan river. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Unclassified. *Dialects:* May be a dialect of Southern Tidung [itd] or Segai [sge]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 156:78.

Bunak [bfn] (Buna', Bunake, Bunaq, Gae', Marae). *Users:* 21,000 in Indonesia (2010). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Belu regency, central interior, near East Timor border, on Timor island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Timor. *Lg Use:* Also use Tetun [tet]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Small groups scattered among other languages. Traditional religion. *Map:* 159:273. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,500 (as L1: 85,700; as L2: 21,800). Also indigenous in: East Timor.

Bungku [bkz] (Ikinyikiusa, Tamboeko, Tambuku, Tobuco, "Nahina" *pej.*). *Users:* 22,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Bungku Selatan, Bungku Tengah, and Bungku Utara sub-districts, about 45 coastal villages from Mondeodo south to Kendari area; Southeast Sulawesi province: Konawe regency, Asera, Soropia, and Lasolo sub-districts, Tulambatu and Kenduri areas inland, interior enclave southeast of Lake Poso. *Status:* 6b

(Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast. *Dialects:* Bungku, Routa, Tulambatu, Torete (To Rete), Landawe, Waia. Lexical similarity: 81% with Torete, Waia, Tulambatu, and Landawe dialects; 38% with Pamona dialects [pmf]; 88% with Landawe dialect; 84% with Waia dialect; 82% with Torete dialect; 74% with Wawonii [wow]; 66% with Taloki [tlk], Kulisusu [vkl], and Koroni [xkq]; 65% with Moronene [mqn]; 54% with the Mori and Tolaki groups; 82% with the Routa dialect. *Lg Use:* LWC before independence. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Mori Bawah [xmz]. Some also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Koroni [xkq], Tomadino [tdi]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Buol [blf] (Bual, Bwo'ol, Bwool, Dia). Autonym: Apadu Vuolo. *Users:* 90,200 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Baolan, Biau, Bokat, Bunobogu, Momunu, and Paleleh sub-districts, 68 villages on north coast, near Gorontalo province border. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Totoli [txe]. *Type:* SVO; case-marking (4 cases); 4 voices marked on verbs; 3 morphologically marked aspects; causatives; 18 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work, Mixed: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Totoli [txe]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Burate [bti]. *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Yapen Waropen regency, Waropen Bawah sub-district, 1 village near Wapoga river mouth. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Demisa [dei], 75% with Tunggare [trt]. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Seminomadic. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:355.

Burmeso [bzu] (Boromeso, Borumesso, Burumeso, Manau, Monao, Monau, Taurap). *Users:* 250 (Donohue 1998). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya regency, Mamberamo Tengah sub-district, 1 village on Middle Mamberamo river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, Burmeso. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: less than 5% with other languages. *Type:* SOV; dual number; both noun classes and gender classes; verb affixes mark person, number and gender for both subject and object; 3 past tenses; 15 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Not spoken by outsiders. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:394.

Buru [mhs] (Boeroe, Buruese). Autonym: Buru. *Users:* 45,000 (Grimes 2009). *Location:* Maluku province: Buru island except northeast corner, 70 villages; some on Ambon island in Jakarta. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Buru. *Dialects:* Masarete (South Buru), Wae Sama (Waesama), Central Buru (Rana, Wae Geren, Wae Kabo), Fogi (Li Emteban, Tomahu). Li Garan is a special taboo dialect spoken by the Rana people (3,000 to 5,000 users). Ethnic population Fogi dialect: 500, but no remaining speakers. Lexical similarity: 90% between Masarete and Wae

Sama dialects, 88% between Masarete and Rana, 80% between Wae Sama and Rana, 68% between Lisela [lcl] and Masarete, 48% between Leliali dialect of Kayeli [kzl] and Masarete, 45% between Kayeli [kzl] and Masarete, 44% between Ambelau [amv] and Masarete, 27%–33% between Buru dialects and Sula [szn]. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives before nouns; predominantly head marking; CV, CVC, V, VC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in most areas. Fogi dialect speakers apparently shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. All domains. Some of all ages. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1904–1998. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* There are word taboos and complex intermarriage patterns on the island. Exogamous. 10 clans. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 158:118.

Burumakok [aip]. *Users:* 40 (1994 R. Kroneman). *Location:* Papua province: Pegunungan Bintang regency, Kurima sub-district, Burumakok village. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Western. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:454.

Burusu [bqr] (Berusuh, Bulusu). *Users:* 4,350 (2007 SIL). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Bulungan regency, Sesayap sub-district, Sekatakbunyi town area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:77.

Buruwai [asi] (Asianara, Asienara, Karufa, Madidwana, Sabakor, Sebakoor). *Users:* 1,000 (2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak and Kaimana regencies, Esania, Gaka, Guriasa, Hia, Kuna, Marobia, Tairi, and Yarona villages in Kamrau bay southwest. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Sabakor. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Kamberau [irx]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:322.

Busami [bsm]. *Users:* 700 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Yapen Waropen regency, Yapen Barat and Yapen Selatan sub-districts, Kamanap, Kaonda and Masiaroti villages on south and north coast of Yapen island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* 3 dialects. Lexical similarity: 71% with Ansus [and], 63% with Serui-Laut [seu]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:377.

Busoa [bup] (Bosoa). *Users:* 670 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: South Buton regency, Batauga district, Busoa and Lakambau villages, around 22 km south of the town of Baubau. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 84% with Kambe-Kambero (probably a dialect of Kaimbulawa [zka]), 70%–79% with Muna dialects, 71% with Muna [mnb], 76% with Lantoi [zka]. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Wolio [wlo]. Many also use Cia-Cia [cia]. Used as L2 by Kaimbulawa [zka]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:*

Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Chinese, Hakka [hak]. *Users:* 640,000 in Indonesia (1982). *Location:* Aceh, Bangka Belitung Islands, Banten, Central Java, East Java, West Java, South Kalimantan: Banjarmasin city; West Kalimantan: Singkawang city; Lampung, Maluku (Ambon island), Papua (Jayapura city), Riau Islands (Batam island), North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, South Sumatra; Yogyakarta province. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type:* SVO; tonal. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most remaining speakers are of the grandparent generation. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1916–2012. *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200). Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 9 more.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn]. *Users:* 466,000 in Indonesia (2005 J. Leclerc), decreasing. *Location:* Scattered. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *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 Use:* Some of all ages. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. 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 16 other countries and unestablished in 61 more.

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo] (Foochow, Hokchiu, Min Dong). *Users:* Few speakers. *Location:* Bali and Java provinces: scattered throughout. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialect:* Xinghua (Hsinghua). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1884–1905. *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1987. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, developed and revised to final form during late 19th century. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] (Banlamgi, Min Nan, Minnan). *Users:* 766,000 in Indonesia (2015). *Location:* Bali, Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatra provinces: scattered. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialects:* Teochew (Chaochow, Tiu Chiu), Hokkien (Fujian). *Type:* SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most remaining speakers are of the grandparent generation. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1933. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script,

Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: China, China–Taiwan. Also established in: Brunei, Cambodia, China–Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States.

Chinese, Yue [yue] (Cantonese, Konghu, Yue, Yueh). *Users:* 182,000 in Indonesia (2005 J. Leclerc). *Location:* Jakarta Special Capital Region, Kalimantan, and North Sumatra: scattered. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; 18 consonants, 7 vowels; tonal (6 tones: 3 level, 3 contour). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1894–1981. *Writing:* Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 19 more.

Cia-Cia [cia] (Boetoneezen, Buton, Butonese, Butung, South Buton, Southern Butung). Autonym: Cia-Cia. *Users:* 104,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: southeast tip, Flores sea; Buton island, inland between Sampolawa and Pasawajo towns; Batu Atas and Binongko islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Buton, West Buton. *Dialects:* Kaesabu, Sampolawa (Mambulu-Laporo), Wabula, Masiri. Lexical similarity: 93% with Masiri dialect, 74% with Kambe-Kambero dialect of Kaimbulawa [zka], 69% with Busoa [bup], 67% with Lontoi dialect of Kaimbulawa [zka], 66% with Liabuku [lix], 61% with Wolio [wlo], 60% with Muna [mnb]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Wolio [wlo]. Used as L2 by Busoa [bup], Kumbewaha [xks], Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Videos. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Hangul script, developed in 2009 (Cho 2012), limited usage. Latin script. *Other:* Language name based on the negator, cia (no). Muslim.

Citak [txt] (Asmat Darat, Cicak, Kau Adagum, Kaunak, Tjitak, Tjitjak). Autonym: Kau Atakum. *Users:* 8,000 (1985 M. Stringer). *Location:* Papua province: Mappi regency, Citak-Mitak sub-district, 19 villages on south coast. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat. *Dialects:* Senggo, Komasma, Bubis, Esaun, Pirabanak, Vakam, Tiau. Reportedly similar to Asmat [cns]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1995. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:466.

Citak, Tamnim [tml] (Asmat Darat, Tamnim). Autonym: Kau Adakam. *Users:* 290 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Asmat and Mappi regencies, Epem, Tamnim, Wowi, and

Zinak villages; Senggo town area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat. *Dialects:* None known. May be linguistically more similar to Asmat, but speakers want to be called Citak, not Asmat. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:467.

Col [liw] (Cul, Sindang). *Users:* 145,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bengkulu and South Sumatra provinces: Lubuklinggau and Muaraklingi areas south, east, and north; small group east of Bengkulu city. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Lembak Delapan, Sindang Kelingi, Beliti, Lubuk Linggau. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in civic and educational domains. Also use Musi [mui], specifically the urban Palembang dialect, as a trade language with neighboring groups. *Lg Dev:* Literacy valued in Indonesian. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* The Lembak Delapan dialect of Col in Bengkulu is not to be confused with the Lembak subdialect of the Belide dialect of Musi [mui]. Muslim. *Map:* 164:676.

Dabe [dbe] (Mangambilis). *Users:* 440 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district, Dabe village, Tor river valley north to coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Lg Use:* Home, with friends, in the gardens. Adults only, seldom used by young children. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:507.

Dai [dij]. *Users:* 820 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Sinairusi, 3 other villages on Lewa island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, North. *Dialects:* No dialect variation. Lexical similarity: 72% with Dawera-Daweloor (most similar) [ddw], 71% with Nakarahamto, 49% with Masela-South Babar, 48% with Tepa (Luang). *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs], specifically a regional variety, in the home, garden, ceremonies; children are taught this variety first and later become proficient in the vernacular. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:190.

Dakka [dkk] (Nordost-Celebes). *Users:* 1,140 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Polewali-Mandar regency, Wonomulyo sub-district. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Pitu Ulunna Salu. *Dialects:* Dakka-Pelitakan, Limboro, Lengngo, Tonrolima. Dakka-Pelitakan and Limboro dialects are very similar, and Lengngo is quite difficult for speakers of Dakka-Pelitakan to understand (2022 R. Saupia). Lexical similarity: 72%–77% with Pannei [pnc] and Bambam [ptu]. *Lg Use:* Dakka is spoken in a mixed language area including Mandar [mdr], Bugis [bug] and other immigrants. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind], especially young people. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Damal [uhn] (Amung, Amung Kal, Amungme, Amuy, Enggipiloe, Hamung, Oehoendoeni, Uhunduni). *Users:* 14,000 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: central highlands, Paniai regency, Beoga and Ilaga sub-districts; Asmat, Deiya, Mimika, and Puncak regencies, north and south Carstens mountains; possibly Lanny Jaya and Nduga regencies. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Damal. *Dialects:* Damal, Amung, Amongme, Enggipilu. Related to Ekari [ekg], Moni [mnz], and Wolani [wod]. *Type:* Tonal. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Children are beginning to prefer Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Nduga [ndx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1988. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:336.

Damar, East [dmr] (South Damar). *Users:* 2,800 (1990 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: southeast, 6 villages; east Damar island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, East Damar. *Dialects:* None known. Not intelligible of West Damar [drn]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 158:178.

Damar, West [drn] (North Damar). *Users:* 800 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: southeast, 2 villages; north Damar island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, West Damar. *Dialects:* None known. Not intelligible of East Damar [dmr]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 158:179.

Dampelas [dms] (Dampelasa, Dian). *Users:* 9,560 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Donggala, Parigi-Moutong, and Toli-Toli regencies, Balaesang, Dampelas, and Sojol sub-districts, 8 villages on northwest Makassar Strait. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Southern. *Type:* SVO; articles distinguish between common nouns and personal nouns; no adjectives, represented by stative verbs; realis and non-realis moods; completive and continuative aspects; causative prefix; 19 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on penultimate syllable; exclusive/inclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Spoken in 8 villages but in 7 there are strong migrant communities and the everyday public language is Indonesian [ind]. Indonesian used increasingly in families who want children to have higher education (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Dampal dialect is extinct. Muslim.

Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni] (Dani, Grand Valley Dani). *Users:* 20,000 (1996 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Ndugu regency, Baliem Grand Valley central highlands; lower gorge. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Dialects:* Lower Grand Valley Hitigima (Dani-Kurima, Kurima), Upper Bele, Lower Bele, Lower Kimbin (Kibin), Upper Pyramid. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1988–1994. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:343.

Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt] (Baliem Valley Dani, Central Grand Valley Dani, Dani, Tulem). *Users:* 50,000 (1990 UBS). *Location:* Papua province: Lanny Jaya and Ndugu regencies, Baliem Grand Valley central highlands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1990. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:344.

Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna] (Dani). *Users:* 20,000 (1996). *Location:* Papua province: Lanny Jaya regency, Baliem Grand Valley central highlands; upper gorge. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:345.

Dani, Western [dnw] (Dani Barat, Ilaga Western Dani, Laany, Lani, Oeringoep, Timorini). *Users:* 180,000 (1993 census). *Location:* Papua province: Central highlands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Dialects:* Western Dani of Pyramid, Western Dani of Bokondini. Lexical similarity: 65% with Obokuitai [afz], 60% with Wano [wno]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Wano [wno]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% semiliterate. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:348.

Dao [daz] (Maniwo, "X-Ray" *pej.*). *Users:* 250 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Paniai regency, Napan sub-district; west central highlands along Dao river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Wissel Lakes. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Auye [auu]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 161:352.

Dawera-Daweloor [ddw] (Davelor). *Users:* 1,270 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Wiratan, Watuwei, and Nurnyaman villages in Banda Sea on twin coral islands northeast of Babar island; Daweloor island; Dawera island, Ilmarang, Letmasa, and Welora villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, North. *Dialects:* Minor dialect differences. *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Many shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs], in all domains, except for ceremonies; children are taught Ambonese Malay. Some also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:191.

Dela-Oenale [row] (Dela, Delha, Oe Nale, Rote, Rote Barat, Roti, Rotinese, Western Rote). Autonym: Rote Dela. *Users:* 7,000 (2002 UKAW). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Rote island west coast, Dela and Oe Nale areas. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* Dela (Delha), Oenale (Oe Nale). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:264.

Dem [dem] (Lem, Ndem). *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Western highlands along Rouffaer river headwaters. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Dem. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Wano [wno]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:350.

Demisa [dei] (Desawa). *Users:* 400 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Waropen Bawah sub-district, Botawa, Desawa, and Muyere villages; inland in northeast Canderawasih bay. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay, Bauzi. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical

similarity: 69% with Burate [bti], 64% with Kofei [kpi], 60% with Sauri [srt], 65% with Tunggare [trt], 64% with Woria [wor]. *Lg Use:* Home, religious services. Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:363.

Dengka [dnk] (Rote, Rote Barat, Roti, Rotinese, Western Rote). *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Rote island northwest coast, Ba'a town west to Tasilo bay. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* Western Dengka, Eastern Dengka, Lelain. Western Dengka dialect has marked intonation; some occurrences of, ngg, in Eastern Dengka dialect become, nd, in Western Dengka. Some vocabulary of Western Dengka is like Dhao [nfa]. Dengka and Dela-Oenale [row] are more divergent from other languages on Rote. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2004. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:262.

Dhao [nfa] (Dao, Kahore, Ndao, Ndaonese, Ndaundau). Autonym: Lii Dhao. *Users:* 5,000 (1997 A. Ranoh). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Rote Ndao regency, Ndao island off western tip of Rote island; scattered settlements on Rote and Timor islands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Hawu-Dhao. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Hawu [hvn]. Complex phonology. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2012. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:263.

Diebroud [tbp] (Bok, Dabra, Taburta, Taria, Taworta, Taworta-Aero). *Users:* 300 (2006 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Mamberamo Hulu sub-district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 35%–40% with Foau [flh]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; adjectives after noun heads; tonal. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under some pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Also use Foau [flh]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Foau [flh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 17% in Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Used as an inter-language. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:410.

Dineor [mrx] (Maremgi, Marengge). *Users:* 55 (2006 SIL), decreasing. *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency on north coast, Walckenaer bay area. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* None known. Unintelligible to speakers in neighboring settlements including Bonggo. *Lg Use:* Only eleven families live in Tarawasi-Maremgi village, the only place Dineor (Marenggi) language is spoken. Home. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:523.

Diuwe [diy]. *Users:* 100 (1999 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Asmat regency, southeast of Wamena city. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Diuwe. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:449.

Dla [kbv] (Awe, Dera, Dra, Kamberataro, Mangguar). Autonym: Dla. *Users:* 300 in Indonesia (de

Sousa 2006). 240 Dla, 60 Menggwa Dla in Indonesia. All Dla speakers: 1,200 (de Sousa 2006). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, 13 villages on Papua New Guinea border. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Senagi. *Dialects:* Dla, Menggwa Dla. Dialects are mutually intelligible (de Sousa 2006). *Type:* SOV; 2 genders (masc./fem.); dual number for both second and third person; case-marking; verb affixes mark person and number of subject and object; 14 consonants and 5 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; clause chaining constructions. *Lg Use:* Adults only. All shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy] (de Sousa 2006). Many also use English [eng] (de Sousa 2006). Many also use Tok Pisin [tpi] (de Sousa 2006). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1997, limited usage. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:424 (as Dera). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,200. Also indigenous in: Papua New Guinea.

Dobel [kvo] (Aru, Doibel, Kobro'or, Kobroor, Sersifar Tannin). Autonym: Dobel. *Users:* 5,680 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Location:* Maluku province: Kepulauan Aru regency, Aru islands; Kobror island central and east coast, 18 villages; southeast Wokam island, 1 village; 4 villages in east Barakai strait on Kobror and Koba islands; 2 villages south of Beding Warlai town; many in Dobo; some in Ambon. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* Northern Dobel (Doibel), Straits Dobel (Dobel), Southeast Dobel (Dobel). At least 3 dialects. Lexical similarity: 78%–86% with Koba [kpd]. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; no adjectives; noun head initial; active verbs and stative verbs; complex reduplication system; 14 consonant phonemes and 5 vowel phonemes; CVC, CV, with CiCiVC, CiCiV patterns occurring only as stressed syllable of a phonological word, when that word is reduplicated; not tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some Chinese merchants who speak Dobo Malay dialect of Ambonese Malay [abs] and older Hokkien [nan] learn Dobel. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs], specifically the Dobo Malay dialect. Nearly all school-age speakers of Dobel are bilingual in this variety. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Manombai [woo]. Used as L2 by Lorang [lrn], Manombai [woo]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literature. Bible portions: 1991–2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:162.

Dondo [dok]. *Users:* 10,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Buol and Tolitoli regencies, Baolan, Dampal Utara, Dondo, Galang, and Tolitoli Utara sub-districts; at least 25 villages; Gorontalo province: Pohuwato regency. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Northern. *Lg Use:* Children receive their education in Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Most of the hill Dondo interact socially with the Dondo coastal population which reinforces the use of Dondo in a variety of functions. Muslim.

Doutai [tds] (Taori, Taori-So, Tolitai). *Users:* 70 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 340 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Toli-Dou village southwest of Taiyeve town. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional

religion. *Map:* 161:407.

Duano [dup] (Desin Dolak, Desin Duano, Duano', Orang Kuala). *Users:* 15,000 in Indonesia (2006 SIL). Ethnic population: Total ethnic population all countries: 19,000 (2006 E. Seidlitz). *Location:* Sumatra, Riau province: west archipelago and Daratan east coast; into Jambi province: northeast coast; Riau Province, Bengkalis, Kepulauan Meranti, and Pelawan regencies, offshore islands Rangsang, Mendol, and Bengkalis, 4 areas. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:671. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,600. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Duri [mvp] (Masenrempulu, Massenrempulu). Autonym: Duri. *Users:* 123,000 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: north Enrekang regency; Makassar city and other communities. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Masenrempulu. *Dialects:* Cakke-Kalosi, Baraka, Benteng Alla. *Type:* VSO; split ergative. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2005. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Duriankere [dbn] (Duriankari, Esaro, Sailen). *Users:* No known L1 speakers (de Vries 2004). Last fluent speaker likely died in the 1990s. *Location:* West Papua province: one island between Salawati island and Bird's Head west end. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, Inanwatan. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Moi Kelim [mxn]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 160:285.

Dusner [dsn] (Dusnir). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1980s (Wurm 2007). *Location:* West Papua province: Teluk Wondama regency. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Biakic. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Wamesa [wad]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian.

Dusun Deyah [dun] (Deah, Dejah). *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* South Kalimantan province: Tabalong river northeast of Bongkang town; into Central Kalimantan province. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, Central. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 53% with Lawangan [lbx], 52% with Tawoyan [twy]. *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:51.

Dusun Malang [duq]. *Users:* 4,500 (2003). 2,000 Bayan. *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: North Barito regency, northeast and west of Muarainu town; East Kalimantan province: Kutai Barat regency, small border area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, South. *Dialects:* Bayan, Dusun Malang. Lexical similarity: 90% with the 2 dialects. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Maps:* 156:46, 156:46.

Dusun Witu [duw]. *Users:* 5,000 (2003). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: South Barito

regency, near Pendang and Buntokecil towns. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, South. *Dialects:* Dusun Pepas, Dusun Witu. Lexical similarity: 75% with Ma'anyan [mhy], 73% with Paku [pku]. *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:47.

Dutch [nld]. Autonym: Nederlands. *Users:* 17,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Franconian. *Type:* SVO (SOV in subordinate clauses); prepositions; noun head final; gender (common/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; passives (middle, active, passive); tense and aspect; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1526–2004. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Belgium, Netherlands. Also established in: Aruba, Caribbean Netherlands, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Suriname, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Duvle [duv] (Duvde, Duve, Duvele, Duvre, Wiri). *Users:* 930 (2000). *Location:* Papua province: south of Van Daalen river; Dagai river (Eastern Duvle), Fedide and Wedi rivers (Western Duvle). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, Duvle. *Dialects:* Eastern Duvle, Western Duvle. Few dialect differences. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Wano [wno]. Used as L2 by Iau [tmu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:406.

Edopi [dbf] (Dosobou, Dou, Doufou, Elopi, Foi, Iau, Turu, Urundi, Ururi, Yau). Autonym: Edopi. *Users:* 1,500 (2012 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: southwest Mamberamo Raya and north Puncak regencies; Rouffaer river between Splitsingbivak and Motorbivak. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, Central. *Type:* SOV; tonal. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kirikiri [kiy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Below 5%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Bible portions: 1997–2003. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:403.

Ekari [ekg] (Ekagi, Kapauku, Me Mana, Mee Mana, Tapiro). Autonym: Me. *Users:* 100,000 (1985 M. Doble). *Location:* Papua province: Deiya, Dogiyai, Intan Jaya, north Mimika, south Nabire, and Paniai regencies in west central highlands and Lake Paniai area; West Papua province: Kaimana regency south-southwest. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Wissel Lakes. *Dialects:* Simori, Yabi (Jabi), Mapiya-Kegata, Mee. Reportedly most similar to Wolani [wod]. Slight dialect difference with Mapiya-Kegata. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1963–1985. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Maps:* 160:334, 161:333.

Elseng [mrf] (Djanggu, Janggu, Sawa, Tabu, "Morwap" *pej.*). *Users:* 300 (Foley 2018b). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura and Keerom regencies, Abepura, Arso, Kemtuk Gresi, and Senggi sub-districts, Lake Sentani area, south, southwest. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:*

Language isolate. *Dialects:* None known. Not closely related to any other language. *Type:* SOV; noun head initial, except for possessives; 9 consonants and 6 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], but with minimal ability. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Almost no outside influence. “Morwap” is vigorously rejected as a language name by speakers and government officials. Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:419, 162:419.

Embaloh [emb] (Malo, Maloh, Matoh, Mbaloh, Memaloh, Palin, Pari, Sangau, Sanggau). *Users:* 10,000 (1991 NTM). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: northeast Kapuas Hulu regency, upper Kapuas river, Embaloh, Kalis, Lauh, Leboyan, Nyabau, and Palin tributaries; small area south of the Kapuas, Mandai river, and Batutenobong. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis, Tamanic. *Dialect:* Kalis (Kalis Dayak, Kalis Maloh). Kalis may be a separate language. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1998. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Complex mix of ethnic groups: Taman of upper Kapuas River, Suai, Taman Mendalem, Taman Sibau, Palin, Lauk, Leboyan, Kalis Dayak. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:33.

Emem [enr] (Emumu, Imimkal, Kiamerop). *Users:* 2,000 (2005 SIL). Some elderly monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Keerom and Pegunungan Bintang regencies, border area south of Jayapura city. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Pauwasi, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 25% with Yafi [wfg]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:426.

Emplawas [emw]. *Users:* 250 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Emplawas village, south Babar island. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Southwest Babar. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. All shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs], or a variety of it, in almost all domains. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. in government and Christian religious domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:196.

Ende [end] (Endeh). *Users:* 110,000 (2009 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: south central Flores island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Ende (Djau, Endeh, Ja’o), Nga’o (Ngao, West Ende). Some consider Li’o [ljl] to be a dialect of Ende. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2009. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:237.

Enggano [eno] (Engganese). *Users:* 870 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,700 (2010 census). *Location:* Bengkulu province: Enggano island, southwest of mainland; 4 small nearby islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Not closely related to other languages. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Stable presently; threatened long term if emigration and marriage with other language communities continues. Home, village, market, ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind], in civic, religious, and educational areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Not conclusively established as an

Austronesian language, rather than an isolate with Austronesian loans. Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 164:677.

English [eng] (Inggris). Autonym: English. *Users:* 34,000 in Indonesia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location:* Large cities in Java; other industrial areas. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use:* Used by a growing number of Indonesians as well as the expatriate community. Used as L2 by Dla [kbv], Gorontalo [gor], Musi [mui], Tehit [kps]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

Enrekang [ptt] (Endekan, Endekan Timur). *Users:* 94,500 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Enrekang and Pinrang regencies, Enrekang town area, west toward Mandar bay head; West Sulawesi province: Polewali Mandar regency coastal area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Masenrempulu. *Dialects:* Enrekang, Ranga, Pattinjo (Letta-Batulappa-Kassa). *Lg Use:* Home, Work, Community, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Bugis [bug]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Eritai [ert] (Aliki, Babiruwa, Babrua, Babruwa, Baburiwa, Barua, Editode Edai, Erai, Eri, Haya). *Users:* 530 (2000). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Mamberamo Hulu and Mamberamo Tengah sub-districts, Erai, Haya, and Kustera villages; low mountains, Kustera airstrip area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* The dialect in Obogwi village is reportedly similar but not the same. Lexical similarity: 76% with Obokuitai [afz], 86% with Sikaritai [tty]. *Type:* SOV; tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Bauzi [bvz]. Used as L2 by Bauzi [bvz]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Below 10%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:395.

Erokwanas [erw]. *Users:* 200 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak regency on Berau bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Bomberai. *Dialect:* Darembang. Subgroup Darembang may better be considered a separate language. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. Children tend not to use it (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:313.

Fayu [fau] (Sehudate). *Users:* 1,400 (2012 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kliki river area;

northwest towards Cenderawasik bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, West. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kirikiri [kiy], Tause [tad]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* 5 nomadic groups: Tearu, Iyarike, Tikere, Sefoiri, and Sehudate. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:402.

Fedan [pdn] (Fandanus, Podena). *Users:* 280 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Bonggo sub-district, coastline and island off north coast of Biri river area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Anus [auq]. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Anus [auq]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 162:519.

Foau [flh] (Abawiri, Doa, Fuau). *Users:* 550 (2022 SIL), increasing. *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura and Mamberamo Raya regencies, Kecamatan sub-district, 1 village; Mamberamo basin region on Dijai river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Lakes Plain, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 35%–49% with Diebroud [tbp]. *Type:* Tonal. *Lg Use:* The people want to retain and strengthen their own identity. Home, community, most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Diebroud [tbp], passively especially by those over age 35. Also use Indonesian [ind], in school. Used as L2 by Abinomn [bsa], Airoran [air], Diebroud [tbp]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20% in Indonesian [ind]. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:412, 162:412.

Fordata [frd] (Larat, Vai Fordata, Vai Sera-Larat-Fordata, Vai Tnebar). Autonym: Vaidida. *Users:* 50,000 (Marshall 2000). 25,000 in the language area and 25,000 elsewhere (Marshall 2000). Decreasing use in mixed language towns. 500 monolinguals. *Location:* Maluku province: southeast, 30 villages; north archipelago on Fordata, Larat, and Molu-Maru islands; northwest, Yamdena island west coast, Seira island; also Jakarta, other cities. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Kei-Tanimbar, Kei-Fordata. *Dialects:* Fordata-Larat I, Fordata-Larat II, Molo (Molo-Maru), Sera (Seira). Sera is most divergent dialect. Lexical similarity: 68% with Kei [kei]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some villages have few young people being spoken to in Fordata. All domains, though church context limited. Positive attitudes. All also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bugis [bug], Geser-Gorom [ges]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. 2,500 read; 1,500 can write. Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Primary schools in nearly every village, secondary schools for every 3 or 4 villages. Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:177.

French [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users:* 5,800 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *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:* 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 96 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

Galela [gbi]. Autonym: Galelaka. *Users:* 79,000 (1990 SIL). 41,000 Kadai, 10,000 Kadina, 24,000 Morotai, and 4,000 Sopi. *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera Selatan regency, Bisa island, Koto Wonto area; Obi island: Laiwai and Sesepe area, and Woi Lower and Wui islands on south coast; Kasiratua, Mandioli, and Obit islands in Bacan islands group; Halmahera Utara regency, Galela bay, east of Galela town; Pulau Morotai regency, Rau and Morotai islands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* Kadai, Kadina, Morotai, Sopi. Laba [lau] may be a dialect. 65% intelligibility of Loloda [loa], Loloda 85% of Galela. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 157:88.

Galolen [gal] (Galoleng, Iliwaki, Ilmedu, Ilwaki, Lir Talo). *Users:* 680 in Indonesia (1990 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Iliwaki village on Wetar island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor. *Dialects:* Ilputih, Ilwaki (Iliwaki), Hiay, Talur. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Used as L2 by Aputai [apx]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Immigrants from Kisar learned Galolen. Christian. *Map:* 158:188. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,910 (as L1: 16,980; as L2: 5,930). Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: East Timor.

Gamkonora [gak]. *Users:* 1,500 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera island, Baru town and inland on northwest coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Sahu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Waioli [wli]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 157:96.

Gane [gzn] (Gani, Giman). *Users:* 2,900 (1982 D. Teljeur). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera island, south peninsula. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, East Makian-Gane. *Dialects:* Reportedly similar to Kayoa, a dialect of East Makian [mky]. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 157:111.

Gayo [gay] (Gajo, Gayonese). *Users:* 275,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 335,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: Central Aceh, East Aceh, Gayo Lues, and Southeast Aceh

regencies; Sumatra highland region near Mount Sembuang. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands. *Dialects:* Deret, Serbejadi-Lukup, Lut, Lues. Not closely related to other languages. Some Gayo people consider Alas [btz] a distant Gayo dialect. *Lg Use:* Home, neighborhood, clinic, market, ceremonies, village meetings. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.03). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:659.

Gebe [gei] (Gebi, Minyafuin). *Users:* 2,650 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Gag, Gebe, and Yoi'umiya islands, 4 villages; Special Region of West Papua province: Halmahera island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialect:* Umera. Lexical similarity: 44% with Patani [ptn]. *Lg Use:* Mining operations started in the area which led to more schooling of children and increasing use of Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A school in each village. Muslim. *Map:* 157:106.

Gerai [gef] (Gema, Temiang). Autonym: Gorai. *Users:* 2,000 (2019 D. Berglund). *Location:* West Kalimantan: Ketapang regency. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Work, education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1 and 2. NT: 1997. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script.

German, Standard [deu]. Autonym: Deutsch. *Users:* 5,700 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 40 other countries and unestablished in 22 more.

Geser-Gorom [ges] (Gesa, Geser, Goram, Goran, Gorom, Gorong, Seram, Seran, Seran Laut). *Users:* 36,500 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram island southeast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Banda-Geser, Geser-Gorom. *Dialects:* Goram Laut, Mina Mina Gorong, Kelimuri. Lexical similarity: 73%–93% among dialects, 51%–61% with Watubela [wah]. *Lg Use:* Also use Fordata [frd], in a few villages. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bati [bvt], Masiwang [bnf], Watubela [wah]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS:* Still.

Writing: Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:151.

Gorap [goq]. *Users:* 1,000 (1992 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera Utara regency, Bobane and Igo villages; Pulau Morotai regency, Pilowo and Waringin villages on Morotai island. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. A mixed language, with Ternate [tft] and Malay [max] words and different word order from other languages of north Halmahera or Austronesian languages. Lexical similarity: 85% with Indonesian [ind], but comprehension is limited. *Lg Use:* Under strong pressure from the languages from which the majority of its vocabulary seems to have originated (Wurm 2007). All domains. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Consider Sulawesi their ancestral homeland. *Map:* 157:90.

Gorontalo [gor] (Gorongtalo, Guarantala, Gunongtello, Holontalo, Hulondalo, Hulonthalo). Autonym: Hulontalo. *Users:* 505,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Gorontalo province: widespread along both coasts; North Sulawesi province: Bolaang Mongondow Utara regency, northeast of Gorontalo city. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Dialects:* East Gorontalo, Gorontalo Kota, West Gorontalo (Kwandang), Tilamuta, Limboto. *Lg Use:* Noted shift to Indonesian [ind] in youth. Home, Community. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Suwawa [swu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2006. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Gresi [grs] (Geresi, Glesi, Gresik, Klesi). *Users:* 2,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Bring, Hawa, Ibub, Klaysu, Sunna, Tabangkwari, and Yansu villages. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Nimboran. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 80% with Kemtuik [kmt]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 162:532.

Haji [hji] (Aji, Malayisch). *Users:* 17,500 (2000 census). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,500 (Anderbeck 2007). *Location:* South Sumatra province: Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan regency, 2 areas on Sumatra. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* None known. Genetically Malay with approximately one-third Lampung vocabulary. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Domestic and village life. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in education, religious, and civic domains. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:680.

Hamap [hmu]. *Users:* 900. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor island, Moru town area, 2 villages in east Kalabahi bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialects:* None known. Said to be intelligible with Adang [adn], but Adang speakers live on Bird's Head area of Alor, while Hamap speakers live geographically separated from Adang speakers, across the bay. Structural and lexical differences with Adang. *Type:* Verb final, contrast between close and open, e; vowel-initial and glottal-initial words. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Separate

sociopolitical history from Adang. Christian. *Map:* 159:216.

Haruku [hrk]. *Users:* 18,200 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Haruku island, Lease islands. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay. *Dialects:* Hulaliu, Pelauw, Kailolo, Rohomoni, Kabauw. Each village uses a separate dialect. Lexical similarity: 81%–92% among dialects, 74%–76% with Tulehu [tlu], 67%–71% with Saparua [spr]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:130.

Hatam [had] (Atam, Borai, Hattam, Mansim). *Users:* 16,000 (1993 TEAM). *Location:* West Papua province: Manokwari regency. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* Moi (Moire), Tinam, Miriei (Moile, Moille), Adihup, Uran (Waran). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:296.

Hawu [hvn] (Havu, Havunese, Sabu, Savu, Savunese, Sawu, Sawunese). Autonym: Lii Hawu. *Users:* 110,000 (1997). About 30,000 outside Sabu Island. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Flores island, Ende area; Raijua and Sawu islands, 3 enclaves; Sumba island, Waingapu and Melolo areas; Timor island, Kupang city. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Hawu-Dhao. *Dialects:* Seba (Heba), Timu (Dimu), Liae, Mesara (Mehara), Raijua (Raidjua). *Type:* Complex phonetics with implosives, glottal, long and short vowels, long and short consonants. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 159:259, 159:259.

Helong [heg] (Helon, Kupang, Semau). Autonym: Helong. *Users:* 14,000 (Grimes et al 1997). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2015 S. Cameron). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Semau island; Timor island west tip, and Kupang city. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor. *Dialects:* Helong Pulau (Island Helong, Semau), Helong Darat (Bolok, Land Helong), Funai. *Type:* Unlike many surrounding languages, does not inflect V-initial verb roots for person or number; has long and short vowels; glottal stop, metathesis. *Lg Use:* Helong Darat shifting to Kupang Malay [mkn] (Florey 2005). Funai dialect endangered through intermarriage and urban contact. Home, community, traditional ceremonies. Some of all ages. Also use Bilba [bpz]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. Also use Uab Meto [aoz]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:260.

Hindi [hin]. *Users:* 94,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *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:* 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. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. 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, 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.

Hitu [htu]. *Users:* 16,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, Hila, Hitu, Mamala, Morela, and Wakal villages on Ambon island, Piru Sea coast, Hitu peninsula. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Ambon. *Dialects:* Wakal, Morela, Mamala, Hitu, Hila. Lexical similarity: 67%–82% with Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 74%–82% with Tulehu [tlu]. *Lg Use:* Moderate to vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:128.

Hoti [hti]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: east Seram island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, East Seram. *DLS:* Still.

Hovongan [hov] (Hobongan, Punan Bungan). *Users:* 1,000 (1991 NTM). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: border area northeast near Sarawak; West Kalimantan province: Kapuas Hulu regency. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner ‘Punan’. *Dialects:* Hovongan (Hobongan), Penyavung, Semukung Uheng. Lexical similarity: 69% with Kereho [xke], 67% with Aoheng [pni]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:40.

Huaulu [hud] (Alakamat, Bahasa Asli). *Users:* 300 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, 10 villages on north Seram island, Salemen bay, south end near Opin town. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Manusela-Seti. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 64%–72% with Sou Upaa [wha] dialects. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Culturally distinct from Sou Upaa. Traditional religion. *Map:* 158:142.

Hukumina [huw] (Balamata, Bambaa, Palamata, Palumata). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the early 1990s (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Hukumina, Palumata, and Tomahu districts on northwest Buru island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Hukumina.

DLS: Still. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Hulung [huk]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last know speakers survived into the early years of the 2000s (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, Hulung village on west Seram island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Hulung. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 66% with Naka'ela [nae], 63% with Alune [alp], 59% with Wemale [weo]. *DLS:* Still.

Hupla [hap] (Soba). Autonym: Hupla. *Users:* 3,000 (1982 WT). *Location:* Papua province: central highlands area, Baliem gorge. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Lower Grand Valley Dani [dni]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:342.

Iau [tmu] (Iaw, Urundi, Ururi, Yau). Autonym: yav ba. *Users:* 1,500 (2018 J. Bateman), increasing. 500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Location:* Papua province: Puncak Jaya regency, Bakusi, Duita, Fawi, and Fi villages between Rouffaer and Van Daalen rivers. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, Central. *Dialects:* Foi (Poi), Turu, Iau. Reportedly similar to Edopi [dbf]. Distinct from Yawa [yva]. Varieties listed as dialects may be separate languages. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in western Lakes Plains area speak basic Iau. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Duvle [duv], or a Dani variety. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially young to middle-aged speakers. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–15%. 200 or more can read and write it. Bible portions: 1985–2005. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:404.

Iban [iba] (Sea Dayak). Autonym: Jaku Iban. *Users:* 15,000 in Indonesia (Benjamin and Chou 2003). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Kapuas Hulu regency, Nanga Katungau north to Sarawak border on middle Kapuas river, east of Mount Betung to Udjungumbut, west to Sebangkung town; Sintang regency, lower Kapuas south bank. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic. *Dialects:* Batang Lupar, Bugau, Kantu' (Kantuk), Ketungau (Air Tabun, Banjur, Demam, Maung, Sebaru', Sekapat, Seklau, Sesat, Sigarau), Desa. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Used as language of Catholicism by other-language speakers on Rejang river (2004 J. Collins). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1988–2011. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:26. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,481,800 (as L1: 781,800; as L2: 700,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Brunei, Malaysia.

Ibu [ibu]. *Users:* 35 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). In 1987, there were a few elderly speakers but it is now probably extinct (Wurm 2007). Ethnic population: 50 (1984). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera Barat regency, Gamlamo and Gamici villages on north Halmahera island, Iboe river mouth. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Sahu. *Dialects:* None known. May be inherently intelligible with Sahu [saj]. *Lg*

Use: Elderly only. Shifted to North Moluccan Malay [max]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 157:93.

Iha [ihp] (Kapaur). *Users:* 5,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak regency, Fakfak, Kaimana, and Kokas sub-districts on west Bomberai peninsula. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, West Bomberai, West Bomberai Proper. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Baham [bdw]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Mor [moq]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:318.

Iha Based Pidgin [ihb]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. *Location:* West Papua province: Fak Fak regency, Fak Fak Selantan area on Bomberai peninsula south coast. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Class:* Pidgin, Iha based. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Ile Ape [ila] (Nusa Tadon). *Users:* 15,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Lembata regency, north Lomblem island, Ile Ape peninsula and inland. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* North Ile Ape, South Ile Ape. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:208.

Ili'uun [ilu] (Erai, Hahutan, Hahutau, Iliun, Ilmaumau, Limera). *Users:* 1,400 (1990 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Erai, Esulit, Ilmaumau, Istutun, Karbubu, Klishatu, Nabar, and Telemar villages southwest; Lirang island; Wetar island southwest tip. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Wetar. *Dialects:* Telemar, Karbubu, Ustutun, Klishatu, Ilmaumau, Erai (Eray), Nabar, Esulit, Dadu'a. All also use the Ili'uun dialect. Lexical similarity: 93%–97% among dialects, 73% with Tugun [tzn], 69% with Aputai [apx], 67% with Perai [wet], 51% with Galolen [gal]. *Lg Use:* Jeh and Juru have no remaining speakers. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:189.

Imroing [imr] (Imroin). *Users:* 560 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Emroing village; Babar island southwest. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Southwest Babar. *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Many shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs], in all domains, except for ceremonies. Children are taught this variety. Some also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:194.

Indonesian [ind]. Autonym: Bahasa Indonesia. *Users:* 198,000,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), all users. L1 users: 42,800,000 (2015 UNSD), increasing. *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1945, Constitution, Article 36). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: over 80% with Standard Malay [zsm]. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial, but quantifiers before noun; 3 noun classifiers; no articles; aspect; 19 consonants, 6 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on

penultimate syllable; 2 social registers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev:* Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1974–2000. *DLS:* Thriving (0.87). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Developed from literary 'Classical Malay' of the Riau-Johor sultanate (Sneddon 2003). Has regional variants. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100). Also established in: East Timor. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong, China–Taiwan, Germany, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United States.

Indonesian Sign Language [inl] (BISINDO, Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia, ISL). *Users:* 810,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 550,000–1,100,000 deaf signers (assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the total population). *Location:* Scattered: Java and Bali, especially Jakarta. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialect:* Jakarta Sign Language (JakSL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kata Kolok [bqy]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* A blend of Malaysian Sign Language [xml] and indigenous signs centered in Jakarta but being promoted throughout the country. Yogyakarta is distinct, and may need to be recognized as a separate language (2016 J. Woodward). 94 schools for the deaf, oralist.

Indonesian, Makassar [mfp] (Macassarese Malay, Makassar Malay, Makassarese Malay, Sulsel Indonesian, Ujung Pandang Indonesian). *Users:* 1,880,950, all users. L1 users: 950 (2010 census). L2 users: 1,880,000 (2000). No ethnic community. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Makassar port area. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Dialects:* None known. Considered by some to be a variety of Indonesian [ind] with influence from Makasar [mak] (2013 D. Mead). Not to be confused with the now-extinct Malay trade language spoken in the Makassar area from the 16th to the 19th century. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Limola [ley], Makasar [mak], Wotu [wtw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07).

Indonesian, Peranakan [pea] (Baba Indonesian, Chinese Indonesian, Peranakan). *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Central Java, East Java, West Java, and Yogyakarta provinces scattered on north coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *Dialects:* None known. Based on Indonesian [ind] and Javanese [jav], with Mandarin [cmn] elements in contrast to Baba Malay [mbf], which has Hokkien (Chinese, Min Nan [nan]) elements. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04).

Irarutu [irh] (Arguni Bay, Irahutu, Irutu, Kaitero, Kasira). *Users:* 4,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak, north Kaimana, and Teluk Bintani regencies on east Bomberai peninsula, Arguni bay north to Bintuni bay southwest, 44 villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera. *Dialects:* 6 or 7 dialects. Lexical similarity: 90% with Kuri [nbn]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. Bible portions:

1992–2000. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 160:311.

Isirawa [srl] (Okwasar, Saberi, Saweri). Autonym: Isirawa rarara. *Users:* 1,800 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura, north coast, Sarmi regency: Amsira, Arabais, Arsania, Kamenawari, Mararena, Martewar, Nisero, Nuerawar, Perkami, Siaratesa, Waim, Wari, and Webro villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Isirawa. *Dialects:* Western Isirawa, Eastern Isirawa. Reportedly similar to Kwerba [kwe]. Dialects very similar. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; 2 noun classes (masculine, feminine); dual number; definite suffix; nominative-accusative language; tense, aspect and mood markers; 12 consonants and 8 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Vigorous, but losing its trade language status to Indonesian [ind]; children are beginning to prefer Indonesian (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Samarokena [tmj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–15%. NT: 2005. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:386, 162:386.

Itik [itx] (Betef, Borto, Ittik, Ittik-Tor). *Users:* 80 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 200. *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, north coast on upper Biri river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* Ittik, Ittik-Tor. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Survey data from 2005 indicates this language may no longer exist or speakers moved to another location. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:514.

Jangkang [djo] (Djongkang). *Users:* 37,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: central Sanggau regency, between Sanggau and Balai Sebut towns on Kapuas river tributary. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern. *Dialects:* Jangkang proper, Pompang. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:23.

Japanese [jpn]. *Users:* 14,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Japonic. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper noun precedes noun head; adverb precedes verb; sentence final question particle; no articles; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants, 5 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; pitch-accentuation pattern. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2018. *Writing:* Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Japan. Also established in: Australia, China–Taiwan, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Guam, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

Javanese [jav] (Djawa). Autonym: Jawa. *Users:* 68,200,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD). Ethnic population: 95,200,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Banten, Central Java, and East Java provinces; Special Region of Yogyakarta; Sumatra island: Lampung province; resettlements in Kalimantan, Maluku, Papua, and Sulawesi. *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of

provincial identity in central and eastern Java. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese. *Dialects:* Cirebon (Cheribon, Tjirebon), Tegal, Indramayu, Surakarta (Sawlaw, Solo), Tembung, Pasisir, Surabaya, Malang-Pasuruan, Banten, Manuk, Banyumas. High Javanese (Jawa Halus) is the language of religion, but users diminishing and mostly limited to Central Javanese speakers. Javanese varieties in Suriname and in New Caledonia now only partially intelligible with difficulty. Javanese in New Caledonia reportedly cannot use High Javanese (Koentjaraningrat 1971). Several dialects in Sabah. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 3 articles; 21 consonants and 8 vowels; word accent not distinctive; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Also use Musi [mui], especially in South Sumatra. Used as L2 by Javindo [jvd], Madura [mad], Tengger [tes]. *Lg Dev:* Taught in primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1854–1994. *DLS:* Vital (0.61). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Maps:* 155:2, 164:2, 164:2. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400. Also established in: Malaysia, Singapore. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Javindo [jvd]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. May have been a few L2 speakers and even a very few L1 speakers at beginning of 20th century (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Java island, Central Java province: south. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Creole, Dutch based. *Dialects:* None known. Derived from Dutch [nld] lexicon and Javanese [jav] grammar. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Javanese [jav]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01).

Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr]. *Users:* 200 (2007), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Bonggo sub-district, Srum village (Bromnya dialect); Pantai Timur sub-district, Biridua village (Jofotek dialect). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* Jofotek, Bromnya. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:516.

Kabola [klz]. *Users:* 3,900 (1995 N. Johnston). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: northwest Alor island, Bird's Head area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialects:* Pintumbang, Tang'ala, Meibuil, Otvai, Kebun Kopi. Dialect names and locations in Wurm and Hattori (1981) are disputed by native speakers. May be more than 1 language. Based on linguistic differences and social identity, best considered a separate language from Adang [adn]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 159:215.

Kaburi [uka]. *Users:* 600 (1986 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong Selatan and Teluk Bintuni regencies, Inanwatan and Merdei sub-districts; south Bird's Head and west bank lower Kamundan river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Western. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:306.

Kadai [kzd]. *Users:* 350 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Kepulauan Sula regency in Sula Islands, Molucca sea coast, Tjapaplulu strait area; Taliabu island, 2 east coast groups; west Mangole island coast east from Dofa; 2 small offshore islands. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:*

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Sula, Taliabo. *Dialects:* None known. May be intelligible with Taliabu [tlv]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* The government wants to resettle them along the coast. Traditional religion. *Map:* 158:114.

Kaera [jka]. *Users:* 5,500 (2014 M. Kramer). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara Timur province: Abangiwang, Bibit Gomi, Matgomi/Weniwa, Padangsul, Pantar, and Tamalabang villages on northeast coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Teiwa [twe]. *Lg Use:* Home, traditional ceremonies, oral literature and songs. Sometime used in church sermons. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02).

Kafoa [kpu] (Aikoli, Fanating, Jafoo, Pailelang, Ruilak). *Users:* 1,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1981). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor island, southwest enclave. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* The name Kafoa is not known locally. *Map:* 159:223.

Kaibobo [kzb] (Kaibubu). *Users:* 500 (Collins 1983). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, Kairatu sub-district, Hatusua, Kaibobo, Kamarian, Seruawan, Tihulale, and Waisamu villages; west Seram island, north Piru bay area. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East. *Dialects:* Kaibobo, Hatusua. Lexical similarity: 82%–88% between Kaibobo and Hatusua dialect, 75% with Kamarian [kzx], 62%–65% with Saparua [spr], 62% with Luhu [lcq], 61% with Naka'ela [nae]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:138.

Kaidipang [kzp] (Bolangitang, Dio, Kaidipang-Bolangitang). *Users:* 6,660 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Bolaang Mongondo Utara regency, Kaidipang and Bolangitang towns; north coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Dialects:* Kaidipang (Kaidipan, Kodipang), Bolangitang (Bolaang Itang, Bolang-Hitam, Bolang-Itam). *Lg Use:* Younger generation is using more Manado Malay [xmm] (2019 J. Lobel). Mixed use: Home, Community, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Kaili, Da'a [kzf] (Binggi, Bunggu, Da'a, Pakawa, Pekava, Pekawa). Autonym: Basa Da'a. *Users:* 62,600 (2010 census), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Location:* Central Sulawesi and West Sulawesi provinces: Banawa, Dolo, Marawola, Palolo, and Sigi-Biromaru sub-districts. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Da'a (Dombu), Inde. Some intelligibility of Ledo dialect of Kaili, Ledo [lew] and other Kaili varieties, but with major sociolinguistic differences. Lexical similarity: 98% between the Da'a and Inde dialects. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most children know little Indonesian [ind] when entering school. All domains. Oral use in local administration, commerce, school. Some oral and written use in church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind],

especially in church. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 45%. Texts. NT: 1998. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 'Bunggu' is the name used for Da'a and Inde in West Sulawesi (Mamuju regency, Pasangkayu sub-district). Christian.

Kaili, Ledo [lew] (Kaili, Ledo, Paloesch, Palu). Autonym: Kaili-Ledo. *Users:* 215,000 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: south Donggala, Morowali, south Parigi Moutong, Poso, Sigi, and Tojo Una-Una regencies, Kota Palu city; Una-Una island in Togian chain, coastal groups near Malai, Puna, and Tomori bay head. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Widely used in the northern part of Central Sulawesi in the 18th century under Dutch colonial era. Used in trade and government work. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Ledo (Palu), Doi (Kayu Malue, Mamboro), Ado (Pakuli, Sibalaya), Edo (Sidondo), Tado (Ri Io, To ri Io, Torio, Toriu), Tara (Parigi), Rai (Sindue-Tawaili, Tawaili-Sindue), Raio (Kori), Ija (Sigi), Taa (Palolo), Ta'a (Dolago-Sausu, Sausu). Doi dialect is intelligible of Ledo and Edo; Ado next most intelligible; Tado a little less. Some intelligibility of Da'a [kzf], but major sociolinguistic differences. Lexical similarity: 80%–88% between Ledo and the Ado, Edo, Doi, and Lindu dialects. *Lg Use:* Largest and most prestigious of Kaili varieties in Sulawesi. Used as L2 by Taje [pee], Uma [ppk]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1999. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Tado dialect different from Tado [klw]. Muslim, Christian.

Kaili, Unde [unz] (Banava, Banawa). *Users:* 35,700 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Banawa, Palu, and Tawaeli sub-districts; Palu bay west to Makassar strait; West Sulawesi province: Pasangkayu sub-district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Lole, Ganti. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Lole has negative term, unde. Ganti has negative term, ndepuu. Muslim.

Kaimbulawa [zka]. *Users:* 2,290 (2010 census). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Kaimbulawa and Lantoi villages on Siompu island, southwest Buton island, Kambe-kambero village. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic. *Dialects:* Kambe-Kambero, Kaimbulawa (Lontoi). Not a dialect of Muna [mnb] or Cia-Cia [cia]. Lexical similarity: 81% with Kambe-kambero dialect, 75% with Busoa [bup], 64%–74% with Muna [mnb] dialects, 64% with Muna, 70% with Liabuku [lix], 66% with Cia-Cia [cia], 58% with Wolio [wlo], 45% with Kaledupa dialect of Tukang Besi North [khc]; Kambe-kambero dialect is 84% with Busoa [bup], 72% with Muna [mnb], 76% with Liabuku [lix]. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; Mixed in other domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Busoa [bup]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Kais [kzm] (Aiso, Atori, Kampong Baru, Kampung Baru, Mintamani). *Users:* 700 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong Selatan regency, south Bird's Head area; inland along Kais river: 8 villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Western. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:300.

Kaiy [tcq] (Kai, Taori-Kaiy, Taori-Kei, Todi). *Users:* 220 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Kaiy and Kokou villages in Lakes plain area, lower Rouffaer river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Biritai [bqq]. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Kwerisa [kkb]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:405.

Kalabra [kzz] (Beraur, Klabra, Salo Tkoin). *Users:* 3,290 (2000). *Location:* West Papua province: west Bird's Head, Kalabra river inland. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* West Papuan, West Bird's Head. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Tehit [kps]. *Lg Use:* Religious services. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:289.

Kalao [kly] (Kalaotoa, Lambego). *Users:* 22 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Kepulauan Selayar regency, Selayar islands; east Kalao island. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio, Kalao. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 76% with Laiyolo [lji] and Wotu [wtw]. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Bonerate [bna] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Many shifting to Bonerate [bna]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Kalumpang [kli] (Galumpang, Ma'ki, Maki, Makki, Mangki, Mangkir). Autonym: Kalumpang. *Users:* 18,000 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province; West Sulawesi province: southeast Mamuju regency, Kalumpang sub-district, Karama river headwaters. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Toraja-Sa'dan. *Dialects:* Karataun (E'da, Makki), Bone Hau (Ta'da). Smaller dialects not listed. Lexical similarity: 78% with Mamasa [mqj], 78% with Tae' [rob], 74% with Toraja-Sa'dan [sda]; 82% between Karataun and Bone Hau dialects. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Mixed in all domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn], Talondo' [tln]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible portions: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Kamang [woi] (Kamana-Kamang, Waisika, Woisika). *Users:* 6,000 (Schapper 2014). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: central Alor island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialects:* Western Kamang, Upland Kamang, Lowland Kamang. Probably more than 1 language. *Type:* SOV; 14 consonants and 10 vowels (5 long, 5 short); stress is largely phonemic; inalienable/alienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; verb serialization. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Alor Malay, the local variety of Malay. Some young people, all adults. Children and adolescents are rarely more than passive speakers of their language (Schapper 2014). Also use Abui [abz], mostly by speakers of Western Kamang, and their dialect shows substantive lexical influence from that language (Schapper 2014). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* North central Alor language complex. *Map:* 159:217.

Kamarian [kzx] (Kamariang, Seruawan). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 6,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku

province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, southwest Seram island inland from Ceram strait, Haruku, and Sapura islands. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Kamarian. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Kaibobo [kzb], 67% with Saparua [spr], 60% with Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 59% with Amahai [amq], Luhu [lcq], Naka'ela [nae], and Hulung [huk]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still.

Kamaru [kgx]. *Users:* 2,330 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,700 (2019 SIL). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Buton regency, east Buton island on Lawelu bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio, Wolio-Kamaru. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 68% with Lasalimu [llm], 67% with Wolio [wlo], 54% with Cia-Cia [cia], 51% with Pancana [pnp], 49% with Tukang Besi [khc], 45% with Muna [mnb]. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Wolio [wlo]. Used as L2 by Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Kambera [xbr] (East Sumba, East Sumbanese, Humba, Kamberaas, Oost-Sumbaas, Sumba, Sumbaasch, Sumbaneesch, Sumbanese, Sumbasch). Autonym: Hilu Humba. *Users:* 240,000 (2009). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: east Sumba island. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Dialects:* Kambera, Melolo, Uma Ratu Nggai (Umbu Ratu Nggai), Lewa, Kanatang, Mangili-Waijelo (Rindi, Wai Jilu, Waidjelu, Waijelo), Southern Sumba. Dialect network. Kambera dialect is widely understood. Lewa and Uma Ratu Nggai dialects have difficulty understanding those from Mangili. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:258.

Kamberau [irx] (Iria, Kambrau, Kamrau). *Users:* 1,570 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: Kaimana regency, Bahomia, Coa, Inari, Koi, Tanggaromi, Ubia-Seramuku, Waho, Wamesa, and Wamoma villages; southeast Bomberai peninsula, Kamerau bay area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Sabakor. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Buruwai [asi]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:323.

Kamoro [kgq] (Kamora, Kaokonau, Lakahia, Mimika, Mukamuga, Nafarpi, Nagramadu, Nefarpi, Neferipi, Umar, Umari). *Users:* 8,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: south coast; Mukamuga river into West Papua province: Etna bay area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Kamoro. *Dialects:* Tarya, Yamur, Nanesa. 4 other dialects. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Different from Yeretuar (Umari) [gop]. Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 160:335, 161:334.

Kangean [kkv] (Bĕsa Kangéan, Kangeanese). *Users:* 110,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Java island, East Java province: sea coast; Kangean islands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:*

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Madurese. *Dialects:* None known. Barely intelligible with East Madura [mad]. A separate language (Stevens 1968). Lexical similarity: 75% with Madura [mad]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 155:8.

Kanum, Bädi [khd] (Bedi Ngkolmpu, Enkelembu, Kanum, Kenume, Knwne). *Users:* 5 (Evans et al 2018). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Onggaya village; south coast border area. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Tonda. *Dialects:* None known. Kanum varieties are separate languages, with difficult mutual intelligibility. Reportedly similar to Yei [jei]. Also classified as Australian, Pama-Nyungan. *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Morori [mok]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* One ethnic group with Kanum varieties. Clan marriages common and much ritual exchange. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:499.

Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd] (Enkelembu, Kanum, Kenume, Knwne, Ngkolmpu, Ngkontar Ngkolmpu). *Users:* 100 (Evans et al 2018). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Onggaya, Tomer, and Yanggandur villages south along Papua New Guinea border. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Tonda. *Dialects:* None known. Kanum varieties are separate languages, with difficult mutual intelligibility. Reportedly similar to Yei [jei]. Also classified as Australian, Pama-Nyungan. *Lg Use:* Home, hunting camps. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], as a trade language or for official purposes. Also use Morori [mok], as a trade language. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* One ethnic group with Kanum varieties. Clan marriages common, and much ritual exchange. Christian. *Map:* 161:497.

Kanum, Smärky [kxq] (Barkari, Enkelembu, Kenume, Knwne, Smärki). *Users:* 170 (Evans et al 2018). *Location:* Papua province: Kondo, Rawa Biru, Tomer, Tomerau, and Yanggandur villages, south point bordering Papua New Guinea. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Tonda. *Dialects:* None known. Kanum varieties are separate languages, with difficult mutual intelligibility. Reportedly similar to Yei [jei]. Also classified as Australian, Pama-Nyungan. *Lg Use:* Home, hunting camps. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], as a trade language or for official purposes. Also use Morori [mok], as a trade language. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* One ethnic group with Kanum varieties. Clan marriages common, and much ritual exchange. Christian. *Map:* 161:500.

Kanum, Sota [krz] (Ngar, Nggarna, Sota). *Users:* 100 (1996 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Sota village; south, bordering Papua New Guinea. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Tonda. *Dialects:* None known. Kanum varieties are separate languages, with difficult mutual intelligibility. Reportedly similar to Yei [jei]. Also classified as Australian, Pama-Nyungan. *Lg Use:* Home, hunting camps. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind], as a trade language or for official purposes. Also use Morori [mok], as a trade language. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%. Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* One ethnic group with Kanum varieties. Clan marriages common, and much ritual exchange. Christian. *Map:* 161:496.

Kao [kax] (Ka'u, Kau). *Users:* 400 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera Utara regency; north Halmahera island on Kao bay area near Kao river mouth. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Sahu. *Dialects:* Could be a marginal dialect of Pagu [pgu], but relates uniquely to other languages in Kao River subbranch. *Lg Use:* Ethnic group membership expressed by knowing the language. Older adults only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 157:100.

Kapauri [khp] (Kapori). *Users:* 200 (2006 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Pagai village, Kamikaru and Magri hamlets on upper Idenburg river north bank. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Kaure, Kapore. *Lg Use:* Endangered to seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Most domains. Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:414.

Kaptiau [kbi] (Kapitiauw, Kaptiauw, Sobei). *Users:* 230 (2006 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Bonggo sub-district, Kaptiau village. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: with Tarpia [tpf] and Bonggo [bpg] (most). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm, 2000 D. Tryon). Private domains, public prayer. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:524.

Karas [kgv] (Kalamang). *Users:* 240 (1983 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Antalisa and Mas villages on Karas island. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, West Bomberai, Karas. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Iha [ihp] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:321.

Karey [kyd] (Kerei, Krei). *Users:* 610 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Tarangan island southeast coast, Karey valley in Aru Islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 70% with East Tarangan [tre] and Batuley [bay]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:167.

Karon Dori [kgw] (Maiyach, Mari, Meon). *Users:* 5,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Asses, Pef, Siakwa, and Sunopi villages; central Bird's Head Kamundan river headwaters area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Maybrat. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Mai Brat [ayz]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:293.

Kata Kolok [bqy] (Bengkala Sign Language, Benkala Sign Language). *Users:* 1,125, all users. L1 users: 125 (Marsaja 2008). 47 deaf and 78 hearing. L2 users: 1,000 (Marsaja 2008). *Location:* Northern Bali province: Buleleng regency, Kubutambahan Disctrict, Desa Kolok, about 20 km east of Singaraja. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sign language, Shared sign language. *Dialects:* Jakarta, Yogyakarta. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, by both deaf and hearing. All domains. Used

by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Bali [ban], especially in the village and among hearing native signers, who are fully bilingual (Marsaja 2008). Some also use Indonesian Sign Language [inl], which has been acquired in boarding schools in Singaraja and Jimbaran by about 8 deaf teenagers (de Vos 2016). *Lg Dev:* Starting 2007, a local elementary school uses Kata Kolok as a language of instruction in special math and literacy sections for deaf students (de Vos 2012). Taught in primary schools. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* In the linguistic literature, the language is generally referred to as Kata Kolok ('deaf language' in Balinese [ban]), and the village as Desa Kolok ('deaf village') rather than Bengkala. There are pressures against the language: increasing patterns of deaf and hearing marrying outside the village, possibly leading to the deaf population decreasing in the future, plus increased contact of deaf with Indonesian Sign Language [inl]. So far, however, no decrease in use has been observed (de Vos 2012). *Map:* 155:10.

Kaur [vkk] (Bintuhan, Ka'ur, Mulak). *Users:* 40,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bengkulu province: south; South Sumatra province: northwest from Danay Panay; all on Sumatra island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Borrowings from Lampung Api [ljp]; reportedly difficult to understand for Central Malay [pse] speakers. Lexical similarity: 70% with Central Malay [pse] dialects Pasemah and Serawai. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in educational, religious, and civic domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 164:679.

Kaure [bpp] (Kaureh, Kaurne). Autonym: Kaureki. *Users:* 450 (1995 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Aurina, Harna, Lereh, Masta, and Wes villages on Nawa river. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Kaure, Kaure Proper. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; verb affixes mark number; tense markers; 13 consonants and 5 vowels; tonal (high, high-falling); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1990–1996. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:415, 162:415.

Kauwera [xau] (Kabera, Kaowerawedj, Kauwerawec, Kauwerawetj, Kawera, Koassa, Tekutameso). *Users:* 400 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: middle Mamberamo river, north bank. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, Nuclear. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:388.

Kawe [kgb]. *Users:* 600 (Remijsen 2001). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat regency, Bird's Head west coast, Bianci, Menyefun, Salio, and Selepele villages; Batangpele, Kawe, Minjaifuin, Waigeo, and nearby islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Ma'ya [slz], Salawati [xmx], and Matbat [xmt]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:276.

Kayagar [kyt] (Kajagar, Kajakaja, Kaygi, Kaygir, Wiyagar). *Users:* 10,000 (1993 WT),

decreasing. *Location:* Papua province: Asmat and Mappi regencies, southwest coast from Arafura sea inland. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Kayagar. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Tamagario [tcg]; related to Atohwaim [aqm]. *Lg Use:* Home, work. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Atohwaim [aqm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 10% somewhat literate in Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:475.

Kayan Mahakam [xay]. *Users:* 1,300 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Malinau and West Kutai regencies; Muller Mountains from south border north almost to Malaysia. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Linguistic influences from Ot Danum [otd]. *Maps:* 156:43, 156:43.

Kayan, Busang [bfg] (Busaang, Busang, Kajan, Kajang). *Users:* 3,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province; East Kalimantan province: Muller Mountains, Belayan, upper Mahakam, and Oga river areas. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *Dialects:* Mahakam Busang, Belayan, Long Bleh. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 156:61.

Kayan, Kayan River [xkn] (Kajang, Kayan River Kajan). *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Kayan river headwaters south, and downstream. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *Dialects:* Uma Leken, Kayaniyut Kayan, Uma Laran. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:63.

Kayan, Mendalam [xkd] (Mendalam Kajan). *Users:* 1,500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: along Mendalam river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Map:* 156:36.

Kayan, Wahau [whu] (Wahau Kajan). *Users:* 500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Kutai Timur regency, Telen river north tributary. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:85.

Kayeli [kzl] (Caeli, Cajeli, Gaeli, Kajeli). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker of Leliali dialect died in 1989, and last speaker of Lumaete dialect died in the 1990s. *Location:* Maluku province: Buru regency, northeast Buru island, Kayeli bay area. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Kayeli. *Dialects:* Kayeli, Leliali (Liliali), Lumaete (Lumaiti, Lumara, Mumaite). *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs] (Wurm 2007). Many shifted to Lisela [lcl] (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Kayupulau [kzu] (Kajupulau, Kayapulau, Kayu Pulo). *Users:* 50 (Wurm 2000). Used by under

10% of the ethnic group (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Papua province: Kota Jayapura city and island in Jayapura harbor. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Jayapura Bay. *Dialects:* Not a dialect of Tobati (Yotafa) [tti]. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon); seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Older adults only. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 162:536.

Kedang [ksx] (Dang, Kdang, Kedangese, Kédang). *Users:* 30,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: northeast Lembata island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 159:210.

Kehu [khh] (Keuw). *Users:* 200 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, Sareba bay, Wapoga river in the foothills. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Type:* SOV; 10 consonants and 5 vowels (no nasal consonants); tonal. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:357.

Kei [kei] (Kai, Keiese, Saumlaki, Veveu Evav). *Users:* 85,000 (2000 E. Travis). 4,500 monolinguals. *Location:* Maluku province: about 207 villages on 10 islands southeast; Besar, Kecil, and surrounding islands, Kei island group, and Kur islands northwest of Kei group. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Kei-Tanimbar, Kei-Fordata. *Dialects:* Kei Kecil, Kei Besar, Tayando, Tanimbar Kei (Atnebar), Ta'am. Kei Kecil is the prestigious urban dialect. Kei Besar speakers usually also know Kei Kecil, but not vice versa. Kei Besar is reportedly more similar to Fordata [frd] than other Kei dialects. Tanimbar Kei is spoken in only one village. Lexical similarity: 60% with Fordata [frd]. *Lg Use:* Fairly vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Banda [bnd]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Banda [bnd], Kur [kuv]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 100 can read, 10 can write. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. 100 can read, 10 can write. Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 158:157.

Keijar [kdy] (Keder). *Users:* 370 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Pacific coast east, north of Tor river mouth. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 45% with Berik [bkl]. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Older adults only. Young people seldom speak the language. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Anus [auq]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:508.

Kelabit [kzi] (Apo Duat, Kalabit, Kerabit). Autonym: Kelabit. *Users:* 640 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Nunukan regency, 2 remote mountain enclaves, on Sarawak border. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Dialects:* Lon Bangag, Tring, Bareo (Bario), Pa' Mada, Long Napir. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1965. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2009. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 156:66. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,640. Also indigenous in:

Malaysia.

Kemak [kem] (Ema). Autonym: Ema. *Users:* 10,000 in Indonesia (2010 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Belu regency; north central Timor island, East Timor border area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor. *Dialects:* Nogo (Nogo-Nogo), Kemak. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Welaun [wlh]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 159:274. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 93,000 (as L1: 79,000; as L2: 14,000). Also indigenous in: East Timor.

Kemberano [bzp] (Arandai, Barau, Kalitami, Wariagar). *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: several villages on Bird's Head south coast, northwest Bomberai peninsula, Kalitami across Bintuni bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Eastern. *Dialects:* Barau, Weriagar. Lexical similarity: 85% with Arandai [jbj], 60% with Kokoda [xod]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:308.

Kembra [xkw]. *Users:* 20 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 50. *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Okbibab sub-district. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Unclassified. *Type:* SOV; tonal. *Lg Use:* Moribund (2000 S. Wurm). Home. Older adults only. Used by a few children. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:432.

Kemtuik [kmt] (Kamtuk, Kemtuk). *Users:* 2,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Aib, Aimbe, Braso, Mamda, Mamdayawang, Meikari, Merem, Sabeyap, Sabeyap Kecil, Sabron Yaru, Sabransamon, Sekorup, and Yanim villages; Lake Sentani southwest area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Nimboran. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 80% with Gresi [grs]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; dual number; verb affixes mark person, number and gender; 13 consonants and 5 vowels; tense and aspect markers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Mlap [kja]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 162:533.

Kendayan [knx] (Badameà, Baicit, Damea, Kanayatn, Kendayan Dayak, Salako). Autonym: Kendayan. *Users:* 321,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Bengkayang, Kota Singkawang, Kuba Raya, Landak, Sambas, and Sanggau regencies; northwest Kalimantan island, South China sea coast, and Madi and Papan jungle area. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Became dominant in the 19th century under Dutch colonial era. Used in trade, agriculture, fishing, hunting, and church. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic. *Dialects:* Ambawang (Kendayan-Ambawang), Kendayan, Ahe, Selako. *Lg Use:* Widespread. Used as L2 by Bakati' [bei], Benyadu' [byd], Gerai [gef], Rara Bakati' [lra], Sanggau [scg], Sara Bakati' [sre], Semandang [sdq]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Indonesian [ind] well understood only by a few with at least a 6th-grade education. *Map:* 156:14. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 331,700. Also indigenous in: Malaysia

(Salako).

Keninjal [knl] (Dayak Kaninjal, Kaninjal, Kaninjal Dayak). *Users:* 32,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province; West Kalimantan province: Gelalak, Nangaella, Nangapinoh, and Nangasayan town areas, and along Melawi and Sayan rivers. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic. *Dialect:* Kubing. Lexical similarity: more than 80% with other "Malayic Dayak" dialects in Melawi Basin like Barai, Nanga Nuak, Kebahan, Ransa, Kenyilu, Limbai and Kubin. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Keninjal is one of many ill-defined "Malayic Dayak" varieties. *Map:* 156:31.

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl] (Highland Kenyah, Usun Apau Kenyah). *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (2007 A. Soriente), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location:* East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan provinces: Batu Kajang, Long Belua, Long Setulang, Long Uli, and Pimping villages; Djempang area enclave, Melintang, and Semajang; on Bahau, upper Balui, upper Baram, Belayan, Kayan, Kelai, Mahakam, Malinau, Segah, and Telen rivers. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah. *Dialects:* Lepo' Tau, Lepo' Bem, Uma' Jalan, Uma' Tukung, Lepo' Ke, Lepo' Kuda, Lepo' Maut, Lepo' Ndang, Badeng, Bakung, Lepo' Tepu'. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used as L2 by Uma' Lasan [xky], Uma' Lung [ulu], Wahau Kenyah [whk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1978. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:57. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,000. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Kenyah, Wahau [whk] (Lebu' Kulit, Wahau Kenya). *Users:* 8,000 in Indonesia (2007 A. Soriente), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Berau regency, Batu Majang, Buluk Sen, Kampung Baru, Muara Pedohon, Tabang Lama, Uma' Bekuai, and Uma' Dian villages on upper Mahakam river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Kayanic Kenyah. *Dialects:* Uma Timai, Lebu' Kulit, Uma' Ujok. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Neutral attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in education. Also use Mainstream Kenyah [xkl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Map:* 156:84. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,000. Also established in: Malaysia.

Ke'o [xxk] (Nage-Keo, sara kita, sara ndia). *Users:* 40,000 (2001 L. Baird). Ethnic population: 40,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: 4 villages on south central Flores island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly distinct from but most similar to Nage [nxe]. *Type:* SVO; isolating language; 4-way phonemic stop distinction. *Lg Use:* All domains, ceremonies, personal letter-writing. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20% in Indonesian [ind]. Literacy program by government for adults and in schools. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* People and language are both called Ke'o. Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:239.

Kepo' [kuk] (Ba'i, Kepo, Kepoq). *Users:* 6,000 (2010). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Manggarai Timur regency, 2 areas in central Flores island highlands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata.

Lg Dev: Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:244.

Kereho [xke] (Keriau Punan). *Users:* 500 (2003). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Murung Raya regency; East Kalimantan province: Kutai Barat regency; West Kalimantan province: east Kapuas Hulu regency. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner 'Punan'. *Dialects:* Seputan, Uheng (Kereho-Uheng). Lexical similarity: 69% with Hovongan [hov], 69% with Aoheng [pni]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:39.

Kerinci [kvr] (Kerinchi, Kinchai). *Users:* 260,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). *Location:* Sumatra, Jambi province: Kerinci regency, Sungaipenuh area in western mountains; West Sumatra province: Solok Selatan regency. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* High dialect diversity in a small area, shading into Jambi Malay [zlm] east and Minangkabau [min] north. Distinct from Kerinci-Minangkabau dialect of Minangkabau. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Kaganga script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:670. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 285,000. Unestablished in: Bahrain.

Ketengban [xte] (Kufel-wenga, Kupel, Oktengban). Autonym: Ketengban. *Users:* 9,970 (2000). *Location:* Papua province: Papua New Guinea border area, east highland slopes, scattered. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Western. *Dialects:* Okbap, Omban, Bime, Onya. Lexical similarity: 69% with Una [mtg]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used as L2 by Lepki [lpe]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 30%–40%. Dictionary. NT: 1997–2019. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:441.

Ketum [ktt] (Kitum, Wambon-Ketum). *Users:* 900 (2003 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: foothills on east Digul river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Dumut. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Wambon [wms] and Mandobo. *Lg Use:* Home, community. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:462.

Kimaghima [kig] (Kaladdarsch, Kimaama, Kimaghama, Kimaghana, Teri-Kalwasch). *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Kolopom island interior. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Kolopom. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Koneraw [kdw]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:488.

Kimki [sbt] (Aipki, Kimgi, Sukubatom, Sukubatong). *Users:* 500 (2004 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Pegunungan Bintang regency, Batom sub-district, near Sepik river entrance to Papua New Guinea. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Unclassified. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Murkim [rmh]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:430.

Kioko [ues]. *Users:* 5,970 (2010 census). 4,200 Kambowa dialect, 1,770 Kioko dialect. No

monolinguals (2019). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: north Buton regency, Bonegunu and Kambowa sub-districts, east central Buton island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic, Western. *Dialects:* Kioko, Kambowa. Possibly dialect of the Pancana [pnp] language. Lexical similarity: 82% with Kambowa dialect, 81% with Laompo dialect of Muna [mnb], 74% with Muna, 75% with Liabuku [lix] and Busoa [bup]. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community and Work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Wolio [wlo]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Kirikiri [kiy] (Kirira). *Users:* 250 (1982 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Dofu Wahuka and Paniai villages, west of Tariku and Kliki rivers' confluence. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, West. *Dialects:* Kirikiri, Faia. *Type:* SOV; tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Edopi [dbf]. Also use Fayu [fau]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Below 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5% in Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* No schools in the area. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:401.

Kisar [kje] (Yotowawa). Autonym: Bahasa Meher. *Users:* 20,000 (1995 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: south, over 20 villages; Kisar island, northeast of Timor island, 19 villages; Roma and Wetar islands, Amau, Hila, Hi'ai, Likagraha, and Naumatan villages; some in Ambon, Dili, and Kupang cities. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Kisar-Roma. *Dialects:* Not related to Oirata [oia], which has sometimes been called a dialect. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Luang [lex], Oirata [oia]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. NT: 2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Called Yotowawa or Meher locally. Christian. *Map:* 158:184.

Klon [kyo] (Kalong, Kelon, Kelong, Kolon). *Users:* 5,000 (2008 L. Baird). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor regency, Halerman, Manatang, Margera, Probur, Probur Utara, and Tribur villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialects:* Klon Bring, Klon Paneia. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 159:224.

Koba [kpd] (Aru). *Users:* 870 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: southeast, at least 3 villages; Aru island group, Baun and Fukarel islands in mouth of Barakai strait. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialect:* Southeast Koba. Low comprehension of Dobel [kvo]. Lexical similarity: 78%–86% with Dobel [kvo]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 158:165.

Kodeoha [vko] (Kondea, Kondeha). *Users:* 1,500 (Mead 1999). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: North Kolaka regency, Lasusua sub-district, 4 villages in upper Bone bay, east coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, West Coast. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 75% with Rahambuu [raz]; 70% with the Mekongga dialect of Tolaki [lbw], and Waru [wru]; 54% with the several Mori and Bungku [bkz] groups. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use

Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Tolaki [lbw], specifically the Mekongga dialect. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Kodi [kod] (Kudi). *Users:* 20,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west Sumba. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Dialects:* Kodi Bokol, Kodi Bangedo, Nggaro (Nggaura). May be most similar to Wejewa [wew]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 159:254.

Kofei [kpi] (Kifei). *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya and Waropen regencies; east side of Cendrawasih bay. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Barapasi [brp], 64% with Demisa [dei], 76% with Sauri [srt], 63% with Woria [wor]. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifting to Barapasi [brp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:365.

Kohin [kkx] (Bahasa Seruyan, Seruyan). *Users:* 8,000 (2003). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Kotawaringin Timur regency, 10 villages in central and north Seruyan river area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, North. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60%–65% with Ot Danum [otd], 50%–69% with Ngaju [nij]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 156:30.

Kokoda [xod] (Kasuweri, Komudago, Nebes, Oderago, Samalek, Tarof). *Users:* 3,700 (1991 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong Selatan regency in Bird's Head, northwest coast of Maccluer gulf. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Central. *Dialects:* Kasuweri (Komudago), Negri Besar (Negeri Besar), Tarof. Wurm and Hattori (1981) list Kasuweri and Tarof as separate languages. Komudago and Tarof dialects are most similar. Lexical similarity: 60% with Kemberano [bzp]; Kasuweri dialect 86% with Tarof dialect; Negri Besar 82% with Tarof. *Lg Use:* Home. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 160:305.

Kola [kvv] (Kulaha, Marlasi, Warilau). *Users:* 7,400 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: 22 villages in north Aru islands on Kola and adjacent islands. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* Intelligibility test showed Marlasi dialect intelligible of Kompane [kvp]. Lexical similarity: 77% with Kompane [kvp], 70% with Ujir [udj]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Outsiders want to learn it. Home, garden. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Bible portions: 2004–2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:159.

Kombai [tyn] (Komboy). *Users:* 4,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Asmat regency, between upper Wideman and Digul rivers. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Dumut. *Dialects:* Central Kombai, Tayan. Reportedly most similar to Wanggom [wng]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:465.

Komering [kge] (Kumoring). *Users:* 470,000 (2000 census). 20,000 in Jakarta (1992). *Location:* South Sumatra province: Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan, Ogan Komering Ulu Timur, Ogan Komering Ulu, and Ogan Ilir regencies; along Komering river from Ranaumeer to near Palembang city. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Lampung. *Dialects:* Upstream Komering, Downstream Komering, Komering, Kayu Agung Asli, Kayu Agung. Lexical similarity: 70% with the Kalianda dialect of Lampung Api [ljp]; 74% with Sungkai dialect of Lampung Api (most similar). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Musi [mui], in the market. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Videos. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:683.

Komodo [kvh]. *Users:* 1,730 (2015 F. Hurd). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Manggarai Barat regency, Komodo island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. A separate language from Manggarai [mqy] (1982 J. Verheijen). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 159:250.

Kompane [kvp] (Aru, Komfana, Kongampani). *Users:* 330 (1995 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Kepulauan Aru regency, Kompane village on Kongan island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Similar to Kola [kvv], linguistically between Kola and Batuley [bay]. Good intelligibility of Kola. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:160.

Komyandaret [kzv]. *Users:* 300 (2000 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sungai river west bank headwaters. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Ngalum. *Dialects:* None known. May be mutually intelligible with Tsaukambo [kvz]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 161:453.

Konda [knd] (Ogit, Yabin, Yabin-Konda). *Users:* 500 (1988 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong Selatan regency, Teminabuan sub-district, Konda village; lower Waromge river in southwest Bird's Head facing Seram Sea. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, Konda-Yahadian. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Yahadian [ner]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:301.

Koneq-koneq [cml] (Kone'-Kone'e, Kone-Konee, Tallumpanuae, Tasing, Tjampalagian). *Users:* 2,830 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Polewali Mandar regency on Mandar bay south coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis. *Dialects:* Campalagian, Buku. Lexical similarity: 50%–58% with Mandar [mdr], 50%–62% with Bugis [bug], 55% with Bugis Bone [bug], 62% with Bugis Pangkajene [bug], Bugis Sidrap [bug]. *Lg Use:* Community, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Koneraw [kdw] (Konorau). *Users:* 1,200 (2001 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke

regency, Kolopom island south coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mombum. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Kimaghima [kig] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Kimaghima [kig]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:489.

Konjo, Coastal [kjc] (Kondjo, Tiro). *Users:* 167,000 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Bantaeng, Bulukumba, and Sinjai regencies; southeast peninsula on Salayer strait. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Makassar. *Dialects:* Konjo Pesisir (Ara, Bira), Tana Toa (Black Konjo, Kadjang, Kajang, Tana Towa), Bantaeng (Bonthain). Tana Toa is north end of dialect subgroup. Lexical similarity: 76% with Makassar [mak]; Tana Toa dialect: 10% with other coastal dialects. *Lg Use:* Youth increasingly use Indonesian [ind]. Some young people, all adults. A few also use Makasar [mak], who live in Makassar city. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Tana Towa resist modern ways, contact with outsiders. Muslim, traditional religion.

Konjo, Highland [kjk] (Konjo Pegunungan, Konyo). *Users:* 68,500 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Bone, Bulukumba, Gowa, and Sinjai regencies, south peninsula interior; Mount Lompobatang area northwest, past Makassar city. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Makassar. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Coastal Konjo [kjc]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Kopkaka [opk] (Kopka). *Users:* 400 (2002 SIL). 400 monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Kurima sub-district, Burungmakok and Siradala villages in lowlands; headwaters area, and Sirac river tributaries. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Western. *Dialects:* Marub, Tokuni. Reportedly similar to Kwer [kwr]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:447.

Korean [kor]. *Users:* 22,800 in Indonesia (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, India, 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.

Koroni [xkq] (Oengsongi). *Users:* 980 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Morowali regency, Bungku Tengah sub-district, Unsongi village on Tolo bay east coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern,

Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast, Kulisusu. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 75% with Taloki [tlk] and Kulisusu [vkl], 66% with Wawonii [wow], Bungku [bkz], Tulambatu dialect of Bungku [bkz]; 65% with Moronene [mqn]. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Bungku [bkz]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Korowai [khe] (Kolufaup). Autonym: Kolufo Aup. *Users:* 3,500 (2007 P. de Vries). 3,000 monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: southeast inland area between upper Sirac and Digul rivers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Korowai. *Dialects:* North Korowai, South Korowai. Dialects have high mutual intelligibility. Lexical similarity: 90% with dialects. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Mixed attitudes, from neutral to positive. Also use Indonesian [ind], particularly younger village speakers. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Below 1% (2007 P. de Vries). Literacy rate in L2: Less than 1% in Indonesian [ind] (2007 P. de Vries). Grammar. Bible portions: 2019. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 161:451.

Korupun-Sela [kpq] (Kimyal of Korupun, Korapun). *Users:* 8,000 (1996 E. Young). *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Kurima sub-district in eastern highlands, on Erok river upper reaches. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. *Dialects:* Korupun (Duram), Dagi, Sisibna (Gobugdua), Deibula, Sela. Lexical similarity: 60% with Nipsan [nps]. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Also use Nipsan [nps]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2010. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:443.

Kosare [kiq] (Kosadle). *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: west of Nawa and Idenburg rivers confluence, south of Jayapura city. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Kaure, Kaure Proper. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:434.

Kowiai [kwh] (Adi, Aiduma, Kaiwai, Kajumerah, Kayumerah, Koiwai, Kuiwai, Namatota, Namatote). *Users:* 600 (2000 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Kaimana regency, Adijaya, Kayumerah, Keroi, and Namatota villages; Bomberai peninsula, Kamrau bay area, Kaimana, Namatote, and Adi islands, smaller islands in bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Bomberai. *Dialects:* Keroi, Adijaya, Namatota, Waikala. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm) but also not endangered. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Mairasi [zrs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 160:324.

Kubu [kvb] (Anak Dalam, Orang Hutan, Orang Rimba). *Users:* 10,000 (1989). Ethnic population: 15,000 (Persoon 1989). *Location:* Sumatra, Jambi province: Sarolangun and Batang Hari regencies, 2 enclaves, eastern swamp region; Riau province: Indrigiri Hulu regency, Batang Cenaku, Alim, Batu Papan, and Sungai Pampan; South Sumatra province: Musi Banyuasin regency. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Lalang, Bajat, Ulu Lako, Tungkal, Tungkal Ilir, Dawas, Supat, Jambi, Ridan, Nomadic Kubu. Related to Lubu [lcf]. *Lg Use:* For Kubu living in settled villages, L1 already replaced in all domains

outside the home; for Kubu in Jambi areas (more isolated and less sedentary), the vitality is higher. Home. Some of all ages. Some people have assimilated to the Malay language and culture in the area (Persoon 1989). Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], for education, religion, civic domains, and with other ethnic groups. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Territory rapidly shrinking, somewhat due to deforestation. Traditional religion, Muslim. *Map:* 164:673.

Kui [kvd] (Lerabaing, Masin-Lak). *Users:* 100 (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). Ethnic population: 830 (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor regency. Lerabaing and Buraga villages on Alor island (Kui dialect); Kapebang and Sibera villages in Kalabahi bay (Batulolong dialect). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor. *Dialects:* Kui (Buraga, Lerabaing), Kiraman (Kiramang, Kramang), Batulolong. The Kiraman variety may be a separate language (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). *Type:* SOV; noun head initial; 18 consonants and 6 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 159:221.

Kula [tpg] (Kola, Lamtoka, Lantoka, Tanglapui). *Users:* 5,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor island, northeast coast, Kiralela, Koilela, Maukuru, Peisaka, and Takala villages; also east central mountains. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Tanglapui. *Dialects:* Iramang, Kula, Kulatela, Watena, Larena, Kula Watena, Sumang, Arumaka. Reportedly structurally similar to Sawila [swt], but intelligibility is marginal. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sawila [swt]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:218.

Kulisusu [vkl] (Kalisusu, Kolensusu, Kolinsusu). Autonym: Kulisusu. *Users:* 32,100 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: North Buton regency, Bonegunu, Kulisusu Barat, Kulisusu Induk, and Kulisusu Utara sub-districts on north Buton island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast, Kulisusu. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 81% between dialects, 77% with Tolaki [lbw], 75% with Koroni [xkq], 66% with Wawonii [wow] and Bungku [bkz] group, 65% with Moronene [mqn], 54% with the Mori languages. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; Mixed: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Wawonii [wow]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Kumbewaha [xks] (Kumberaha, Umbewaha). *Users:* 1,010 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Buton regency, Lasalimu sub-district, Kumbewaha and Wajah Jaya villages on southeast Buton island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Buton, East Buton. *Lg Use:* Mixed in all domains. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Cia-Cia [cia]. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Lasalimu [llm]. Also use Tukang Besi North [khc]. Also use Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Kur [kuv]. *Users:* 3,180 (2000). *Location:* Maluku province: west Kei Kecil district in Kur and surrounding islands southeast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Teor-Kur. *Dialects:* Different from Kei [kei]. Boundaries of intelligibility with dialects north and the central dialect, and with Teor [tev] need further investigation. Lexical similarity: 47%–50% with Kei [kei], 71%–83% with Teor [tev], 41% with Watubela [wah], 38% with Geser [ges]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Kei [kei]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:156.

Kuri [nbn] (Modan, Nabi). *Users:* 500 (1982 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Teluk Bintuni regency, 16 villages in southwest Bomberai peninsula. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 90% with Irarutu [irh]. *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:329.

Kurudu [kjr]. *Users:* 2,180 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya regency, Kaipuri and Poiwai villages; Kurudu islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, East. *Dialect:* Kaipuri. Lexical similarity: 71% with Wabo [wbb], 46% with Western Serui. Kaipuri dialect has highest lexical similarity with Yapen group. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:380.

Kwer [kwr] (Kware). *Users:* 100 (1998 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Kurima sub-district, Kwer village; lowlands area at Sirac river headwaters. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Western. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Kopkaka [opk]; may be considered the same language. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:452.

Kwerba [kwe] (Air Mati, Airmati, Armati, Koassa, Mataweja, Naibedj, Segar Tor, Tekutameso). Autonym: Kwerba. *Users:* 2,500 (1996 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Apiaweti, Aurime, Munukania, Tatsewalem, and Wamariri villages in Apauwer river headwaters. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, Nuclear. *Dialects:* Serikenam, Sasawa, Nogukwabai. Lexical similarity: 64% with Bagusa [bqb]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; 2 noun classes (large, small); dual number; definite suffix; nominative-accusative language; tense, aspect and mood markers; 15 consonants and 6 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Samarokena [tmj]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Below 5%. Bible portions: 1986–2001. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps:* 161:387, 162:387.

Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr] (Napok, Nobuk, Nogukwabai, Nopuk, Nopukw, Tatsewalem). *Users:* 300 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Edifalen, Kwerba, and Marinafalen villages on Mamberamo river east bank and into highlands. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, Nuclear. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* ‘Nopukw’, language, in the Kwerba family, and does not distinguish a particular variety.

Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps:* 161:397, 162:397.

Kwerisa [kkb] (Taogwe). *Users:* 15 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 130. *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya regency, lower Rouffaer river. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Biritai [bqq]. *Lg Use:* Home. Elderly only. Shifted to Kaiy [tcq]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:408.

Kwesten [kwt] (Kwalhioqua, Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie). *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Arare, Holmhaven, Mafenter, and Omte villages in Pacific coast area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 40% with Berik [bkl]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Anus [auq]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:503.

Kwinsu [kuc] (Ansudu). *Users:* 500 (2007). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district, Ansudu village. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Children seldom speak it. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 162:517.

Laba [lau] (Kedi, South Loloda). *Users:* 2,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: south Loloda district, 4 villages; Halmahera island northwest interior. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* None known. Phonology like Galela [gbi], 70% intelligibility, 75% of Loloda [loa]. Lexical similarity: 75% with Galela [gbi], 78% with Loloda [loa]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 157:91.

Laha [lhh] (Central Ambon). *Users:* 3,890 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Laha and other villages on Ambon island south central coast. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Ambon. *Dialects:* None known. Distinct from Sou Upaa [wha]. Lexical similarity: 64%–66% with Asilulu [asl] and Seit-Kaitetu [hik] (most similar). *Lg Use:* Parents encourage children to speak Laha. Used by all. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:126.

Laiyolo [lji] (Barang-Barang, Da'ang). *Users:* 290 (2010 census). 60 Laiyolo, 230 Barang-Barang. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Kepulauan Selayar regency, Barang-Barang, Laiyolo, Lowa, and other villages on Selayar island south tip. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio, Kalao. *Dialects:* Barang-Barang (Loa, Loa', Lowa), Laiyolo (Lajolo, Layolo). Lexical similarity: 86% between Laiyolo and Barang-Barang dialect, 76% with Kalao [kly], 65% with Wolio [wlo], 53% with Wotu [wtw], 39% with Muna [mnb]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in Barang-Barang dialect. Some young people, all adults. Mainly adults in Laiyolo; all ages in Barang-Barang. Many also use Selayar [sly]. A few also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Lamaholot [slp] (Solor, Solorese). *Users:* 268,000 in Indonesia, all users. L1 users: 180,000 in Indonesia (2010). L2 users: 88,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Flores Timur

regency; also Solor island; possibly north Pantar coast, northwest Alor, and surrounding islands. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca in the 19th century during European colonial expansion. Used in textiles, literature, trade, and fishing. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* West Lamaholot (Muhang, Pukaunu), Lamaholot (Ile Mandiri, Larantuka, Lewolaga, Ritaebang, Taka, Tanjung Bunda), West Solor. *Type:* SOV; 16 consonants and 6 vowels (3 oral, 3 nasal); serial verb constructions; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; alienable/inalienable possession (Solor dialect). *Lg Use:* The area around Larantuka is multiethnic and some people have shifted to Kupang Malay [mkn] (Florey 2005). Used as language of wider communication. Used as L2 by Adonara [adr], Alor [aol], Ile Ape [ila], Lamalera [lmr], Lamatuka [lmq], Levuka [lvu], Lewoeleng [lwe], Lewotobi [lwt], South Lembata [lmf], West Lembata [lmj]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* 'Lamaholot-Alor' is used to refer to both a lingua franca and also to any of several Austronesian varieties spoken from eastern Flores to Alor. Alor [aol] is part of a chain which includes Lamaholot. Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 159:205. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 313,000 (as L1: 225,000; as L2: 88,000). Unestablished in: Malaysia.

Lamalera [lmr] (Kawela, Lebatukan, Mulan, Peripheral Lembata). *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: 3 or more villages on Lembata island south coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:231.

Lamatuka [lmq] (Lamatoka). *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: central Lembata island, several villages between Ile Ape [ila] and Lewoeleng [lwe] language areas. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. Lewoeleng [lwe] is probably most closely related. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:229.

Lamboya [lmy] (Laboya). *Users:* 25,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Sumba island southwest coast. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Dialects:* Lamboya, Nggaura (Gaura). *Type:* SVO; 20 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes (including 5 short vowels, 4 long vowels); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind], used in education and religion (Verdizade 2019). Some also use Wanukaka [wnk] (Verdizade 2019). Some also use Wejewa [wew] (Verdizade 2019). Used as L2 by Wanukaka [wnk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:255.

Lampung Api [ljp] (Api, Lampong, Lampung, Lampung Pesisir). *Users:* 827,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bengkulu province: Kaur regency; Lampung province: Lampung Barat and Tanggamus regencies in Semangko bay area; Way Kanan, north Lampung, and Pringsewu regencies on Lampung bay east coast; also Sebuku, Sebesi, Tabuan, and Legundi islands;

South Sumatra province: Ogan Komering Ulu, Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan, and Ogan Komering Ulu Timur regencies, near Kanan river headwaters. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Lampung. *Dialects:* Krui (Kroe, Kru'i, Njo, Western Lampung), Southern Pesisir, Pubian, Ranau, Sungkai, Daya. *Lg Use:* Outside of the city, home and village everyday. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Latin script. Kaganga script. *Other:* Teachers must use L1, especially in lower grades. Muslim. *Map:* 164:684.

Lampung Nyo [abl] (Abung, Lampong). *Users:* 180,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Lampung province: 3 enclaves east between Kanan and Seputih rivers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Lampung. *Dialects:* Abung, Tulangbawang, Sukadana, Melinting. Many differences in vocabulary and phonology with Lampung Api [ljp]. Lexical similarity: 72% between the Menggala dialect and the Kalianda dialect of Lampung Api [ljp], 77% among dialects. *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in education, religion, and civil domains. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Kaganga script, historical usage. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:685.

Larike-Wakasihu [alo]. *Users:* 12,600 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, Allang, Lai, Larike, Tapi, and Wakasihu villages on southwest Ambon island coast, Hitu peninsula. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, West, Hoamoal. *Dialects:* Allang, Wakasihu, Larike. The western end of the Ambon dialect subgroup. Lexical similarity: 81% among Allang, and Larike, and Wakasihu dialects; 92% between Larike and Wakasihu; 68%–71% with Asilulu [asl], 67%–72% with Negeri Lima dialect of Asilulu [asl]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous use in Larike and Wakasihu, weak in Allang. Only older adults in Allang, Allang Asaude, Uraur, and Urusana still know Allang, but apparently do not use it. Some young people, all adults. Younger generation prefers regional or national language. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:120.

Lasalimu [llm]. *Users:* 1,150 (2010 census). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Buton regency, Lasalimu sub-district, Lasalima town, Lasalimu and Malaoge villages facing Lawelu bay on Buton island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Buton, East Buton. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 68% with Kamaru [kgx], 64% with Cia-Cia [cia], 48% with Tukang Besi North [khc], 49% with Tukang Besi South [bhq], 51% with Pancana [pnp], 50% with Wolio [wlo] and Muna [mnb]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Kumbewaha [xks], Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Latu [ltu]. *Users:* 2,130 (1982 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, Latu village; west Seram island, southwest Elpaputih bay, Point Latu. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central

Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Hatuhaha, Saparua. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 82%–84% with Saparua [spr] dialects. *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Saparua [spr]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 158:131.

Lauje [law] (Laudje, Tinombo). *Users:* 49,800 (2010 census). 6,000 use Ampibabo dialect (Himmelmann 2001). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Donggala and Parigi Moutong regencies, Ampibabo, Dampelas Sojol, Dondo, Tinombo, and Tomini sub-districts in Sidoan river area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Northern. *Dialect:* Ampibabo (Ampibabo-Lauje). Ampibabo dialect may be a separate language. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Taje [pee], Tomini [txm]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2011. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion.

Lawangan [lbx] (Luwangan, Northeast Barito). *Users:* 100,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: North, East, and South Barito regencies; East Kalimantan province: Karau river area; South Kalimantan province: Balangan, Kotabaru, and Tabalong regencies. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, North. *Dialects:* Ajuh, Bakoi (Lampung), Bantian (Bentian), Banuwang, Bawu (Bawo), Kali, Karau (Beloh), Lawa, Lolang, Mantararen, Njumit, Purai, Purung, Tuwang, Pasir, Benua, Taboyan. At least 17 dialects. Tawoyan [twy] may be inherently intelligible. Lexical similarity: 77% with Tawoyan [twy], 53% with Dusun Deyah [dun]. Benua (population 25,000, six subdialects) may be distinct enough to be considered a separate language. (Nikolic´ 2008). *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:52.

Legenyem [lcc] (Laganyan). *Users:* 250 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat Islands, Waigeo island, Beo, Lempintol, and Wawiai villages in northwest main bay and south coast. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:277.

Lembata, South [lmf] (Bahasa Atadei, Eastern Atadai, Painara). *Users:* 8,000 (Krausse 2016). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Lembata regency, south Lembata island, Atadei district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Type:* SVO; noun head initial; agglutinative language with fusional elements; 15 consonants and 8 vowels; alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind] (Krausse 2016). Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:230.

Lembata, West [lmj] (Labalekan, Mingar). *Users:* 8,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west Lembata island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:233.

Lengilu [lgi] (Lengilo). *Users:* 900 (2022 R. Saupia). Lengilu speakers are ethnically Lundayeh

[lnd] (2022 R. Saupia). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Long Layu', Long Padi. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Dialects:* Long Layu, Ba' Liku, Long Padi, Binuang. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Lundayeh [lnd]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:69.

Lepki [lpe]. *Users:* 530 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Pegunungan Bintang regency, Teiraplu, Yefta, and Aboy districts, west of Sungai Sobger. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Possible genetic similarities with Murkim [rmh]. *Type:* SOV; head and dependent marking; tonal. *Lg Use:* Home, religious services, market. Some also use Ketengban [xte], at Luban. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:431.

Leti [lti] (Lir Leti). *Users:* 7,710 (2017 R. Saupia). *Location:* Maluku province: Southwest Maluku regency, Leti island sub-district. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Luang. *Dialects:* Leti Tomra, Leti Tutukey, Leti Luhulely, Leti Nuwewang. Marginal intelligibility and difficulty with written Luang [lex]. Lexical similarity: 89% with Luang [lex]. *Type:* SVO; noun head initial; 10 consonants and 7 vowels; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* No longer spoken by younger generations (Hajek 2006). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Luang [lex]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Matrilineal. They share historical and cultural heritage with Luang [lex], but maintain their own identity and local pride. Christian. *Map:* 158:182.

Levuka [lvu] (Lembata, Lewokukun, Lewuka). *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west central Lembata island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Levuka, Kalikasa. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:232.

Lewoeleng [lwe] (Lewo Eleng). *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: central eastern Lembata island; north coastal plains villages are from recent government-induced migration. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. Lamatuka [lmq] probably most closely related. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:209 (as Lewo Eleng).

Lewotobi [lwt] (Southwest Lamaholot). *Users:* 6,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: southeastern Flores island in Lewotobi volcano area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:234.

Liabuku [lix] (Liabuka). *Users:* 160 (2019 SIL), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Bungi district, Bau-Bau sub-district; south Buton island Waliabuku village area north of Bau-Bau. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic, Western. *Dialects:*

Quite divergent from other Muna varieties. Lexical similarity: 82% with the Burukene dialect of Muna [mnb], 72%–76% with other Muna dialects, 72% with Muna, 75% with Kioko [ues]. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Muna [mnb]. Many also use Wolio [wlo]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Liana-Seti [ste] (Liambata-Kobi, Liana, Lianan, Teula, Uhei Kachlakan, Uhei Kaclakin, Uhei Kahlakim). *Users:* 3,000 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah and Seram Bagian regencies, Tehoru, Timur Bula, and Werinama districts, 8 villages from east Teluti bay north to Seram Sea coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Manusela-Seti. *Dialects:* Seti, Wahakaim, Kobi. Lexical similarity: 66%–74% between Seti (westernmost and interior) and Wahakaim (near coast) dialects, 69%–78% between Kobi and Seti, 70% between Kobi and Wahakaim, 42%–61% between Kobi and Sou Upaa [wha], 54%–66% between Kobi and Benggoi [bgy], 48%–58% between Kobi and Salas [sgu]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sou Nama [tlt], especially Seti dialect speakers. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Speakers use Liana. Christian. *Map:* 158:145.

Lik [eip] (Eipo, Eipomek, T-Valley). Autonym: Lik. *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Eastern highlands, Eipo river area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Una [mtg]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014–2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:440.

Liki [lio] (Moar). *Users:* 11 (2005 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 320. *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Sarmi sub-district, Liki and Nirumoar islands. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Sobei [sob]. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 162:501.

Limola [ley] (Baebunta, Lemolang, Lemolango, Limolang). *Users:* 900 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019 W. McConvell). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2019 W. McConvell). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Luwu Utara regency, Sassa and Salassa villages, in middle Rongko river area; scattered in Sabbang sub-district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Lemolang. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 41% with Mori Bawah [xmz], 39% with Mori Atas [mzq], 38% with Bungku [bkz], 39% with Wolio [wlo], 31% with Seko Padang [skx], 30% with Rampi [lje], 29% with Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 26% with Muna [mnb], 25% with Wotu [wtw], 24% with Bugis [bug]. *Lg Use:* Youth shifting to Tae' [rob], Makassar Malay [mfp] and Bugis [bug]. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Makassar Indonesian [mfp]. All also use Tae' [rob]. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Bugis [bug]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Li'o [ljl] (Aku, Lio, Lionese, Tanah Kunu). *Users:* 105,000 (2009 census). *Location:* East Nusa

Tenggara province: east central Flores island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Dialect subgroup with Ende [end]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Palu'e [ple]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:236.

Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs] (Lisabata, Noniali, Nuniali). *Users:* 1,830 (1982). *Location:* Maluku province: 5 villages on west and north Seram island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram. *Dialects:* Lisabata-Timur, Nuniali, Sukaraja, Kawa. Lexical similarity: between Kawa (far western) and Lisabata Timur (far eastern) dialects is 85%, 72% with Naka'ela [nae], 67% with Hulung [huk], 63% with Alune [alp]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, except in Kawa. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:140.

Lisela [lcl] (Buru, Li Enyorot, Liet Enjorot, North Buru, Wayapo). *Users:* 11,900 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Buru island; Wae and Apo river valleys, and west on north Seram Sea coast; some in Ambon. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Buru. *Dialects:* Lisela (Licela, Licella), Tagalisa. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Used as L2 by Kayeli [kzl]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 158:117.

Lola [lcd] (Aru). *Users:* 900 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Kepulauan Aru regency, Jambuair, Lola, and Warabal villages in Aru island group on Barakan, Lola, and Penambulai islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* Lola, Warabal. Reportedly linguistically between Batuley [bay] and Dobel [kvo]; similar to Koba [kpd]. *Lg Use:* Most vigorous in Warabal. Some young people, all adults. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:164.

Lolak [llq]. *Users:* 50 (Lobel and Paputungan 2017), decreasing. No monolinguals (2017). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Lobel and Paputungan 2017). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Bolaang Mongondow regency, Lolak sub-district, Lolak, Mongkoinit, Mongkoinit Barat, Tombolango, and Motabang villages. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Dialects:* None known. Structurally related to Gorontalo [gor], but with heavy lexical borrowing from Mongondow [mog]. Lexical similarity: 79% with Mongondow [mog], 66% with Ponosakan [pns], 63% with Kaidipang [kzp]. *Lg Use:* Children mostly or exclusively use Manado Malay [xmm] (2019 J. Lobel). Elderly only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. A few also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Mongondow [mog]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Lole [llg] (Central Rote, Loleh, Rote, Rote Tengah, Roti, Rotinese). Autonym: Rote Lole. *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). Ethnic population: 20,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province; west central Rote island, Ba'a town and north to south coast; north and central region (North Lole dialect). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* North Lole, South Lole,

Ba'a (Baä). North Lole, na-hina, becomes South Lole, ni-hina. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:266.

Loloda [loa] (Loda, Loda'sch, North Loloda). Autonym: Lolodaka. *Users:* 15,000 (1991 SIL). 2,000 Bakun. *Location:* North Maluku province: North Halmahera regency on northwest coast, nearby islands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialect:* Bakun. Intelligibility of Laba [lau] very limited. 85% intelligibility of Galela [gbi], Galela [gbi] has 65% intelligibility of Loloda. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Texts. Bible portions: 1915. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 157:87.

Lorang [lrn]. *Users:* 220 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku Province: Aru islands group, Koba island on northwest coast. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Koba [kpd] and, to a lesser extent, Dobel [kvo]. Some similarities with Manombai [woo], but intelligibility is lower than might be expected. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Dobel [kvo]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:170.

Loun [lox]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers survived into the late 1980s (Collins 1983). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, north central Seram island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Loun. *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Many shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still.

Loura [lur] (Laora, "Laura" *pej.*). *Users:* 10,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Mamboru town west to Cape Karosso on northwest Sumba island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Dialects:* Loura ("Laura" *pej.*), Mbukambero (Bukambero). Not intelligible with Kodi [kod]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:253 (as Laura).

Luang [lex] (Leti, Letri Lgona, Lgona, Literi Lagona). Autonym: Lteri Lgona. *Users:* 18,000 (1995 SIL). 200 monolinguals. *Location:* Maluku province: Wetan island, and across Wetan strait to northwest Babar island. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Luang. *Dialects:* Luang, Wetan (Wetang), Moa, Lakor. Low comprehension of Leti [lti]. Lexical similarity: 89% with Leti [lti]. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kisar [kje]. Also use Leti [lti]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Grammar. NT: 2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Matrilineal. Christian. *Map:* 158:180.

Lubu [lcf] (Siladang). *Users:* 2,000 (2021). *Location:* North Sumatra province: Mandailing Natal regency, Kotanopan district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia).

Dialects: None known. Related to Kubu [kvb]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:668.

Luhu [lcq] (Piru). *Users:* 6,500 (Collins 1983). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, Luhu village on northwest and south coast of Seram island, Boano and Manipa islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram. *Dialects:* Luhu, Batu Merah, Kelang. Kelang dialect is endangered (Florey 2005), and the Batu Merah dialect spoken on Ambon Island has few remaining speakers. Lexical similarity: 72% with Luhu dialect, 71%–73% with Asilulu [asl]. *Lg Use:* Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:123.

Lundayeh [lnd] (Buri tau, Lun Bawang, Lun Daya, Lun Dayah, Lun Daye, Lun Dayeh, Lun Dayoh, Lundaya, Lundaya Putuk, Murut, Southern Murut). Autonym: Buri' Lun Bawang, Buri' Lun Dayeh. *Users:* 23,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: mountainous Sesayap river area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Dialects:* Lun Daye, Papadi, Lun Bawang (Long Bawan, Sarawak Murut). Not Murutic, although sometimes called Southern Murut. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Lengilu [lgi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1982. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 156:70 (as Lun Bawang). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,500. Also indigenous in: Brunei, Malaysia.

Ma'anyan [mhy] (Ma'anjan, Maanyak Dayak). *Users:* 150,000 (2003). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Barito Selatan and Barito Timur regencies, Awang, Dusun Hilir, Dusun Selatan, Dusun Tengah, Dusun Utara, Gunung Bintang Awai, Karau Kuala, and Patangkep Tutui sub-districts, south Tamianglayang town area; South Kalimantan province: border area, and 2 areas near Damar and Tawahan. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, South. *Dialects:* Samihim (Buluh Kuning), Sihong (Siong), Dusun Balangan. Related to Malagasy languages in Madagascar. Lexical similarity: 77% with Paku [pku], 75% with Dusun Witu [duv]. *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr]. Used as L2 by Paku [pku]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1999. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 156:49.

Maba [mqa] (Bicoli, Bitjoli, Ingli). *Users:* 6,620 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera island, Wasilei area on southeast peninsula, north coast facing Buli bay. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, Southeast. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 157:104.

Madura [mad] (Madhura, Madurese). Autonym: Basa Mathura. *Users:* 7,790,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,180,000 (2011 census). *Location:* East Java province: Java island coast south and west of Surabaja city, Bawean, Kangean, and Sapudi islands; South Kalimantan province: Java Sea area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:*

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Madurese. *Dialects:* Bawean (Babean, Bhebien, Boyanese), Bangkalan (Bangkalon), Pamekesan (Pamekasan), Sampang, Sapudi, Sumenep. Dialect continuum. Reports differ about inherent intelligibility among dialects: some Sumenep and Sampang report they cannot understand Pamekasan or Sumenep. Difficult intelligibility with Kangean [kkv]. Bawean may be a separate language. Lexical similarity: 75% with Kangean [kkv]. *Type:* SVO; nontonal; partial reduplication. *Lg Use:* Vigorous on Madura Island and East Java. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Javanese [jav]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Literacy higher among Bangkalon. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1994. *DLS:* Ascending (0.29). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other:* Mainly rural. Bawean consider their language separate from Madurese. East Madurese, especially Sumenep, is considered high, or standard Madurese. Sumenep is isolated culturally and geographically. Bangkalon, spoken in Surabaya, is important economically because that city is highly urbanized and is most affected by Bahasa Indonesia. Muslim. *Map:* 155:6. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,790,900. Also established in: Singapore.

Mai Brat [ayz] (Ajamaru, Atinjo, Ayamaru, Brat, Maibrat, Maite, Majbrat, Maybrat, Mey Brat). Autonym: Mai Brat. *Users:* 20,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: about 40 villages in central Bird's Head, Ayamaru lakes area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Maybrat. *Dialects:* Maisawiet, Maiyah, Maimaka, Maite, Maisefa. Lexical similarity: 10% with Tehit [kps], Mpur [akc], Abun [kgr], and its most similar neighbors. *Type:* SVO; heavy verb serialization. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in cities and among the highly educated. Used as L2 by Tehit [kps]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2004–2007. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 160:299.

Mairasi [zrs] (Faranjao, Faranjo, Faranyao, Faranyau, Kaniran). Autonym: Mairasi. *Users:* 3,300 (1996 SIL). *Location:* Papua province; West Papua province: Bomberai peninsula, southwest coast facing Arafura Sea, southeast from Arguni bay. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Mairasi. *Dialect:* Northeastern Mairasi. Reportedly similar to Semimi [etz]. Northeastern Mairasi may be a separate language. Lexical similarity: 69% with Semimi [etz], 61% with Mer [mnu]. *Type:* SOV; animate/inanimate noun classes; verb affixes mark person and number for both subject and object; mood and aspect; 13 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kowiai [kwh]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:325.

Maiwa [wmm] (Masenrempulu). *Users:* 31,500 (2010 census), decreasing. L2 users: 0 (2019). Ethnic population: 52,800 (2018). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Enrekang, Polewali Mandar and Sidenrang-Rappang regencies; Boya river area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Masenrempulu. *Dialects:* Bungin, Matakali, Maroangin. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Makasar [mak] (Goa, Macassar, Macassarese, Makassa, Makassaarsche, Makassar, Makassarese, Mangasara, Mengkasara, Taena, Tena). Autonym: Basa Mangkasara'. *Users:* 2,110,000, all users. L1 users: 1,710,000 (2010 census), decreasing. L2 users: 400,000. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Bantaeng, Gowa, Jeneponto, Maros, Pangkajene Dan Kepulauan, and Takalar regencies; southwest peninsula. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Makassar. *Dialects:* Lakiung (Goa, Gowa), Turatea (Jeneponto), Bantaeng (Maros-Pangkep, Marusu'-Pangkajene'). Lakiung dialect is prestigious. Dialects form a chain. *Type:* Noun head initial, except demonstratives and some numerals; prepositions; definite marker; classifiers; passive marker; tense/aspect markers; 17 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Home, community, work (in rural areas). Some young people, all adults. Young people in the cities are shifting to Indonesian [ind] and Makassar Indonesian [mfp] (2019 B. Marshall). All also use Indonesian [ind]. Young people in the cities are shifting to Indonesian (2019 B. Marshall). All also use Makassar Indonesian [mfp]. Young people in the cities are shifting to Makassar Indonesian (2019 B. Marshall). Some also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Bugis [bug], Coastal Konjo [kjc]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1900–1999. *DLS:* Ascending (0.16). *Writing:* Buginese script. Latin script. Makasar script, no longer in use. *Other:* Muslim.

Makian, East [mky] (Makian Dalam, Makian Timur). *Users:* 20,000. 18,000 or more in East Makian, 2,000 or more in Kayoa (1983 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: Kota Tidore Kepaluan regency; Bacan, Halmahera west coast, Kayoa, south Mori, and Obi islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, East Makian-Gane. *Dialects:* East Makian, Kayoa (Kajoa). Similar to Gane [gzn]. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* A volcanic eruption on Makian Island, transmigrations, speakers of other languages in the area and pressure from those languages have taken a toll on vitality. Transmigration project near Kao. Muslim. *Map:* 157:109.

Makian, West [mqs] (Makian Barat, Makian Luar). *Users:* 12,000 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). 7,000 on Makian Island, 5,000 on Kayoa Islands. *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera southwest coast, Kayoa, west Makian islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, West Makian. *Dialects:* None known. Language isolate within north Halmahera. Formerly classified as Austronesian. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 157:108.

Maklew [mgf] (Makleu). *Users:* 120. *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Welbuti village; south coast area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Yelmek-Maklew. *Dialects:* None known. Similar to Yelmek [jel]. *Lg Use:* Home, friends. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], with many youth shifting. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:492.

Malay [zlm] (Bahasa Daerah, Bahasa Melayu, Malayu). *Users:* 4,910,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). 3,970,000 in Sumatra (100,000 in Belitung, 1,830,000 in Riau, 2,000,000 Deli, Asahan, etc. in North Sumatra and 40,000 Tamiang in Aceh), and 940,000 in Kalimantan (primarily Pontianak, Sambas and Ketapang). *Location:* Aceh, Bangka Belitung Islands, Central Kalimantan, Jambi, North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and West Sumatra; widespread in central and north Sumatra, areas of Kalimantan, and island provinces between. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in Sumatra. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Dialects:* Tamiang, Riau Mainland, Deli, Belitung, Akit, Sakai, Riau islands (Sea Tribe dialects), coastal Jambi, Sambas, Landak, Pontianak, Sukadana, Ketapang, Sanggau, Sintang, Sekadau, Kapuas Hulu. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, trade, some religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], particularly for education, religion, government activities. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other:* This entry refers to numerous, local or vernacular, Malay varieties not well differentiated from each other, as well as varieties for which further research is required to clarify differentiation from more mainstream dialects. Distinguished from court-Malay-derived Standard Malay [zsm] and Indonesian [ind]. Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 155:7, 156:7, 164:7, 164:7. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890). Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Malaysia. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Malay, Ambonese [abs] (Ambon Malay, Ambonese, Ambong, Bahasa Ambon, Bahasa Melaju Ambon, Bahasa Melayu Ambon, Malayu Ambon, Moluccan (Maluku) Malay). Autonym: Malayu Ambong. *Users:* 1,600,000 in Indonesia, all users. L1 users: 200,000 in Indonesia (1987 J. Collins). L2 users: 1,400,000 (2013 M. Connor). *Location:* Maluku province: Kepulauan Aru regency, Aru island group, Wamar island; Seram Bagian Barat regency, Ambon city, Kamarian to Seriholu on Hoamoa peninsula; Maluku Tengah regency, Nusa Laut island, upper Elpaputih bay east to Sepa; Ceram sea coast from Karlutu east to Sawai. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Developed on the island of Ambon in 16th century. First used as trade language. Used in market domain and media. *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *Dialect:* Dobo Malay. Marginal intelligibility with Indonesian [ind]. Difficult intelligibility with North Moluccan Malay [max]; speakers switch to Indonesian. Lexical similarity: 81% with Indonesian [ind]. Banda Malay [bpq] may best be considered a dialect of Moluccan Malay [max]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Alune [alp], Amahai [amq], Aputai [apx], Benggoi [bgy], Buru [mhs], Central Masela [mxz], Dai [dij], Dawera-Daweloor [ddw], Dobel [kvo], East Masela [vme], Emplawas [emw], Fordata [frd], Galolen [gal], Haruku [hrk], Ili'uun [ilu], Imroing [imr], Kaibobo [kzb], Kamarian [kzx], Kayeli [kzl], Laha [lhh], Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], Lisela [lcl], Lola [lcd], Loun [lox], Luang [lex], Luhu [lcq], Nila [nil], North Babar [bcd], Nusa Laut [nul], Paulohi [plh], Perai [wet], Saparua [spr], Seit-Kaitetu [hik], Serili [sve], Serua [srw], Southeast Babar [vbb], Tela-Masbuar [tvm], Te'un [tve], Tugun [tzn], Tulehu [tlu], Ujir [udj], Wemale [weo], West Masela [mss], West Tarangan [txn], Yalahatan

[jal], Yamdena [jmd]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1877–2022. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Developed from Sabah Malay [msi] and still reflects some archaic forms. Further diverged by adapting to the vernaculars of central Maluku. Many varieties of trade Malay are considered Malay-based creoles (Grimes 1991a, Grimes 1991b, Holm 1989) and as Austronesian with contact features (Collins 1980, Gil 2001, Wolff 1988). Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:172. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,650,900 (as L1: 250,900; as L2: 1,400,000). Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Malay, Bacanese [btj] (Bacan, Batjan). *Users:* 6 (2012 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: at least 2 villages on Bacan and Mandioli islands. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Lg Use:* Shifted to North Moluccan Malay [max]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* No evidence of an earlier indigenous language (1987 J. Collins). Muslim. *Map:* 157:110.

Malay, Balinese [mhp]. *Users:* 25,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bali province: widespread on Bali and Nusa islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Balinese Malay arose as L1 in the Muslim community of Western Bali among immigrants from Southern Sulawesi (2007 S. Paauw). *Map:* 155:12.

Malay, Banda [bpq]. *Users:* 3,690 (2000). *Location:* Maluku province: south Banda islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *Dialects:* May better be considered a dialect of Moluccan (Ambonese) Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Muslim. *Maps:* 158:153, 158:153.

Malay, Berau [bve] (Berau, Merau Malay). *Users:* 11,200 (2007 SIL). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Cape Pandan, Tanjungreder, and Muaramalinau towns on lower Segah river; Celebes Sea coast and south past Sepinang town to Cape Batube area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Shares phonological innovations with Kutai Malay [vkt], Banjar [bjn], and Brunei [xkd]. *Map:* 156:82.

Malay, Bukit [bvu] (Bukat, Bukit, Meratus). *Users:* 59,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* South Kalimantan province: Sampanahan river area northwest of Limbungan town. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* None known. A variant of Banjar Malay [bjn] (Collins 2001). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 156:50.

Malay, Central [pse] (Bengkulu, Besemah, Enim, Lintang, Melayu Tengah, Midden Maleisch, Ogan, Pasemah, Semendo, Serawai). *Users:* 1,590,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bengkulu province: central Bukit Barisan highlands west to Indian Ocean along Bengkulu coast; Lampung province; South Sumatra province: Lematang and Ogan river valleys. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Serawai, Bengkulu, Semenda,

Lintang, Benakat, Kisam, Pasemah, Kikim, Lematang Ulu, Ogan, Enim, Rambang. Lexical similarity: 75% with Kaur [vkk], 80% between Pekal [pel] and some dialects such as Pasemah and Bengkulu. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, commerce, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Musi [mui]. *Lg Dev:* Indonesian [ind] preferred for educational and religious materials, but L1 for cultural stories and songs. Mixed preference for health and agricultural materials. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:681.

Malay, Jambi [jax] (Bahasa Melayu Jambi, Bahaso Daerah, Bahaso Dusun, Baso Jambi, Batin, Djambi, Jambi). *Users:* 1,000,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bengkulu province: small area south of Lake Dipatipan; Jambi province: widespread; Riau province: Indragiri Hulu and Indragiri Hilir regencies; South Sumatra province: northern border area; all on southeast West Sumatra province: Pessisir Selantan regency border enclave. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Downstream Jambi Malay, Upstream Jambi Malay. Forms a network of related varieties with Minangkabau [min] west, Riau Malay [zlm] north, and Musi [mui] south (Anderbeck 2008). *Lg Use:* As with many Malay varieties, gradually becoming more like Indonesian [ind]. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Ascending (0.16). *Writing:* Latin script, not standardized. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:672.

Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg]. *Users:* 80,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Lakes Semajang and Melintang areas, north along Belayen river and central Mahakam river basin. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Not intelligible with mainstream Tenggarong Kutai Malay [vkt], but may be with one of its dialects (Northern Kutai). *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:56.

Malay, Kupang [mkn] (Basa Kupang). Autonym: Kupang. *Users:* 350,000, all users. L1 users: 200,000 (2015 C. Grimes). L2 users: 150,000 (2015 C. Grimes). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Kupang regency, Kupang city and Semau island; all on west Timor island. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). LWC used in spice trade in the 1640s. Lingua franca for interethnic communication in the region and in mixed marriages. *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *Dialects:* Air Mata, Kupang. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Helong [heg], Lole [llg], Termanu [twu], Tii [txq]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 2007. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Loanwords from several Rote and Chinese languages, Portuguese [por], Uab Meto [aoz], Sabu [hvn], Spanish [spa], Dutch [nld], English [eng]. Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 159:269.

Malay, Larantuka [lrt] (Bahasa Nagi, Ende Malay, Melayu Larantuka, Nagi). *Users:* 20,000 (2007). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Flores Timur regency, Larantuka city area, and southwest Flores Strait towards Lewotobi town. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Creole,

Malay based. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Map:* 159:206.

Malay, Manado [xmm] (Manadonese, Manadonese Malay, Minahasan Malay). Autonym: Bahasa Manado. *Users:* 3,320,000, all users. L1 users: 1,820,000 (2010 census), increasing. L2 users: 1,500,000 (2013 D. Mead). *Location:* Gorontalo and North Sulawesi provinces. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Developed in 1658 under Dutch colonial period. Important, growing lingua franca in much of Sulawesi. *Class:* Creole, Malay based. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* None known. Most similar to North Moluccan Malay [max]. Also similar to Sri Lankan Malay Creole [sci]. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Andio [bzb], Bantik [bnq], Bintauna [bne], Bolango [bld], Buol [blf], Gorontalo [gor], Kaidipang [kzp], Lolak [llq], Mongondow [mog], Pendau [ums], Ponosakan [pns], Ratahan [rth], Sangir [sxn], Talaud [tld], Tombulu [tom], Tondano [tdn], Tonsawang [tnw], Tonsea [txs], Tontemboan [tnt]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Ascending (0.29). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Influences from Portuguese [por] and Ternate [tft]. Christian, Muslim.

Malay, North Moluccan [max] (Melayu Maluku Utara, North Maluku Malay, Ternate Malay). Autonym: Bahasa Pasar. *Users:* 1,000,000, all users. L1 users: 700,000 (2001 SIL). L2 users: 300,000 (2001 R. Whisler). 100,000 monolinguals. *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera Selatan regency, Damar, northwest Jaronga, and south Halmahera islands. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca in Tidore in 1512; widespread medium of communication, trade language. *Class:* Creole, Malay based. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* None known. Different meaning of particles from Manado Malay [xmm]. Reportedly more similar to Manado Malay than to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Lg Use:* A few communities use it as L1. Used orally between speakers of different languages. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bacanese Malay [btj], Ibu [ibu], Sawai [szw], Tabaru [tby], Tidore [tvo], Tobelo [tlb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 157:112.

Malay, Papuan [pmy] (Bahasa Tanah, Logat Papua). Autonym: Melayu Papua. *Users:* 1,100,000 (Kluge 2014), all users. L1 users: 500,000 (Clouse 2000), increasing. *Location:* Widespread in coastal areas of the Papuan provinces. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Used as a trade language in the 19th century and established further as an LWC by Dutch colonial language policies in early 20th century. Now LWC throughout Papua and West Papua, used for trade and daily communication. *Class:* Creole, Malay based. *Dialects:* North Papua Malay, Serui Malay, Bird's Head Malay, South Coast Malay. Reportedly similar to both Ambonese Malay [abs] and Manado Malay [xmm]. Regional variations are minor and support at most a possible dialectal East-West divide (Scott et al 2008:22–100). *Type:* SVO, elision of arguments is common; 18 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes, disyllabic roots preferred, CV and CVC syllables preferred, maximal syllable is CCVC, typically penultimate syllable is stressed. Inflectional morphology is lacking; word formation is limited to reduplication which is very productive and affixation (limited productivity). Open word classes are nouns, verbs, and adverbs; closed classes are personal pronouns, interrogatives, demonstratives, locatives, numerals, quantifiers,

prepositions, and conjunctions. Prepositions; clause final question particle. *Lg Use:* Growing number of L1 speakers, who express a strong preference for their Malay variety over Indonesian [ind] or other regional varieties. All domains except formal government settings or formal education. Used unofficially in many school settings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Ambel [wgo], As [asz], Awera [awr], Awyi [auw], Beneraf [bnv], Berik [bkl], Betaf [bfe], Biak [bhw], Bian Marind [bpv], Biga [bhc], Bonggo [bpg], Burate [bti], Burumakok [aip], Buruwai [asi], Dabe [dbe], Dao [daz], Demisa [dei], Dineor [mrx], Dla [kbv], Emem [enr], Fedan [pdn], Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], Kais [kzm], Kamberau [irx], Kaptiau [kbi], Kaure [bpp], Kayagar [kyt], Kayupulau [kzu], Kembra [xkw], Kimki [sbt], Kirikiri [kiy], Kowiai [kwh], Kuri [nbn], Kwesten [kwt], Kwinsu [kuc], Liki [lio], Masimasi [ism], Massep [mvs], Mawes [mgk], Mo [wkd], Moi Lemas [sbg], Mombum [mso], Morori [mok], Nafri [nxx], Nakai [nkj], Namla [naa], Nimboran [nir], Orya [ury], Salawati [xmx], Semimi [etz], Serui-Laut [seu], Skou [skv], Sobei [sob], Sowari [dmy], Sunum [ymn], Tangko [tkx], Tarpia [tpf], Tebi [dmu], Tobati [tti], Towei [ttn], Usku [ulf], Viid [snu], Vitou [vto], Wabo [wbb], Wamesa [wad], Warembori [wsa], Wares [wai], Wauyai [wuy], Yaosakor Asmat [asy], Yaur [jau], Yei [jei], Zorop [wfg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 67% in Indonesian [ind] in Papua province; 94% in Indonesian [ind] in Papua Barat province (2010 census). Officially no data on L1 literacy are available. Those literate in Indonesian [ind] can read and write Papuan Malay. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2013–2017. Agency: Yayasan Betania Indonesia. *DLS:* Ascending (0.22). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion.

Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt] (Kutai, Tenggarong). *Users:* 210,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 100,000 in Tenggarong, 60,000 in Ancalong, 50,000 in Northern Kutai. *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Mahakam river basin east to Celebes Sea coast, north from Cape Pandan along coast south to Samarinda city area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Tenggarong Kutai, Ancalong Kutai, Northern Kutai. Many dialects. Tenggarong and Kota Bangun (Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg]) are not inherently intelligible. Shares phonological innovations with Berau Malay [bve], Banjar [bjn], and Brunei [xkd]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Map:* 156:86.

Malayic Dayak [xdy] (Bamayo, Bumayoh, Malayik Dayak, Maleyik Dayak). *Users:* 520,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 300 Tapitn, 100,000 Banana', 100,000 Kayung, 200,000 Delang, 10,000 Semitau, 10,000 Suhaid, 20,000 Mentebah-Suruk. *Location:* Widely dispersed; Central Kalimantan province: Katingan, Kotawaringgin Barat, Koti Timur, Lamandau, and Sukamara regencies; West Kalimantan province: small area near Sintang, area near Putussibau, and Sandai area, all along Kapuas river; Ketapang city northeast towards Kotabaru. Sandai, Muarakayang, Pembuanghulu, Sukamara, and Sukaraja town areas (Kayung and Delang dialects); Sintang to Putus Sibau town areas (Semitau, Suhaid, and Mentebah-Suruk dialects); Singakawang, Bengkayang, Darit, and Sungairaya town areas (Banana' and Tapitn dialects); Muarakayang, Pembuanghulu, Sandai, Sukamara, and Sukaraja town areas (Kayung and Delang dialects). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-

Chamic, Malayic. *Dialects:* Tapitn, Banana', Kayung (Kayong), Delang, Semitau, Suhaid, Mentebah-Suruk, Arut (Sukarame), Lamandau (Landau Kantu), Sukamara (Kerta Mulya), Riam (Nibung Terjung), Belantikan (Sungkup), Tamuan, Tomun, Pangin, Sekakai, Silat, Melahui, Serawai, Tebidah, Payak, Undau. Listed dialects form a chain and may constitute 3 or more languages. Related to Keninjal [knl]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2021. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Serawai dialect different from the Serawai dialect of Central Malay [pse] in Sumatra. The term Malayic Dayak is misleading and is not linguistically based; it would better be termed Dayak Malayic (Collins 2003). However, it is not yet clear what linguistic label(s) should replace it. *Map:* 156:28.

Malimpung [mli]. *Users:* 3,090 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 9,400 (2018). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Pinrang regency, Patampanua sub-district, Malimpung, Sulili (part), and Urung villages; north Sadang river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Masenrempulu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 80% with Maiwa [wmm], 70% with Enrekang [ptt]. *Lg Use:* Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Bugis [bug]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* They view themselves as linguistically distinct from Bugis [bug], but ethnically they view themselves as Bugis. Muslim.

Mamasa [mqj] (Mamasa Toraja). Autonym: Mamasa. *Users:* 89,100 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: north Pare-Pare area; West Sulawesi province: Mamasa regency, along Mamasa river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Toraja-Sa'dan. *Dialects:* Northern Mamasa, Central Mamasa, Pattae' (Binuang, Binuang-Paki-Batetanga-Anteapi, Patta' Binuang, Southern Mamasa, Tae'). Lexical similarity: 78% with Toraja-Sa'dan [sda]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, Community, Religion; Mixed use: Work, Education. Used by all. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn], Ulumanda' [ulm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Mamboru [mvd] (Memboro). *Users:* 10,000 (2007). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: northwest Sumba island, coastal Memboro town. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:251.

Mamuju [mqx] (Mamoedjoe, Mamoedjoesch, Mamudju, Udai). Autonym: Mamuju. *Users:* 62,900 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamuju regency, Budong-Budong, Kalukku, and Mamuju sub-districts; Point Rangas north along Makassar strait coast to Limba town area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Mamuju. *Dialects:* Mamuju, Sumare-Rangas, Padang, Sinyonyoi. Mamuju dialect is prestigious. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed use: Work; Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Budong-Budong [bdx], Ulumanda' [ulm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Mandar [mdr] (Andian, Mandharsche, Manjar). *Users:* 499,000 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Pangkajene Islands regency, Pabbring islands near Makassar city, other areas; West Sulawesi province: Majene, Mamuju, and Polewali Mandar regencies, Cape Mandar and Majene city, and 3 coastal enclaves north; coastal area between Parangkayu and Simajo towns. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Used for trading purposes and other inter-group communication by 5 other language groups in the area (2020 S. Anonby). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Mandar. *Dialects:* Majene, Balanipa (Napo-Tinambung), Malunda, Pamboang, Sendana (Cenrana, Tjendana). A complex dialect grouping. May be more dialects than those listed. Balanipa and Sendana may each be more than 1 dialect. Balanipa is prestige dialect. Mandar, Mamuju [mqx], and Bambam [ptu] are separate languages in a language chain. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Among the Mandar ethnic group. Loss of Mandar is not occuring among other groups who use it for trade. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Budong-Budong [bdx], Dakka [dkk], Koneq-koneq [cml], Mamuju [mqx], Pannei [pnc], Ulumanda' [ulm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. *DLS:* Ascending (0.16). *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Mander [mqr]. *Users:* 20 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, 2 areas on upper Tor river tributary of upper Bu river. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home. Elderly only. Shifted to Berik [bkl]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Nomadic. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:505.

Mandobo Atas [aax] (Dumut, Kambon, Kwem, Mandobbo, Nub, Wambon, "Kaeti" *pej.*). *Users:* 10,000 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: between Tanahmerah and Mindiptanah towns, toward Fly river border in Papua New Guinea. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Dumut. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:480.

Mandobo Bawah [bwp] (Dumut, Kambon, Mandobbo, Nub, "Kaeti" *pej.*). *Users:* 20,000 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Boven Digul regency, Aiwat, Anggai, Butiptiri, Getentiri, Kaisah, and Subur villages; south of Tanahmerah and Mindiptanah towns, to Fly river on Papua New Guinea border. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Dumut. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:482.

Manem [jet] (Jeti, Skofro, Wembi, Yeti). *Users:* 400 in Indonesia (1978 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, northeast border area, Kiba, Wembi, and Yeti villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Border, Waris. *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Significant level. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:542. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 900. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Papua New Guinea.

Manggarai [mqy]. *Users:* 900,000. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Flores island, western third. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Western Manggarai, Central Manggarai

(Ruteng), West-Central Manggarai, Eastern Manggarai. Around 43 subdialects. Reportedly similar to Riung [riu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 159:201.

Mangole [mqc] (Mangoli, Sula Mangoli). *Users:* 7,280 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Sula islands on Mangole island south coast, south to Sula Besi island south tip. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Sula. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:116.

Manipa [mqp] (Soow Huhelia). *Users:* 1,500 (Voorhoeve and Collins 1981). *Location:* Maluku province: Central Maluku regency, 4 villages on Manipa island, west of Seram island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 64% with Luhu [lcq], 60%–62% with Hitu [htu], 60%–61% with Tulehu [tlu] and Asilulu [asl], 58%–61% with Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 55%–60% with Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 56% with Boano [bzn] and Kaibobo [kzb]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:124.

Manombai [woo] (Manobai, Wamar, Wokam). *Users:* 9,110 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Aru islands, Manombai strait to Wakua island, from Wokam village south, 21 villages; Kobror island, Benjina; Maikor island, Gardakau; Wokam island east coast, Kobamar village. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Not inherently intelligible with Dobel [kvo]. Lexical similarity: 76% with Lorang [lrn]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Dobel [kvo]. Used as L2 by Dobel [kvo]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:171.

Mapia [mpy] (Mapian, Old Mapian). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: The ethnic group emigrated from Micronesia in the early 20th century. *Location:* Papua Barat province: Manokwari regency, Mapia islands. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Micronesian, Micronesian Proper, Pohnpeic-Chuukic, Chuukic. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Biak [bhw] (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still.

Marau [mvr]. *Users:* 1,700 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: 5 villages on east Yapen island, Cenderawasih bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialect:* Warabori (Natabui, Warembori). Probably the same language as Munggui [mth] (96% lexically similar). Lexical similarity: 82% or more with Pom [pmo], Munggui [mth], Papuma [ppm], and Ansus [and]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:375.

Marind [mrz] (Gawir, Holifoersch, Southeast Marind, Tugeri). *Users:* 7,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency south coast area; also, enclave in extreme south Papua. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Marind, Nuclear Marind. *Dialects:* Gawir, Southeast Marind, Tugeri, Halifoersch. Significant differences between inland and coastal

dialects, but speakers report intelligibility. *Type:* SOV; 4 genders (male human, female human, 2 neuters (inanimate)); 18 prefixal and 2 suffixal positions on the verb stem; aspect; 19 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Home, market. Some young people, all adults. Children in towns have passive ability. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Morori [mok], Yei [jei]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:493.

Marind, Bian [bpv] (Bian, Boven-Mbian, Malind Deg, Northwest Marind). *Users:* 2,900 (2002 Sohn Myo-sook). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Muting sub-district, Sanayu village in upper Bian river area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Marind, Nuclear Marind. *Dialects:* None known. Not inherently intelligible with Marind [mrz]. *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:494.

Mariri [mqi] (Mairiri). *Users:* 280 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: 1 village southeast on Mairi island in Aru island group. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Batuley [bay]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:163.

Masela, Central [mxz] (Central Marsela, Marsela-South Babar). *Users:* 510 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, 3 villages in Ilbutung area on Marsela island. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Masela-South Babar. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:199.

Masela, East [vme] (East Marsela). *Users:* 520 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, 3 villages from Welulora to Latalola Besar on east central Marsela island west coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Masela-South Babar. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:198.

Masela, West [mss] (West Marsela). *Users:* 850 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: 5 villages on Masela island west tip. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Masela-South Babar. *Lg Use:* Possibly endangered (Florey 2005). Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:200.

Masimasi [ism]. *Users:* 10 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district, Masi-Masi island off north coast. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:510.

Masiwang [bnf] (Bonfia). *Users:* 1,000 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Bula district

along Seram island northeast coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Masiwang. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 44% with Bobot [bty], 43% with Salas [sgu], 39% with Sepa [spb] and Sou Nama [tlt], 36% with Liana Seti [ste] and Yalahatan [jal]. *Lg Use:* Also use Geser-Gorom [ges]. Used as L2 by Salas [sgu]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 158:150.

Massep [mvs] (Masep, Potafa, Wotaf). *Users:* 25 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 85. *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, north coast; also west of Sarmi near Apauwer river. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* SOV; case-marking; verb affixed mark person and number of subject and object; 15 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Isirawa [srl], Samarokena [tmj] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home, religious services. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:384.

Matbat [xmt] (Me). *Users:* 1,250 (Remijsen 2001). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat archipelago in Misool and Segaf islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialects:* Tomolol, Magey. *Type:* Tonal; 5 tones. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Biga [bhc]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:286.

Mateq [xem] (Bu Mateq, Kembayan). *Users:* 11,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Balaikarangan and Kembayan to Sarawak border area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:21 (as Kembayan).

Mawes [mgk]. *Users:* 850 (2006 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Bonggo sub-district, Mawes Dai, Mawes Mukti, and Mawes Wres villages on Buri river west bank inland. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Language isolate. *Type:* SOV; postpositions/case markers. *Lg Use:* Home; with friends. Some young people, all adults. Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Hammarström 2010). Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:518.

Ma'ya [slz] (Sailolof, Salawati, Samate). *Users:* 4,000 (Remijsen 2001). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat archipelago on east Bantanta, central Salawati islands, and Misool island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialects:* Ma'ya, Banlol, Batanta Island, Misool. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some villages, shifting in others due to influx of outsiders (Remijsen 2001). Used as L2 by Biga [bhc]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:283.

Mekwei [msf] (Demenggong-Waibron-Bano, Menggei, Menggwei, Moi, Mooi, Munggai, Mungge, Munkei). *Users:* 1,200 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Kendate, Maribu, Sabron Dosay, and Waibrong villages. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:*

Nimboran. *Dialect:* Moi. Lexical similarity: 60% with Kemtuik [kmt]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from Moi Kelim [mxn]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:529.

Mentawai [mwv] (Mentawei, Mentawi). Autonym: Mentawai. *Users:* 62,300 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 68,400 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sumatra province: Sumatra island; Mentawai islands, across from Padang city. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands. *Dialects:* Simalegi, Sakalagan, Silabu, Taikaku, Saumanganja, North Siberut, South Siberut, Sipura, Pagai. *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 164:669.

Meoswar [mvx] (War). *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: Meoswar island, west Cenderawasih bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Biakic. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:330.

Mer [mnu] (Miere, Muri). *Users:* 85 (2000). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency; West Papua province: Kaimana and Teluk Wondama regencies on central Bird's Head, headwaters of Uremo and Wosimi rivers. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Mairasi. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 63% with Semimi [etz], 61% with Mairasi [zrs]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 160:327, 161:326.

Meyah [mej] (Arfak, Meah, Meax, Mejach, Mejah, Meyach, "Mansibaber" *pej.*). Autonym: Meyah. *Users:* 14,800 (2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Bird's Head northeast coast. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, East Bird's Head, Meax. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Sougb [mnx]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Grammar. NT: 1997. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:295.

Minangkabau [min] (Minang, Padang). *Users:* 4,880,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 6,480,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: Aceh Singkil regency, Pulau Banyak and Singkil districts; Simeulue regency, Sinabang; South Aceh regency; Southwest Aceh regency; West Aceh regency, Meureubo district (Aneuk Jamèe dialect); Bengkulu province: west coast Mukomuko area; South Sumatra province; West Sumatra province. Sumatra island, Indian Ocean coast, Padang is central area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Agam, Pajokumbuh, Tanah, Si Junjung, Batu Sangkar-Pariangan, Singkarak, Pancuang Soal (Muko-Muko), Orang Mamak, Ulu, Kerinci-Minangkabau, Aneuk Jamèe (Bahaso Jamu, Jamee), Penghulu. Not intelligible with Indonesian [ind]. Pekal [pel] may be intelligible with Minangkabau. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1 and 2. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS:* Ascending (0.23).

Writing: Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:656.

Mlap [kja] (Kuangsu-Bonggrang, Kwangsu-Bonggrang, Kwansu, Kwansu-Bonggrang, Malf). *Users:* 300 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, west of Lake Sentani. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Nimboran. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Kemtuik [kmt]. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kemtuik [kmt]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Much intermarriage with Kemtuik [kmt] speakers. Kwansu is an obsolete village name. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:530.

Mo [wkd] (Wakde). *Users:* 550 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district; Wakde island, and north coastal area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Lg Use:* Mo is often mixed with Indonesian [ind] and Papuan Malay [pmy]. Home, community. Adults only, seldom used by children. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:509.

Modang [mxd]. *Users:* 15,300 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: 5 enclaves on upper reaches of Belayan, Kelinjau, Mahakam, and Segah rivers. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Modang. *Dialects:* Kelingan (Long Wai, Long We), Long Glat, Long Bento', Benehes, Nahes, Liah Bing. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:58.

Modole [mqo] (Madole). *Users:* 2,000 (1983 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: Kao river headwaters on north Halmahera island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* North Modole, South Modole. Minimal differences between north and south Modole. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Some intermarriage with the Tabaru [tby]. Christian. *Map:* 157:95.

Moi Kelim [mxn] (Moi, Mooi, Mosana, Waipu). *Users:* 4,600 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: 9 villages on west Bird's Head; Salawati island, Sorong city east and southeast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* West Papuan, West Bird's Head. *Dialect:* Mosemah. The term 'Moi' mainly refers to the ethnic identity which covers Moi Kelim and Seget [sbg] (2023 R. Saupia). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by As [asz], Duriankere [dbn]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Different from Mekwei [msf] (Moi) dialect. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:282 (as Moi).

Moi Lemas [sbg] (Moi, Seget). *Users:* 1,200 (1988 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province, west Bird's Head southwest of Sorong, Walian, Sailolof, Segum, and Seget villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* West Papuan, West Bird's Head. *Dialects:* Moi Lemas, Yauw, Moi Sigin. The term 'Moi' mainly refers to the ethnic identity which cover Seget and Moi Kelim [mxn] (2023 R. Saupia). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Indonesian [ind], as the language of instruction at school, church, and other formal settings. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:288 (as Seget).

Moksela [vms] (Maksela, Opselan). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1974.

Location: Maluku province: east Buru island near Kayeli. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Buru. *DLS:* Still.

Molof [msl] (Poule). *Users:* 230 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: 9 villages 100 km south of Jayapura city. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Not closely related to any other language. *Type:* 13 consonants and 8 vowels. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Stronger use in Molof than in Waley. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:418.

Moma [myl] (Kulawi, Moma-Kulawi). Autonym: Baha Moma-Kulawi, Moma. *Users:* 9,940 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Kulawi sub-district, Kulawi and Toro town areas. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly historically a variety of Kaili [lew], but strong lexical influences from Uma [ppk]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* 550 Moma speakers enrolled in the literacy program (2013 A. Eastwood). Taught as subject in many primary schools, for one hour per week (2013 A. Eastwood). Literature. Bible portions: 1939–2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Mombum [mso] (Kemelom, Kemelomsch, Komolom). *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Kolopom island. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mombum. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Koneraw [kdw]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:490.

Momina [mmb]. *Users:* 200 (1998 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Samboka village on lowland hills at headwaters of Brazza and Einladen rivers. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Somahai. *Dialects:* None known. May be the same language as Momuna [mqf]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:446.

Momuna [mqf] (Somage, Somahai, Sumohai). *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: west Asmat regency into Yahukimo regency; lowlands south of main ranges. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Somahai. *Dialects:* None known. May be the same language as Momina [mmb]. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Losing its status as a contact language; being replaced by Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–15%. NT: 2010. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* They have contact with Dani who are learning Momuna. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:445.

Mongondow [mog] (Bolaang Mongondow, Bolang-Mogondo, Minahassa, Mongondou). Autonym: Mongondow. *Users:* 117,000 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). Ethnic population: 230,000 (2019 J. Lobel). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Bolaang Mongondow, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan, and Bolaang Mongondow Timur regencies; north peninsula, Nanasi town west to Bijaj river; south side, southwest of Ratatotok almost to Kombot town. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Mongondowic. *Dialects:* Lolayan, Dumoga, Passi.

Lg Use: Mixed in Home, Community and Work. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Lolak [llq]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Moni [mnz] (Djonggunu, Jonggunu, Megani, Migani). *Users:* 20,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: central highlands, northeast Lake Paniai area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Wissel Lakes. *Dialect:* Awembak (Awembiak). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Nduga [ndx], Wano [wno]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1990. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:335.

Mor [mhz] (Austronesian Mor). *Users:* 700 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua Barat province: Nabire regency, Mor islands, east Cenderawasih bay; coastal area northeast of Ruwianui point. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Mor. *Type:* Tonal. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from Trans-New Guinea Mor [moq]. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:359.

Mor [moq]. *Users:* 30 (2012 H. Hammarström). 70 semi-speakers (2012 H. Hammarström). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak regency on northwest Bomberai peninsula, Berau bay inland. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mor. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Baham [bdw], Iha [ihp], and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Iha [ihp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Distinct from Austronesian Mor [mhz]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:312.

Moraid [msg]. *Users:* 1,000 (1988 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: west Bird's Head inland, Mata to Worbo area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, West Bird's Head. *Lg Use:* Religious services. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:291.

Mori Atas [mzq] (Aikoa, Berg-Tomori, Boven-Mori, Upper Mori, West Mori). *Users:* 14,000 (1988 D. Mead). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Lembo, Mori Atas, and Petasia sub-districts, 25 villages on southeast peninsula neck; South Sulawesi province: Nuha sub-district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, Interior. *Dialects:* Impo, Molio'a, Molongkuni, Ulu Uwoi, Tambee (Ajo, South Mori, Zuid-Mori). Lexical similarity: 73%–86% with Mori Bawah [xmz] and Padoe [pdo]. *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1948. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Mori Bawah [xmz] (Beneden-Tomori, East Mori, Lower Mori, Nahina, Oost-Mori, Petasia). *Users:* 14,000 (1988 D. Mead). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Bungku Tengah, Lembo, and Petasia sub-districts, 24 villages; South Sulawesi province: Mahalone and Matano lakes. All locations are on southeast Sulawesi island peninsula, Lake Towuti area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast. *Dialects:* Tinompo (Mokole, Soroako), Watu (Towatoe),

Moiki (Tomoiki), Tiu (Tioe), Karunsi'e (Karonsie, Korongsi, Sinongko), Nuha (Soroako). Lexical similarity: 73%–86% with Mori Atas [mzq], 75% with Padoe [pdo]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bungku [bkz]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1948. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Moronene [mqn] (Maronene). Autonym: Moronene. *Users:* 26,300 (2010 census), decreasing. 1,850 monolinguals. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Bombana regency, Bombana district, Wita Ea village; Rumbia mountains on southeast mainland; Kabaena island, Tokotu'a village; mainland opposite Kabaena. Rumbia, Poleang, and Poleang Timur sub-districts (Wita Ea dialect). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, Southwest. *Dialects:* Wita Ea (Poleang, Rumbia), Tokotu'a (Kabaena). Lexical similarity: Wita Ea dialect 80% with Tokotu'a dialect; 68% with Menui dialect of Wawonii [wow], 66% with Kulisusu [vkl], 65% with Taloki [tlk], Koroni [xkq], Tulambatu dialect of Bungku [bkz], 64% with Bungku [bkz], and 57% with Tolaki [lbw]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in many villages. Occasional oral use in church, letter writing. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind], in some villages, especially some parents to their children. Also use Bugis [bug], in Poleang. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Literature. Radio. NT: 2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Formerly a kingdom. Muslim.

Morop [iwo] (Iwoer, Iwur). *Users:* 6,900 (2011 J. Elliot). *Location:* Papua province: Iwur river valley border area, Ok Iwur east to Ok Denom. Dewok (Dinamne dialect); Aurarin hamlet (Upper Dintere dialect). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Lowland. *Dialects:* Dintere, Upper Dintere, Dinmane, Nemah/Nehayah. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Dintere most widespread dialect. Relationship between Nemah and Dintere is unclear and may constitute more than one language. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:458.

Morori [mok] (Marori, Moaraeri, Moraori, Morari). *Users:* 50 (1998 M. Donohue). Only a handful of Marori speakers left in 2012 (Evans et al 2018). Ethnic population: 250 (1998 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: south coast border area. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Moraori. *Dialects:* Menge dialect remembered as the language of ceremony, though the last Menge speaker died in 1997. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Marind [mrz], a language group which surrounds the Morori, and from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Elderly only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Marind [mrz] (Evans et al 2018). Used as L2 by Bädi Kanum [khd], Ngkâlmpw Kanum [kcd], Smärky Kanum [kxq], Sota Kanum [krz]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:498.

Moskona [mtj] (Meninggo, Meningo, Meyah, Sabena). Autonym: Moskona. *Users:* 8,000 (1996 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: southeast Bird's Head, west Bituni Bay; Sebjor river basin. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, East Bird's Head, Meax. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 85% with Meyah [mej]. Also related to Sougb [mnx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2001. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional

religion. *Map:* 160:298.

Mpur [akc] (Amberbaken, Dekwambre, Ekware, Kebar). *Users:* 7,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: Manokwari regency on north coast of Bird's Head; also Kebar valley. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Language isolate. *Dialects:* Sirir, Ajiw. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1998–2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:294.

Mualang [mtd]. Autonym: Mualang. *Users:* 40,000 (Tjia 2007). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Belitang, Belitang Hilir, and Belitang Hulu Sekadau sub-districts along Ayak and Belitang rivers. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic. *Dialects:* Mualang Ili', Mualang Ulu. Reportedly similar to Iban [iba]; however only one-way intelligibility from Mualang to Iban. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; dual number; voice prefixes (active, passive, antipassive, inchoative, middle, adversative); aspect; 23 consonants and 4 vowels; verb serialization. *Lg Use:* Language shift reportedly taking place in the younger generation. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 156:22.

Muna [mnb]. Autonym: Wuna. *Users:* 266,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Buton regency, Kendari city; Central Buton, Muna, West-Muna, and South Buton regencies. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic, Western. *Dialects:* Standard Muna (Northern Muna), Tiworo (Eastern Muna), Gu, Lakudo, Mawasangka, Kadatua, Siompu, Katobengke, Burukene, Laompo, Kapontori. Subvarieties of standard Muna are: Tungkuno, Kabawo, Lawa, Katobu, Tobea Besar; of Gulamas are: Gu, Mawasangka, Lakudo, Wale-Ale, Lawama, Kadatua, Lowu-Lowu, Kalia-Lia, Katobengke, Topa, Salaa, Lawela, Laompo, and Burukene. Lexical similarity: 71% with Pancana [pnp], 62% with Cia-Cia [cia], 52% with Wolio [wlo], 50% with Lasalimu [llm], 47% with Tukang Besi [khc] or [bhq], 45% with Kamaru [kgx]. *Type:* SVO (transitive) and VS (intransitive); prepositions; noun initial, except numerals and quantifiers; classifiers; verb affixes mark person and number; causative prefix; 25 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Mixed in all domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Tolaki [lbw]. Some also use Wolio [wlo]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. A few also use Wawonii [wow]. Used as L2 by Liabuku [lix], Pancana [pnp], Taloki [tlk], Wolio [wlo]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.05). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Munggui [mth] (Natabui). *Users:* 800 (1982 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Yapen island north coast, 1 village. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* None known.

Probably the same language as Marau [mvr], reportedly 96% lexically similar (Price and Donohue 2009). Lexical similarity: 82% with Papuma [ppm]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:376.

Murkim [rmh]. *Users:* 290 (2004 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Pegunungan Bintang regency, Batom sub-district, Milki and Mot villages. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Possible genetic relationship to Lepki [lpe]. *Type:* SOV; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Also use Kimki [sbt]. Also use Yetfa [yet]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:429.

Murut, Selungai [slg] (Murut). *Users:* 640 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Nunukan regency on upper Sembakung river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Type:* VSO. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:74. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,240. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Murut, Sembakung [sbr] (Sembakoeng, Sembakong, Simbakong, Tingalun, Tinggalan, Tinggalum). *Users:* 3,180 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Nunukan regency, Sembakung river mouth. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Southern. *Type:* VSO. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:75. *Worldwide:* Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Murut, Tagal [mvv] (Semambu, Semembu, Sumambu, Sumambu-Tagal, Sumambuq). Autonym: Tahol. *Users:* 2,000 in Indonesia. *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Nunukan regency, northwest valley east to Simalumung. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects:* Rundum (Arundum), Tagal (North Borneo Murut, Sabah Murut, Tagol), Sumambu (Semembu, Sumambuq), Tolokoson (Telekoson), Sapulot Murut (Sapulut Murut), Pensiangan Murut (Lagunan Murut, Pentjangan, Taggal, Tagul), Alumbis (Loembis, Lumbis), Tawan, Tomani (Tumaniq), Maligan (Bol Murut, Bole Murut, Mauligan, Meligan). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1987. *Map:* 156:73. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,000. Also indigenous in: Malaysia (Tahol Murut).

Musi [mui] (Baso Pelembang, Palembang, Palembang Malay, Palembangese, Sekayu). Autonym: Baso Palembang. *Users:* 3,105,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). *Location:* South Sumatra province: widespread in northern 2 thirds of province from Musi river upstream to Bukit Barisan mountains, downstream to coastal swamplands; Lampung province: northeast; border areas in Jambi and Bengkulu provinces. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Became a lingua franca in South Sumatra in the 20th century. Seven people groups use Musi as L1. Used in farming, petroleum refineries, tourism, trade, and music. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Pegagan, Musi Sekayu, Penukal, Kelingi, Palembang Lama, Meranjat, Penesak, Belide, Burai, Lematang Ilir, Coastal Malay, Rawas. A mutually-intelligible dialect chain stretching along the Musi River with 2 subgroups: Musi and Palembang. *Lg Use:* Home,

village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Central Malay [pse], Col [liw], Javanese [jav], Komering [kge]. *Lg Dev:* Preference is for Indonesian for educational and religious materials. Preference is for L1 for cultural stories and songs. Mixed preference for health and agricultural materials. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.11). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:682. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,116,000. Unestablished in: Singapore.

Muyu, North [kti] (Kataut, Kati-Ninanti, Niinati, Ninatie, North Kati, North Moejoe, Yonggom, Yongkom, Yongom). *Users:* 8,000 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: south coast border area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Lowland. *Dialects:* Kanggewot, Toemoetoe (Are). *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:460.

Muyu, South [kts] (Digoel, Digul, Kati Metomka, Metomka, Moejoe, Ok Bari, South Kati, Yonggom, Yongkom, Yongom). *Users:* 4,000 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: south coast, north of Fly river border with Papua New Guinea. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Lowland. *Dialect:* Metomka. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 161:481.

Nafri [nxx]. *Users:* 1,630 (1975 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura area, Nafri village on southeast Yotafa bay. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, Sentani, Sentani Proper. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:538.

Nage [nxe] (Nage-Keo). *Users:* 50,000 (Forth 1993). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: central Flores island, west slopes of Ebu Lobo volcano. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in some primary schools. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 159:238.

Naka'ela [nae]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1985 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Barat regency, Taniwel village on Seram island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Ulat Inai. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 66% with Hulung [huk], 63% with Alune [alp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Formerly lived in 3 villages (Naka'ela, Tanawa, Hatuan) in the mountains then moved down to the coast and resettled in Taniwel village.

Nakai [nkj] (Na'ai, Na'i, Nagai). *Users:* 700 (1999 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: east of upper Digul river, Awimbom village in the center of 5 other villages extending toward Ok Sibil northeast, and southwest toward Morop [iwo] language area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Mountain. *Dialects:* They report Indonesian [ind] and Papuan Malay [pmy] difficult to understand. Probably 3 dialects, two of these may constitute a separate language called Nagi. Not the same as Larantuka Malay [lrt] (Nagi) in Nusa Tenggara. *Lg Use:* Home, local government. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan

Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion. *Map:* 161:456.

Nalca [nlc] (Hmanggona, Hmonono, Kimjal, Kimyal, Nalja, Naltje, Naltya). Autonym: Mek, Nalca. *Users:* 16,000 (2013 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: east highlands north slopes. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 59% with Kosarek Yale [kkl]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 1% semiliterate. NT: 2001. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Korupun (Kimyal) dialect of Korupun-Sela [kpq]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:439.

Namla [naa]. *Users:* 30 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Senggi sub-district, Namla village. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Possible genetic relationship to Tofanma [tlg]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Tofanma [tlg]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:417.

Napu [npy] (Basa Napu). Autonym: Pekurehua. *Users:* 6,240 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Poso regency, Lore Utara sub-district, 10 villages in Tomini bay. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern, Badaic. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Behoa [bep]. *Lg Use:* 60% of parents pass it on to the children. Young people tend to use Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some domains, hymns, work announcements. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). *Lg Dev:* High interest in Napu literature. Dictionary. NT: 2000–2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Nasal [nsy]. *Users:* 3,000 (2008 K. Anderbeck). Very few monolinguals. *Location:* Bengkulu province: Kaur regency, Gedung Menung, Tanjung Baru, and Tanjung Betuah villages in Nasal river area on Sumatra. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Nasal. *Dialects:* None known. Not closely related to surrounding languages, but heavy loans from Lampung [ljp]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:678.

Ndom [nqm]. *Users:* 1,200 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kolopom island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Kolopom. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Kimaghima [kig] and Riantana [ran]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:491.

Nduga [ndx] (Dauwa, Dawa, Ndauwa, Ndugwa, Pesecham, Pesechem, Pesegem). *Users:* 10,000 (1985 M. Owen). *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Tiom in central highlands, and scattered. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Ngalik. *Dialects:* Sinak Nduga, Hitadipa Nduga. *Lg Use:* Also use Damal [uhn]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Moni [mnz]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1984. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:340.

Nedebang [nec] (Balungada, Klamu, Nédebang). *Users:* 1,500. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: north central Pantar island in Banda sea. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-

New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:212.

Ngad'a [nxg] (Badjava, Bajava, Bajawa, Nad'a, Nga'da, Ngada, Ngadha, Rokka). *Users:* 60,000 (1995). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: south central Flores island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Central Ngada, Bajawa, South Ngada. Dialect diversity. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:241.

Ngad'a, Eastern [nea] (Southeast Ngada). *Users:* 5,000 (1994). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: south central Flores, Desa Rowa, Kabupaten Ngada, Kecamatan Boawae, Kecamatan Golewa, Sanga Deto, Sara Sedu, and Taka Tunga. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Minor dialect variation. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:240.

Ngaju [nij] (Biadju, Dayak Ngaju, Ngadju, Ngaja, Ngaju Dayak, Southwest Barito). Autonym: Ngaju. *Users:* 890,000 (2003). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Gunung Mas, Kapuas, Katingan, Kota Palangkaraya, Kotawaringin Timur, and Pulang Pisau regencies; headwaters of Kahayan, Kapuas, Katingan, and Mentaya rivers. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Widely used in the 19th century in Central Kalimantan. Used in trade, church, and education. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, South. *Dialects:* Ba'amang (Bara-Bare, Sampit), Katingan Ngaju, Katingan Ngawa, Kahayan, Kahayan Kapuas, Mantangai (Oloh Mangtangai), Pulopetak. Lexical similarity: 75% with Bakumpai [bkr], 62% with Kohin [kkx], 50% with Ot Danum [otd], 35% with Banjar [bjn]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools in Palangkaraya since 1988 (Masinambow and Haenen 2002). Dictionary. Bible: 1858–2005. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:38.

Ngalum [szb] (Sibil). *Users:* 10,000 in Indonesia (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Ok Bon, Ok Sibil, and Ok Tsop valleys. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Ngalum. *Dialects:* Ngalum, Apmisibil, Sibil. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992–2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:457. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,000. Also indigenous in: Papua New Guinea.

Nggem [nbq]. Autonym: Nggem. *Users:* 4,400 (2005). *Location:* Papua province: middle Hablifoeri river north of Wamena. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Yali [yac] (Pass Valley), 62% with Walak [wlw], and 50% with Western Dani [dnw]. *Type:* SOV; clause chaining. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2013–2023. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:347.

Nias [nia] (Batu, Niha). Autonym: Li Nias. *Users:* 867,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,040,000 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sumatra province: Batu, Nias and Mursala islands. Alasa, Sirombu and Mandrehe (Northwest dialect); Gomo, and south in Teluk Dalam and Batu islands (Central dialect). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Nias. *Dialects:* North Nias (Gunung Sitoli), South Nias (Nias Selatan), West Nias, Northwest Nias, Central Nias. *Type:* VOS; prepositions; noun head

initial; classifiers with numerals; no articles; verb affixes mark person and number; modal expressions; causative prefix; 22 consonants (including bilabial trill) and 6 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, Community; Mixed use: Religion, Work, Education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind], but with limited proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible: 1911. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* North dialect (particularly Gunung Sitoli) has high prestige and is a lingua franca in Nias. The South dialect (particularly Teluk Dalam variety) has lower prestige, especially in northern Nias, and is considered by many Nias speakers from other areas as unrefined. Christian. *Map:* 164:663.

Nila [nil]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Location:* Maluku province: south central Seram island, 6 villages. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Teun-Nila-Serua, Nila-Serua. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Serua [srw]. Not intelligible with Teun [tve]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Government moved them from south central Maluku, due to volcanic activity on their island in 1978 (Florey 2005).

Nimboran [nir] (Nambrong). Autonym: Nmblong nmbuo. *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 3,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, about 26 villages west of Lake Sentani. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Nimboran. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 40% with Kemtuik [kmt]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; dual number; verb affixes mark person, number and gender; 16 consonants and 6 vowels; tense and aspect markers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Children learn Papuan Malay [pmy] exclusively. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1982–1985. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 162:531.

Ninggerum [nxr] (Kasiwa, Kativa, Muyu, Ninggeroem, Ninggirum, Ninggrum, Orgwo). *Users:* 1,000 in Indonesia. *Location:* Papua province: Boven Digoel regency on Papua New Guinea border. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Lowland. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* 2002–2003 survey data indicates probably all live in Papua New Guinea, but have land on the Indonesia side where they temporarily migrate to gather food. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:459. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,950. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Papua New Guinea.

Nipsan [nps] (Southern Jale, Yale-Nipsan). *Users:* 2,500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Kurima sub-district west of Hmanggona. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 78% with Kosarek Yale [kkl], 59% with Nalca [nlc]. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Used as L2 by Korupun-Sela [kpq]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1982. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Yali of Ninia [nlk], Yali of Angguruk [yli], and Yali of Pass Valley [yac]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:435.

Nisa [njs] (Bonefa, Kerema). *Users:* 500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: east Geelvink bay inland, Danau Nisa area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Lg Use:* Some

young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:391.

Nuaulu, North [nni] (Fatakai, Nuaulu, Patakai). *Users:* 500 (1990 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: 2 villages on Seram island, central north coast and inland, and Saleman bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Sawai-Nuaulu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with South Nuaulu [nxl], 64% with Saleman [sau]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Huaulu [hud]. *Map:* 158:143.

Nuaulu, South [nxl] (Fatakai, Nuaulu, Patakai). *Users:* 1,500 (1995 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Amahai district, 6 villages on Seram island inland from south coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Sawai-Nuaulu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with North Nuaulu [nni]; 50% with South Wemale [weo], Hulung [huk], and Naka'ela [nae]; 48% with Saleman [sau]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Sepa [spb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1991–2004. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Huaulu [hud]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 158:135.

Nusa Laut [nul] (Nusalaut). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the late 1990s (1989 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,230 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, Lease islands and Nusa Laut island in Titawai village. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Hatuhaha, Elpaputi. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Saparua [spr], 65% with Amahai [amq]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian.

Obokuitai [afz] (Aliki, Ati, Obogwitai). *Users:* 120 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya regency, Obogwi village on Lakes plain north of Rouffaer river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 78% with Eritai [ert], 69% with Biritai [bqq]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; case-marking; tonal. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Children influenced by Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Bible portions: 1994. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 'Ati', language. *Map:* 161:399.

Oirata [oia] (Maaro). *Users:* 1,220 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: southeast Maluku Barat Daya regency; Kisar island, Oirata village; some in Ambon city. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar. *Dialects:* None known. Not related to other languages on Oirata or to central Maluku languages. Not closely related to languages in East Timor. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Kisar [kje], on Kisar island. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:183.

Okolod [kqv] (Kolod, Kolour, Kolur, Okolod Murut). *Users:* 3,390 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Sabah border area in northwest. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects:* Lexical

similarity: 82% with Okolod variety in Sabah, 70% with Pensiangan Murut dialect of Tagal Murut [mvv], 34% with Lundayeh [lnd]. *Type:* VSO. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:72. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,390. Also indigenous in: Malaysia (Kolod Murut).

Onin [oni] (Onim, Sepa). *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak regency on north Bomberai peninsula in Berau bay south coast west to Wetin point, then southwest to Wirtopin bay; south coast facing Panjang island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, North Bomberai. *Dialects:* Nikuda, Ogar, Patipi, Sepa. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Iha [ihp] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:317.

Onin Based Pidgin [onx]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. *Location:* Papua Barat province: Fak Fak regency, Maruntiri area on Onin peninsula and inland highlands. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Class:* Pidgin, Onin based. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01).

Ormu [orz]. *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency north coast, Ormu Besar and Ormu Kecil villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Jayapura Bay. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon); potentially endangered (Wurm 2000). Many shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 162:535.

Orya [ury] (Oria, Uria, Warpok, Warpu). *Users:* 1,600 (1985 P. Fields). 900 in Unurum-Guay, 100 in Bonggo subdistrict, 600 in Lereh subdistrict. No monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura and Sarmi regencies, Bonggo, Lereh, and Unurum-Guay sub-districts, Taja, Wamho, and Witi villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Orya. *Dialects:* Barat (West Orya), Timur (East Orya), Yapsi-Taja. Slight dialect differences. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; 2 genders (masculine, feminine); dual number; verb affixes mark gender and number; nominative-accusative; 16 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use:* Children learn Orya in most cases. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Sause [sao]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–15%. Some adult literacy classes. NT: 2005. Agency: Yayasan Sïp (Tunas) Irian Jaya. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Uria is a misspelling used earlier. Glossonym: Warpok by the Nimboran. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 162:525.

Osing [osi] (Banyuwangi). *Users:* 300,000 (2000 census). *Location:* East Java province: Banyuwangi regency area on far east Java island facing Bali strait. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Javanese script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 155:13.

Ot Danum [otd] (Dohoi, Malahoi, Uud Danum, Uut Danum). *Users:* 78,800 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: upper south Kapuas river, 7 villages; East Kalimantan province: Kutai Barat regency; West Kalimantan province: Melawi river watershed. *Status:*

6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, North. *Dialects:* Ot Balawan, Ot Banu'u, Ot Murung 1 (Murung 1, Punan Ratah), Ot Olang, Ot Tuhup, Sarawai (Melawi), Dohoi, Ulu Ai' (Da'an), Sebaung, Kadorih, Kuhin. Lexical similarity: 70% with Siang [sya], 65% with Kohin [kkx], 60% with Katingan dialect of Ngaju [nij], 50% with Ngaju (main dialect) [nij]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1998. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Dohoi and Murung 1 dialects may be separate languages. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:37.

Padoe [pdo] (Alalao, Mori, Pado-e, Padoé, South Mori). *Users:* 3,100 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Luwu Utara regency, Malili, Mangkutana, and Nuha sub-districts, 9 villages inland between Lake Matano and Usu arm of Bone bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, Interior. *Dialects:* Central Padoe, Western Padoe. 2 dialects. Lexical similarity: 73%–86% with Mori Atas [mzq], 75% with Mori Bawah [xmz]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Pagu [pgu] (Pago, Pagoe). *Users:* 3,310 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Halmahera Utara regency on lower Kao river and west to interior foothills. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* Isam, Pagu, Toliwiku (Toliliko). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 157:98.

Paku [pku] (Bakau). *Users:* 50 (Diedrich 2018), decreasing. *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: East Barito regency, Paku district, Bantei Napu, Kalamus, Tampa, and Tarinsing villages. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, South. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 77% with Ma'anyan [mhy], 73% with Dusun Witu [duv]. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; definite and indefinite article; actor and undergoer voices; passives; 18 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on the penultimate syllable of the root; nasal harmony; exclusive/inclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Ma'anyan [mhy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:48.

Palu'e [ple] (Lu'a, Palue, Paluqe). *Users:* 10,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Palu'e island; Flores mainland, Nangahure village northwest of Maumere. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. Possible grouping with Ende [end] and Li'o [ljl] languages; marginal intelligibility of Li'o. *Type:* SVO; isolating language; 24 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. All also use Indonesian [ind], with some using it as an L1 (Danerek 2019b). Some also use Li'o [ljl], on Flores island (Danerek 2019b). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:204.

Pamona [pmf] (Bare'e, Baree, Poso). *Users:* 77,900 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Poso regency, Ampana Kota, Ampanatete, Bungku Tengah, Bungku Utara, Lage, Mori Atas, Pamona Selatan, Pamona Utara, Parigi, Petasia, Poso Kota, Poso Pesisir, Tojo, Ulubongko, and Una-Una sub-districts; South Sulawesi province: Luwu Utara district, Bone-

Bone, Mangkutana, and north Wotu sub-districts. 193 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Pamona. *Dialects:* Pamona, Laiwonu (Iba), Rapangkaka (Aria), Tomoni, Tobau (Bare'e, Tobalo, Tobao), Tokondindi, Topada, Taa (Topotaa, Wana). Laiwonu and Rapangkaka dialects may be separate languages. Lexical similarity: 76% (Taa)–90% among dialects, except for Tombelala [ttp], which has 66%–76% with other Bungku Tengah dialects, and is considered a separate language. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1933–2006. *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Pamona speakers in Bungku Utara recognize 5 ethnic groups with minor dialect differences: Pusangke, Kajumorangka, Tokasiala, Burangas, and Topotaa. The first 4 are interior mountain dwellers; the Topotaa are coastal. Bungku Tengah recognize 4 varieties: Topotaa (same as Taa), Tobau, Tokondindi, and Topada. Christian.

Panasuan [psn] (To Pamosean, To Panasean). *Users:* 770 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 800. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Luwu Utara regency northwest; West Sulawesi province: Mamuju regency, Kalumpang and Seko sub-districts, 2 villages. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Seko, Panasuan. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Seko Tengah [sko], 63% with Seko Padang [skx], 72% with Budong-Budong [bdx]. *Lg Use:* Some pressure from Kalumpang [kli], Seko Tengah [sko] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home, Community; Mixed: Work, Religion, Education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Seko Tengah [sko]. Many also use Mamasa [mqj]. Some also use Kalumpang [kli]. Some also use Toraja-Sa'dan [sda]. Also use Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian.

Pancana [pnp] (Pantjana). *Users:* 9,460 (2010 census). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: central Buton island, east and west coasts. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic, Western. *Dialects:* Kapontori (Akido), Kalende (Lawele), Labuandiri. Dialect names are also place names. May be more than 1 language. Lexical similarity: 71% with Muna [mnb], 57% with Cia-Cia [cia]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Muna [mnb]. A few also use Wolio [wlo]. Used as L2 by Wolio [wlo]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Other:* Muslim.

Pannei [pnc] (Panei, Tapango). *Users:* 24,400 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Polewali Mandar regency, Wonomulyo sub-district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Pitu Ulunna Salu. *Dialects:* Tapango, Bulo. Lexical similarity: 87%–93% between the Bulo dialect and other varieties, 75%–80% with dialects of Ulumanda' [ulm], Bambam [ptu], and Aralle-Tabulahan [atq]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Mandar [mdr]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Pantar, Western [lev] (Lamma, Lamma', Lemma, Mauta, Pantar Barat). *Users:* 10,800 (Holton 2014). Ethnic population: 10,800. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west Pantar island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar,

Pantar. *Dialects:* Lamma', Tubbe, Mauta. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; numeral classifiers; aspect particles and prefixes; 16 consonants and 5 vowels; alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns; serial verb constructions. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:228.

Papasena [pas]. *Users:* 400 (1982 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Lakes plain area, lower Idenburg river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 23% with Sikaritai [tty]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:398, 162:398.

Papuma [ppm]. *Users:* 600 (1982 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kepulauan Yapen regency, Papuma village on Yapen island south coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 82% with Munggui [mth], Marau [mvr], and Ansus [and]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Ansus [and], with many youth shifting. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:371.

Patani [ptn]. *Users:* 10,600 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: 9 villages on Halmahera island along the west coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, Southeast. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Different from Pattani Malay [mfa]. Muslim. *Map:* 157:105.

Paulohi [plh]. *Users:* 50 (1982). Very few left (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, Kecamatan and Amahai villages on Seram island, Elpaputih bay west shore. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Solehua. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Experienced a severe earthquake and tidal wave in 2009. *Map:* 158:136.

Pekal [pel]. *Users:* 30,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Sumatera Selatan and Bengkulu provinces: northeast of Ipuh town to Tembesi river, to Argamakmur area south. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* None known. Related to Minangkabau [min] with Rejang influences [rej]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], for civics and religion. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* See themselves as Malay culturally and linguistically, not Minangkabau [min], though Pekal has Minangkabau influences. Neither Minangkabau nor Malay readily understand Pekal, due to lexical and phonological distinctiveness. Muslim. *Map:* 164:674.

Pendau [ums] (Ndaoe, Ndau, "Umalasa" *pej.*). *Users:* 1,820 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Balaesang sub-district, Sibayu, Walandano, and other villages; scattered north to Dampal Utara district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-

Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Southern. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; word order marks grammatical relations; actor and undergoer voice; aspect markers; causatives; 19 consonants and 5 vowels; prefix vowel harmony. *Lg Use:* Pendau is the everyday language in their settlements, but Indonesian [ind] is used with speakers of neighboring languages and with outside officials. Children's education is in Indonesian (Quick 2007). Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind] (Quick 2007). Also use Manado Malay [xmm] (Quick 2007). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2002–2005. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* "Umalasa" is a Bugis [bug] exonym meaning 'the sick ones' with negative connotations. Muslim, Christian.

Perai [wet] (Tutunohan). *Users:* 280 (Hinton 2000). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Moning and Uhak villages on Wetar island northeast coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Wetar. *Dialects:* Moning, Uhak. Lexical similarity: 93% among dialects, 79% with Aputai [apx], 76% with Tugun [tzn], 67% with Ili'uun [ilu], 51% with Galolen [gal]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Intermarry with the Kisar [kje]. Christian. *Map:* 158:186.

Petjo [pey] (Peco', Pecok, Petjoh). *Users:* There are some L1 speakers (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Jakarta Special Capital Region. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Creole, Dutch based. *Dialects:* None known. Influences from Dutch [nld], Javanese [jav], and Betawi [bew]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Predominantly Malay and Dutch [nld] vocabulary, with Malay and Sundanese elements. *Map:* 155:3.

Pom [pmo]. *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kepulauan Yapen regency, Mias Endi, Pom, and Serewen villages on Yapen island, from Pon bay west to Woko point; some on east Num island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:374.

Ponosakan [pns] (Ponasakan, Ponosakansch). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 3 or 4 semi-speakers (2019 J. Lobel). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Belang town area. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Mongondowic. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Mongondow [mog], 66% with Lolak [llq]. *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Many shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Punan Aput [pud] (Aput). *Users:* 370 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Malinau regency south of Kayan river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner 'Punan'. *Dialects:* None known. Allegedly unintelligible of other Penan languages (Soriente 2003). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:62.

Punan Merah [puf]. *Users:* 140 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Kutai Barat regency on Mahakam river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner 'Punan'. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Distinct from Punan Merap [puc]. *Map:* 156:60.

Punan Merap [puc]. *Users:* 200 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Malinau regency on upper Malinau river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Distinct from Punan Merah [puf]. *Map:* 156:65.

Punan Tubu [puj]. *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Malinau, Mentarang, and Sembakung river areas. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Punan Tubu. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Other:* Not a Kenyah language (2003 A. Soriente). Penan is generic, nonagricultural peoples (Blust 1974). There are no Penan languages as a distinguishable subgroup. *Map:* 156:71.

Puragi [pru] (Mogao). *Users:* 700 (1991 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong Selatan regency on southwest Bird's Head along Maccluer Gulf, Matamani river area, and inland. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Western. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:304.

Putoh [put] (Putuk). *Users:* 6,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Malinau and Nunukan regencies, Bangalan, Longberang, and Mensalong towns in Mentarang river area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Dialects:* Pa Kembaloh, Abai. May be the same as Lundayeh [lnd]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:68.

Rahambuu [raz] (Lellewao, Lellewau, Noihe, Wiaoe, Wiau). *Users:* 350 (2010 census). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Kolaka Utara regency, Pakue sub-district on upper Bone bay west coast, Batunong and north; some in South Sulawesi Selatan province. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, West Coast. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 87% between dialects, 75% with Kodeoha [vko], 70% with Tolaki [lbw], Mekongga dialect of Tolaki [lbw], and Waru [wru]; 54% with Mori [mzq] or [xmz] and Bungku [bkz] groups. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Bugis [bug] (Wurm 2007). Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Rajong [rjg] (Razong). *Users:* 6,000 (2010). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Central Flores island near Mount Watuweri, 2 areas. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:243.

Rampi [lje] (Ha'uwa, Leboni, Rampi-Leboni). *Users:* 7,500 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: border area southwest of Lake Poso; South Sulawesi province: Luwu Utara

regency, Rampi district, 6 mountain villages; Limbong, Mangkutana, Sabbang, and Wotu districts scattered. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern. *Dialects:* Rampi (Lambu), Rato. Leboni is prestige dialect. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some villages. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Uma [ppk]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Rasawa [rac]. *Users:* 200 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Waropen regency, Waropen Bawah sub-district, 2 villages on Cenderawasih bay east coast at Rombak river mouth. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Rasawa-Saponi. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Saponi [spi]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:362.

Ratahan [rth] (Bentenan, Pasan, Toratan, Toratán). *Users:* 1,340 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 30,000 (1989). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Minahasa regency on northeast peninsula and Tomini bay. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Southern. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Elderly only. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian.

Rejang [rej] (Djang, Jang, Redjang). *Users:* 350,000 (2000 census). *Location:* Bengkulu province: Arga Makmur, Curup, Kapahiang, and Muara Aman town areas in southwest highlands; South Sumatra province: Musi Rawas Ulu, west. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Rejang. *Dialects:* Lebong, Kepahiang (Kebanagung), Pasisir, Musi (Curup), Rawas. Lebong recognized as central dialect. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], but with low bilingualism. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 45%. Taught as subject in many primary schools. Dictionary. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Ascending (0.16). *Writing:* Latin script. Kaganga script. *Other:* 85% live in remote rural areas. Different from Rejang-Baram group of languages on Borneo. Musi and Rawas dialects (named after rivers they are on) not to be confused with Malay varieties of the same name. Muslim. *Map:* 164:675.

Rembong [reb]. *Users:* 5,000 (2010 C. Grimes). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: north central Flores island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Rembong, Wangka, Namu. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:202.

Reta [ret] (Retta). *Users:* 800. *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor regency, south Pura and south Ternate (Alor) islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar. *Dialects:* None known. Not intelligible of languages on north Pura. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:213.

Riantana [ran] (Kimaam). *Users:* 1,100 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Location:* Papua province: Kolopom island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Kolopom. *Type:* SOV; 23 consonants and 7 vowels. *Lg Use:* Home. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion.

Map: 161:487.

Ribun [rir]. *Users:* 45,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Kapuas Hulu regency, Tayan Hulu sub-district, Landak river area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern. *Dialects:* Ribun, Bekidoh. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:24.

Rikou [rgu] (Eastern Rote, Ringgou, Rote, Rote Timur, Roti, Rotinese). Autonym: Rikou. *Users:* 12,000 (2011). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: East Rote island, Landu, Oe Pao, and Rikou areas. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* Rikou, Landu, Oe Pao (Oepao). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2004. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* 'Ringgou' is the pronunciation in some other Rote languages. Ethnic autonym: Rikou. Christian. *Map:* 159:268.

Riung [riu] (Far Eastern Manggarai). *Users:* 14,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: north central Flores island, Kabupaten Ngada and Kecamatan Riung. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Manggarai [mqy], but marginal intelligibility. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:203.

Rohingya [rhg]. Autonym: Ruwainggya. *Users:* 1,000 in Indonesia (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, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates.

Roma [rmm] (Romang). *Users:* 1,700 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Jerusu village on Roma island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Kisar-Roma. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:181.

Rongga [ror]. *Users:* 4,000 (2005 W. Arka). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: south central Flores island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 159:246.

Roon [rnn] (Ron). *Users:* 1,100 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: Roon island west of Cenderawasih bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 160:331.

Sa'ban [snv] (Merau). *Users:* 850 in Indonesia (2000). *Location:* North Kalimantan province:

Nunukan regency. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some also use Indonesian [ind], with their children. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1969. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Map:* 156:67. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,960. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Sahu [saj] (Sa'u, Sahu'u, Sau). Autonym: Sahu. *Users:* 7,500 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). 3,500 in Tala'i, 4,000 in Pa'disua. *Location:* North Maluku province: Jailolo town area on north Halmahera island. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Sahu. *Dialects:* Pa'disua (Palisua), Tala'i. Reportedly similar to Waioli [wli] and Gamkonora [gak]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 157:99.

Sajau Basap [sjb] (Sajau, Sujau). *Users:* 6,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Berau and Bulungan regencies. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau. *Dialects:* Punan Sajau, Punan Basap, Punan Batu. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Punan Batu dialect is different from Punan Batu [pnm], a language of Sarawak, Malaysia. *Map:* 156:80.

Salas [sgu] (Lenkaitahe, Liambata, Salas Gunung). *Users:* 50 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Seram Bagian Timur regency, Gunung village on Seram island northeast coast. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Manusela-Seti. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 48%–58% with Liana-Seti [ste], 46%–50% with Benggoi [bgy], 35%–46% with Sou Upaa [wha]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Masiwang [bnf] (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:149.

Salawati [xmx] (Maden, Palamul, Saparan, Sapran). *Users:* Unknown number. Total population of the villages where Salawati is spoken: 3,391. However, younger generations in at least some of the villages are no longer acquiring the language, and there are large numbers of speakers of other languages living in some of these villages (Arnold 2020). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat regency, northwest Salawati island. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Dialects:* Kawit (Kawait), Butlih (Butleh, Butles), Wail (Wailil), Fiat (Fiawat), Rajau, Tepin (Tipin). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:284.

Saleman [sau] (Hatue, Sawai, Seleman, Wahai). *Users:* 4,800 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency on Saleman bay, north central Seram island, 3 areas. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Sawai-Nuaulu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 64% with North Nuaulu [nni], 48% with South Nuaulu [nxl]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous except in Wahai. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:141.

Saluan [loe] (Coastal Saluan, Loinang, Loindang, Madi, Mondono). *Users:* 51,900 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Banggai regency, Balingara town east to Mount Balantak area; Lamala bay southwest along Peleng strait to Mantawa town, inland to central highlands; Tojo Una-Una regency, Togian islands, Walbabhi island: Batui, Boalemo, Bunta, Kintom, Luwuk, East Luwuk, Nuhon, and Pagimana sub-districts, 136 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Western, Saluanic. *Dialects:* Loinang (Baloa', Kohumama', Lingketeng), Luwuk, Kintom-Pagimana-Boalemo. Lexical similarity: 74% with Batui [zbt], 53% with Bobongko [bgb], 62% with Andio [bzb], 51% with Balantak [blz]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some children only use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Andio [bzb]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Users prefer Saluan over Loinang. Muslim, Christian, traditional religion.

Samarokena [tmj] (Karfasia, Samarkena, Tamaja, Tamaya). *Users:* 400 (1982 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya and Sarmi regencies, Karfasia, Maseb, Samarkena, and Tamaya villages on north coast, and inland east of Apauwar river and west of Sarmi. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, West Coast. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Airoran [air]. Also use Isirawa [srl]. Also use Kwerba [kwe]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:385.

Sanggau [scg]. *Users:* 45,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Sanggau regency along Kapuas river. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak. *Dialects:* Dosan, Mayau, Sanggau. Very heterogenous dialects, probably more than 1 language in this group. Not all Sanggau isolects mutually intelligible. Koman and Semerawai could be in this group. *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:25.

Sangir [sxn] (Sangi, Sangih, Sangirese). Autonym: Sangihẽ. *Users:* 110,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Great Sangir island east peninsula. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Northern. *Dialects:* Siau (Sjauw), Manganitu (Tamako), Tabukang (Tabukan), Taruna (Tahuna), Tagulandang (Tahulandang). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008–2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 165,000. Also established in: Philippines.

Saparua [spr]. *Users:* 10,200 (1989 SIL). 4,520 in Iha. *Location:* Maluku province: Hualoy, Iha, Kairatu, Kulur, Latu, Siri-Sori, Tomalehu villages; Saparua and Seram islands. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Hatuhaha, Saparua. *Dialects:* Kulur, Iha-Saparua, Iha-Seram, Siri-Sori. Each village has its own dialect. Lexical similarity: 86%–89% among dialects; 82%–84% with Latu [ltu], 69% with Amahai [amq], 67% with Kamarian [kzk], 68%–71% with Haruku [hrk], 65% with Kaibobo [kzb], 62%–66% with Tulehu [tlu], 49% with Luhu [lcq], 54% with Naka'ela [nae]. *Lg Use:* Shifted

to Ambonese Malay [abs] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Latu [ltu]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:122.

Saponi [spi]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Waropen regency, Waropen Bawah sub-district, Botawa village. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Rasawa-Saponi. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Shifted to Rasawa [rac]. *DLS:* Still.

Sarudu [sdu] (Doda'). *Users:* 2,550 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamuju Utara regency, south Pasangkayu sub-district, 1 area near Lariang river mouth, another south, both on Makassar strait north coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern. *Dialects:* Nunu', Kulu (Lariang). Lexical similarity: 75% with Uma [ppk], 80% with Benggaulu dialect of Uma [ppk]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Contact with Bugis [bug] and Kaili Ledo [lew] speakers. Muslim.

Sasak [sas] (Lombok). *Users:* 2,100,000 (1989). Ethnic population: 3,170,000 (2011 census). *Location:* West Nusa Tenggara province: Lombok island. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa, Sasak-Sumbawa. *Dialects:* Kuto-Kute (North Sasak), Ngeto-Ngete (Northeast Sasak), Meno-Mene (Central Sasak), Ngeno-Ngene (Central East Sasak, Central West Sasak), Mriak-Mriku (Central South Sasak). Complex dialect network. Some varieties have low mutual intelligibility. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2007. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Balinese script. Latin script. *Other:* Subgroups: Waktu Lima, Waktu Telu. Most Waktu Telu own farms; most Waktu Lima are landless, travel more, and have diverse occupations. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:247.

Sauri [srt]. *Users:* 100 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Waropen regency, Sauri-Sirami village on east Cenderawasih bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Barapasi [brp], 60% with Demisa [dei], 76% with Kofei [kpi], 63% with Tefaro [tfo]. *Lg Use:* Under some pressure from Waropen [wrp] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:367.

Sause [sao] (Seuce). *Users:* 250 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua Province, southwest of Sentani, northwest of Lereh, Ures, Mubararon, Sause-Bokoko, Witti-Yadow, Lidya, and Puaral villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Sause. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Orya [ury]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 161:413, 162:413.

Sawai [szw] (Weda, Weda-Sawai, Were). Autonym: Sawai. *Users:* 12,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Location:* North Maluku province, Halmahera Tengah and Halmahera Selatan regencies, Gane Timur and Weda districts;13 villages. Halmahera island, southeast peninsula, Weda bay, both coasts: 13 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, Southeast. *Dialects:* Weda, Sawai, Kobe,

Faya-Mafa, Messa-Dote. Lexical similarity: 64% with North Nuaulu [nni]. *Lg Use:* Some domains, local commerce. Some young people, all adults. Youth are taught Indonesian [ind] first; then learn to understand Sawai. Positive attitudes. Also use Buli [bzq]. Also use Gane [gzn]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Maba [mqa]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. Also use Patani [ptn]. Also use Ternate [tft]. Also use Tidore [tvo]. Also use Tobelo [tlb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. 5,000 can read it, 1,000 can write it. Bible portions: 1994–2005. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Saleman [sau]. Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 157:107.

Saweru [swr] (Sarwar Use). *Users:* 300 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua Province, Serui Waropen regency, Yapen Selatan subdistrict, central Yapen island, an island south of Yapen island near Serui. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, Yapen. *Type:* SOV; dual number; 14 consonants and 5 vowels; inalienable/alienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:369.

Sawi [saw] (Aejauroh, Sawuy). *Users:* 3,500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua Province, Asmat Regency, Pantai Kasuari and Fayit subdistricts, near south coastal lowland, between Kronkel and Ayip rivers and upper Fayit river area, Kamur, Esebor, Wiagas, Minahai, and Comoro villages. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Sawi. *Dialect:* Comoro. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Atohwaim [aqm]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5% semiliterate. NT: 1973–1994. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:470.

Sawila [swt] (Manata, Sawali, Tanglapui, Tanlapui, Wullili). *Users:* 3,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara Province; southeast Alor island, between Kula [tpg] and Wersing [kvw] language areas. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Tanglapui. *Dialects:* Sawila, Lona, Salimana, Lalamana, Sileba. Marginal intelligibility but reportedly structurally similar to Kula [tpg]; distinct historical ethnic identities. *Type:* SOV; noun head initial; 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long); vowel harmony; verb serialization; inclusion/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Most also use Kula [tpg]. Most also use Wersing [kvw]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Many current village locations are the result of recent migrations from older locations. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:219.

Seberuang [sbx]. *Users:* 37,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* West Kalimantan province. Kapuas river area from Nanga Silat town to Selimbau town, on Belimbing, Lebang, Belitang, Seauk, Tempunak, Selimbau, and Silat rivers. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic. *Dialects:* Quite similar to Desa, a dialect of Iban [iba] (2004 M. Connor). *Type:* SVO. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:32.

Sedoa [tvw] (Baria, Tawaelia, Tawailia, Tawelia, Topobaria). Autonym: Sedoa. *Users:* 660 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 4,000. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province, Lore Utara subdistrict, Sedoa village; Poso Pesisir subdistrict, parts of Tambarona and Pinedapa villages. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona,

Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Not a dialect of nearby Napu [npy] or of Kaili languages. Most closely related to Moma [myl] in Palolo Valley. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Segai [sge] (Ga'ay, Menggae, Segayi). *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Kalimantan province, Berau regency. Kelai river area around Longlaai town. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Modang. *Dialects:* Kelai, Segah. Called Segayi by the Berau, Ga'ay by the Kenyah and Kayan. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Map:* 156:83.

Seit-Kaitetu [hik] (Hila-Kaitetu). *Users:* 10,200 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Maluku Province, Maluku Tengah regency, Piru bay, Ambon island, north coast: Seit and Kaitetu villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, West, Asilulu. *Dialects:* Seit (Seith), Kaitetu. Lexical similarity: 85% between Kaitetu and Seit dialects. Lexical similarity: 78%–82% with Asilulu [asl], 67%–74% with Tulehu [tlu]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:127.

Sekak [lce] (Lonchong, Loncong, Lontjong, Orang Laut, Orang Sawang, Sawang, Seka, Sekah). *Users:* 420 (2000), decreasing. *Location:* Riau province; Riau Islands province; Bangka Belitung Islands province: Bangka Barat, Banka Tenga, and Bangka Selatan regencies, 2 coastal enclaves northern and southeast Bangka island; Belitung regency, western Belitung, Lepar, Liat, Mendanau, and other islands. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa] (Malaysia). *Dialects:* Lexically and phonologically distinct from the Belitung dialect of Malay [zlm] and other Sea Tribe varieties. Lexically most similar to Bintan Orang Laut Malay [zlm] dialect. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Southernmost of dozens of Malayic-speaking Orang Laut, sea tribe, groups ranging from the waters of Thailand through the Riau archipelago and Bangka and Belitung. Traditional religion. *Map:* 164:687.

Sekar [skz] (Seka). *Users:* 450 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Location:* West Papua province: Fakfak regency, Kokas area on northwest Bomberai peninsula coast; Ogar island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, North Bomberai. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: highest with Arguni [agf]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:316.

Seko Padang [skx] (Seko, Wono). Autonym: sua: tu Padang. *Users:* 6,000 (2022 SIL). *Location:* Central Sulawesi Tengah province: Palolo valley; South Sulawesi province: North Luwu regency, northeast Limbong sub-district. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Seko. *Dialects:* Lodang, Hono' (Wono). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Uma [ppk]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2021. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Many primary schools. Christian, Muslim.

Seko Tengah [sko] (Pewanean, Pewaneang, Pohoneang, Seko). *Users:* 2,500 (Laskowske and

Laskowske 1987). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: west Limbong sub-district along Betue river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Seko. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Seko Padang [skx], 67% with Panasuan [psn]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Selaru [slu] (Salaru). *Users:* 8,000 (2001 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tenggara Barat regency, Tanimbar island group; at least 6 villages on Nuswotar, Selaru, and Yamdena islands; some in Ambon and Saumlaki. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Southern. *Dialect:* Kandar. Slight dialect differences. Not closely related to nearby languages. Lexical similarity: 56% with Seluwasan [sws]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Grammar. Bible portions: 1997–2010. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:175.

Selayar [sly] (Salajar, Salayar, Salayer, Saleier, Siladja, Silajara). *Users:* 103,000 (2010 census). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Selayar island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Makassar. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Makassar [mak]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Laiyolo [lji]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2012. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Seluwasan [sws] (Selvasa, Selwasa). *Users:* 2,840 (2005). 740 Makatian, 2,100 Seluwasan. *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tenggara Barat regency, Batu Putih, Makatian, Marantutu, and Wermatang villages in Tanimbar island group on Yamdena island southwest coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Southern. *Dialects:* Seluwasan, Makatian. Makatian dialect quite different from others. *Lg Use:* Possibly endangered (Florey 2005). Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:176.

Semandang [sdq] (Semanang, Semandang-Kualan, Simpang). Autonym: Semandang. *Users:* 100,000 (2019 D. Berglund). 40,000 Semandang, 60,000 Kualan. *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Ketapang regency in Kualan and Semandang river areas. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern. *Dialects:* Kualan, Sajan, Komi, Entuka', Tontang, Kasiau, Kukot, Banyor, Koman, Kembera, Daramán, Semandang. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Work, education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: Reportedly low (2004 M. Connor). Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1 and 2. NT: 2017. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian.

Semimi [etz] (Etna Bay, Muri, Wesrau). *Users:* 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, border area west of Lake Jamur; West Papua province: Kaimana regency, Bomberai peninsula from Tarera bay west and north to Lacmora and Aiwasa lakes area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Mairasi. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Mairasi [zrs], 63% with Mer [mnu]. *Lg Use:* Many children do not speak it (1991 L.

Peckham). Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 160:326, 161:325.

Sempan [xse] (Nararapi). *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: middle south coast, between Agats and Kokonao. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Sempan. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Kamoro [kgq]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:337.

Sentani [set] (Buyaka). Autonym: Sentani. *Users:* 30,000 (1996 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Lake Sentani area, about 30 scattered villages; scattered in other parts of Indonesia. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, Sentani, Sentani Proper. *Dialects:* East Sentani, West Sentani, Central Sentani. Lexical similarity: 30% with Tabla [tnm]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; dual number; verb suffixes mark number and person; 10 consonants and 7 vowels; tense-aspect-mood markers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Vigorous use in most families. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 16%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. About 5,000. Schools are beginning to use Sentani grades 1 to 6. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 162:534.

Sepa [spb] (Tamilouw). *Users:* 2,600 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Sepa village on Seram island, and several areas on southwest coast. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69%–78% with Sou Nama [tlt], 50% with Yalahatan [jal]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by South Nuaulu [nxl]. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 158:133.

Serili [sve]. *Users:* 330 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Location:* Maluku province: Babar island group, Papilewan town on northeast Marsela island. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Masela-South Babar. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Masela and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:197.

Serua [srw]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Location:* Maluku province: south central Seram island, 4 villages. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Teun-Nila-Serua, Nila-Serua. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Nila [nil]. Not intelligible with Teun [tve]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Government had moved them from Serua Island, south central Maluku, to Seram due to volcanic activity on their island in 1978 (Florey 2005).

Serui-Laut [seu] (Arui). *Users:* 1,200 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kepulauan Yapen regency, Serui town area on Yapen island south coast; west past Panduan point; Sareba bay on Nau island; 5 villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-

Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 82% with Ansus [and], 77% with Ambai [amk]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:370.

Siang [sya] (Ot Siang). *Users:* 60,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Murung Raya regency, Barito river north along tributary. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, North. *Dialects:* Siang, Murung 2. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 156:44.

Sika [ski] (Krowe, Maumere, Sara Sikka, Sikka, Sikkanese). *Users:* 175,000 (Lewis and Grimes 1995). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: east Flores island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* Sara Krowe (Central Sikka), Sikka Natar (Kangaé, South Coast Sikka), Tana Ai. Wide linguistic and cultural variation. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:235.

Sikaritai [tty] (Aikwakai, Araikurioko, Ati, Sikari, Tori, Tori Aikwakai). *Users:* 2,000 (2015 C. Wanarahardja). *Location:* Papua province: Haya, Iri, and Sikari villages in Lakes plain area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 86% with Eritai [ert]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1992. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:396.

Sikule [skh] (Salang, Sichule, Sigulai, Sikhule, Simeulue Barat, Wali Banuah). *Users:* 19,800 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 21,700 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: central Simeulue island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Nias. *Dialects:* None known. Closely related to Nias [nia]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind], with some youth using it as an L1 in Leukon dialect. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 164:658.

Silimo [wul] (Ngalik, Paiyage, South Ngalik, Usak, Wulik). *Users:* 5,000 (1987 SIL). 2,500 monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: central highlands, Amo and Kiniage valleys. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Ngalik. *Dialect:* Lower Samenage. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:341.

Simeulue [smr] (Defayan, Long Bano, Simalur, Simeuloë, Simulul). *Users:* 40,300 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 44,700 (2010 census). *Location:* Aceh province: east and west Simeulue island; Babi and Banyak islands. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands. *Dialects:* Leukon (Lekon), Tapah, Simolol, Devayan (Defayan), Haloban. *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 164:657.

Skou [skv] (Sekol, Sekou, Sko, Skouw, Skow, Sukou, Te Mawo, Tumawo). *Users:* 700 (1999 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: Sko-Mabu, Sko-Sai, and Sko-Yambe villages, north coast border area at Tami river mouth. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Skou, Skou-Serra-Lagoon,

Nuclear Skou, Skou. *Type:* SOV; dual number; 13 consonants and 12 vowels (7 oral and 5 nasal); tonal (5 word tone melodies); inclusive/exclusive dual pronoun; 5 sets of pronouns. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use Dumo [vam]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Wutung [wut]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Indonesian [ind]. Literacy motivation high, program in progress. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:539.

So'a [ssq] (Soa). *Users:* 10,000 (1994). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Flores island, central Kabupaten Ngada. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Ngad'a [nxg]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:242.

Sobei [sob] (Biga, Imasi, Liki). *Users:* 1,000 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 1,850 (2000 D. Tryon). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Sarmi sub-district, north coast area, Bagaiserwar, Sarmi, and Sawar villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Dialects:* None known. Reported comprehension of Liki [lio]. *Type:* SVO; noun head initial; dual number; 15 consonants and 5 vowels; stress on final syllable of root; alienable/inalienable possession; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Some shifting to Indonesian [ind], especially by children, who are bilingual and tend to prefer it. Some shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Government schools through entire area. Increasing intermarriage with other groups. Christian. *Map:* 162:502.

Sou Nama [tlt] (Silen, Taluti, Tehoru, Teluti, Tihoru, Wolu). *Users:* 17,000 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: south Seram island, Teluti bay area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East. *Dialects:* West Sou Nama (Haya, Tehoru, Tehua, Wolu), Laha Serani. Lexical similarity: 74%–89% among dialects, 69%–78% with Sepa [spb], 50% with Yalahatan [jal]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Liana-Seti [ste], Sou Upaa [wha]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:147.

Sou Upaa [wha] (Manusela, Wahai, Wahinama). *Users:* 7,000 (1989 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: 30 villages on north Seram island mountain area; south along Teluti bay. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Manusela-Seti. *Dialects:* Kanikeh, Hatuolu, Maneo, South Sou Upaa. Lexical similarity: 66%–74% between the Kanikeh dialect and other varieties, 67%–75% with Hatuolo, 64%–86% with Maneo, 66%–86% with Maneoratu, 67%–80% with South Sou Upaa; 64%–72% with Huaulu [hud], 42%–61% with Liana Seti [ste], 45% with Saleman [sau]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Sou Nama [tlt]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian, Hindu. *Map:* 158:144.

Sougb [mnx] (Mantion, Sogh, "Manikion" *pej.*). Autonym: Sougb. *Users:* 12,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: about 50 villages in Bird's Head area, southeast from Anggi

lakes to Momi town on northwest Cenderawasih bay. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, East Bird's Head, Mantion. *Dialects:* 4 dialects. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1997. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:297.

Sowanda [sow] (Waina, Waina-Sowanda, Wanja, Wanya, Wina). *Users:* 210 in Indonesia (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, northeast border area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Border, Waris. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:422. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Papua New Guinea.

Sowari [dmy] (Demta, Muris). *Users:* 1,300 (2000), decreasing. *Location:* Papua province: Ambora, Muris Besar, Muris Kecil, and Yougafsa villages on north coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, Sentani, Demta. *Lg Use:* Seldom used. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 162:527.

Suabo [szp] (Iagu, Inanwatan, Mirabo, Suabau). *Users:* 800 (de Vries 2004). *Location:* West Papua province: south Bird's Head, 15 villages along Maccluer bay. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, Inanwatan. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Duriankere [dbn]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:303.

Sula [szn] (Sanana). *Users:* 20,000 (1983 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: Sula islands; Sula Besi (Sanana) island, widespread; Mangole island scattered on east, west and north coasts; Buru island northeast coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Sula. *Dialects:* Fagudu, Falahu, Facei (Facé). Reportedly similar to Mangole [mqc]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:115.

Sumbawa [smw] (Semawa, Sumbawarese). *Users:* 300,000 (1989). *Location:* West Nusa Tenggara province: Sumbawa and Moyo islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa, Sasak-Sumbawa. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Map:* 159:248.

Sunda [sun] (Basa Gumung, Priangan, Sundanese). Autonym: Basa Sunda. *Users:* 32,400,000 (2015 UNSD). Ethnic population: 36,700,000 (2011 census). *Location:* Banten and West Java provinces: western third of Java; Central Java province: Cilacap regency. *Status:* 5 (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in western Java. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sundanese. *Dialects:* Bogor (Krawang), Pringan, Cirebon. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; verb affixes mark person; 18 consonant and 7 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; elaborate coding of respect levels. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in most primary schools. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1891–1991. *DLS:* Vital (0.60). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used since 12th or 13th century, used for religious writing. Javanese script, used until 17th century. Latin script, used since mid-19th century.

Sundanese script, no longer in use. *Other:* Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:* 155:5.

Sunum [ymn] (Yamna). Autonym: Sunum. *Users:* 560 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district, coastal area and Nirumoar island. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Lg Use:* More vigorous on mainland than on island. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2006. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:512.

Suwawa [swu] (Bonda, Bone, Bunda, Bune, Suvava, Toewawa, Tuwawa). *Users:* 7,590 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Location:* Gorontalo province: Bone Bolango regency, Bone river valley. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic. *Lg Use:* Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind], with some elements of Manado Malay [xmm]. Many also use Gorontalo [gor]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Separate language from Gorontalo [gor]. Muslim.

Tabaru [tby] (Tobaru). Autonym: Tabaru. *Users:* 15,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* North Maluku province: West Halmahera regency, Ibu, Jailolo, and Oba sub-districts. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* Adu, Nyeku. Northern dialect is the main one. Dialects mutually inherently intelligible. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. NT: 2008. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 157:94.

Tabla [tnm] (Jakari, Tabi, Tanah Merah, Tanahmerah). Autonym: Tepera. *Users:* 3,750 (1990 UBS). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Bukia, Depapre, and Wari towns, and 13 villages on north coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* East Bird's Head-Sentani, Sentani, Sentani Proper. *Dialects:* Yokari, Tepera, Yewena-Yongsu. Yokari dialect understood by other dialects at 80% to 95%, others have 95%–100% mutual intelligibility. Lexical similarity: 30% with Sentani [set]. *Type:* 10 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1986–1991. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Distinct from Tanahmerah [tcm] (Sumeri) of Bomberai Peninsula. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:528.

Tado [klw] (Lindoe, Lindu, Linduan, Tado-Lindu). Autonym: Tado. *Users:* 3,640 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Lindu sub-district, Anca, Langko, and Tomado villages near Lake Lindu. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Tado is reportedly very similar to Moma [myl]; considered by some a Moma dialect. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* 50 Tado speakers enrolled in the literacy program (2013 A. Eastwood). Taught as subject in many primary schools in grades 1 and 2, for one hour per week (2013 A. Eastwood). Literature. Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Tado is different from Tado dialect of Kaili Ledo [lew]. Christian.

Tae' [rob] (East Toraja, Luwu', Luwu-Rongkong, Rongkong, Rongkong-Luwu, Tae' Tae', Taeq, Toala', Toraja, Toraja Timur, Toware). Autonym: Tae'. *Users:* 272,000 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Luwu and North Luwu regencies; northwest coast; Bone bay; Bastem sub-district, Rongkong river valley. East Luwu regency, Nuha sub-district (Rongkong dialect). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Toraja-Sa'dan. *Dialects:* Rongkong, Northeast Luwu (Bone-Bone, Masamba), South Luwu, Bua. Dialect chain throughout Tae' area east into Toraja-Sa'dan [sda]. Lexical similarity: 82% or greater among dialects, 82% with Toraja-Sa'dan [sda]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Written use for ancestral stories. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Limola [ley]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 20%–30%. About 10%–20% write. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different from Toraja-Sa'dan (Tae') [sda]. Different from the Bugis-Luwu dialect of Bugis [bug]. Different from the Bugis-speaking "Toala", which is a pejorative Bugis exonym meaning 'forest people' (Sarasin and Sarasin 1903). Rongkong dialect has Seko Lemo, Rongkong Atas (Rongkong-Kanandede) and Rongkong Bawah (Sabbang) subdialects. Bua dialect has Bajo (Palili') and Bastem (Toala') subdialects. Muslim.

Tagalog [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users:* 86,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Type:* Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Taikat [aos] (Abrab, Abrap, Arso, Tajkat). *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: northeast border area south of Jayapura. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Border, Taikat. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Awyi [auw]. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under strong pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:540.

Taje [pee] (Andje, Lole, Petapa). *Users:* 370 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Parigi Moutong regency, Ampibabo and Parigi Tengah sub-districts in Tomini bay. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Southern. *Lg Use:* Except for one elderly man, most speakers do not know the language well. Most have been resettled (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Lauje [law]. Also use Ledo Kaili [lew]. Also use Tajio [tdj]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from the Lole dialect of Kaili Unde [unz]. Muslim.

Tajio [tdj] (Adjio, Kasimbar, Ta'adjio, Tadjio). *Users:* 6,100 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Ampibabo, Sindue, and Tinombo sub-districts, 21 villages on Tomini bay west coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Southern. *Dialects:* Northern Tajio, Central Tajio, Western Tajio. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Taje [pee], Tomini [txm]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Kasimbar is the main town. Muslim.

Talaud [tld] (Talaur, Talaut, Talodda). *Users:* 53,100 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Talaud islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Northern. *Dialects:* Kaburuang, South Karakelong (Karakelang, Karakelong), Nenusa-Maingas, Essang, Arangka'a, Dapalan (Riung), Awit, Beo, Lirang (Salebabu, Salibabu). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2003. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Taliabu [tlv] (Taliabo). *Users:* 4,520 (2000). 500–1,500 in Mangei. *Location:* North Maluku province: Sula island group; Taliabu island northwest coast; some on Mangole island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Sula, Taliabo. *Dialects:* Padang (Samada), Mananga, Mangei (Mang, Mange, Mange'e, Sobojo, Soboyo). Dialects 90% or more lexically similar. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Talo, Seho, Biha, and Bono (Mbono) are place names. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 158:113.

Taloki [tlk] (Taaloki, Talloki, Taluki). *Users:* 310 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Buton Utara regency; Kapontori and Wakorumba sub-districts, Maligano and Wakalambe villages on Buton island northwest coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast, Kulisusu. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 77% with Kulisusu [vkl]; 75% with Koroni [xkq]; 66% with Wawonii [wow], Bungku [bkz], and Tulambatu dialect of Bungku [bkz]; 65% with Moronene [mqn]. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Older adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Muna [mnb] (Wurm 2007). A few also use Wolio [wlo]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Talondo' [tln] (Talondo Kondo). *Users:* 320 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamuju regency, Bonehau sub-district, Bonehau village area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Toraja-Sa'dan. *Dialects:* None known. May be in the Seko subgroup (Padang [skx] or Tengah [sko]). Lexical similarity: 80% with Kalumpang [kli]. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Community, Work, Education, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind], for trade and in education. Some also use Kalumpang [kli], specifically the Bone Hau dialect. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim, Christian.

Tamagario [tcg] (Buru, Tamaraw, Wagow, Wiyagar). *Users:* 3,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: south coast area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Kayagar. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Kayagar [kyt], also related to Atohwaim

[aqm]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:474.

Taman [tmn] (Dayak Taman, Taman Dayak). *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* West Kalimantan province: Kapuas Hulu regency; upper Kapuas river. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis, Tamanic. *Lg Use:* Language and culture are still vital. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 156:34.

Tambora [xxt]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speakers died in the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora. *Location:* West Nusa Tenggara: central Sumbawa. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Unclassified. *DLS:* Still.

Tanahmerah [tcm] (Sumeri, Sumerine). *Users:* 500 (1978 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Teluk Bintuni regency on north Bomberai peninsula, Bintuni bay, Bapai and Gondu river areas. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Tanah Merah. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Distinct from Tanahmerah (Tabla) of Sentani [set] branch. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:310.

Tandia [tni]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, Bird's Head neck area south of Wandamen peninsula and Wohsimi river; possibly Papua Barat province. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Tandia. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Wamesa [wad]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian.

Tangko [tkx]. *Users:* 100 (2000 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kawemaot village. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Tangko. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:455.

Tarangan, East [tre] (East Trangan, Tarangan Timur). *Users:* 6,110 (2011 SIL). Population counted in the 12 villages only. *Location:* Maluku province: 12 villages in south Aru islands, Tarangan island east coast, and Maikor strait (Sungai Maikor). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* North East Tarangan, South East Tarangan. Lexical similarity: 71% with West Tarangan [txn]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:168.

Tarangan, West [txn] (Tarangan Barat, West Trangan). Autonym: Rau Jarjar. *Users:* 7,910 (2011 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals. *Location:* Maluku province: south Aru islands, Tarangan island west coast. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* Southwestern Tarangan (Rau Jar-jar, Tarangan Barat, TarBar, West Tarangan), North Central Tarangan (Northwest-Serwatu Tarangan, Ra Jir-jar, Rau Jar-jar). 2 sharply distinct dialect groups with minor variation within them. Lexical similarity: 70% with East Tarangan [tre] and Manombai [woo]. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head Initial; 2 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes; clause constituent marked by word order; verb agreement; no passive; 15 lexical consonants; 7 vowel phonemes; nontonal. *Lg*

Use: Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ambonese Malay [abs], and the Dobo Malay dialect in particular. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%–70%. Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Indonesian [ind]. Literature. Bible portions: 1997–2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Largest language group in Aru Islands. Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:169.

Tarpia [tpf] (Sufrai, Tarfia). *Users:* 630 (2006 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Demta sub-district, Tarfia village on north coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Kaptiau [kbi] and Bonggo [bpg]. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon; 2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Sentani [set] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Private domains. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 162:526.

Tause [tad] (Darha, Doa). *Users:* 650 (2022 S. Kim). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya and Waropen regencies, 3 areas on Rouffaer river. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, West. *Dialects:* Tause, Weirate, Deirate. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Fayu [fau]. Also use Indonesian [ind], but not in speaking. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5% in Indonesian [ind]. Orthography and literacy materials, but no native authored texts. Bible portions: 2022. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* First contact with outside world in 1982. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:358.

Tausug [tsg] (Bahasa Sūg, Joloano Sulu, Jolohano, Moro Joloano, Sinūg, Sinug Tausug, Sooloo, Sulu, Suluk, Taosug, Tausog, Taw Sug). *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: scattered coastal settlements; immigrants from Sulu Archipelago in the Philippines. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). Came as a trade language from northeast Mindanao around the 10th century. Lingua franca of the Sulu sultanate at the beginning of the 15th century. Tausug people now the dominant group in the Sulu archipelago. Used in all domains by all generations. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South, Butuan-Tausug. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2002. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 946,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines. Also established in: Malaysia (Suluk).

Tawoyan [twy] (Tabojan, Tabojan Tongka, Taboyan, Tabuyan, Tawoyan Dayak, Tewoyan). *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: Palori town area; East Kalimantan province: southeast border area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, North. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 77% with Lawangan [lbx], 52% with Dusun Deyah [dun]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1985. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:53.

Tebi [dmu] (Dubu). *Users:* 220 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Affi,

Dubu, and Jembatan Web villages' border area. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Pauwasi, Western. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home only. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:425.

Tefaro [tfo] (Demba). *Users:* 100 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Demba and Tefaro villages in east Cenderawasih bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 61% with Barapasi [brp], 63% with Sauri [srt], 70% with Tunggare [trt]. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:364.

Tehit [kps] (Kaibus, Tahit, Tehid, Teminabuan). Autonym: Salo Tkoin, Tehit. *Users:* 10,000 (2000 R. Hesse). 500 monolinguals. *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong regency, most of Teminabuan sub-district, half of Sawiat sub-district, about 31 villages in southwest Bird's Head. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, West Bird's Head. *Dialects:* Tehit Jit (Tehit Dit), Mbol Fle, Saifi (Kna Saifi), Imyan (Tehit Imian), Sfa Riere (Sfa), Fkar, Sawiat Salmeit (Salmeit), Tehit Gemna, Tehit Srer (Srer), Afsia. Lexical similarity: 60% with Kalabra. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Parents in villages in the interior pass Tehit on to children. In villages bordering towns, Indonesian [ind] used with children. Users of neighboring languages learn Tehit. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Indonesian [ind], particularly in schools and as LWC. Also use Mai Brat [ayz]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1998. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:290.

Teiwa [twe] (Tewa). *Users:* 4,000 (Klamer and Klamer 2010). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: 6 villages on central Pantar island. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar. *Dialects:* Deing, Madar, Lebang. Deing (Diang) may be a separate language. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:227.

Tela-Masbuar [tvm] (Masbuar-Tela, Tela'a). *Users:* 1,050 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Barat Daya regency, Masbuar and Tela villages on southwest Babar island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Southwest Babar. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Used by all. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs], except for cultural domains; children learn the local Malay variety first. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:195.

Tengger [tes] (Tenggerese). *Users:* 80,000 (2000 census). *Location:* East Java province: south of Pasuran regency, near Mount Bromo. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese. *Dialects:* None known. May be marginally intelligible with Javanese [jav] (Florey 2005). *Lg Use:* Some also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Javanese [jav]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Javanese script. *Other:* Ethnically distinct from Javanese. Hindu. *Map:* 155:9.

Teor [tev] (Tio'or). *Users:* 1,100 (1986 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Watubela archipelago, Teor and Ut islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Teor-Kur. *Dialects:* Gaur Kristen, Ut. Self-report to understand Kur [kuv]. Lexical similarity: 79% with Gaur Kristen and Ut, 71%–83% with Kur [kuv], 41% with Watubela [wah], 38% with Geser [ges]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:155.

Tereweng [twg]. *Users:* 800 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: 2 villages on Tereweng island; 1 village on Pantar island. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar. *Dialects:* Some consider it a dialect of Blagar [beu]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Distinct ethnic identity from Blagar [beu]. *Map:* 159:225.

Termanu [twu] (Central Rote, Pa'da, Rote, Rote Tengah, Roti, Rotinese). *Users:* 30,000 (2002 UKAW). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Bokai, Keka, Korbafo, Talae, and Termanu areas on central Rote island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* Pa'da (Termanu), Pa'da Kona (Keka-Talae, Southern Termanu), Korbafo (Korbaffo), Bokai. Reportedly seems more similar to Lole [llg] than to other varieties on Rote. Korbafo and Bokai may need to be separated for sociolinguistic reasons. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:261.

Ternate [tft]. *Users:* 62,000, all users. L1 users: 42,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). L2 users: 20,000. *Location:* North Maluku province: Kota Ternate regency, Hiri and Ternate islands; Halmahera Selatan regency, islands between Bacan and Kasiruta islands; Halmahera island southeast of Gane bay; Damar and Yoronga islands. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Ternate-Tidore. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Tidore [tvo]. *Lg Use:* Former trade language, now shifting to North Moluccan Malay [max]; weaker in core area, stronger in periphery (2012 J. Bowden). Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 157:101.

Ternateño [tmg] (Portugis, Ternatenyo). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime in the mid-20th century. *Location:* North Maluku province: Kota Ternate city on Ternate island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Creole, Portuguese based. *Dialects:* Spanish [spa] relexification. Historical relationship with Chavacano and dialects, still spoken in the Philippines. *Lg Use:* The Jakarta variety of creole Portuguese survived in Tugu until recent times (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Varieties also spoken in Larantuka, Flores; Adonara (Vure), Solor; as well as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Maluku. Varieties of creole Portuguese were also spoken in Banda and Ambon. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01).

Tetun [tet] (Belo, Belu, Fehan, Teto, Tettum, Tetu, Tetum, Tetun Belu, Tetung). Autonym: Tetun. *Users:* 400,000 in Indonesia (2011). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: central Timor

island. *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in portions of Timor Island, East Nusa Tenggara province. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor. *Dialects:* Southern Tetun (Belu Selatan, Fehan, Lia Fehan, Plains Tetun, South Belu, South Tetun, Tasi Mane), Northern Tetun (Belu Utara, Foho, Hill Tetun, Lia Foho, North Belu, Tasi Feto, Tetun Terik, Tetun Therik). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bunak [bfn], Welaun [wlh]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Different language from Tetun Dili [tdt]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:272. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 491,200 (as L1: 471,400; as L2: 19,800). Also indigenous in: East Timor.

Te'un [tve]. *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Location:* Maluku province: 4 villages on central and south central Seram island. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Teun-Nila-Serua, Teun. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Government moved them from Teun Island, south central Maluku, due to volcanic activity on their island in 1978 (Florey 2005).

Tidore [tvo]. *Users:* 46,000, all users. L1 users: 26,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). L2 users: 20,000. *Location:* North Maluku province: Tidore, Mare, and Moti islands; Halmahera island west coast areas. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Ternate-Tidore. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Ternate [tft]. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 157:102.

Tidung, Southern [itd] (Camucones, Tedong, Tidoeng, Tidong, Tidung, Tiran, Tirones, Tiroon, Zedong). *Users:* 27,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Atap, Malinau, Mensalong, Nunukan, Pembeliangan, Tarakan, and Tideng Pale towns. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Tidung. *Dialects:* Nonukan (Nunukan), Penchangan, Sedalir (Sadalir, Salalir, Saralir, Selalir), Sesayap (Sesajap), Sibuku, Tarakan (Terakan), Tidung. There is also no inherent intelligibility between Northern Tidung [ntd] and Southern Tidung according to speakers of varieties of both languages. Lexical similarity: 65% with Northern Tidung [ntd]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, work, market, traditional ceremonies and other informal domains. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in the company of non-Tidung users. *Lg Dev:* Videos. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Map:* 156:76. *Worldwide:* Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Tii [txq] (Rote, Rote Barat, Roti, Rotinese, Thie, Ti, Western Rote). *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: southwest Rote island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote. *Dialects:* None known. Minor variation, third singular verb prefix, na-fa'da, varies with, i-fa'da. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2016–2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02).

Writing: Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:265.

Tobati [tti] (Enggros, Humboldt Jotafa, Jayapura, Jotafa, Tobwadic, Yautefa, Yotafa). *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2007). *Location:* Papua province: Enggros, Entrop, Kota Raja, Tanah Hitam, and Tobati villages on Jayapura bay. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Jayapura Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Formerly classified as Papuan. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon); seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Mainly assimilated to Indonesian [ind] language and culture. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 162:537.

Tobelo [tlb]. Autonym: Tobelo. *Users:* 27,700 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: Kao, Jailolo, and Tubelo districts on north Halmahera island; Maba and Wasile districts on central Halmahera; Morotai island central east coast; Ambon, Bacan, Gane, Obi, Patani, Raja Ampat, and Weda islands; Papua province: Sorong area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* Dodinga, Boëng, Tobelo (Heleworuru). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Taught in middle school in Tobelo town. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 157:89.

Tofanma [tlg] (Tofamna). *Users:* 250 (2005 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Senggi sub-district, most of Namla, Tofanma Dua, and Tofanma Satu villages in south Jayapura border area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Not closely related to any other language. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home, religion. Used by all. Used as L2 by Namla [naa]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:433.

Tolaki [lbw] (Laki, Lolaki, To'olaki, Tokia, Tololaki). Autonym: Tolaki. *Users:* 238,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Kolaka, North Kolaka, Konawe, North Konawe, and South Konawe regencies, Mekongga district; Point Kolono on southeast peninsula, northwest across plains to highlands; west coast, past Klaka town toward Bone bay narrows. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, West Coast. *Dialects:* Wiwirano (Nohina), Asera (Asera Wanua, Noie), Konawe (Kendari, Kioki, Tambuoki), Mekongga (Bingkokak, Kolaka, Konio, Norio, Tamboki), Laiwui. Lexical similarity: 88% with Asera, 84% with Konawe, 85% with Mekongga, 81% with Laiwui, 78% with Waru, 70% with Rahambuu and Kodeoha, 54% with the Mori and Bungku groups. Mekongga has 86% with Konawe, 80% with Laiwui. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in many villages. Some children are not proficient in Tolaki. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Kodeoha [vko], Muna [mnb], Waru [wru], Wawonii [wow]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Taught as subject in a few secondary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:*

Language names based on negative forms are no longer in use. Muslim.

Tomadino [tdi]. *Users:* 100 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Bungku Tengah sub-district, Sakita village on Tolo bay east coast. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, Interior. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Bahonsuai [bsu], 68% with Mori Atas [mzq], Mori Bawah [xmz], and Padoe [pdo]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Bungku [bkz]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Tombelala [ttp] (Baria, Belala, Mbelala). *Users:* 2,240 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Morowali regency, Bungku Tengah sub-district, 4 villages on Tolo bay west coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Pamona. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 66%–76% with Pamona [pmf] varieties and 38% with Bungku [bkz]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Consider themselves Pamona. Muslim.

Tombulu [tom] (Minahasa, Minhasa, Tombalu, Tombula, Tombulu', Toumbulu). *Users:* 19,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Minahasa regency, Kota Tomohon city. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan, North, Northeast. *Dialects:* Taratara, Tomohon. Reportedly most similar to Tondano [tdn] and Tonsea [txs]. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian.

Tomini [txm] (Mouton, Moutong, Tiadje, Tialo). *Users:* 19,700 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Parigi Moutong and Toli-Toli regencies; Gorontalo province: Pohuwato regency, east to Mautang area. 42 villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Northern. *Lg Use:* Also use Boano [bzl] (Himmelmann 2001). Also use Lauje [law] (Himmelmann 2001). Also use Tajio [tdj] (Himmelmann 2001). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Tondano [tdn] (Tolou, Tolour, Tondanou, Toulour). Autonym: Toundano. *Users:* 9,560 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019 T. Brickell). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Minahasa regency on north peninsula, Lake Tondano area. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan, North, Northeast. *Dialects:* Tondano (Toulour), Kakas (Ka'kas), Remboken. Most similar to Tonsea [txs]. *Lg Use:* Younger generations mostly use Manado Malay [xmm]. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Tonsawang [tnw] (Tombatu, Toundanow). *Users:* 21,000 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Minahasa Tenggara regency; north area near Ronoketang town. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind], in some formal contexts or with people from other parts of Indonesia. *DLS:* Still. *Other:*

Christian.

Tonsea [txs] (Tonsea'). *Users:* 670 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Minahasa Utara regency, Kota Bitung and Kota Manado cities. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan, North, Northeast. *Dialects:* Maumbi, Airmadidi, Likupang, Kauditan, Kalabat Atas. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Some young people, all adults. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2005–2006. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian.

Tontemboan [tnt] (Pakewa, Tompakewa, Tountemboan). *Users:* 14,900 (2010 census). *Location:* North Sulawesi province: Minahasa Selatan regency on Amurang bay inland; Minahasa and Minahasa Tenggara regencies, Lake Tondano southeast strip to coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan, North. *Dialects:* Tompaso (Makelai, Makela'i-Maotow), Sonder (Matanai, Matana'i-Maore'). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Some young people, all adults. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1933–2018. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian.

Topoiyo [toy]. *Users:* 440 (2010 census), decreasing. *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Mamuju regency, Budong-Budong sub-district, inland along Budong-Budong river. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 66% with Sarudu [sdu] and Da'a [kzf], 56% with Ledo [lew], 54% with the Parigi dialect of Kaili [lew]. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Work, Religion, Education. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Budong-Budong [bdx]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Recent settlers from elsewhere and rubber plantation development brought new language contacts. Muslim.

Toraja-Sa'dan [sda] (Basa Toraya, Sa'dan, Sa'dansche, Sada, Sadan, Sadang, South Toraja, Tae', Taeq, Toradja, Toraja). Autonym: Basa Tora'a. *Users:* 588,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Luwu and Tana Toraja regencies; West Sulawesi province: Mamasa regency; possibly Makassar city, west coast. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Toraja-Sa'dan. *Dialects:* Makale (Tallulembangna), Rantepao (Kesu'), Toraja Barat (Mappa-Pana, West Toraja). Rantepao is prestige dialect. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1960–1995. *DLS:* Ascending (0.18). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Worldwide:* Unestablished in: Malaysia (Toraja).

Totoli [txe] (Gage, Tolitoli, Tontoli). *Users:* 10,800 (2010 census). *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Toli-Toli regency, Baolan, Dampal Selatan, Dampal Utara, Dondo, Galang, and Tolitoli Utara sub-districts, 29 villages; also Kabetan island. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tolitoli. *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Buol [blf]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Towei [ttn] (Towe). *Users:* 120 (1975 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Pegunungan Bintang regency, Towe Hitam village. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Pauwasi, Western. *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Yetfa [yet]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:427.

Trimuris [tip]. *Users:* 300 (1999 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Jayapura regency, Mamberamo Tengah sub-district on Mamberamo river east bank. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, Nuclear. *Dialects:* None known. Low intelligibility of Kwerba [kwe]. Lexical similarity: 70% with Kauwera [xau] and 60% with Kwerba [kwe]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:392.

Tsaukambo [kvz] (Kotogut, Kotogüt, Tsakwambo, Tsokwambo). *Users:* 780 (2000 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: upper Digul river west side. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Ngalum. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Komyandaret [kzv]. *Lg Use:* Home. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:463.

Tugun [tzn] (Mahuan, Tutunohan). Autonym: Tugun. *Users:* 1,200 (1990 SIL). 10 monolinguals. *Location:* Maluku province: southwest in Arwala, Ilpokil, Ilway, Kahailin, Mahuan, Masapun, and Tomliapat villages; southeast Wetar island. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Wetar. *Dialects:* Mahuan, Masapua, Tomliapat, Ilpokil, Kahailin Ilway, Arwala. Lexical similarity: 92%–97% among dialects, 76% with Perai [wet], 74% with Aputai [apx], 73% with Ili'uun [ilu], 52% with Galolen [gal]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, local commerce, oral tradition. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:185.

Tugutil [tuj] (Tobelo Boeng, Togutil). Autonym: O Totobeloho. *Users:* 2,590 (2000). *Location:* North Maluku province: East Halmahera regency, Maba district, Miaf, Bebsili, and Marasipno villages; Wasile district, pass between Lolobata and Buli; North Halmahera regency, Kao district, Taboulamo area; Tobelo district, Kusuri. Dodaga, Tutuling, Akelamo, and Mabulan rivers in Maba district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda. *Dialects:* Teluk Lili, Kusuri. Possibly several dialects separated by large distances. Inadequate intelligibility with Tobelo [tlb] variety. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Forest people who have contact with village people when selling copra and purchasing supplies. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 157:92.

Tukang Besi North [khc] (Buton, Wakatobi). *Users:* 120,000 (1995 SIL). 60,000 in Maluku. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Ambon, Bacan, Buru, Kaledupa, Maluku, Mongole, Runduma, Seram, Sulabesi, Taliabu, and Wangiwangi islands; Baubau and Sumbawa cities. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Tukangbesi-Bonerate. *Dialects:* Kaledupa (Kahedupa), Wanci (Wangi- Wangi, Wanje, Wanji, Wantji). Lexical similarity: 80% with Kaledupa and Wanci, and

may be separate languages. 70%–75% with Tukang Besi South [bhq], 48% with Lasalimu [llm], 47% with Cia-Cia [cia], 40% with Kamaru [kgx], an average of 35% with other nearby languages. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, Community; Mixed use: Religion, Education. Used by all. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Indonesian Bajau [bdl]. A few also use Cia-Cia [cia]. A few also use Kamaru [kgx]. A few also use Lasalimu [llm]. Used as L2 by Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Kumbewaha [xks]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Most in Nusa Tenggara and Maluku are mixed with Tukang Besi South. Muslim.

Tukang Besi South [bhq] (Buton, Tukang-Besi, Wakatobi). *Users:* 130,000 (1995 SIL), increasing. 100,000 in Maluku. *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Selayar regency, Bonerate, Kalaotoa, Karompa, and Madu islands; Alor, Ambon, Buru, Maluku, Mongole, Seram, Sulawesi, and Taliabu islands; Southeast Sulawesi province: Tukang Besi archipelago, south islands, and northern Binongko and Tomea islands; Papua province: western areas. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Tukangbesi-Bonerate. *Dialects:* Binongko, Bonerate, Tomea (Tomia). Lexical similarity: 70%–75% with Tukang Besi North [khc], 48% with Cia-Cia [cia], 49% with Lasalimu [llm], average of 35% with other nearby languages. Lexical similarity 85% with Binongko and Tomea, 81% with Bonerate, 79% with Tomea and Bonerate. *Type:* Pronominal indexing; grammatical status of subject; morphological case; causative; Philippine and Oceanic type language features. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all, even in communities away from the main islands. Also use Cia-Cia [cia]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Indonesian Bajau [bdl]. Also use Kamaru [kgx]. Also use Lasalimu [llm]. Used as L2 by Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Kumbewaha [xks]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Tulehu [tlu] (Northeast Ambon, Sou Amana Teru). *Users:* 10,000 (Musgrave 2010). *Location:* Maluku province: Maluku Tengah regency, Ambon island, Liang, Tulehu, Tengah-tengah, and Tial villages. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Ambon. *Dialects:* Tulehu, Liang, Tengah-Tengah, Tial. Each dialect is in a separate village. Eastern end of Ambon dialect chain. Lexical similarity: 84%–90% among dialects, 74%–82% with Hitu [htu], 72%–76% with Haruku [hrk]. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:129.

Tunggare [trt] (Tarunggare, Turunggare). *Users:* 500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, south Cendrawasih bay, Nabire town northeast past Ruwiami point. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 70% with Bauzi [bvz], 75% with Burate [bti], 65% with Demisa [dei], 70% with Tefaro [tfo], 69% with Woria [wor]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* May be better considered a dialect of Burate [bti]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:354.

Tunjung [tjg] (Tunjung Dayak). *Users:* 50,000 (Nikolic´ 2008). *Location:* Central Kalimantan province: North Barito regency border area; East Kalimantan province: Kutai Barat and Kutai Kartanegara regencies between Adas, Dempar, and Melak towns, then down Mahakam river,

east around Djempang lake. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Barito-Mahakam. *Dialects:* Tunjung (Tunjung Tengah), Tunjung Londong, Tunjung Linggang, Pahu. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Map:* 156:54.

Uab Meto [aoz] (Atoni, Meto, Orang Gunung, Timol, Timor, Timoreesch, Timoreezen, Timorese, Uab Atoni Pah Meto, Uab Pah Meto, "Dawan" *pej.*, "Rawan" *pej.*, "Timor Dawan" *pej.*). Autonym: Uab Meto. *Users:* 700,000 (2009 census). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: most of west Timor island. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Uab Meto. *Dialects:* Amfoan-Fatule'u-Amabi (Amabi, Amfoan, Amfuang, Fatule'u), Amanuban-Amanatun (Amanatun, Amanuban, Amanubang), Mollo-Miomafo (Miomafo, Mollo), Biboki-Insana (Biboki, Insanao), Kusa-Manlea (Kusa, Manea, Manlea). Much dialect variation. Ethnological and linguistic differences in nearly every valley. Same language chain as Amarasi [aaz] and Baikeno [bkx]. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Helong [heg]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:270.

Ujir [udj] (Udjir). *Users:* 1,030 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Kepulauan-Aru regency; northwest Aru islands on Udjir and Wokam islands. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Kola [kvv] in north Aru, and slightly less with Kola on the west coast of Kola Island. *Lg Use:* Use declining in Ujir because Malay [abs] used increasingly by outsiders. Use reportedly less in Samang than in Ujir. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 158:173.

Ulumanda' [ulm] (Awo-Sumakuyu, Botteng-Tappalang, Kado, Oeloemanda, Paʔnnei, Tubbi, Ulumandak, Ulunda). *Users:* 31,600 (2010 census). *Location:* West Sulawesi province: Majene, Mamuju, and Polewali-Mandar regencies, mostly interior. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Pitu Ulunna Salu. *Dialects:* Sondoang, Tappalang, Botteng. About 6 dialects. Lexical similarity: 75%–80% with dialect of Bambam [ptu], Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], and Pannei [pnc]. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; Mixed: Religion, Education. Some young people, all adults. Children in villages of Ulumanda communities who are close to cities are shifting to Indonesian [ind] and are no longer speaking the language with their parents (2022 R. Saupia). Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Mamasa [mqj]. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. A few also use Mamuju [mqx]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Muslim.

Uma [ppk] (Koro, Oema, Pipikoro). Autonym: Basa Uma, Uma. *Users:* 18,800 (2010 census), increasing. *Location:* Central Sulawesi province: Sigi regency, South Kulawi and Pipikoro sub-districts, 32 villages on Lariang river and tributaries; South Sulawesi province: north Luwu regency, enclave within Seko Padang [skx] language area; south Pasangkayu regency, Mamuju sub-district; West Sulawesi province: Lariang river west bank area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern.

Dialects: Winatu (Northern Uma), Tobaku (Dompa, Ompa, Western Uma), Tolee' (Eastern Uma), Kantewu (Central Uma), Southern Uma (Aria), Benggaulu (Bingkolu), Bana. Literature exists in Kantewu dialect, but many would prefer to read their own dialect. *Lg Use:* Use vigorous in the Uma homeland. Kantewu is prestige dialect. Among those living outside (e.g., in Palu, Palolo, Gimpu), use is vigorous among adults. For those who move away as adults, Uma remains language of the home. For those who move away as children, half retain Uma as home language. Daily work, local administration, religious services. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Ledo Kaili [lew]. Also use Rampi [lje]. Also use Seko Padang [skx]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim.

Uma' Lasan [xky] (Western Kenyah). *Users:* 1,500 in Indonesia (Soriente 2005). *Location:* East Kalimantan province: Malinau regency, Long Jelet Mesahan, Long Pejalin (Uma Alim dialect), and Long Pujungan villages. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Upper Pujungan. *Dialects:* Uma' Alim, Uma' Lasan, Uma' Baka. *Lg Use:* Also use Mainstream Kenyah [xkl]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 156:64. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,750. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

Uma' Lung [ulu] (Oma Longh). *Users:* 3,000 (Soriente 2006), decreasing. *Location:* North Kalimantan province: Bulungan regency, small area; Malinau regency, Batu Kajang, Pimping, Long Belua, Long Setulang, Long Uli villages on middle Malinau river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Upper Pujungan. *Dialects:* None known. Marginally intelligible of Uma Lasan [xky]. *Lg Use:* Decreasing due to mixed marriage and urbanization. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mainstream Kenyah [xkl], particularly Lepo Tau' dialect. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 156:79.

Una [mtg] (Goliath, Langda, Mount Goliath, Oranje-Gebergte). Autonym: Una. *Users:* 5,600 (2006 SIL), increasing. *Location:* Papua province: Langda, Bomela, and Sumtamon areas in east Weip and Yay valleys. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 75% with Eipomek [eip], 69% with Ketengban [xte]. *Type:* SOV; clause chaining; switch reference; split ergative. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 40%. Dictionary. NT: 2007. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:442.

Uruangnirin [urn] (Faur, Tubiruasa). *Users:* 400 (1983 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Fak-Fak regency, Faur and Tuburuasa islands; southwest Bomberai peninsula mainland; possibly Karas island. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, North Bomberai. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Blust (1991) says this appears to be Central Malayo-Polynesian. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:320.

Usku [ulf] (Afra). *Users:* 110 (2004 SIL). Population estimates range from 20 to 160 (Wurm 2007). Few monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Usku village west of

Sobger river. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Not closely related to any other language. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home, friends. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Under 5% in Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Afra may be the name preferred by the people. *Map:* 161:416.

Viid [snu] (Senggi). *Users:* 250 (2005 SIL). No monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Senggi village in border area south of Jayapura. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Border, Waris. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Frequently mix Viid with Indonesian [ind], Papuan Malay [pmy]. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:420.

Vitou [vto] (Takar). *Users:* 630 (2007). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Pantai Timur sub-district, Takar village inland. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 63% with Betaf [bfe]. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:511.

Wabo [wbb] (Berbai, Nusari, Woriasi). *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Kepulauan Yapen regency, 6 villages on Yapen island, north and south coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, East. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 71% with Kurudu [kjr], 46% with Serui-Laut [seu]. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:379.

Wae Rana [wrx] (Waerana). *Users:* 3,000 (2010). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: south central Flores island, 2 separate areas between Manggarai [mqy] and Ngad'a [nxg] language areas. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *DLS:* Still. *Map:* 159:245.

Waioli [wli] (Wajoli, Wayoli). *Users:* 3,000 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). *Location:* North Maluku province: northwest Halmahera island coast from Sasu town inland to highland interior. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* West Papuan, North Halmahera, Sahu. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Gamkonora [gak]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 157:97.

Walak [wlw] (Lower Pyramid, Wodo). *Users:* 20,000 (2007 P. Seow). *Location:* Papua province: Jayawijaya regency, Asologoima, Biri, Bolakme, Bugi, Koragi, Ngguma (Tagima), Pyramid, Silo Karno, Wolo, and Yalengga districts; Mamberamo Tengah Regency, Eragiam, Ilugwa, Mogonik, Winam, and Wurigelebur districts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:346.

Wambon [wms]. *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Boven Digoel regency, Ambatkwi sub-district. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-

Dumut, Dumut. *Dialects:* Kenon, Kenyam. *Lg Use:* Home. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:461.

Wamesa [wad] (Wandamen, Wandamen-Windesi). Autonym: Wamesa, Wondama. *Users:* 5,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* West Papua province: Manokwari, Wasior, Wandamen bay to Bintuni bay east end. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* Windesi (Windessi), Bintuni (Bentoeni, Bentuni, Steenkool), Wondama (Wandamen). *Lg Use:* Most also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Dusner [dsn], Tandia [tni], Yeretuar [gop]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 25%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1937–1994. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 160:309.

Wanggom [wng] (Wanggo, Wangom). *Users:* 1,180 (2002 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Boven Digoel regency, upper Digul river area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Dumut. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly most similar to Kombai [tyn]. *Lg Use:* Home. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 161:464.

Wano [wno] (Waano). Autonym: Wano. *Users:* 1,000 (2011), decreasing. L2 users: 0. 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,000. *Location:* Papua province: Puncak and Puncak Jaya regencies in central highlands area; Van Daalen river to upper Rouffaer river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Wano. *Dialects:* East Wano, Central Wano, West Wano. Reportedly similar to Nggem [nbq], and Walak [wlw]. Lexical similarity: 65% with Western Dani [dnw]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; possessor before noun head; articles, adjectives, numerals, and relatives after noun head; question words initial in verb phrase, final with demonstratives; 2 prefixes, 5 suffixes; bare-root with complex verbal morphology, switch reference and (or) delayed vs. immediate sequential, tail-head linkage; final stress; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Western Dani [dnw] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Religious services, home, field, community, oral. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Little interest in language revival, low prestige, considered inferior to Western Dani [dnw] and Indonesian [ind]. Also use Dem [dem]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Moni [mnz]. Also use Western Dani [dnw]. Used as L2 by Duvle [duv]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 1979–1989. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, experimental usage. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:349.

Wanukaka [wnk] (Wanokaka). *Users:* 10,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west Sumba island, southwest coast. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Dialects:* Wanukaka, Rua. *Lg Use:* Many also use Lamboya [lmy], especially Rua speakers (Verdizade 2019). Used as L2 by Lamboya [lmy]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Map:* 159:256.

Warembori [wsa] (Waremboivoro, Warenbori). *Users:* 620, all users. L1 users: 600 (1998 SIL). L2 users: 20. *Location:* Papua province: Maberamo Raya regency, Bonoi, Poiwai, Tamakuri, and Warembori villages, Mamberamo river mouth west to Manini point. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Class: Lower Mamberamo. *Dialect:* Bonoi Buroro. Lexical similarity: 33% with Yoke [yki]. 30% Austronesian vocabulary. *Type:* Typology resembles Austronesian: SVO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; 1 prefix, 6 or more suffixes on a word; dual number; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect object; verb affixes mark person and number; topic (SVO) is for pragmatic salience; 14 consonants and 5 vowels; nontonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Home. Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Yoke [yki]. Used as L2 by Yoke [yki]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 30% in Indonesian [ind]. Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:382.

Wares [wai]. *Users:* 200 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Maweswares village on Biri river headwaters south side. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* 2005 survey data indicates language may not exist or speakers have moved. Maweswres village now inhabited by Mawes [mgk] speakers. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:515.

Waris [wrs] (Walsa). Autonym: Walsa. *Users:* 500 in Indonesia (2008 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Waris sub-district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Border, Waris. *Type:* SOV; dual number; case-marking; 15 consonants; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2003. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:421. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Papua New Guinea.

Waritai [wbe] (Wari, Weretai). *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Tolikara regency; Taiyeve area south of Idenburg, Mamberama, and Rouffaer rivers' confluence. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Lakes Plain, Tariku, East. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Different from Waris [wrs] or Wares [wai]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:409.

Warkay-Bipim [bgv] (Bipim, Bipim As-So). *Users:* 300 (1993 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Asmat regency south coast, 3 villages near Otsianep and northeast near Bapiem. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Marind, Yaqay. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:469.

Waropen [wrp] (Aropen, Wonti, Worpen). *Users:* 6,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Mamberamo Raya and Waropen regencies; south Waropen bay area (Ambumi dialect), and southwest to Rombak river mouth. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Waropen. *Dialects:* Waropen Kai, Napan, Ambumi. *Lg Use:* Children have a passive understanding (2012 Y. Sawaki). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Woria [wor]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:356.

Waru [wru] (Mapute, Mopute). *Users:* 350 (Mead 1999). *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Konawe Utara regency, Asera sub-district interior, Mopute village. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, West Coast. *Dialects:* Waru, Lalomerui. Lexical similarity: 86% with the Waru and Lalomerui dialects, 79% with Mekongga and other Tolaki [lbw] dialects, 70% with Rahambuu [raz] and Kodeoha [vko], 54% with the Mori [mzq] or [xmz] and Bungku [bkz] groups. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from larger neighboring languages and from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Tolaki [lbw]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim.

Watubela [wah] (Esiriun, Kasiui, Kasui, Kesui, Matabello, Snabi Watubela, Wesi). *Users:* 4,000 (1990 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Watubela islands east central area. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Banda-Geser, Geser-Gorom. *Dialects:* Tamher Timur, Sulmelang. Lexical similarity: 77% between dialects, 51%–61% with Geser-Gorom [ges], 41% with Teor [tev] and Kur [kuv], 37% with Bobot [bty], 34% with Masiwang [bnf]. *Lg Use:* Also use Geser-Gorom [ges]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Muslim, Christian. *Map:* 158:154.

Wauyai [wuy]. *Users:* 300 (Remijsen 2001). *Location:* West Papua province: Raja Ampat regency, Wauyai village on southeast coast. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat. *Lg Use:* Dormant on Friwen Island (the original village), vigorous in the one village on the bay (2012 Y. Sawaki). Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:280.

Wawonii [wow] (Wowonii). Autonym: Wawonii. *Users:* 27,600 (2010 census), decreasing. 19,500 Wawonii, 8,100 Menui. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Wawonii and Menui islands near Kendari port. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast. *Dialects:* Wawonii, Menui (Manoei). Lexical similarity: 75% with Bungku [bkz] and Tulambatu dialect of Bungku [bkz], 66% with Taloki [lbw], Kulisusu [vkl], and Koroni [xkq], 65% with Moronene [mqn]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Kulisusu [vkl]. Some also use Tolaki [lbw]. Used as L2 by Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Muna [mnb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Wejewa [wew] (Veveva, Waidjewa, Wajewa, West Sumbanese, Wewewa, Wewjewa, Weyewa). *Users:* 55,000 (2011). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: west Sumba island interior. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba. *Dialects:* Weyewa, Lauli (Loli), Tana Righu. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Lamboya [lmy]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1971. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:252.

Welaun [wlh]. *Users:* 1,500 in Indonesia (2018 O. Edwards). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2018 O.

Edwards). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara: Belu regency, Asumanu, Baudaok, Bauho, Raiulun, Sarabau, Silawan, Tohe, and Tulakadi. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor. *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. All also use Tetun [tet]. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Kemak [kem]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 159:275. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,150 (as L1: 5,580; as L2: 2,570). Also indigenous in: East Timor.

Wemale [weo] (Honitetu, Oemale, Tala). *Users:* 6,000 (2000 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,500. *Location:* Maluku province: at least 14 villages on Seram island north coast, from Taniwel to Walakone towns; also southwest Seram. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Wemale. *Dialects:* West Wemale, West-Central Wemale, East Wemale, South Wemale. Lexical similarity: 84% with east and west dialects, 70% with South Wemale dialect. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, traditional ceremonies. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim. *Map:* 158:137.

Wersing [kvw] (Kolana, Kolana-Wersin, Warsina, Wersin). *Users:* 3,700 (Grimes et al 1997). *Location:* East Nusa Tenggara province: Alor island, Pietoko, Pureman, and 2 enclaves on central north, east, and southeast coasts. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar. *Dialects:* Kolana, Maneta, Langkuru (Mademang, Pureman). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sawila [swt]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Cultural and historical relationship with Liquisa area in East Timor. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 159:220.

Woi [wbw] (Wo'oi). *Users:* 1,800 (2012 Y. Sawaki). *Location:* Papua province: west Yapen island, Wooi and Wainap villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 77% with Pom [pmo], Marau [mvr], and Ansus [and]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 161:373.

Wolani [wod] (Woda, Woda-Mo, Wodani). *Users:* 5,000 (1992 UBS). *Location:* Papua province: west central highlands, Kemandoga and Mbiyandogo rivers area northeast of Lake Paniai, north of Wissel Lakes. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Wissel Lakes. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1984–1995. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:351.

Wolio [wlo] (Baubau, Buton, Butonese, Butung). *Users:* 65,000 in Indonesia (2004 D. Andersen). Population does not include those in other provinces. *Location:* Southeast Sulawesi province: Buton regency, Bau-Bau city on Buton island southwest coast. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio, Wolio-Kamaru. *Dialects:* Lexical similarity: 61% with Cia-Cia [cia]; 60% with Masiri dialect of Cia-Cia and Lantoi dialect of Kaimbulawa [zka]. *Type:* 29 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use:* Former court language of Baubau Sultanate, and surrounding communities; formerly used by nobility in the region.

Wolio is declining in the urban center, but being maintained at the rural periphery. Some young people, all adults. Children in villages use Wolio, but city children primarily use Indonesian. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Muna [mnb]. Some also use Pancana [pnp]. Used as L2 by Busoa [bup], Cia-Cia [cia], Kamaru [kgx], Kioko [ues], Liabuku [lix], Muna [mnb], Pancana [pnp], Taloki [tlk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. *Other:* 'Buton' usually used generically inside Southeast Sulawesi to refer to Wolio; outside Southeast Sulawesi it refers to people from Southeast Sulawesi, or is sometimes confused with Bajau people as sailors. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Unestablished in: Malaysia.

Woria [wor]. *Users:* 5 (2000 R. Doriot). *Location:* Papua province: Waropen regency, Botawa village; Sanoringga river mouth to interior, and northeast. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class:* East Geelvink Bay. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 64% with Barapasi [brp], 64% with Demisa [dei], 63% with Kofei [kpi], 69% with Tunggare [trt]. *Lg Use:* Moribund (2000 S. Wurm). Shifted to Waropen [wrp]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Botawa is a Demisa and Waropen [wrp]-speaking village. *Map:* 161:361.

Wotu [wtw] (Wadu). Autonym: Wotu. *Users:* 250 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000 (2009). *Location:* South Sulawesi province: Luwu Timur regency, Wotu sub-district, Bawalipu and Lampenai villages in north Bone bay; coast near Kalaena river mouth. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 58% with Wolio [wlo], 53% with Laiyolo [lji], average 43% with South Sulawesi Group, 43% with Kaili-Pamona Subgroup, 41% with Seko Padang [skx], 39% with Tae' Luwu [rob], 36%–43% with Bungku-Tolaki Subgroup, 37% with Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 33% with Bugis [bug], 31% with Rampi [lje], 25% with Limola [ley]. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Positive attitudes. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Makassar Indonesian [mfp]. Most also use Bugis [bug], particularly the Luwu dialect. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim.

Yahadian [ner] (Jahadian, Nerigo, Yabin Yahadian). *Users:* 500 (1991 SIL). *Location:* West Papua province: Sorong Selatan regency, south Bird's Head along Maccluer bay. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, Konda-Yahadian. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 60% with Konda [knd]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 160:302.

Yalahatan [jal] (Atamanu, Awaiya, Jahalatan, Jahalatane, Yalahatan-Haruru-Awaiya). *Users:* 1,700 (2004 SIL), decreasing. *Location:* Maluku province: Makulu Tengah regency, south central Seram island coastal area. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers. *Dialects:* Slight dialect differences reported between the 2 villages. Lexical similarity: 50%–52% with Sepa [spb], 49%–50% with Sou Nama [tlt]. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Many shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1990. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* The

name Atamanu is not currently known. *Map:* 158:134.

Yale, Kosarek [kkl] (In-lom, Kosarek, Mek Kosarek, Wanam, Yale, Yale yubu, Yale-Kosarek, Yali, Yali Kosarek). Autonym: Yale yupu. *Users:* 2,300 (1993 R. Doriot). 2,300 monolinguals. Nearly 100% are monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,300. *Location:* Papua province: eastern highlands. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. *Dialects:* Kosarek, Gilika (Kilika), Tiple, Formimpi (Vormimpi). Lexical similarity: 78% with Nipsan [nps], 59% with Nalca [nlc]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Negative attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1992–2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* The name In-lom refers to only half the group. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:438.

Yali, Angguruk [yli] (Angguruk, Ngalik, Northern Yali, Yali, Yalimo). *Users:* 15,000 (1991 J. Wilson). *Location:* Papua province: central highlands area. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Ngalik. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2019. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:436.

Yali, Ninia [nlk] (Jaly, Jalè, Ninia, North Ngalik, Southern Yali, Yali, Yali Selatan). *Users:* 10,500 (1999 J. Wilson). *Location:* Papua province: central highlands, Holuwon, Lolat, and Ninia villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Ngalik. *Dialects:* None known. Different from Yali of Pass Valley [yac], Yali of Angguruk [yli], and Hupla [hap]. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 20%–25%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–20%. Literature. Bible: 2000. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:444.

Yali, Pass Valley [yac] (Abendago, North Ngalik, Western Yali, Yali, Yaly). *Users:* 5,000 (1988 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: central highlands, Jayawijaya, Kurima, and Kurulu regencies. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Ngalik. *Dialects:* Pass Valley, Landikma, Apahapsili. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1977. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:437.

Yamdena [jmd] (Jamden, Jamdena, Tanemprar lirin). Autonym: Tanempar, Tanempar Liriny. *Users:* 25,000 (1991 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 35,000 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Maluku province: Tannembar islands, east coast Yamdena island, south to north tip of Selaru island, 35 villages; southwest Yamdena island, Latdalam village. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Kei-Tanimbar, Yamdena. *Dialects:* North Yamdena (Nus Das), South Yamdena (Nus Bab). A chain of related varieties from north to south with 90% lexical similarity between extremes, but with morphological and phonological differences. Southern dialect thought more prestigious. Lexical similarity: 90% among the north and south dialects, 47% with Fordata [frd]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous except for some northern villages. Strong users mostly over 30 years old. All domains, very limited use in religion. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 2%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Taught as subject in primary and secondary schools. Literature. Dictionary. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 158:174.

Yaqay [jaq] (Jakai, Jaqai, Mapi, Sohur, Yaqai). *Users:* 10,000 (1987 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Mappi regency, south coast along Obaa river north to Gandaimu area. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Trans-New Guinea, Marind, Yaqay. *Dialects:* Oba-Miwamon, Nambiomon-Mabur, Bapai. *Lg Use:* Home, religious services. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:476.

Yarsun [yrs]. *Users:* 200 (1991 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Bonggo sub-district. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Yarsun may not exist or speakers may have moved (2005 SIL). Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 162:520.

Yaur [jau] (Jaur). *Users:* 350 (1978 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, west Cenderawasih bay, Manggua point south to Wororomi. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yaur. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps:* 160:332, 161:331.

Yawa [yva] (Mantembu, Mora, Turu, Unat, Yapanani, Yava). Autonym: Yawa Unat. *Users:* 10,000 (2011 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: central Yapen island, 8 north coast villages, 2 interior villages, and 18 south coast villages. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Class:* West Papuan, Yapen. *Dialects:* Central Yawa (Mora), West Yawa, South Yawa, North Yawa, East Yawa. *Type:* SOV; head noun initial; dual number; 14 consonants and 5 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Home, market, religious services, school. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 40%–50%. Taught as subject in some primary schools in early grades (2012 L. Jones). Dictionary. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:378.

Yei [jei] (Je, Jei, Yei-Nan, Yey). *Users:* 1,280 (Evans et al 2018). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, 6 villages in south coast area, along Maro river. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Yey. *Dialects:* Upper Yei, Lower Yei. Dialects mutually inherently intelligible only with difficulty. *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Some also use Marind [mrz]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Different cultural group from Marind. Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:495.

Yelmek [jel] (Jab, Jabsch, Jelmek, Jelmik). *Users:* 400 (1978 SIL). *Location:* Papua province: Merauke regency, Bibikem, Dodalim, Wanam, and Woboyo villages; South coast, east Muli strait. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* South-Central Papuan, Yelmek-Maklew. *Dialects:* None known. Most similar to Maklew [mgf]. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind] (Evans et al 2018). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:486.

Yeresiam [ire] (Beduba, Iresim). *Users:* 70 (Wurm 2000). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, south Cenderawasih bay, Yamur lake area; West Papua province: Kaimana regency. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-

Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Iresim. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps:* 160:333, 161:332.

Yeretuar [gop] (Goni, Umar, Umari). *Users:* 350 (2000). *Location:* Papua province: Nabire regency, lower Kwatisore bay; West Papua province: south Teluk Wondama regency, Wandamen peninsula. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yeretuar. *Lg Use:* Shifting to Wamesa [wad]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Distinct from Kamoro [kgq]. Christian, traditional religion. *Maps:* 160:328, 161:327.

Yetfa [yet] (Biaksi, Biksi, Inisine, Yetfa ma). *Users:* 1,400, all users. L1 users: 1,000 (1996). L2 users: 400 (2013 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: Pegunungan Bintang regency, Okbibab sub-district. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Class:* Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Yetfa and Biksi are 2 ethnic groups, speaking the same language. *Lg Use:* Home, market, religious services. Used as L2 by Murkim [rmh], Towei [ttn]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:428.

Yoke [yki] (Bitovondo, Jauke, Pauwi, Yauke, Yoki). *Users:* 200 (1998 M. Donohue). *Location:* Papua province: Sarmi regency, Mantarbori village northeast of Rombebai lake, east of Mamberamo river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Lower Mamberamo. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 33% with Warembori [wsa]. *Type:* SVO; dual number; verb affixes mark subject and object; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Warembori [wsa]. Used as L2 by Warembori [wsa]. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 161:383.

Zorop [wfg] (Jafi, Jafi Wagarindem, Wagarindem, Wargarindem, Warlef, Yaffi, Yafi). *Users:* 230 (2005 SIL). No monolinguals. *Location:* Papua province: Keerom regency, Warlef village. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Pauwasi, Eastern. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 25% with Emem [enr]. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Adults only. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 161:423.

Language Maps

Indonesia: Index map 155

Indonesia, Java and Bali 155

Indonesia, Kalimantan 156

Indonesia, Northern Maluku 157

Indonesia, Central Maluku 158

Indonesia, Southern Maluku 158

Indonesia, Nusa Tenggara 159

Indonesia, Rote and West Timor 159

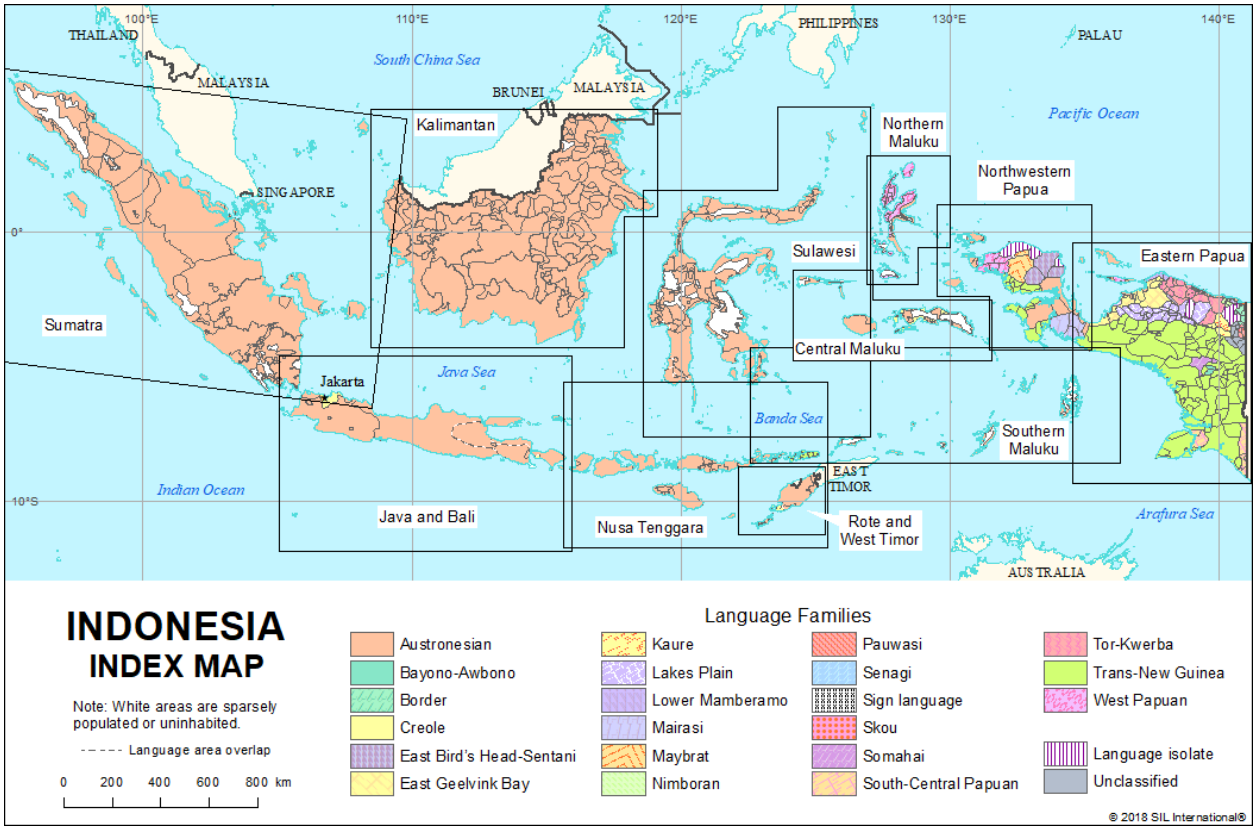
Indonesia, Northwestern Papua 160

Indonesia, Eastern Papua 161

Indonesia, Papua enlargement 162

Indonesia, Sulawesi 163

Indonesia, Sumatra 164


100°E
110°E
120°E
130°E
140°E
0°
10°S
THAILAND
MALAYSIA
South China Sea
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
PHILIPPINES
PALAU
Pacific Ocean
Kalimantan
Northern Maluku
Northwestern Papua
SINGAPORE
Sulawesi
Eastern Papua
Sumatra
Central Maluku
Jakarta
Java Sea
Banda Sea
Southern Maluku
EAST TIMOR
Indian Ocean
Java and Bali
Nusa Tenggara
Rote and West Timor
Arafura Sea
AUSTRALIA
INDONESIA
INDEX MAP
Note: White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
Language area overlap
0 200 400 600 800 km
Language Families
Austronesian
Bayono-Awbono
Border
Creole
East Bird's Head-Sentani
East Geelvink Bay
Kaure
Lakes Plain
Lower Mamberamo
Mairasi
Maybrat
Nimboran
Pauwasi
Senagi
Sign language
Skou
Somahai
South-Central Papuan
Tor-Kwerba
Trans-New Guinea
West Papuan
Language isolate
Unclassified
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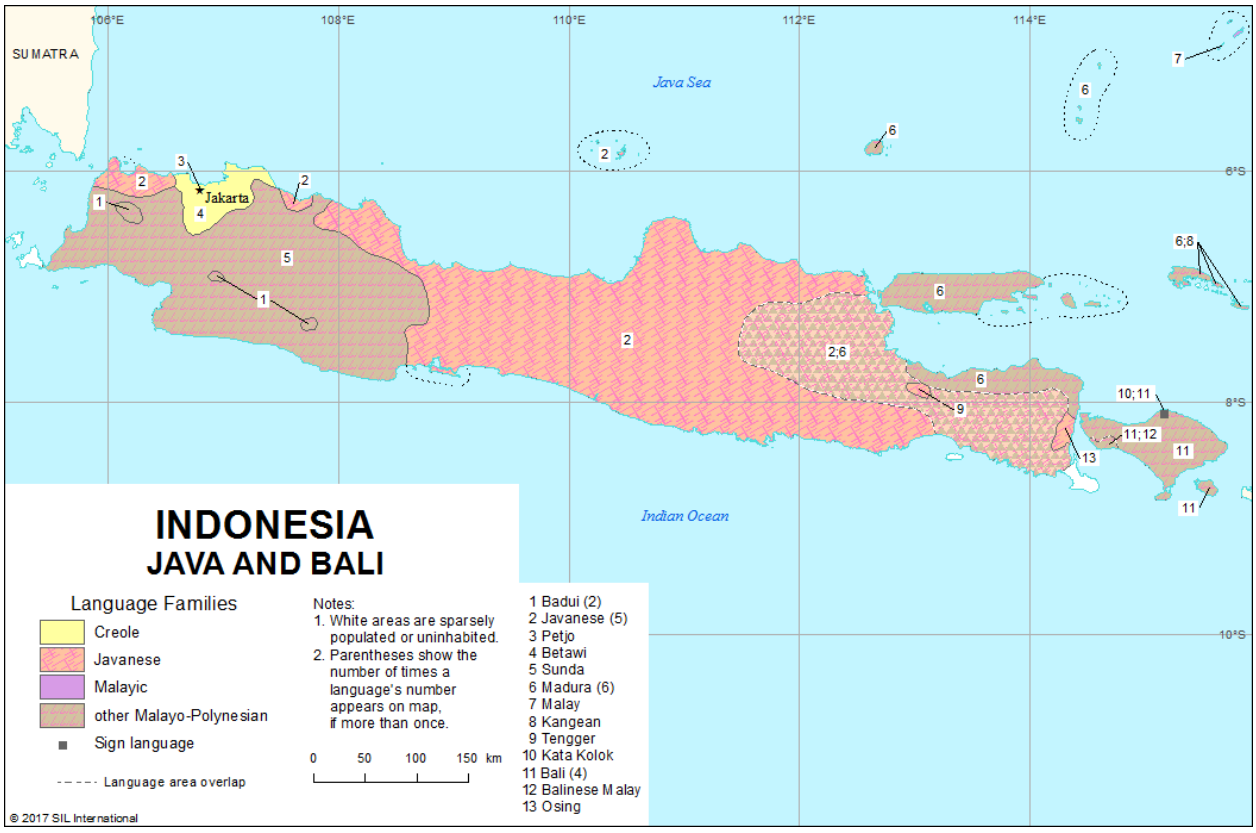
106°E
108°E
110°E
112°E
114°E
6°S
8°S
10°S
SUMATRA
Java Sea
Jakarta
Indian Ocean
INDONESIA
JAVA AND BALI
Language Families
Creole
Javanese
Malayic
other Malayo-Polynesian
Sign language
Language area overlap
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
0 50 100 150 km
1 Badui (2)
2 Javanese (5)
3 Petjo
4 Betawi
5 Sunda
6 Madura (6)
7 Malay
8 Kangean
9 Tengger
10 Kata Kolok
11 Bali (4)
12 Balinese Malay
13 Osing
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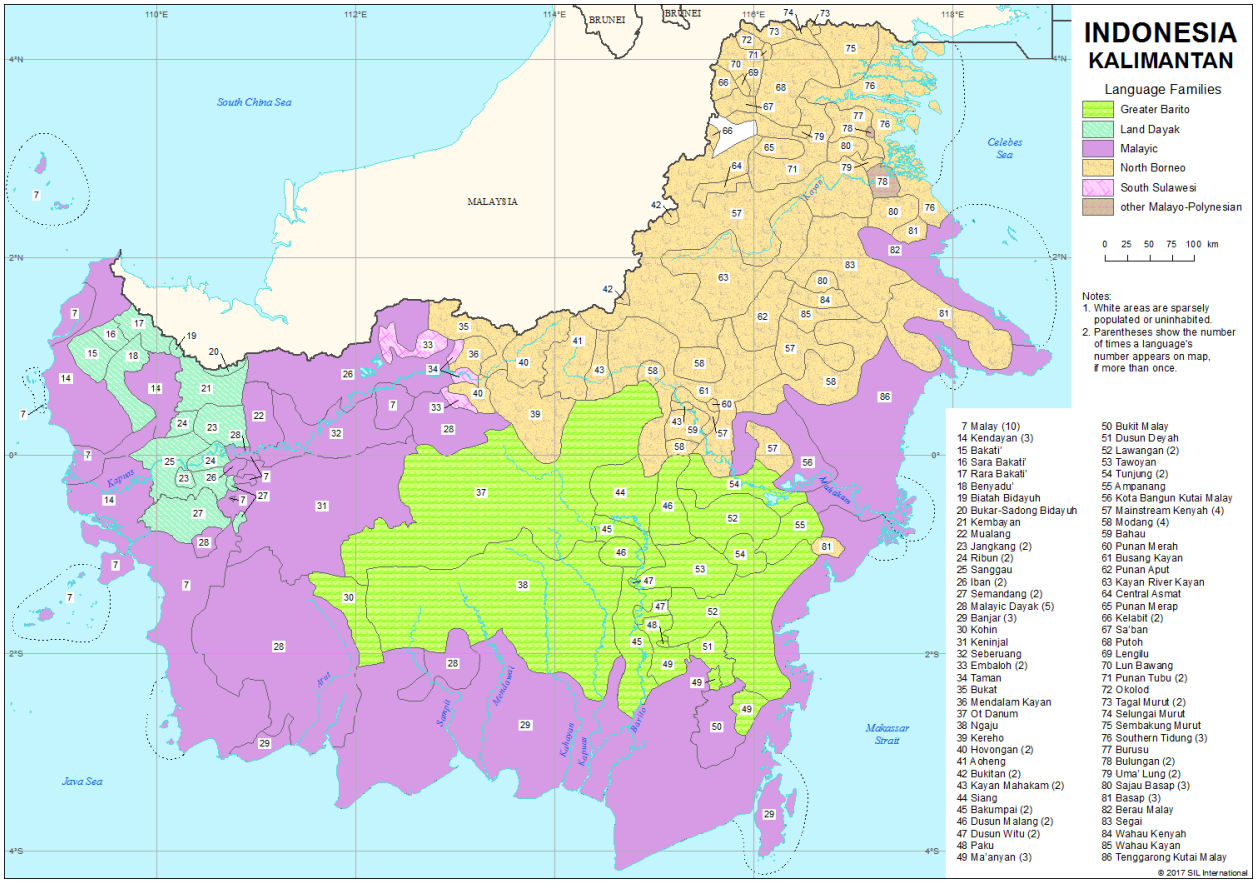
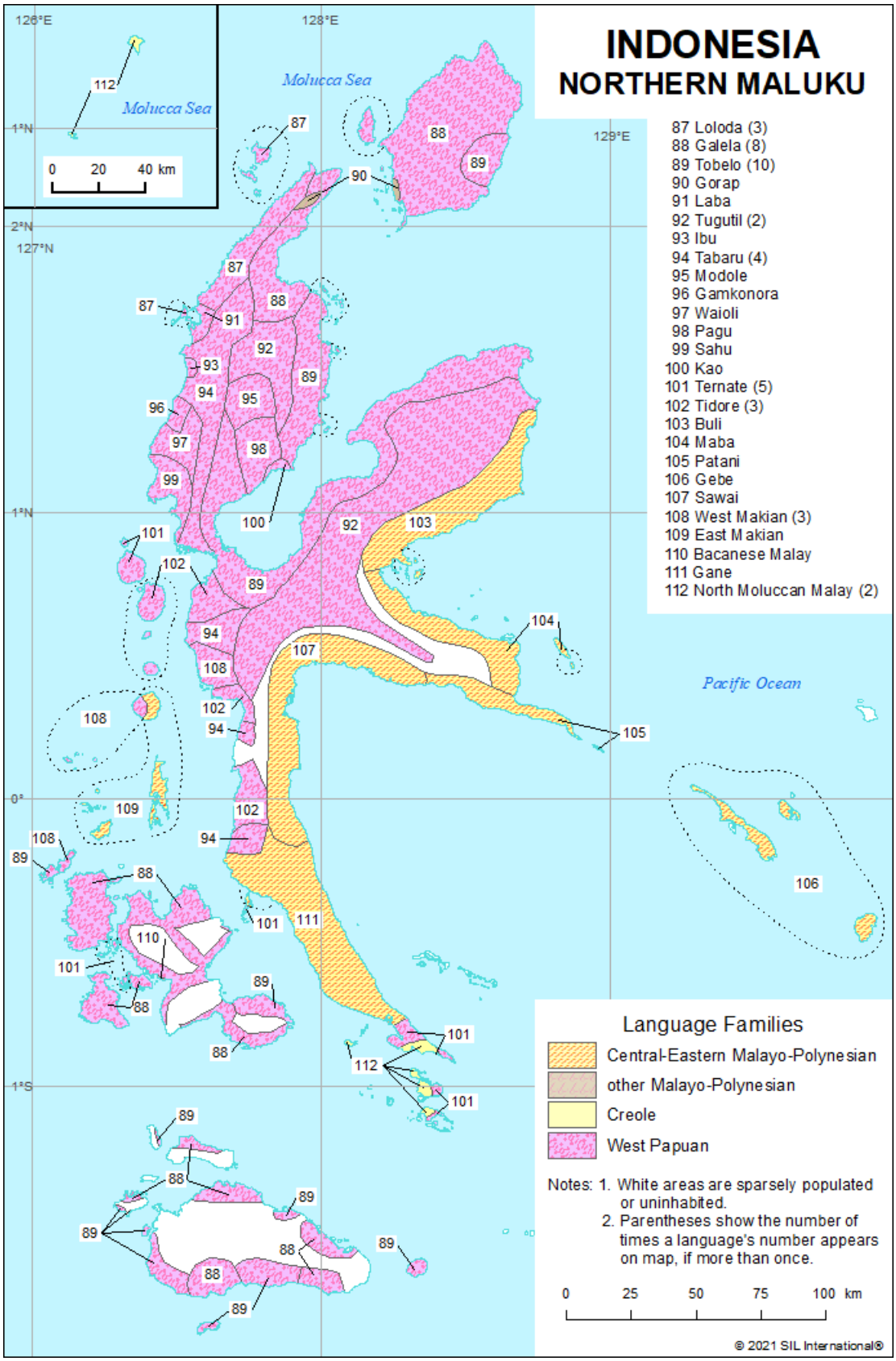

INDONESIA
KALIMANTAN
Language Families
Greater Barito
Land Dayak
Malayic
North Borneo
South Sulawesi
other Malayo-Polynesian
0 25 50 75 100 km
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
7 Malay (10)
14 Kendayan (3)
15 Bakati'
16 Sara Bakati'
17 Rara Bakati'
18 Benyadu'
19 Biatah Bidayuh
20 Bukar-Sadong Bidayuh
21 Kembayan
22 Mualang
23 Jangkang (2)
24 Ribun (2)
25 Sanggau
26 Iban (2)
27 Semandang (2)
28 Malayic Dayak (5)
29 Banjar (3)
30 Kohin
31 Keninjal
32 Seberuang
33 Embaloh (2)
34 Taman
35 Bukat
36 Mendalam Kayan
37 Ot Danum
38 Ngaju
39 Kereho
40 Hovongan (2)
41 Aoheng
42 Bukitan (2)
43 Kayan Mahakam (2)
44 Siang
45 Bakumpai (2)
46 Dusun Malang (2)
47 Dusun Witu (2)
48 Paku
49 Ma'anyan (3)
50 Bukit Malay
51 Dusun Deyah
52 Lawangan (2)
53 Tawoyan
54 Tunjung (2)
55 Ampanang
56 Kota Bangun Kutai Malay
57 Mainstream Kenyah (4)
58 Modang (4)
59 Bahau
60 Punan Merah
61 Busang Kayan
62 Punan Aput
63 Kayan River Kayan
64 Central Asmat
65 Punan Merap
66 Kelabit (2)
67 Sa'ban
68 Putoh
69 Lengilu
70 Lun Bawang
71 Punan Tubu (2)
72 Okolod
73 Tagal Murut (2)
74 Selungai Murut
75 Sembakung Murut
76 Southern Tidung (3)
77 Burusu
78 Bulungan (2)
79 Uma' Lung (2)
80 Sajau Basap (3)
81 Basap (3)
82 Berau Malay
83 Segai
84 Wahau Kenyah
85 Wahau Kayan
86 Tenggarong Kutai Malay
© 2017 SIL International
South China Sea
Celebes Sea
Java Sea
Makassar Strait
MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
110°E
112°E
114°E
116°E
118°E
4°N
2°N
0°
2°S
4°S


INDONESIA
NORTHERN MALUKU
87 Loloda (3)
88 Galela (8)
89 Tobelo (10)
90 Gorap
91 Laba
92 Tugutil (2)
93 Ibu
94 Tabaru (4)
95 Modole
96 Gamkonora
97 Waioli
98 Pagu
99 Sahu
100 Kao
101 Ternate (5)
102 Tidore (3)
103 Buli
104 Maba
105 Patani
106 Gebe
107 Sawai
108 West Makian (3)
109 East Makian
110 Bacanese Malay
111 Gane
112 North Moluccan Malay (2)
Molucca Sea
Pacific Ocean
126°E
128°E
129°E
2°N
1°N
0°
1°S
127°N
0 20 40 km
Language Families
Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian
other Malayo-Polynesian
Creole
West Papuan
Notes: 1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
0 25 50 75 100 km
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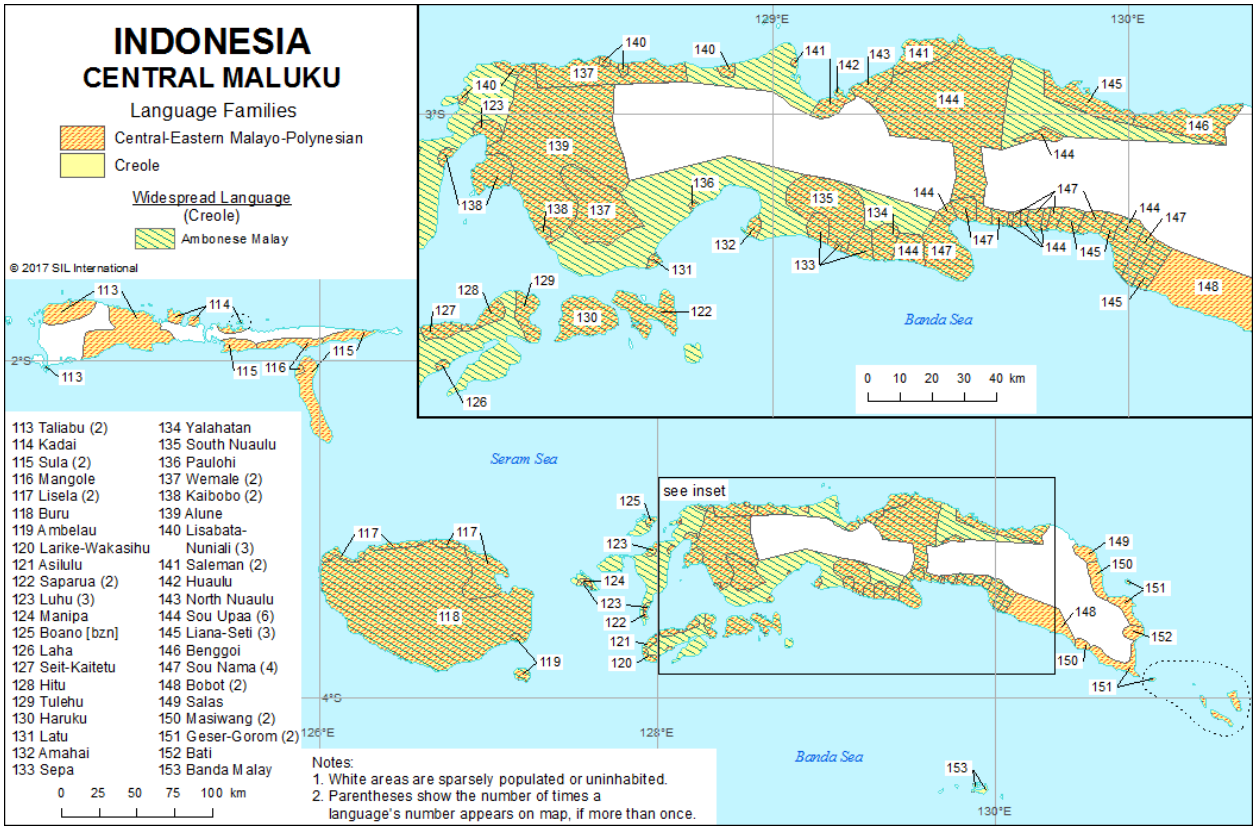
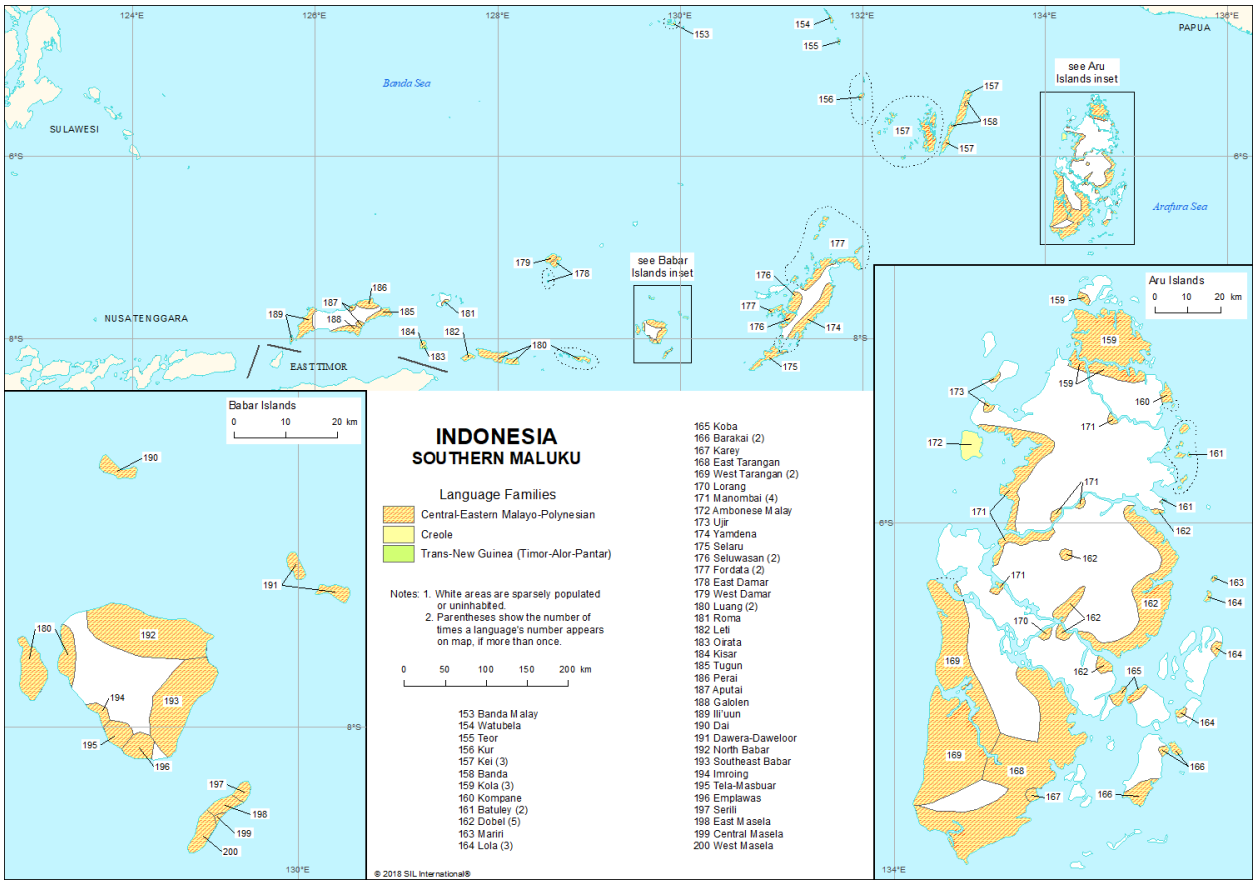
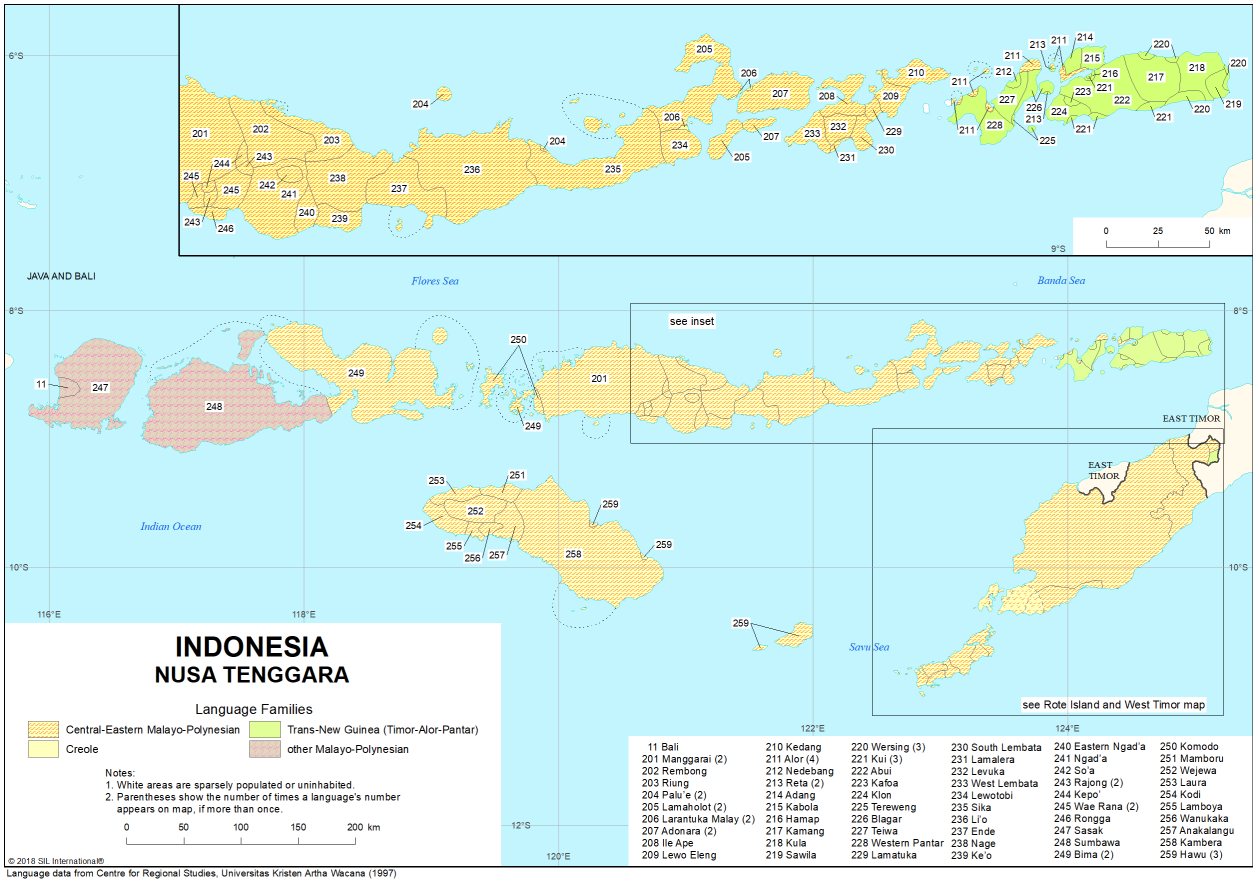
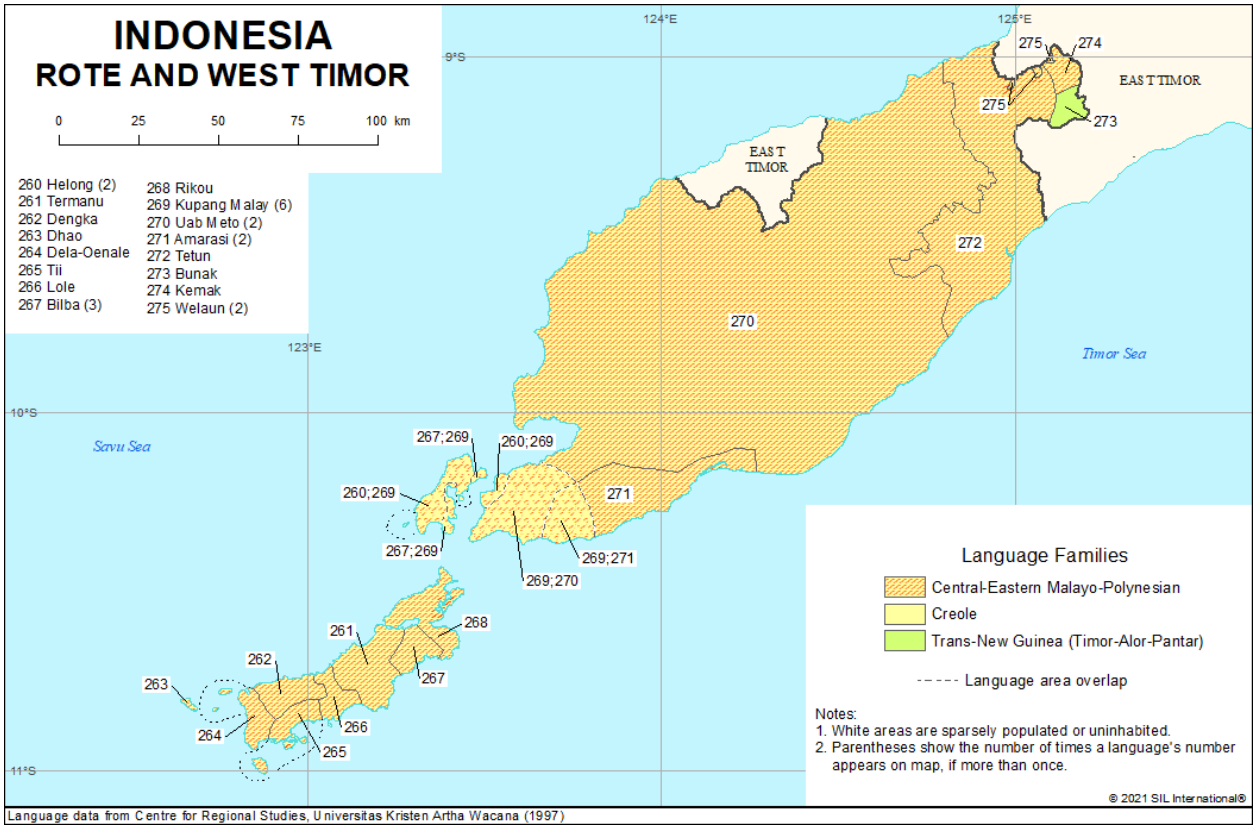

INDONESIA
CENTRAL MALUKU
Language Families
Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian
Creole
Widespread Language
(Creole)
Ambonese Malay
© 2017 SIL International
113 Taliabu (2)
114 Kadai
115 Sula (2)
116 Mangole
117 Lisela (2)
118 Buru
119 Ambelau
120 Larike-Wakasihu
121 Asilulu
122 Saparua (2)
123 Luhu (3)
124 Manipa
125 Boano [bzn]
126 Laha
127 Seit-Kaitetu
128 Hitu
129 Tulehu
130 Haruku
131 Latu
132 Amahai
133 Sepa
134 Yalahatan
135 South Nuaulu
136 Paulohi
137 Wemale (2)
138 Kaibobo (2)
139 Alune
140 Lisabata-Nuniali (3)
141 Saleman (2)
142 Huaulu
143 North Nuaulu
144 Sou Upaa (6)
145 Liana-Seti (3)
146 Benggoi
147 Sou Nama (4)
148 Bobot (2)
149 Salas
150 Masiwang (2)
151 Geser-Gorom (2)
152 Bati
153 Banda Malay
0 25 50 75 100 km
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
Seram Sea
Banda Sea
see inset
0 10 20 30 40 km
129°E
130°E
3°S
2°S
4°S
126°E
128°E

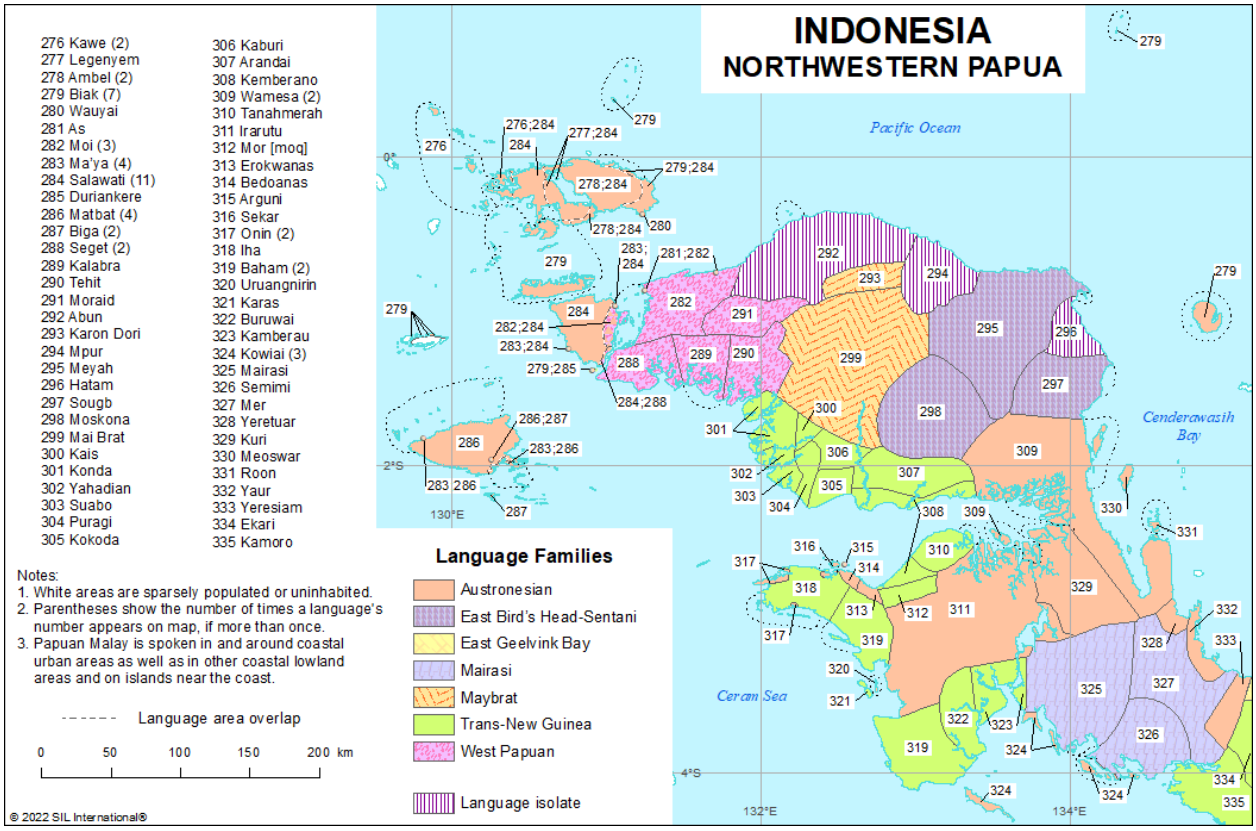

INDONESIA
SOUTHERN MALUKU
Language Families
Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian
Creole
Trans-New Guinea (Timor-Alor-Pantar)
Notes: 1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
0 50 100 150 200 km
153 Banda Malay
154 Watubela
155 Teor
156 Kur
157 Kei (3)
158 Banda
159 Kola (3)
160 Kompane
161 Batuley (2)
162 Dobel (5)
163 Mariri
164 Lola (3)
165 Koba
166 Barakai (2)
167 Karey
168 East Tarangan
169 West Tarangan (2)
170 Lorang
171 Manombai (4)
172 Ambonese Malay
173 Ujir
174 Yamdena
175 Selaru
176 Seluwasan (2)
177 Fordata (2)
178 East Damar
179 West Damar
180 Luang (2)
181 Roma
182 Leti
183 Oirata
184 Kisar
185 Tugun
186 Perai
187 Aputai
188 Galolen
189 Ili'uun
190 Dai
191 Dawera-Daweloor
192 North Babar
193 Southeast Babar
194 Imroing
195 Tela-Masbuar
196 Emplawas
197 Serili
198 East Masela
199 Central Masela
200 West Masela
© 2018 SIL International®
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
SULAWESI
NUSATENGGARA
EAST TIMOR
PAPUA
see Babar Islands inset
see Aru Islands inset
Babar Islands
0 10 20 km
Aru Islands
0 10 20 km
124°E
126°E
128°E
130°E
132°E
134°E
6°S
8°S



Language data from Centre for Regional Studies, Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana (1997)



Language data from Centre for Regional Studies, Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana (1997)


INDONESIA
NORTHWESTERN PAPUA
Pacific Ocean
Ceram Sea
Cenderawasih Bay
0°
2°S
4°S
130°E
132°E
134°E
276 Kawe (2)
277 Legenyem
278 Ambel (2)
279 Biak (7)
280 Wauyai
281 As
282 Moi (3)
283 Ma'ya (4)
284 Salawati (11)
285 Duriankere
286 Matbat (4)
287 Biga (2)
288 Seget (2)
289 Kalabra
290 Tehit
291 Moraid
292 Abun
293 Karon Dori
294 Mpur
295 Meyah
296 Hatam
297 Sougb
298 Moskona
299 Mai Brat
300 Kais
301 Konda
302 Yahadian
303 Suabo
304 Puragi
305 Kokoda
306 Kaburi
307 Arandai
308 Kemberano
309 Wamesa (2)
310 Tanahmerah
311 Irarutu
312 Mor [moq]
313 Erokwanas
314 Bedoanas
315 Arguni
316 Sekar
317 Onin (2)
318 Iha
319 Baham (2)
320 Uruangnirin
321 Karas
322 Buruwai
323 Kamberau
324 Kowiai (3)
325 Mairasi
326 Semimi
327 Mer
328 Yeretuar
329 Kuri
330 Meoswar
331 Roon
332 Yaur
333 Yeresiam
334 Ekari
335 Kamoro
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
3. Papuan Malay is spoken in and around coastal urban areas as well as in other coastal lowland areas and on islands near the coast.
Language area overlap
0 50 100 150 200 km
Language Families
Austronesian
East Bird's Head-Sentani
East Geelvink Bay
Mairasi
Maybrat
Trans-New Guinea
West Papuan
Language isolate
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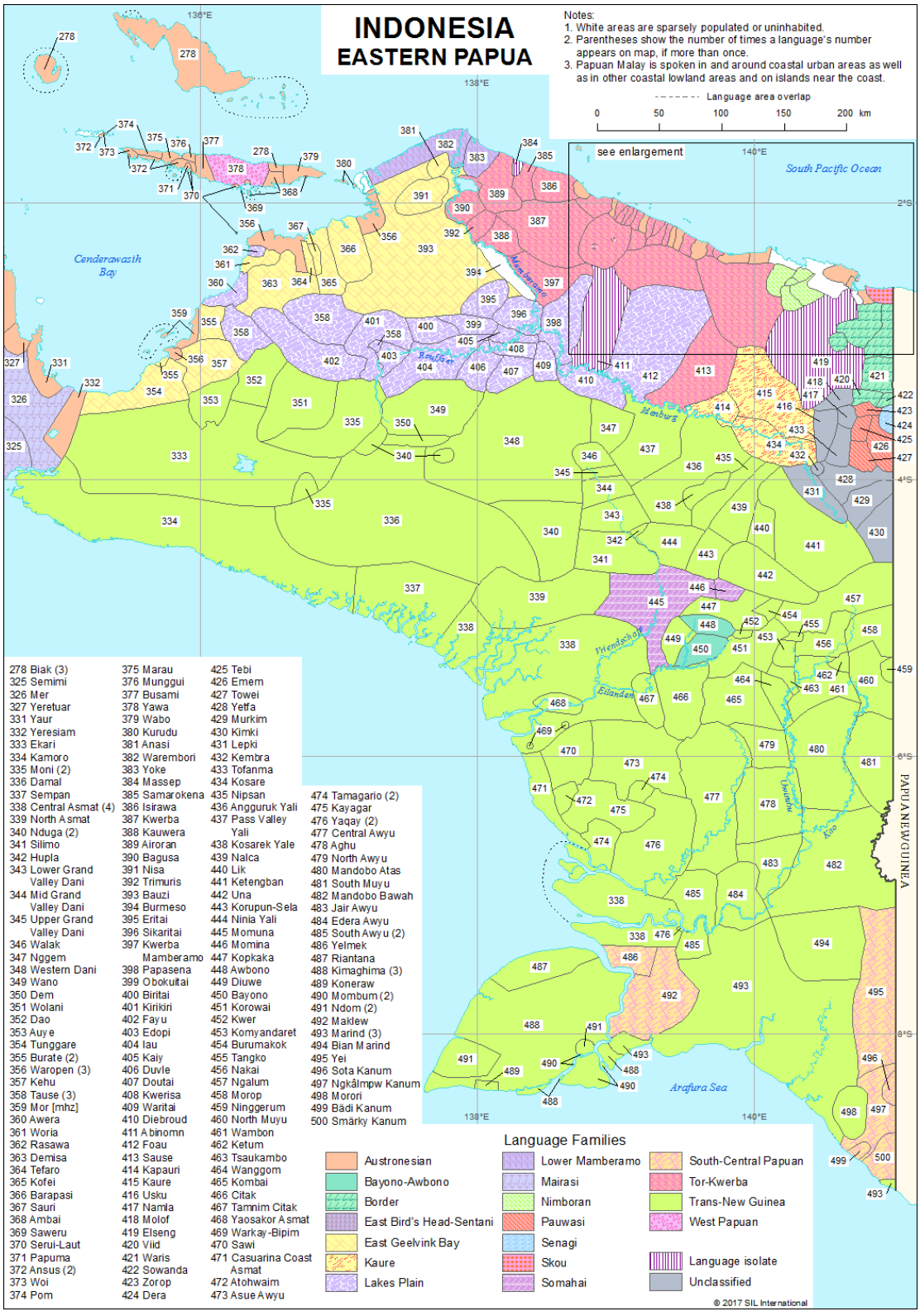
INDONESIA
EASTERN PAPUA
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
3. Papuan Malay is spoken in and around coastal urban areas as well as in other coastal lowland areas and on islands near the coast.
Language area overlap
0 50 100 150 200 km
see enlargement
Cenderawasih Bay
South Pacific Ocean
Arafura Sea
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
278 Biak (3)
325 Semimi
326 Mer
327 Yeretuar
331 Yaur
332 Yeresiam
333 Ekari
334 Kamoro
335 Moni (2)
336 Damal
337 Sempan
338 Central Asmat (4)
339 North Asmat
340 Nduga (2)
341 Silimo
342 Hupla
343 Lower Grand Valley Dani
344 Mid Grand Valley Dani
345 Upper Grand Valley Dani
346 Walak
347 Nggem
348 Western Dani
349 Wano
350 Dem
351 Wolani
352 Dao
353 Auye
354 Tunggare
355 Burate (2)
356 Waropen (3)
357 Kehu
358 Tause (3)
359 Mor [mhz]
360 Awera
361 Woria
362 Rasawa
363 Demisa
364 Tefaro
365 Kofei
366 Barapasi
367 Sauri
368 Ambai
369 Saweru
370 Serui-Laut
371 Papuma
372 Ansus (2)
373 Woi
374 Pom
375 Marau
376 Munggui
377 Busami
378 Yawa
379 Wabo
380 Kurudu
381 Anasi
382 Warembori
383 Yoke
384 Massep
385 Samarokena
386 Isirawa
387 Kwerba
388 Kauwera
389 Airoran
390 Bagusa
391 Nisa
392 Trimuris
393 Bauzi
394 Burmeso
395 Eritai
396 Sikaritai
397 Kwerba Mamberamo
398 Papasena
399 Obokuitai
400 Biritai
401 Kirikiri
402 Fayu
403 Edopi
404 Iau
405 Kaiy
406 Duvle
407 Doutai
408 Kwerisa
409 Waritai
410 Diebroud
411 Abinomn
412 Foau
413 Sause
414 Kapauri
415 Kaure
416 Usku
417 Namla
418 Molof
419 Elseng
420 Viid
421 Waris
422 Sowanda
423 Zorop
424 Dera
425 Tebi
426 Emem
427 Towei
428 Yetfa
429 Murkim
430 Kimki
431 Lepki
432 Kembra
433 Tofanma
434 Kosare
435 Nipsan
436 Angguruk Yali
437 Pass Valley Yali
438 Kosarek Yale
439 Nalca
440 Lik
441 Ketengban
442 Una
443 Korupun-Sela
444 Ninia Yali
445 Momuna
446 Momina
447 Kopkaka
448 Awbono
449 Diuwe
450 Bayono
451 Korowai
452 Kwer
453 Komyandaret
454 Burumakok
455 Tangko
456 Nakai
457 Ngalum
458 Morop
459 Ninggerum
460 North Muyu
461 Wambon
462 Ketum
463 Tsaukambo
464 Wanggom
465 Kombai
466 Citak
467 Tamnim Citak
468 Yaosakor Asmat
469 Warkay-Bipim
470 Sawi
471 Casuarina Coast Asmat
472 Atohwaim
473 Asue Awyu
474 Tamagario (2)
475 Kayagar
476 Yaqay (2)
477 Central Awyu
478 Aghu
479 North Awyu
480 Mandobo Atas
481 South Muyu
482 Mandobo Bawah
483 Jair Awyu
484 Edera Awyu
485 South Awyu (2)
486 Yelmek
487 Riantana
488 Kimaghima (3)
489 Koneraw
490 Mombum (2)
491 Ndom (2)
492 Maklew
493 Marind (3)
494 Bian Marind
495 Yei
496 Sota Kanum
497 Ngkâlmpw Kanum
498 Morori
499 Bädi Kanum
500 Smärky Kanum
Language Families
Austronesian
Bayono-Awbono
Border
East Bird's Head-Sentani
East Geelvink Bay
Kaure
Lakes Plain
Lower Mamberamo
Mairasi
Nimboran
Pauwasi
Senagi
Skou
Somahai
South-Central Papuan
Tor-Kwerba
Trans-New Guinea
West Papuan
Language isolate
Unclassified
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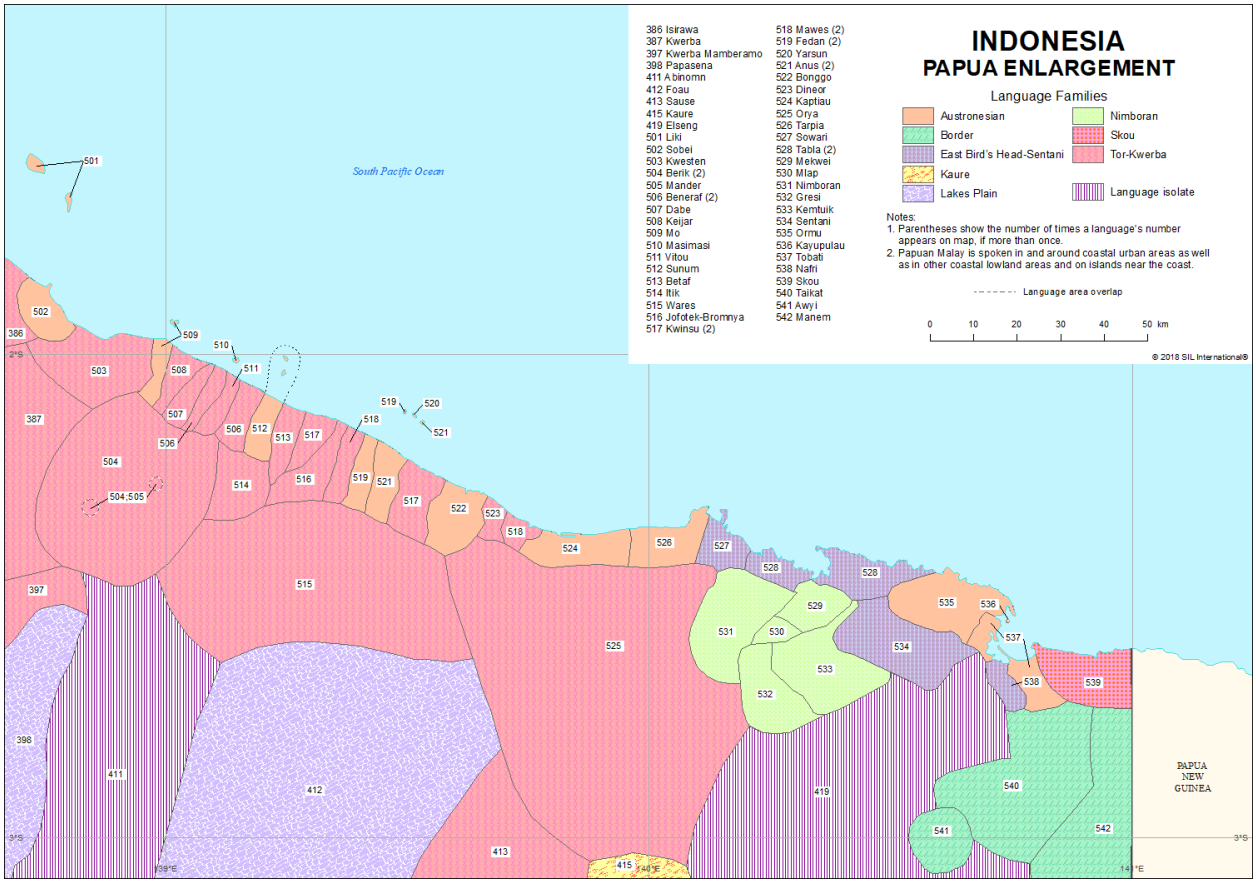
386 Isirawa
387 Kwerba
397 Kwerba Mamberamo
398 Papasena
411 Abinomn
412 Foau
413 Sause
415 Kaure
419 Elseng
501 Liki
502 Sobei
503 Kwesten
504 Berik (2)
505 Mander
506 Beneraf (2)
507 Dabe
508 Keijar
509 Mo
510 Masimasi
511 Vitou
512 Sunum
513 Betaf
514 Itik
515 Wares
516 Jofotek-Bromnya
517 Kwinsu (2)
518 Mawes (2)
519 Fedan (2)
520 Yarsun
521 Anus (2)
522 Bonggo
523 Dineor
524 Kaptiau
525 Orya
526 Tarpia
527 Sowari
528 Tabla (2)
529 Mekwei
530 Mlap
531 Nimboran
532 Gresi
533 Kemtuik
534 Sentani
535 Ormu
536 Kayupulau
537 Tobati
538 Nafri
539 Skou
540 Taikat
541 Awyi
542 Manem
INDONESIA
PAPUA ENLARGEMENT
Language Families
Austronesian
Border
East Bird's Head-Sentani
Kaure
Lakes Plain
Nimboran
Skou
Tor-Kwerba
Language isolate
Notes:
1. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
2. Papuan Malay is spoken in and around coastal urban areas as well as in other coastal lowland areas and on islands near the coast.
Language area overlap
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
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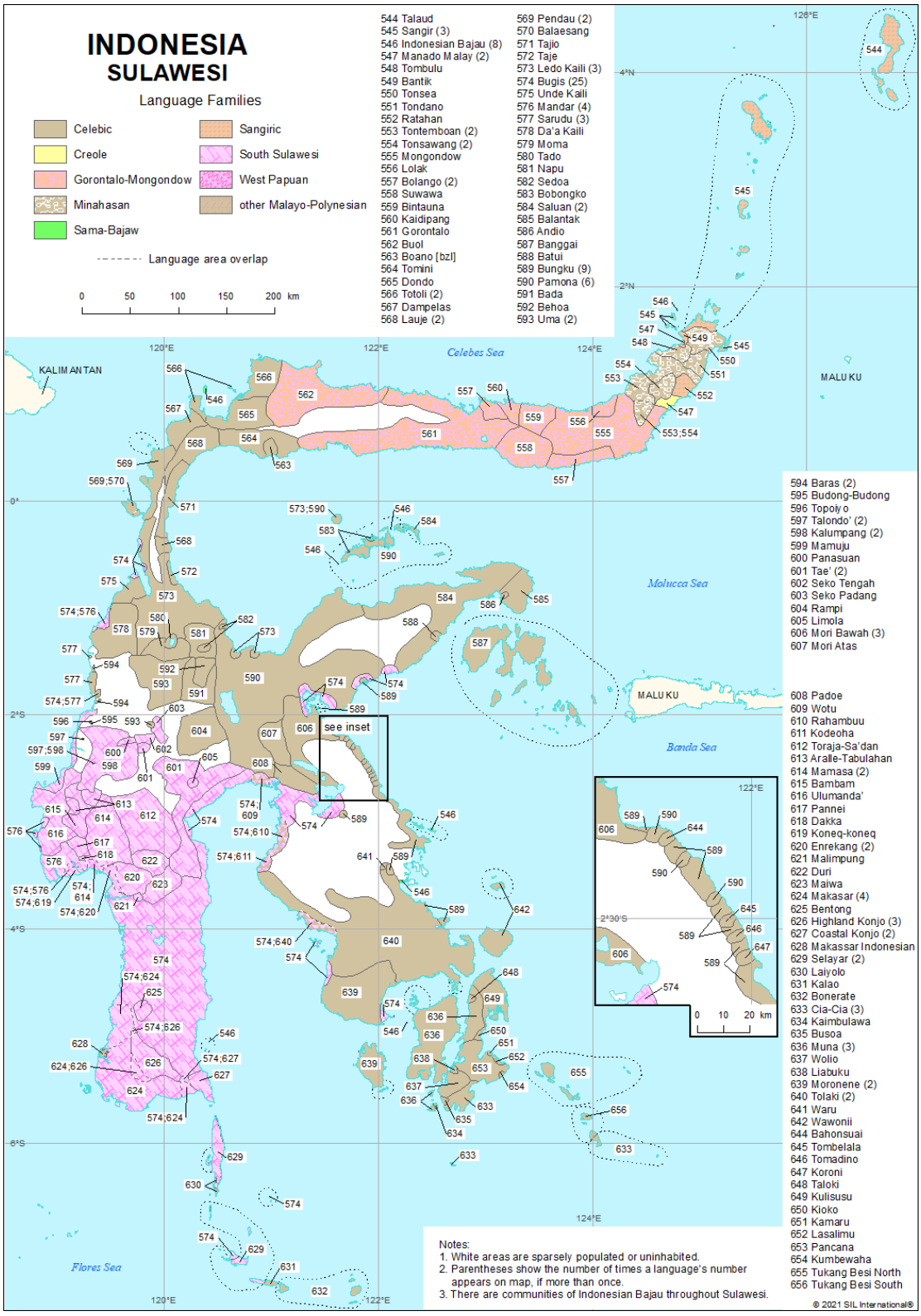
South Pacific Ocean
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
2°S
3°S
139°E
140°E
141°E


INDONESIA
SULAWESI
Language Families
Celebic
Creole
Gorontalo-Mongondow
Minahasan
Sama-Bajaw
Sangiric
South Sulawesi
West Papuan
other Malayo-Polynesian
Language area overlap
0 50 100 150 200 km
544 Talaud
545 Sangir (3)
546 Indonesian Bajau (8)
547 Manado Malay (2)
548 Tombulu
549 Bantik
550 Tonsea
551 Tondano
552 Ratahan
553 Tontemboan (2)
554 Tonsawang (2)
555 Mongondow
556 Lolak
557 Bolango (2)
558 Suwawa
559 Bintauna
560 Kaidipang
561 Gorontalo
562 Buol
563 Boano [bzl]
564 Tomini
565 Dondo
566 Totoli (2)
567 Dampelas
568 Lauje (2)
569 Pendau (2)
570 Balaesang
571 Tajio
572 Taje
573 Ledo Kaili (3)
574 Bugis (25)
575 Unde Kaili
576 Mandar (4)
577 Sarudu (3)
578 Da'a Kaili
579 Moma
580 Tado
581 Napu
582 Sedoa
583 Bobongko
584 Saluan (2)
585 Balantak
586 Andio
587 Banggai
588 Batui
589 Bungku (9)
590 Pamona (6)
591 Bada
592 Behoa
593 Uma (2)
594 Baras (2)
595 Budong-Budong
596 Topoiyo
597 Talondo' (2)
598 Kalumpang (2)
599 Mamuju
600 Panasuan
601 Tae' (2)
602 Seko Tengah
603 Seko Padang
604 Rampi
605 Limola
606 Mori Bawah (3)
607 Mori Atas
608 Padoe
609 Wotu
610 Rahambuu
611 Kodeoha
612 Toraja-Sa'dan
613 Aralle-Tabulahan
614 Mamasa (2)
615 Bambam
616 Ulumanda'
617 Pannei
618 Dakka
619 Koneq-koneq
620 Enrekang (2)
621 Malimpung
622 Duri
623 Maiwa
624 Makasar (4)
625 Bentong
626 Highland Konjo (3)
627 Coastal Konjo (2)
628 Makassar Indonesian
629 Selayar (2)
630 Laiyolo
631 Kalao
632 Bonerate
633 Cia-Cia (3)
634 Kaimbulawa
635 Busoa
636 Muna (3)
637 Wolio
638 Liabuku
639 Moronene (2)
640 Tolaki (2)
641 Waru
642 Wawonii
644 Bahonsuai
645 Tombelala
646 Tomadino
647 Koroni
648 Taloki
649 Kulisusu
650 Kioko
651 Kamaru
652 Lasalimu
653 Pancana
654 Kumbewaha
655 Tukang Besi North
656 Tukang Besi South
KALIMANTAN
MALUKU
MALUKU
Celebes Sea
Molucca Sea
Banda Sea
Flores Sea
see inset
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
3. There are communities of Indonesian Bajau throughout Sulawesi.
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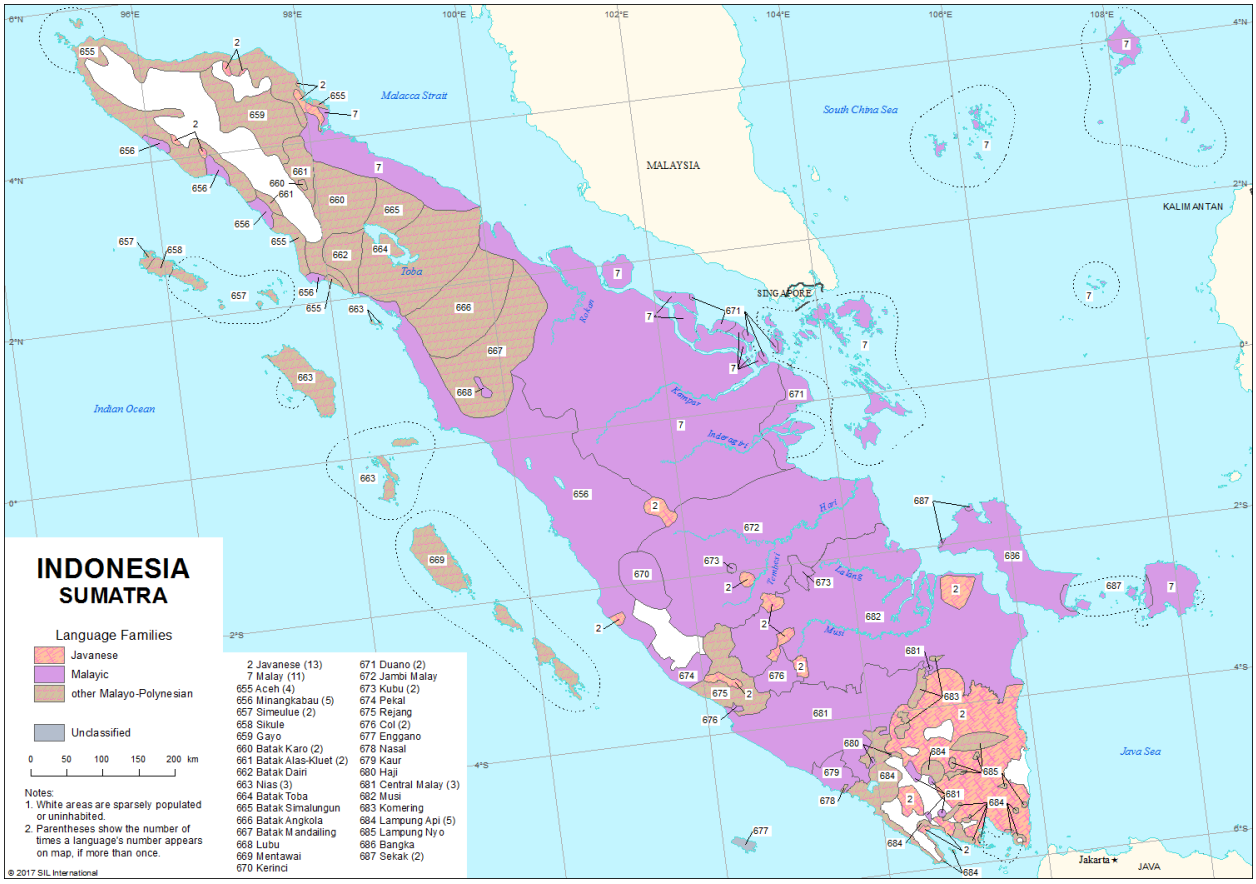
INDONESIA
SUMATRA
Language Families
Javanese
Malayic
other Malayo-Polynesian
Unclassified
0 50 100 150 200 km
Notes:
1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Parentheses show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.
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2 Javanese (13)
7 Malay (11)
655 Aceh (4)
656 Minangkabau (5)
657 Simeulue (2)
658 Sikule
659 Gayo
660 Batak Karo (2)
661 Batak Alas-Kluet (2)
662 Batak Dairi
663 Nias (3)
664 Batak Toba
665 Batak Simalungun
666 Batak Angkola
667 Batak Mandailing
668 Lubu
669 Mentawai
670 Kerinci
671 Duano (2)
672 Jambi Malay
673 Kubu (2)
674 Pekal
675 Rejang
676 Col (2)
677 Enggano
678 Nasal
679 Kaur
680 Haji
681 Central Malay (3)
682 Musi
683 Komering
684 Lampung Api (5)
685 Lampung Nyo
686 Bangka
687 Sekak (2)
Malacca Strait
South China Sea
Indian Ocean
Java Sea
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
KALIMANTAN
JAVA
Jakarta
Toba
Rokan
Kampar
Indragiri
Hari
Tembesi
Batang
Musi

Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Indonesia are listed in order of their population of first-language speakers within the country, from highest to lowest. The entries report just the population and status elements.

10,000,000 to 99,999,999

Javanese [jav] *Users:* 68,200,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD). Ethnic population: 95,200,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in central and eastern Java. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400.

Indonesian [ind] *Users:* 42,800,000 (2015 UNSD), increasing. 198,000,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), all users. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1945, Constitution, Article 36). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

Sunda [sun] *Users:* 32,400,000 (2015 UNSD). Ethnic population: 36,700,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in western Java.

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Madura [mad] *Users:* 7,790,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,180,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,790,900.

Betawi [bew] *Users:* 5,000,000 (2000 census). Population count imprecise due to vague ethnic and linguistic definition of ‘Betawi’. Ethnic population: 6,800,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Malay [zlm] *Users:* 4,910,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). 3,970,000 in Sumatra (100,000 in Belitung, 1,830,000 in Riau, 2,000,000 Deli, Asahan, etc. in North Sumatra and 40,000 Tamiang in Aceh), and 940,000 in Kalimantan (primarily Pontianak, Sambas and Ketapang). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). De facto language of provincial identity in Sumatra. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890).

Minangkabau [min] *Users:* 4,880,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 6,480,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Bugis [bug] *Users:* 3,870,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. 4,370,000 in Indonesia, all users. L2 users: 500,000. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,398,800 (as L1: 3,898,800; as L2: 500,000).

Banjar [bjn] *Users:* 3,650,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,655,000.

Bali [ban] *Users:* 3,300,000 (2010 census). 7,000 in South Sulawesi. Includes immigrant speakers in west Nusa Tenggara, west Lombok Islands. Ethnic population: 3,950,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Musi [mui] *Users:* 3,105,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,116,000.

Aceh [ace] *Users:* 2,840,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 3,370,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). De facto language of provincial identity in Aceh province.

Sasak [sas] *Users:* 2,100,000 (1989). Ethnic population: 3,170,000 (2011 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Malay, Manado [xmm] *Users:* 1,820,000 (2010 census), increasing. 3,320,000, all users. L2 users: 1,500,000 (2013 D. Mead). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Makasar [mak] *Users:* 1,710,000 (2010 census), decreasing. 2,110,000, all users. L2 users: 400,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Batak Toba [bbc] *Users:* 1,610,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 4,160,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Malay, Central [pse] *Users:* 1,590,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Malay, Jambi [jax] *Users:* 1,000,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

100,000 to 999,999

Manggarai [mqy] *Users:* 900,000. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Ngaju [nij] *Users:* 890,000 (2003). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Nias [nia] *Users:* 867,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,040,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Lampung Api [ljp] *Users:* 827,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Indonesian Sign Language [inl] *Users:* 810,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 550,000–1,100,000 deaf signers (assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the total population). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] *Users:* 766,000 in Indonesia (2015). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

Malay, North Moluccan [max] *Users:* 700,000 (2001 SIL). 1,000,000, all users. L2 users: 300,000 (2001 R. Whisler). 100,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Uab Meto [aoz] *Users:* 700,000 (2009 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Batak Mandailing [btm] *Users:* 691,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,720,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Chinese, Hakka [hak] *Users:* 640,000 in Indonesia (1982). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

Toraja-Sa'dan [sda] *Users:* 588,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Batak Angkola [akb] *Users:* 535,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 614,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Malayic Dayak [xdy] *Users:* 520,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 300 Tapitn, 100,000 Banana', 100,000 Kayung, 200,000 Delang, 10,000 Semitau, 10,000 Suhaid, 20,000 Mentebah-Suruk. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Gorontalo [gor] *Users:* 505,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bima [bhp] *Users:* 500,000 (1989). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malay, Papuan [pmy] *Users:* 500,000 (Clouse 2000), increasing. 1,100,000 (Kluge 2014), all users. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Mandar [mdr] *Users:* 499,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Batak Karo [btx] *Users:* 491,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,220,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Komering [kge] *Users:* 470,000 (2000 census). 20,000 in Jakarta (1992). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 466,000 in Indonesia (2005 J. Leclerc), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Tetun [tet] *Users:* 400,000 in Indonesia (2011). *Status:* 5* (Developing). De facto language of provincial identity in portions of Timor Island, East Nusa Tenggara province. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 491,200 (as L1: 471,400; as L2: 19,800).

Rejang [rej] *Users:* 350,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Bangka [mfb] *Users:* 340,000 (2000 census). 50 or less speakers of the Lom dialect (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kendayan [knx] *Users:* 321,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 331,700.

Osing [osi] *Users:* 300,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sumbawa [smw] *Users:* 300,000 (1989). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 283,000 in Indonesia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Gayo [gay] *Users:* 275,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 335,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tae' [rob] *Users:* 272,000 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Muna [mnb] *Users:* 266,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kerinci [kvr] *Users:* 260,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 285,000.

Kambera [xbr] *Users:* 240,000 (2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tolaki [lbw] *Users:* 238,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl] *Users:* 226,000 (2010 census). 5,000 or more in North Maluku (Grimes 1982), 8,000 to 10,000 in South Sulawesi (Grimes and Grimes 1987), 7,000 in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo, 36,000 in Central Sulawesi, 40,000 in Southeast Sulawesi (Mead et al 2007), and several thousand in Nusa Tenggara (Wurm and Hattori 1981, Verheijen 1986). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kaili, Ledo [lew] *Users:* 215,000 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt] *Users:* 210,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 100,000 in Tenggarong, 60,000 in Ancalong, 50,000 in Northern Kutai. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malay, Ambonese [abs] *Users:* 200,000 in Indonesia (1987 J. Collins). 1,600,000 in Indonesia, all users. L2 users: 1,400,000 (2013 M. Connor). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,650,900 (as L1: 250,900; as L2: 1,400,000).

Malay, Kupang [mkn] *Users:* 200,000 (2015 C. Grimes). 350,000, all users. L2 users: 150,000 (2015 C. Grimes). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users:* 182,000 in Indonesia (2005 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

Dani, Western [dnw] *Users:* 180,000 (1993 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Lamaholot [slp] *Users:* 180,000 in Indonesia (2010). 268,000 in Indonesia, all users. L2 users: 88,000. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 313,000 (as L1: 225,000; as L2: 88,000).

Lampung Nyo [abl] *Users:* 180,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sika [ski] *Users:* 175,000 (Lewis and Grimes 1995). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Batak Dairi [btd] *Users:* 172,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 245,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Konjo, Coastal [kjc] *Users:* 167,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Batak Simalungun [bts] *Users:* 151,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 435,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ma'anyan [mhy] *Users:* 150,000 (2003). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Col [liw] *Users:* 145,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Tukang Besi South [bhq] *Users:* 130,000 (1995 SIL), increasing. 100,000 in Maluku. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Duri [mvp] *Users:* 123,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tukang Besi North [khc] *Users:* 120,000 (1995 SIL). 60,000 in Maluku. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mongondow [mog] *Users:* 117,000 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). Ethnic population: 230,000 (2019 J. Lobel). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ende [end] *Users:* 110,000 (2009 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Hawu [hvn] *Users:* 110,000 (1997). About 30,000 outside Sabu Island. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kangean [kkv] *Users:* 110,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Sangir [sxn] *Users:* 110,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 165,000.

Li'o [ljl] *Users:* 105,000 (2009 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Cia-Cia [cia] *Users:* 104,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Selayar [sly] *Users:* 103,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Batak Alas-Kluet [btz] *Users:* 101,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 114,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bakumpai [bkr] *Users:* 100,000 (2003). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Ekari [ekg] *Users:* 100,000 (1985 M. Doble). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Lawangan [lbx] *Users:* 100,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Semandang [sdq] *Users:* 100,000 (2019 D. Berglund). 40,000 Semandang, 60,000 Kualan. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

10,000 to 99,999

Adonara [adr] *Users:* 98,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Enrekang [ptt] *Users:* 94,500 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Hindi [hin] *Users:* 94,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Buol [blf] *Users:* 90,200 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mamasa [mqj] *Users:* 89,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Banggai [bgz] *Users:* 88,300 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 86,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2:

54,308,000).

Kei [kei] *Users:* 85,000 (2000 E. Travis). 4,500 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg] *Users:* 80,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tengger [tes] *Users:* 80,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Galela [gbi] *Users:* 79,000 (1990 SIL). 41,000 Kadai, 10,000 Kadina, 24,000 Morotai, and 4,000 Sopi. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ot Danum [otd] *Users:* 78,800 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Pamona [pmf] *Users:* 77,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Amarasi [aaz] *Users:* 70,000 (2011 Unit Bahasa dan Budaya - Gereja Masehi Injili di Timor (UBB-GMIT)). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Biak [bhw] *Users:* 70,000 (van den Heuvel 2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Konjo, Highland [kjk] *Users:* 68,500 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Wolio [wlo] *Users:* 65,000 in Indonesia (2004 D. Andersen). Population does not include those in other provinces. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Mamuju [mqx] *Users:* 62,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kaili, Da'a [kzf] *Users:* 62,600 (2010 census), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Mentawai [mwv] *Users:* 62,300 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 68,400 (2010 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ngad'a [nxg] *Users:* 60,000 (1995). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Siang [sya] *Users:* 60,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malay, Bukit [bvu] *Users:* 59,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Wejewa [wew] *Users:* 55,000 (2011). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Benyadu' [byd] *Users:* 54,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Talaud [tld] *Users:* 53,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Saluan [loe] *Users:* 51,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt] *Users:* 50,000 (1990 UBS). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Fordata [frd] *Users:* 50,000 (Marshall 2000). 25,000 in the language area and 25,000 elsewhere (Marshall 2000). Decreasing use in mixed language towns. 500 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nage [nxe] *Users:* 50,000 (Forth 1993). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tunjung [tjg] *Users:* 50,000 (Nikolic´ 2008). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lauje [law] *Users:* 49,800 (2010 census). 6,000 use Ampibabo dialect (Himmelmann 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Buru [mhs] *Users:* 45,000 (Grimes 2009). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ribun [rir] *Users:* 45,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sanggau [scg] *Users:* 45,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bambam [ptu] *Users:* 42,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Ternate [tft] *Users:* 42,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 62,000, all users. L2 users: 20,000. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Simeulue [smr] *Users:* 40,300 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 44,700 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kaur [vkk] *Users:* 40,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Ke'o [xxk] *Users:* 40,000 (2001 L. Baird). Ethnic population: 40,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mualang [mtd] *Users:* 40,000 (Tjia 2007). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Jangkang [djo] *Users:* 37,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Seberuang [sbx] *Users:* 37,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Geser-Gorom [ges] *Users:* 36,500 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kaili, Unde [unz] *Users:* 35,700 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

English [eng] *Users:* 34,000 in Indonesia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Kulisusu [vkl] *Users:* 32,100 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Keninjal [knl] *Users:* 32,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Ulumanda' [ulm] *Users:* 31,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Maiwa [wmm] *Users:* 31,500 (2010 census), decreasing. L2 users: 0 (2019). Ethnic population: 52,800 (2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ampanang [apg] *Users:* 30,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bulungan [blj] *Users:* 30,000 (Kawi et al 2002). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kedang [ksx] *Users:* 30,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Pekal [pel] *Users:* 30,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sentani [set] *Users:* 30,000 (1996 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Taman [tmn] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Termanu [twu] *Users:* 30,000 (2002 UKAW). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Aralle-Tabulahan [atq] *Users:* 29,300 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tobelo [tlb] *Users:* 27,700 (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Wawonii [wow] *Users:* 27,600 (2010 census), decreasing. 19,500 Wawonii, 8,100 Menui. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tidung, Southern [itd] *Users:* 27,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Moronene [mqn] *Users:* 26,300 (2010 census), decreasing. 1,850 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tidore [tvo] *Users:* 26,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 46,000, all users. L2 users: 20,000. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Alor [aol] *Users:* 25,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Lamboya [lmy] *Users:* 25,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Malay, Balinese [mhp] *Users:* 25,000 (2000 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Yamdena [jmd] *Users:* 25,000 (1991 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 35,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Pannei [pnc] *Users:* 24,400 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lundayeh [lnd] *Users:* 23,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,500.

Korean [kor] *Users:* 22,800 in Indonesia (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).

Bungku [bkz] *Users:* 22,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bunak [bfn] *Users:* 21,000 in Indonesia (2010). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,500 (as L1: 85,700; as L2: 21,800).

Tonsawang [tnw] *Users:* 21,000 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kodi [kod] *Users:* 20,000. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Makian, East [mky] *Users:* 20,000. 18,000 or more in East Makian, 2,000 or more in Kayoa (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Badui [bac] *Users:* 20,000 (2000 census). 12,000 in Kenekes village area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni] *Users:* 20,000 (1996 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna] *Users:* 20,000 (1996). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Dengka [dnk] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dusun Deyah [dun] *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Indonesian, Peranakan [pea] *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kisar [kje] *Users:* 20,000 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Lole [llg] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). Ethnic population: 20,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mai Brat [ayz] *Users:* 20,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Malay, Larantuka [lrt] *Users:* 20,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Mandobo Bawah [bwp] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Moni [mnz] *Users:* 20,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Sula [szn] *Users:* 20,000 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tawoyan [twy] *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tii [txq] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Walak [wlw] *Users:* 20,000 (2007 P. Seow). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sikule [skh] *Users:* 19,800 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 21,700 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tomini [txm] *Users:* 19,700 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Balantak [blz] *Users:* 19,500 (2010 census), increasing. 20,500, all users. L2 users: 1,000 (2015 R. Busenitz). 1,500 monolinguals (2015 R. Busenitz). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Bahau [bhv] *Users:* 19,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tombulu [tom] *Users:* 19,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Uma [ppk] *Users:* 18,800 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Haruku [hrk] *Users:* 18,200 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kalumpang [kli] *Users:* 18,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Luang [lex] *Users:* 18,000 (1995 SIL). 200 monolinguals. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Haji [hji] *Users:* 17,500 (2000 census). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,500 (Anderbeck 2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Alune [alp] *Users:* 17,200 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Dutch [nld] *Users:* 17,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

Sou Nama [tlt] *Users:* 17,000 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Abui [abz] *Users:* 16,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Anakalangu [akg] *Users:* 16,000 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Hatam [had] *Users:* 16,000 (1993 TEAM). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Hitu [htu] *Users:* 16,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nalca [nlc] *Users:* 16,000 (2013 R. Doriot). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Modang [mxd] *Users:* 15,300 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Basap [bdb] *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Duano [dup] *Users:* 15,000 in Indonesia (2006 SIL). Ethnic population: Total ethnic population all countries: 19,000 (2006 E. Seidlitz). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,600.

Iban [iba] *Users:* 15,000 in Indonesia (Benjamin and Chou 2003). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,481,800 (as L1: 781,800; as L2: 700,000).

Ile Ape [ila] *Users:* 15,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Loloda [loa] *Users:* 15,000 (1991 SIL). 2,000 Bakun. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tabaru [tby] *Users:* 15,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Yali, Angguruk [yli] *Users:* 15,000 (1991 J. Wilson). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tontemboan [tnt] *Users:* 14,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Meyah [mej] *Users:* 14,800 (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Damal [uhn] *Users:* 14,000 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Helong [heg] *Users:* 14,000 (Grimes et al 1997). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2015 S. Cameron). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Japanese [jpn] *Users:* 14,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

Mori Atas [mzq] *Users:* 14,000 (1988 D. Mead). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Mori Bawah [xmz] *Users:* 14,000 (1988 D. Mead). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Riung [riu] *Users:* 14,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Larike-Wakasihu [alo] *Users:* 12,600 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bakati', Rara [lra] *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (2004 M. Connor). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,300.

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl] *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (2007 A. Soriente), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,000.

Makian, West [mqs] *Users:* 12,000 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). 7,000 on Makian Island, 5,000 on Kayoa Islands. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Rikou [rgu] *Users:* 12,000 (2011). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sawai [szw] *Users:* 12,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sougb [mnx] *Users:* 12,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Tausug [tsg] *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 946,000.

Bonerate [bna] *Users:* 11,900 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Lisela [lcl] *Users:* 11,900 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Malay, Berau [bve] *Users:* 11,200 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Mateq [xem] *Users:* 11,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Pantar, Western [lev] *Users:* 10,800 (Holton 2014). Ethnic population: 10,800. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Totoli [txe] *Users:* 10,800 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Patani [ptn] *Users:* 10,600 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Yali, Ninia [nlk] *Users:* 10,500 (1999 J. Wilson). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Saparua [spr] *Users:* 10,200 (1989 SIL). 4,520 in Iha. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Seit-Kaitetu [hik] *Users:* 10,200 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Ambai [amk] *Users:* 10,100 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bentong [bnu] *Users:* 10,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Blagar [beu] *Users:* 10,000 (Steinhauer 2014). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dondo [dok] *Users:* 10,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Embaloh [emb] *Users:* 10,000 (1991 NTM). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kayagar [kyt] *Users:* 10,000 (1993 WT), decreasing. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kemak [kem] *Users:* 10,000 in Indonesia (2010 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 93,000 (as L1: 79,000; as L2: 14,000).

Kubu [kvb] *Users:* 10,000 (1989). Ethnic population: 15,000 (Persoon 1989). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Loura [lur] *Users:* 10,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Mamboru [mvd] *Users:* 10,000 (2007). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Mandobo Atas [aax] *Users:* 10,000 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Nduga [ndx] *Users:* 10,000 (1985 M. Owen). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ngalum [szb] *Users:* 10,000 in Indonesia (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,000.

Palu'e [ple] *Users:* 10,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

So'a [ssq] *Users:* 10,000 (1994). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tehit [kps] *Users:* 10,000 (2000 R. Hesse). 500 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tulehu [tlu] *Users:* 10,000 (Musgrave 2010). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Wanukaka [wnk] *Users:* 10,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Yaqay [jaq] *Users:* 10,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Yawa [yva] *Users:* 10,000 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

1,000 to 9,999

Ketengban [xte] *Users:* 9,970 (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Moma [myl] *Users:* 9,940 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Bada [bhz] *Users:* 9,780 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Dampelas [dms] *Users:* 9,560 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tondano [tdn] *Users:* 9,560 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019 T. Brickell). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Pancana [pnp] *Users:* 9,460 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Awyu, South [aws] *Users:* 9,340 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Manombai [woo] *Users:* 9,110 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc] *Users:* 9,000 (1991 SIL). 5,200 in Matia and 3,400 in Sapan. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Asilulu [asl] *Users:* 8,760 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth] *Users:* 8,480 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,380.

Citak [txt] *Users:* 8,000 (1985 M. Stringer). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kamoro [kgq] *Users:* 8,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kenyah, Wahau [whk] *Users:* 8,000 in Indonesia (2007 A. Soriente), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,000.

Kohin [kkx] *Users:* 8,000 (2003). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Korupun-Sela [kpq] *Users:* 8,000 (1996 E. Young). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Lembata, South [lmf] *Users:* 8,000 (Krausse 2016). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Lembata, West [lmj] *Users:* 8,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Moskona [mtj] *Users:* 8,000 (1996 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Muyu, North [kti] *Users:* 8,000 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Selaru [slu] *Users:* 8,000 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tarangan, West [txn] *Users:* 7,910 (2011 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Leti [lti] *Users:* 7,710 (2017 R. Saupia). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Suwawa [swu] *Users:* 7,590 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Awyu, Central [awu] *Users:* 7,500 (2002 Sohn Myo-sook). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Beginci [ebc] *Users:* 7,500 (2019 D. Berglund). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Rampi [lje] *Users:* 7,500 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sahu [saj] *Users:* 7,500 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). 3,500 in Tala'i, 4,000 in Pa'disua. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kola [kvv] *Users:* 7,400 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mangole [mqc] *Users:* 7,280 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Asmat, Central [cns] *Users:* 7,000 (Roesler 1972). Most are monolingual. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bilba [bpz] *Users:* 7,000 (2002 UKAW). Ethnic population: 7,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dela-Oenale [row] *Users:* 7,000 (2002 UKAW). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Marind [mrz] *Users:* 7,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Mpur [akc] *Users:* 7,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sou Upaa [wha] *Users:* 7,000 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Morop [iwo] *Users:* 6,900 (2011 J. Elliot). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kaidipang [kzp] *Users:* 6,660 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Maba [mqa] *Users:* 6,620 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Awyu, Asue [psa] *Users:* 6,500 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Luhu [lcq] *Users:* 6,500 (Collins 1983). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Napu [npy] *Users:* 6,240 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tarangan, East [tre] *Users:* 6,110 (2011 SIL). Population counted in the 12 villages only. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Tajio [tdj] *Users:* 6,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Lewotobi [lwt] *Users:* 6,000. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kamang [woi] *Users:* 6,000 (Schapper 2014). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kepo' [kuk] *Users:* 6,000 (2010). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Putoh [put] *Users:* 6,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Rajong [rjg] *Users:* 6,000 (2010). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Sajau Basap [sjb] *Users:* 6,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Seko Padang [skx] *Users:* 6,000 (2022 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Waropen [wrp] *Users:* 6,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Wemale [weo] *Users:* 6,000 (2000 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,500. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kioko [ues] *Users:* 5,970 (2010 census). 4,200 Kambowa dialect, 1,770 Kioko dialect. No monolinguals (2019). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

French [fra] *Users:* 5,800 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Bolango [bld] *Users:* 5,770 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ambelau [amv] *Users:* 5,700 (1989 SIL). Ethnic population: 5,700. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 5,700 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Dobel [kvo] *Users:* 5,680 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Una [mtg] *Users:* 5,600 (2006 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Iha [ihp] *Users:* 5,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kaera [jka] *Users:* 5,500 (2014 M. Kramer). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Dhao [nfa] *Users:* 5,000 (1997 A. Ranoh). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Dusun Witu [duw] *Users:* 5,000 (2003). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Karon Dori [kgw] *Users:* 5,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Klon [kyo] *Users:* 5,000 (2008 L. Baird). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kula [tpg] *Users:* 5,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Ngad'a, Eastern [nea] *Users:* 5,000 (1994). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Rembong [reb] *Users:* 5,000 (2010 C. Grimes). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Silimo [wul] *Users:* 5,000 (1987 SIL). 2,500 monolinguals. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Wamesa [wad] *Users:* 5,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Wolani [wod] *Users:* 5,000 (1992 UBS). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Yali, Pass Valley [yac] *Users:* 5,000 (1988 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Saleman [sau] *Users:* 4,800 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Ansus [and] *Users:* 4,600 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Moi Kelim [mxn] *Users:* 4,600 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Taliabu [tlv] *Users:* 4,520 (2000). 500–1,500 in Mangei. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Bobot [bty] *Users:* 4,500 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Dusun Malang [duq] *Users:* 4,500 (2003). 2,000 Bayan. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Babar, Southeast [vbb] *Users:* 4,460 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Barakai [baj] *Users:* 4,450 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Nggem [nbq] *Users:* 4,400 (2005). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Burusu [bqr] *Users:* 4,350 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Behoa [bep] *Users:* 4,280 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bakati' [bei] *Users:* 4,000 (1986 UBS). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bakati', Sara [sre] *Users:* 4,000 (2004 M. Connor). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Irarutu [irh] *Users:* 4,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kombai [tyn] *Users:* 4,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lamalera [lmr] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Lamatuka [lmq] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Levuka [lvu] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Lewoeleng [lwe] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Ma'ya [slz] *Users:* 4,000 (Remijsen 2001). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Muyu, South [kts] *Users:* 4,000 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Rongga [ror] *Users:* 4,000 (2005 W. Arka). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Teiwa [twe] *Users:* 4,000 (Klamer and Klamer 2010). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Watubela [wah] *Users:* 4,000 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kabola [klz] *Users:* 3,900 (1995 N. Johnston). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Laha [lhh] *Users:* 3,890 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Awyu, Edera [awy] *Users:* 3,870 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tabla [tnm] *Users:* 3,750 (1990 UBS). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kokoda [xod] *Users:* 3,700 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Wersing [kvw] *Users:* 3,700 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Malay, Banda [bpq] *Users:* 3,690 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Batuley [bay] *Users:* 3,640 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tado [klw] *Users:* 3,640 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Bati [bvt] *Users:* 3,500 (Loski and Loski 1989). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Korowai [khe] *Users:* 3,500 (2007 P. de Vries). 3,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sawi [saw] *Users:* 3,500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Tamagario [tcg] *Users:* 3,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Okolod [kqv] *Users:* 3,390 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,390.

Pagu [pgu] *Users:* 3,310 (2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Balaesang [bls] *Users:* 3,300 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Mairasi [zrs] *Users:* 3,300 (1996 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kalabra [kzz] *Users:* 3,290 (2000). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Boano [bzn] *Users:* 3,240 (1982). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Kur [kuv] *Users:* 3,180 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Murut, Sembakung [sbr] *Users:* 3,180 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Padoe [pdo] *Users:* 3,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Malimpung [mli] *Users:* 3,090 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 9,400 (2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Abun [kgr] *Users:* 3,000 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Adang [adn] *Users:* 3,000 (2000), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Aghu [ahh] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Banda [bnd] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Hupla [hap] *Users:* 3,000 (1982 WT). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kayan, Busang [bfg] *Users:* 3,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kimaghima [kig] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Liana-Seti [ste] *Users:* 3,000 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lik [eip] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nasal [nsy] *Users:* 3,000 (2008 K. Anderbeck). Very few monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Sawila [swt] *Users:* 3,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Uma' Lung [ulu] *Users:* 3,000 (Soriente 2006), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Wae Rana [wrx] *Users:* 3,000 (2010). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Waioli [wli] *Users:* 3,000 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Wambon [wms] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Gane [gzn] *Users:* 2,900 (1982 D. Teljeur). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Marind, Bian [bpv] *Users:* 2,900 (2002 Sohn Myo-sook). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Seluwasan [sws] *Users:* 2,840 (2005). 740 Makatian, 2,100 Seluwasan. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Koneq-koneq [cml] *Users:* 2,830 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bintauna [bne] *Users:* 2,800 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Damar, East [dmr] *Users:* 2,800 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Gebe [gei] *Users:* 2,650 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Aoheng [pni] *Users:* 2,630 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sepa [spb] *Users:* 2,600 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tugutil [tuj] *Users:* 2,590 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sarudu [sdu] *Users:* 2,550 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Buli [bzq] *Users:* 2,520 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Barapasi [brp] *Users:* 2,500 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Gresi [grs] *Users:* 2,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kemtuik [kmt] *Users:* 2,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kwerba [kwe] *Users:* 2,500 (1996 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nipsan [nps] *Users:* 2,500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Seko Tengah [sko] *Users:* 2,500 (Laskowske and Laskowske 1987). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Boano [bzl] *Users:* 2,400 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kamaru [kgx] *Users:* 2,330 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,700 (2019 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Awyu, Jair [awv] *Users:* 2,300 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Yale, Kosarek [kkl] *Users:* 2,300 (1993 R. Doriot). 2,300 monolinguals. Nearly 100% are monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,300. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Kaimbulawa [zka] *Users:* 2,290 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Tombelala [ttp] *Users:* 2,240 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kurudu [kjr] *Users:* 2,180 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Latu [ltu] *Users:* 2,130 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Bobongko [bgb] *Users:* 2,050 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Anasi [bpo] *Users:* 2,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Asmat, Yaosakor [asy] *Users:* 2,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Emem [enr] *Users:* 2,000 (2005 SIL). Some elderly monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Gerai [gef] *Users:* 2,000 (2019 D. Berglund). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Kayan, Kayan River [xkn] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kwesten [kwt] *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Laba [lau] *Users:* 2,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lubu [lcf] *Users:* 2,000 (2021). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Modole [mqo] *Users:* 2,000 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Momuna [mqf] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Murut, Tagal [mvv] *Users:* 2,000 in Indonesia. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Nimboran [nir] *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 3,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Pom [pmo] *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Punan Tubu [puj] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Segai [sge] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sikaritai [tty] *Users:* 2,000 (2015 C. Wanarahardja). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs] *Users:* 1,830 (1982). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Pendau [ums] *Users:* 1,820 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Isirawa [srl] *Users:* 1,800 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Woi [wbw] *Users:* 1,800 (2012 Y. Sawaki). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Komodo [kvh] *Users:* 1,730 (2015 F. Hurd). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Marau [mvr] *Users:* 1,700 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Roma [rmm] *Users:* 1,700 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Yalahatan [jal] *Users:* 1,700 (2004 SIL), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Nafri [nxx] *Users:* 1,630 (1975 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Ambel [wgo] *Users:* 1,600 (Arnold 2018). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Orya [ury] *Users:* 1,600 (1985 P. Fields). 900 in Unurum-Guay, 100 in Bonggo subdistrict, 600 in Lereh subdistrict. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kamberau [irx] *Users:* 1,570 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Nedebang [nec] *Users:* 1,500. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Awyu, North [yir] *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bauzi [bvz] *Users:* 1,500 (1991 SIL). 1,350 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Edopi [dbf] *Users:* 1,500 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Gamkonora [gak] *Users:* 1,500 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Iau [tmu] *Users:* 1,500 (2018 J. Bateman), increasing. 500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Kayan, Mendalam [xkd] *Users:* 1,500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kemberano [bzp] *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kodeoha [vko] *Users:* 1,500 (Mead 1999). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Manipa [mqp] *Users:* 1,500 (Voorhoeve and Collins 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Nuaulu, South [nxl] *Users:* 1,500 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Uma' Lasan [xky] *Users:* 1,500 in Indonesia (Soriente 2005). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,750.

Wabo [wbb] *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Welaun [wlh] *Users:* 1,500 in Indonesia (2018 O. Edwards). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2018 O. Edwards). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,150 (as L1: 5,580; as L2: 2,570).

Fayu [fau] *Users:* 1,400 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ili'uun [ilu] *Users:* 1,400 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Ratahan [rth] *Users:* 1,340 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 30,000 (1989). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kayan Mahakam [xay] *Users:* 1,300 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sowari [dmy] *Users:* 1,300 (2000), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Yei [jei] *Users:* 1,280 (Evans et al 2018). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Dawera-Daweloor [ddw] *Users:* 1,270 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Matbat [xmt] *Users:* 1,250 (Remijsen 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Oirata [oia] *Users:* 1,220 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Bantik [bnq] *Users:* 1,200 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (2019). *Status:* 8a

(Moribund).

Berik [bkl] *Users:* 1,200 (1994 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Koneraw [kdw] *Users:* 1,200 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Mekwei [msf] *Users:* 1,200 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Moi Lemas [sbg] *Users:* 1,200 (1988 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ndom [nqm] *Users:* 1,200 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Serui-Laut [seu] *Users:* 1,200 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tugun [tzn] *Users:* 1,200 (1990 SIL). 10 monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Wanggom [wng] *Users:* 1,180 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lasalimu [llm] *Users:* 1,150 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Dakka [dkk] *Users:* 1,140 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Baham [bdw] *Users:* 1,100 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Riantana [ran] *Users:* 1,100 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Roon [rnn] *Users:* 1,100 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Teor [tev] *Users:* 1,100 (1986 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tela-Masbuar [tvm] *Users:* 1,050 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Ujir [udj] *Users:* 1,030 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kumbewaha [xks] *Users:* 1,010 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Airoran [air] *Users:* 1,000 (1998 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Arandai [jbj] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Asmat, North [nks] *Users:* 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Atohwaim [aqm] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Babar, North [bcd] *Users:* 1,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Buruwai [asi] *Users:* 1,000 (2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Dem [dem] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Gorap [goq] *Users:* 1,000 (1992 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Hovongan [hov] *Users:* 1,000 (1991 NTM). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kafoa [kpu] *Users:* 1,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Masiwang [bnf] *Users:* 1,000 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Moraid [msg] *Users:* 1,000 (1988 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Ninggerum [nxr] *Users:* 1,000 in Indonesia. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,950.

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 1,000 in Indonesia (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Semimi [etz] *Users:* 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Sempan [xse] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sobei [sob] *Users:* 1,000 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 1,850 (2000 D. Tryon). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Wano [wno] *Users:* 1,000 (2011), decreasing. L2 users: 0. 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,000. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Yetfa [yet] *Users:* 1,000 (1996). 1,400, all users. L2 users: 400 (2013 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

100 to 999

Koroni [xkq] *Users:* 980 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Indonesian, Makassar [mfp] *Users:* 950 (2010 census). 1,880,950, all users. L2 users: 1,880,000 (2000). Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Duvle [duv] *Users:* 930 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Hamap [hmu] *Users:* 900. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ketum [ktt] *Users:* 900 (2003 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lengilu [lgi] *Users:* 900 (2022 R. Saupia). Lengilu speakers are ethnically Lundayeh [lnd] (2022 R. Saupia). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Limola [ley] *Users:* 900 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019 W. McConvell). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2019 W. McConvell). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lola [lcd] *Users:* 900 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Enggano [eno] *Users:* 870 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,700 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Koba [kpd] *Users:* 870 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Batui [zbt] *Users:* 850 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Masela, West [mss] *Users:* 850 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Mawes [mgk] *Users:* 850 (2006 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sa'ban [snv] *Users:* 850 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in

all countries: 1,960.

Dai [dij] *Users:* 820 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Reta [ret] *Users:* 800. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Damar, West [drn] *Users:* 800 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Munggui [mth] *Users:* 800 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Suabo [szp] *Users:* 800 (de Vries 2004). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tereweng [twg] *Users:* 800 (Grimes et al 1997). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bonggo [bpg] *Users:* 790 (2006 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Bahonsuai [bsu] *Users:* 780 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tsaukambo [kvz] *Users:* 780 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Panasuan [psn] *Users:* 770 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 800. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Busami [bsm] *Users:* 700 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kais [kzm] *Users:* 700 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Mor [mhz] *Users:* 700 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Nakai [nkj] *Users:* 700 (1999 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Puragi [pru] *Users:* 700 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Skou [skv] *Users:* 700 (1999 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Galolen [gal] *Users:* 680 in Indonesia (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,910 (as L1: 16,980; as L2: 5,930).

Busoa [bup] *Users:* 670 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Tonsea [txs] *Users:* 670 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sedoa [tvw] *Users:* 660 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 4,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Tause [tad] *Users:* 650 (2022 S. Kim). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kelabit [kzi] *Users:* 640 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,640.

Murut, Selungai [slg] *Users:* 640 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,240.

Tarpia [tpf] *Users:* 630 (2006 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Vitou [vto] *Users:* 630 (2007). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Karey [kyd] *Users:* 610 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Betaf [bfe] *Users:* 600 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kaburi [uka] *Users:* 600 (1986 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kawe [kgb] *Users:* 600 (Remijsen 2001). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kowiai [kwh] *Users:* 600 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Papuma [ppm] *Users:* 600 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Warembori [wsa] *Users:* 600 (1998 SIL). 620, all users. L2 users: 20. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Bukitan [bkn] *Users:* 570 in Indonesia (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 860.

Imroing [imr] *Users:* 560 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Sunum [ymn] *Users:* 560 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Foau [flh] *Users:* 550 (2022 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mo [wkd] *Users:* 550 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Eritai [ert] *Users:* 530 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lepki [lpe] *Users:* 530 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Masela, East [vme] *Users:* 520 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Masela, Central [mxz] *Users:* 510 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kaibobo [kzb] *Users:* 500 (Collins 1983). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kayan, Wahau [whu] *Users:* 500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kereho [xke] *Users:* 500 (2003). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kimki [sbt] *Users:* 500 (2004 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Konda [knd] *Users:* 500 (1988 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kuri [nbn] *Users:* 500 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kwinsu [kuc] *Users:* 500 (2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Nisa [njs] *Users:* 500 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Nuaulu, North [nni] *Users:* 500 (1990 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Onin [oni] *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Ormu [orz] *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Taikat [aos] *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tanahmerah [tcm] *Users:* 500 (1978 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tunggare [trt] *Users:* 500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Waris [wrs] *Users:* 500 in Indonesia (2008 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

Yahadian [ner] *Users:* 500 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kaure [bpp] *Users:* 450 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Sekar [skz] *Users:* 450 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Dabe [dbe] *Users:* 440 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Topoiyo [toy] *Users:* 440 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Sekak [lce] *Users:* 420 (2000), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bukat [bvk] *Users:* 400 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Demisa [dei] *Users:* 400 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kao [kax] *Users:* 400 (2000). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kauwera [xau] *Users:* 400 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kopkaka [opk] *Users:* 400 (2002 SIL). 400 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Manem [jet] *Users:* 400 in Indonesia (1978 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 900.

Papasena [pas] *Users:* 400 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Samarokena [tmj] *Users:* 400 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Uruangnirin [urn] *Users:* 400 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Yelmek [jel] *Users:* 400 (1978 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Keijar [kdy] *Users:* 370 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Punan Aput [pud] *Users:* 370 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Taje [pee] *Users:* 370 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Auye [auu] *Users:* 350 (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: 500 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Awyi [auw] *Users:* 350 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Benggoi [bgy] *Users:* 350 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kadai [kzd] *Users:* 350 (2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Rahambuu [raz] *Users:* 350 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Waru [wru] *Users:* 350 (Mead 1999). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Yaur [jau] *Users:* 350 (1978 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Yeretuar [gop] *Users:* 350 (2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Andio [bzb] *Users:* 335 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Biga [bhc] *Users:* 330 (Arnold 2020). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kompane [kvp] *Users:* 330 (1995 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Serili [sve] *Users:* 330 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Anus [auq] *Users:* 320 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Talondo' [tln] *Users:* 320 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Taloki [tlk] *Users:* 310 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Abinomn [bsa] *Users:* 300 (Clouse et al 2002). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Bagusa [bqb] *Users:* 300 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Bayono [byl] *Users:* 300 (2020 M. Edelen). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Diebroud [tbp] *Users:* 300 (2006 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Dla [kbv] *Users:* 300 in Indonesia (de Sousa 2006). 240 Dla, 60 Menggwa Dla in Indonesia. All Dla speakers: 1,200 (de Sousa 2006). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,200.

Elseng [mrf] *Users:* 300 (Foley 2018b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Huaulu [hud] *Users:* 300 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Komyandaret [kzv] *Users:* 300 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr] *Users:* 300 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Mlap [kja] *Users:* 300 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Saweru [swr] *Users:* 300 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Trimuris [tip] *Users:* 300 (1999 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Warkay-Bipim [bgv] *Users:* 300 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Wauyai [wuy] *Users:* 300 (Remijsen 2001). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Citak, Tamnim [tml] *Users:* 290 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Laiyolo [lji] *Users:* 290 (2010 census). 60 Laiyolo, 230 Barang-Barang. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Murkim [rmh] *Users:* 290 (2004 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Fedan [pdn] *Users:* 280 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Mariri [mqi] *Users:* 280 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Perai [wet] *Users:* 280 (Hinton 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Biritai [bqq] *Users:* 250 (1988 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Burmeso [bzu] *Users:* 250 (Donohue 1998). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Dao [daz] *Users:* 250 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Emplawas [emw] *Users:* 250 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kirikiri [kiy] *Users:* 250 (1982 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kosare [kiq] *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Legenyem [lcc] *Users:* 250 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Meoswar [mvx] *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Mombum [mso] *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Sause [sao] *Users:* 250 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tofanma [tlg] *Users:* 250 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Viid [snu] *Users:* 250 (2005 SIL). No monolinguals. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Wotu [wtw] *Users:* 250 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000 (2009). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Karas [kgv] *Users:* 240 (1983 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Kaptiau [kbi] *Users:* 230 (2006 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Molof [msl] *Users:* 230 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Zorop [wfg] *Users:* 230 (2005 SIL). No monolinguals. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kaiy [tcq] *Users:* 220 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lorang [lrn] *Users:* 220 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Tebi [dmu] *Users:* 220 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Sowanda [sow] *Users:* 210 in Indonesia (2002 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180.

Beneraf [bnv] *Users:* 200 (2005 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Erokwanas [erw] *Users:* 200 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr] *Users:* 200 (2007), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kapauri [khp] *Users:* 200 (2006 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kehu [khh] *Users:* 200 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Momina [mmb] *Users:* 200 (1998 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Punan Merap [puc] *Users:* 200 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Rasawa [rac] *Users:* 200 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Wares [wai] *Users:* 200 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Yarsun [yrs] *Users:* 200 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Yoke [yki] *Users:* 200 (1998 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bedoanas [bed] *Users:* 180 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Budong-Budong [bdx] *Users:* 180 (2010 census), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kanum, Smärky [kxq] *Users:* 170 (Evans et al 2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Liabuku [lix] *Users:* 160 (2019 SIL), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Aputai [apx] *Users:* 150 (Hinton 2000). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Arguni [agf] *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Waritai [wbe] *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Punan Merah [puf] *Users:* 140 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kata Kolok [bqy] *Users:* 125 (Marsaja 2008). 47 deaf and 78 hearing. 1,125, all users. L2 users: 1,000 (Marsaja 2008). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Maklew [mgf] *Users:* 120. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Obokuitai [afz] *Users:* 120 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Towei [ttn] *Users:* 120 (1975 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Usku [ulf] *Users:* 110 (2004 SIL). Population estimates range from 20 to 160 (Wurm 2007). Few monolinguals. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Awbono [awh] *Users:* 100 (1999 SIL). 100 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Burate [bti] *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Diuwe [diy] *Users:* 100 (1999 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd] *Users:* 100 (Evans et al 2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kanum, Sota [krz] *Users:* 100 (1996 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kofei [kpi] *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kui [kvd] *Users:* 100 (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). Ethnic population: 830 (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kwer [kwr] *Users:* 100 (1998 M. Donohue). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sauri [srt] *Users:* 100 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tangko [tkx] *Users:* 100 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tefaro [tfo] *Users:* 100 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Tobati [tti] *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Tomadino [tdi] *Users:* 100 (2010 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

10 to 99

Mer [mnu] *Users:* 85 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Itik [itx] *Users:* 80 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 200. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Doutai [tds] *Users:* 70 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 340 (1993 R. Doriot). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Yeresiam [ire] *Users:* 70 (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Baras [brs] *Users:* 64 (2010 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Dineor [mrx] *Users:* 55 (2006 SIL), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Amahai [amq] *Users:* 50 (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kayupulau [kzu] *Users:* 50 (Wurm 2000). Used by under 10% of the ethnic group (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Lolak [llq] *Users:* 50 (Lobel and Paputungan 2017), decreasing. No monolinguals (2017). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Lobel and Paputungan 2017). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Morori [mok] *Users:* 50 (1998 M. Donohue). Only a handful of Marori speakers left in 2012 (Evans et al 2018). Ethnic population: 250 (1998 M. Donohue). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Paku [pku] *Users:* 50 (Diedrich 2018), decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Paulohi [plh] *Users:* 50 (1982). Very few left (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Salas [sgu] *Users:* 50 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Burumakok [aip] *Users:* 40 (1994 R. Kroneman). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Ibu [ibu] *Users:* 35 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). In 1987, there were a few elderly speakers but it is now probably extinct (Wurm 2007). Ethnic population: 50 (1984). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Mor [moq] *Users:* 30 (2012 H. Hammarström). 70 semi-speakers (2012 H. Hammarström). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Namla [naa] *Users:* 30 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Massep [mvs] *Users:* 25 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 85. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kalao [kly] *Users:* 22 (2010 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kembra [xkw] *Users:* 20 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 50. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Mander [mqr] *Users:* 20 (1991 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kwerisa [kkb] *Users:* 15 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 130. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Liki [lio] *Users:* 11 (2005 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 320. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Masimasi [ism] *Users:* 10 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

1 to 9

As [asz] *Users:* 6 (Arnold 2020). Also 2 semi-speakers (Arnold 2020). Ethnic population: 45 (Arnold 2020). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Malay, Bacanese [btj] *Users:* 6 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Kanum, Bädi [khd] *Users:* 5 (Evans et al 2018). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Woria [wor] *Users:* 5 (2000 R. Doriot). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

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Awera [awr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2022 S. Kim). Only 1 speaker remained in 2007. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Duriankere [dbn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (de Vries 2004). Last fluent speaker likely died in the 1990s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Dusner [dsn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1980s (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Hoti [hti] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (1987 SIL). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Hukumina [huw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the early 1990s (1989 SIL). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Hulung [huk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last know speakers survived into the early years of the 2000s (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Iha Based Pidgin [ihb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only).

Javindo [jvd] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. May have been a few L2 speakers and even a very few L1 speakers at beginning of 20th century (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Kamarian [kzx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 6,000 (1987 SIL). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Kayeli [kzl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker of Leliali dialect died in 1989, and last speaker of Lumaete dialect died in the 1990s. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Loun [lox] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers survived into the late 1980s (Collins 1983). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Mapia [mpy] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: The ethnic group emigrated from Micronesia in the early 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Moksela [vms] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1974. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Naka'ela [nae] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1985 SIL). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Nila [nil] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Nusa Laut [nul] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the late 1990s (1989 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,230 (1989 SIL). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Onin Based Pidgin [onx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only).

Ponosakan [pns] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 3 or 4 semi-speakers (2019 J. Lobel). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Saponi [spi] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (Wurm 2000). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Serua [srw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Tambora [xxt] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speakers died in the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Tandia [tni] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (1991 SIL). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Ternateño [tmg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime in the mid-20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Te'un [tve] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Salawati [xmx] *Users:* Unknown number. Total population of the villages where Salawati is spoken: 3,391. However, younger generations in at least some of the villages are no longer acquiring the language, and there are large numbers of speakers of other languages living in some of these villages (Arnold 2020). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Petjo [pey] *Users:* There are some L1 speakers (Wurm 2007). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo] *Users:* Few speakers. *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

Bidayuh, Bau [sne] *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,200.

Bidayuh, Bukar-Sadong [sdo] *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 49,100.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Indonesia 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)

Indonesian [ind] *Users:* 198,000,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), all users. L1 users: 42,800,000 (2015 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* Statutory national language (1945, Constitution, Article 36). *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1974–2000. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

3 (Wider communication)

Bakumpai [bkr] *Users:* 100,000 (2003). *Status:* Spoken by Dayak Ngaju people, dominant group in Central Kalimantan. LWC in the 17th century under Dutch colonial rule. Used in daily communication. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Dusun Deyah [dun], Dusun Witu [duw], Lawangan [lbx], Ma'anyan [mhy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Banjar [bjn] *Users:* 3,650,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD), increasing. *Status:* Spoken on the east coast of Kalimantan. Increased in the 17th century under Dutch colonial rule. Used in trade, fishing, farming, plantations, transportation, and mining. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2019. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,655,000.

Bugis [bug] *Users:* 4,370,000 in Indonesia, all users. L1 users: 3,870,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. L2 users: 500,000. *Status:* In the 17th century Bugis was widespread under Dutch rule. Used in literature (especially oral), folklore, and natural resources and agriculture development. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. A few also use Makasar [mak], who live in Makassar city. Also use Balantak [blz]. Also use Fordata [frd], in a few villages. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bungku [bkz], Enrekang [ptt], Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Kodeoha [vko], Koneq-koneq [cml], Limola [ley], Maiwa [wmm], Makasar [mak], Malimpung [mli], Mamuju [mqx], Moronene [mqn], Muna [mnb], Rahambuu [raz], Selayar [sly], Tolaki [lbw], Wotu [wtw]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1900–1997. *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,398,800 (as L1: 3,898,800; as L2: 500,000).

Indonesian, Makassar [mfp] *Users:* 1,880,950, all users. L1 users: 950 (2010 census). L2 users: 1,880,000 (2000). Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Limola [ley], Makasar [mak], Wotu [wtw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Kaili, Ledo [lew] *Users:* 215,000 (2010 census), increasing. *Status:* Widely used in the northern part of Central Sulawesi in the 18th century under Dutch colonial era. Used in trade and government work. *Lg Use:* Largest and most prestigious of Kaili varieties in Sulawesi. Used as L2 by Taje [pee], Uma [ppk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1999. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kendayan [knx] *Users:* 321,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Status:* Became dominant in the 19th century under Dutch colonial era. Used in trade, agriculture, fishing, hunting, and church. *Lg Use:* Widespread. Used as L2 by Bakati' [bei], Benyadu' [byd], Gerai [gef], Rara Bakati' [lra], Sanggau [scg], Sara Bakati' [sre], Semandang [sdq]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 331,700.

Lamaholot [slp] *Users:* 268,000 in Indonesia, all users. L1 users: 180,000 in Indonesia (2010). L2 users: 88,000. *Status:* Lingua franca in the 19th century during European colonial expansion. Used in textiles, literature, trade, and fishing. *Lg Use:* The area around Larantuka is multiethnic and some people have shifted to Kupang Malay [mkn] (Florey 2005). Used as language of wider communication. Used as L2 by Adonara [adr], Alor [aol], Ile Ape [ila], Lamalera [lmr], Lamatuka [lmq], Levuka [lvu], Lewoeleng [lwe], Lewotobi [lwt], South Lembata [lmf], West Lembata [lmj]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 313,000 (as L1: 225,000; as L2: 88,000).

Malay, Ambonese [abs] *Users:* 1,600,000 in Indonesia, all users. L1 users: 200,000 in Indonesia (1987 J. Collins). L2 users: 1,400,000 (2013 M. Connor). *Status:* Developed on the island of Ambon in 16th century. First used as trade language. Used in market domain and media. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Alune [alp], Amahai [amq], Aputai [apx], Benggoi [bgy], Buru [mhs], Central Masela [mxz], Dai [dij], Dawera-Daweloor [ddw], Dobel [kvo], East Masela [vme], Emplawas [emw], Fordata [frd], Galolen [gal], Haruku [hrk], Ili'uun [ilu], Imroing [imr], Kaibobo [kzb], Kamarian [kzx], Kayeli [kzl], Laha [lhh], Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], Lisela [lcl], Lola [lcd], Loun [lox], Luang [lex], Luhu [lcq], Nila [nil], North Babar [bcd], Nusa Laut [nul], Paulohi [plh], Perai [wet], Saparua [spr], Seit-Kaitetu [hik], Serili [sve], Serua [srw], Southeast Babar [vbb], Tela-Masbuar [tvm], Te'un [tve], Tugun [tzn], Tulehu [tlu], Ujir [udj], Wemale [weo], West Masela [mss], West Tarangan [txn], Yalahatan [jal], Yamdena [jmd]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1877–2022. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,650,900 (as L1: 250,900; as L2: 1,400,000).

Malay, Kupang [mkn] *Users:* 350,000, all users. L1 users: 200,000 (2015 C. Grimes). L2 users: 150,000 (2015 C. Grimes). *Status:* LWC used in spice trade in the 1640s. Lingua franca for interethnic communication in the region and in mixed marriages. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Helong [heg], Lole [llg], Termanu [twu], Tii [txq]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

Malay, Manado [xmm] *Users:* 3,320,000, all users. L1 users: 1,820,000 (2010 census), increasing. L2 users: 1,500,000 (2013 D. Mead). *Status:* Developed in 1658 under Dutch colonial period. Important, growing lingua franca in much of Sulawesi. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Andio [bzb], Bantik

[bnq], Bintauna [bne], Bolango [bld], Buol [blf], Gorontalo [gor], Kaidipang [kzp], Lolak [llq], Mongondow [mog], Pendau [ums], Ponosakan [pns], Ratahan [rth], Sangir [sxn], Talaud [tld], Tombulu [tom], Tondano [tdn], Tonsawang [tnw], Tonsea [txs], Tontemboan [tnt]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Malay, North Moluccan [max] *Users:* 1,000,000, all users. L1 users: 700,000 (2001 SIL). L2 users: 300,000 (2001 R. Whisler). 100,000 monolinguals. *Status:* Lingua franca in Tidore in 1512; widespread medium of communication, trade language. *Lg Use:* A few communities use it as L1. Used orally between speakers of different languages. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bacanese Malay [btj], Ibu [ibu], Sawai [szw], Tabaru [tby], Tidore [tvo], Tobelo [tlb]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Malay, Papuan [pmy] *Users:* 1,100,000 (Kluge 2014), all users. L1 users: 500,000 (Clouse 2000), increasing. *Status:* Used as a trade language in the 19th century and established further as an LWC by Dutch colonial language policies in early 20th century. Now LWC throughout Papua and West Papua, used for trade and daily communication. *Lg Use:* Growing number of L1 speakers, who express a strong preference for their Malay variety over Indonesian [ind] or other regional varieties. All domains except formal government settings or formal education. Used unofficially in many school settings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Ambel [wgo], As [asz], Awera [awr], Awyi [auw], Beneraf [bnv], Berik [bkl], Betaf [bfe], Biak [bhw], Bian Marind [bpv], Biga [bhc], Bonggo [bpg], Burate [bti], Burumakok [aip], Buruwai [asi], Dabe [dbe], Dao [daz], Demisa [dei], Dineor [mrx], Dla [kbv], Emem [enr], Fedan [pdn], Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], Kais [kzm], Kamberau [irx], Kaptiau [kbi], Kaure [bpp], Kayagar [kyt], Kayupulau [kzu], Kembra [xkw], Kimki [sbt], Kirikiri [kiy], Kowiai [kwh], Kuri [nbn], Kwesten [kwt], Kwinsu [kuc], Liki [lio], Masimasi [ism], Massep [mvs], Mawes [mgk], Mo [wkd], Moi Lemas [sbg], Mombum [mso], Morori [mok], Nafri [nxx], Nakai [nkj], Namla [naa], Nimboran [nir], Orya [ury], Salawati [xmx], Semimi [etz], Serui-Laut [seu], Skou [skv], Sobei [sob], Sowari [dmy], Sunum [ymn], Tangko [tkx], Tarpia [tpf], Tebi [dmu], Tobati [tti], Towei [ttn], Usku [ulf], Viid [snu], Vitou [vto], Wabo [wbb], Wamesa [wad], Warembori [wsa], Wares [wai], Wauyai [wuy], Yaosakor Asmat [asy], Yaur [jau], Yei [jei], Zorop [wfg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2013–2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mandar [mdr] *Users:* 499,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Used for trading purposes and other inter-group communication by 5 other language groups in the area (2020 S. Anonby). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Among the Mandar ethnic group. Loss of Mandar is not occuring among other groups who use it for trade. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Budong-Budong [bdx], Dakka [dkk], Koneq-koneq [cml], Mamuju [mqx], Pannei [pnc], Ulumanda' [ulm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script.

Musi [mui] *Users:* 3,105,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). *Status:* Became a lingua franca in South Sumatra in the 20th century. Seven people groups use Musi as L1. Used in farming, petroleum refineries, tourism, trade, and music. *Lg Use:* Home, village, market, religion. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Central Malay [pse], Col [liw], Javanese [jav], Komering [kge]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,116,000.

Ngaju [nij] *Users:* 890,000 (2003). *Status:* Widely used in the 19th century in Central Kalimantan. Used in trade, church, and education. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1858–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

4 (Educational)

Javanese [jav] *Users:* 68,200,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD). Ethnic population: 95,200,000 (2011 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in central and eastern Java. *Lg Use:* Also use Musi [mui], especially in South Sumatra. Used as L2 by Javindo [jvd], Madura [mad], Tengger [tes]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1854–1994. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400.

5 (Developing)

Amarasi [aaz] *Users:* 70,000 (2011 Unit Bahasa dan Budaya - Gereja Masehi Injili di Timor (UBB-GMIT)). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Aralle-Tabulahan [atq] *Users:* 29,300 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc] *Users:* 9,000 (1991 SIL). 5,200 in Matia and 3,400 in Sapan. *Lg Use:* Home, community. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

Auye [auu] *Users:* 350 (1995 SIL). Ethnic population: 500 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Influence from Ekari [ekg] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bada [bhz] *Users:* 9,780 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bakati', Rara [lra] *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (2004 M. Connor). *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,300.

Balantak [blz] *Users:* 20,500, all users. L1 users: 19,500 (2010 census), increasing. L2 users: 1,000 (2015 R. Busenitz). 1,500 monolinguals (2015 R. Busenitz). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Andio [bzb], Bugis [bug], Indonesian Bajau [bdl]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bali [ban] *Users:* 3,300,000 (2010 census). 7,000 in South Sulawesi. Includes immigrant speakers in west Nusa Tenggara, west Lombok Islands. Ethnic population: 3,950,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kata Kolok [bqy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

Bible: 1990. *Writing:* Balinese script. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since early 20th century.

Bambam [ptu] *Users:* 42,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home; Mixed: Community, Work, Religion, Education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Grammar. NT: 2004–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Batak Simalungun [bts] *Users:* 151,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 435,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1976. *Writing:* Batak script. Latin script.

Bauzi [bvz] *Users:* 1,500 (1991 SIL). 1,350 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some Aliki speak Bauzi [bvz] due to intermarriage and trading. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Eritai [ert]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Eritai [ert]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2008–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth] *Users:* 8,480 in Indonesia (2000). *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1995. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,380.

Citak [txt] *Users:* 8,000 (1985 M. Stringer). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

Citak, Tamnim [tml] *Users:* 290 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni] *Users:* 20,000 (1996 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1988–1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt] *Users:* 50,000 (1990 UBS). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna] *Users:* 20,000 (1996). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dhao [nfa] *Users:* 5,000 (1997 A. Ranoh). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dobel [kvo] *Users:* 5,680 (2011 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some Chinese merchants who speak Dobo Malay dialect of Ambonese Malay [abs] and older Hokkien [nan] learn Dobel. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs], specifically the Dobo Malay dialect. Nearly all school-age speakers of Dobel are bilingual in this variety. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Manombai [woo]. Used as L2 by Lorang [lrn], Manombai [woo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1991–2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ekari [ekg] *Users:* 100,000 (1985 M. Doble). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1963–1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Embaloh [emb] *Users:* 10,000 (1991 NTM). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script.

Galela [gbi] *Users:* 79,000 (1990 SIL). 41,000 Kadai, 10,000 Kadina, 24,000 Morotai, and 4,000 Sopi. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Gerai [gef] *Users:* 2,000 (2019 D. Berglund). *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Work, education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1997. *Writing:* Latin script.

Hatam [had] *Users:* 16,000 (1993 TEAM). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Hawu [hvn] *Users:* 110,000 (1997). About 30,000 outside Sabu Island. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Iau [tmu] *Users:* 1,500 (2018 J. Bateman), increasing. 500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Speakers of other languages in western Lakes Plains area speak basic Iau. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Duvle [duv], or a Dani variety. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially young to middle-aged speakers. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1985–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kaili, Da'a [kzf] *Users:* 62,600 (2010 census), increasing. Many monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most children know little Indonesian [ind] when entering school. All domains. Oral use in local administration, commerce, school. Some oral and written use in church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in church. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kambera [xbr] *Users:* 240,000 (2009). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kangean [kkv] *Users:* 110,000 (2000 census). *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kata Kolok [bqy] *Users:* 1,125, all users. L1 users: 125 (Marsaja 2008). 47 deaf and 78 hearing. L2 users: 1,000 (Marsaja 2008). *Lg Use:* Vigorous, by both deaf and hearing. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Bali [ban], especially in the village and among hearing native signers, who are fully bilingual (Marsaja 2008). Some also use Indonesian Sign Language [inl], which has been acquired in boarding schools in Singaraja and Jimbaran by about 8 deaf teenagers (de Vos 2016).

Ketengban [xte] *Users:* 9,970 (2000). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used as L2 by Lepki [lpe]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1997–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kisar [kje] *Users:* 20,000 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Luang [lex], Oirata [oia]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kodi [kod] *Users:* 20,000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Korupun-Sela [kpq] *Users:* 8,000 (1996 E. Young). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Also use Nipsan [nps]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Loloda [loa] *Users:* 15,000 (1991 SIL). 2,000 Bakun. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 1915. *Writing:* Latin script.

Luang [lex] *Users:* 18,000 (1995 SIL). 200 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kisar [kje]. Also use Leti [lti]. *Lg*

Dev: Grammar. NT: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lundayeh [lnd] *Users:* 23,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Lengilu [lgi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,500.

Madura [mad] *Users:* 7,790,000 in Indonesia (2015 UNSD), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,180,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous on Madura Island and East Java. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Javanese [jav]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1994. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,790,900.

Mai Brat [ayz] *Users:* 20,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in cities and among the highly educated. Used as L2 by Tehit [kps]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2004–2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mairasi [zrs] *Users:* 3,300 (1996 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kowiai [kwh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mentawai [mwv] *Users:* 62,300 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 68,400 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Meyah [mej] *Users:* 14,800 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1997. *Writing:* Latin script.

Minangkabau [min] *Users:* 4,880,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 6,480,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

Moma [myl] *Users:* 9,940 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1939–2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Moni [mnz] *Users:* 20,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Nduga [ndx], Wano [wno]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script.

Moskona [mtj] *Users:* 8,000 (1996 SIL). *Lg Dev:* NT: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mualang [mtd] *Users:* 40,000 (Tjia 2007). *Lg Use:* Language shift reportedly taking place in the younger generation. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

Nage [nxe] *Users:* 50,000 (Forth 1993). *Writing:* Latin script.

Nalca [nlc] *Users:* 16,000 (2013 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

Napu [npy] *Users:* 6,240 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* 60% of parents pass it on to the children. Young people tend to use Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some domains, hymns, work announcements. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind] (Wurm

2007). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2000–2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nduga [ndx] *Users:* 10,000 (1985 M. Owen). *Lg Use:* Also use Damal [uhn]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Moni [mnz]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1984. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nggem [nbq] *Users:* 4,400 (2005). *Lg Dev:* NT: 2013–2023. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nias [nia] *Users:* 867,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,040,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, Community; Mixed use: Religion, Work, Education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind], but with limited proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible: 1911. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sahu [saj] *Users:* 7,500 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). 3,500 in Tala'i, 4,000 in Pa'disua. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sangir [sxn] *Users:* 110,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008–2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 165,000.

Sasak [sas] *Users:* 2,100,000 (1989). Ethnic population: 3,170,000 (2011 census). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2007. *Writing:* Balinese script. Latin script.

Sedoa [tvw] *Users:* 660 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 4,000. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Semandang [sdq] *Users:* 100,000 (2019 D. Berglund). 40,000 Semandang, 60,000 Kualan. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Work, education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sentani [set] *Users:* 30,000 (1996 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous use in most families. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1997. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sikaritai [tty] *Users:* 2,000 (2015 C. Wanarahardja). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.

Silimo [wul] *Users:* 5,000 (1987 SIL). 2,500 monolinguals. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sougb [mnx] *Users:* 12,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1997. *Writing:* Latin script.

Sunda [sun] *Users:* 32,400,000 (2015 UNSD). Ethnic population: 36,700,000 (2011 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in western Java. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1891–1991. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, used since 12th or 13th century, used for religious writing. Javanese script, used until 17th century. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. Sundanese script, no longer in use.

Tabaru [tby] *Users:* 15,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tado [klw] *Users:* 3,640 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tae' [rob] *Users:* 272,000 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Written use for ancestral stories. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Limola [ley]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tarangan, West [txn] *Users:* 7,910 (2011 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ambonese Malay [abs], and the Dobo Malay dialect in particular. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1997–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tawoyan [twy] *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tetun [tet] *Users:* 400,000 in Indonesia (2011). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in portions of Timor Island, East Nusa Tenggara province. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Bunak [bfn], Welaun [wlh]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 491,200 (as L1: 471,400; as L2: 19,800).

Tobelo [tlb] *Users:* 27,700 (2000). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Toraja-Sa'dan [sda] *Users:* 588,000 in Indonesia (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1960–1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

Uab Meto [aoz] *Users:* 700,000 (2009 census). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Helong [heg]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Uma [ppk] *Users:* 18,800 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Use vigorous in the Uma homeland. Kantewu is prestige dialect. Among those living outside (e.g., in Palu, Palolo, Gimpu), use is vigorous among adults. For those who move away as adults, Uma remains language of the home. For those who move away as children, half retain Uma as home language. Daily work, local administration, religious services. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Ledo Kaili [lew]. Also use Rampi [lje]. Also use Seko Padang [skx]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

Una [mtg] *Users:* 5,600 (2006 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

Wolani [wod] *Users:* 5,000 (1992 UBS). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1984–1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yale, Kosarek [kkl] *Users:* 2,300 (1993 R. Doriot). 2,300 monolinguals. Nearly 100% are monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,300. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Negative attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1992–2015. *Writing:*

Latin script.

Yali, Angguruk [yli] *Users:* 15,000 (1991 J. Wilson). *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yali, Ninia [nlk] *Users:* 10,500 (1999 J. Wilson). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yamdena [jmd] *Users:* 25,000 (1991 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 35,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous except for some northern villages. Strong users mostly over 30 years old. All domains, very limited use in religion. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yawa [yva] *Users:* 10,000 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, market, religious services, school. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

Iban [iba] *Users:* 15,000 in Indonesia (Benjamin and Chou 2003). *Lg Use:* Used as language of Catholicism by other-language speakers on Rejang river (2004 J. Collins). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,481,800 (as L1: 781,800; as L2: 700,000).

Tausug [tsg] *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* Came as a trade language from northeast Mindanao around the 10th century. Lingua franca of the Sulu sultanate at the beginning of the 15th century. Tausug people now the dominant group in the Sulu archipelago. Used in all domains by all generations. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 946,000.

6a (Vigorous)

Abui [abz] *Users:* 16,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Kamang [woi]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

Adonara [adr] *Users:* 98,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Alor [aol] *Users:* 25,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Ambelau [amv] *Users:* 5,700 (1989 SIL). Ethnic population: 5,700. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ampanang [apg] *Users:* 30,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Anakalangu [akg] *Users:* 16,000 (2011 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Asmat, North [nks] *Users:* 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind].

Awyu, Central [awu] *Users:* 7,500 (2002 Sohn Myo-sook). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Babar, Southeast [vbb] *Users:* 4,460 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Badui [bac] *Users:* 20,000 (2000 census). 12,000 in Kenekes village area. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes.

Bagusa [bqb] *Users:* 300 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

Bahau [bhv] *Users:* 19,000 (2007 SIL).

Bakati', Sara [sre] *Users:* 4,000 (2004 M. Connor). *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bangka [mfb] *Users:* 340,000 (2000 census). 50 or less speakers of the Lom dialect (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Lom dialect seriously endangered or moribund (2000 S. Wurm).

Barakai [baj] *Users:* 4,450 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Batak Alas-Kluet [btz] *Users:* 101,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 114,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Bayono [byl] *Users:* 300 (2020 M. Edelen). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Some also use Indonesian [ind], especially young adults and children who use it for basic communication with neighboring groups. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

Beginci [ebc] *Users:* 7,500 (2019 D. Berglund). *Lg Use:* Home, community, work, religion. Used by all. There is some mixing with Indonesian [ind] by younger schooled children (2019 R. Wallhoff). Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Benyadu' [byd] *Users:* 54,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 1952. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bidayuh, Bukar-Sadong [sdo] *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2005. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 49,100.

Bilba [bpz] *Users:* 7,000 (2002 UKAW). Ethnic population: 7,000. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Used as L2 by Helong [heg].

Bima [bhp] *Users:* 500,000 (1989). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

Blagar [beu] *Users:* 10,000 (Steinhauer 2014). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Blagar still transmitted to next generation, but Indonesian [ind] has produced decreased speaking competence and increased use of Indonesian in younger speakers of Blagar (Steinhauer 2014). Most also use Indonesian [ind] (Steinhauer 2014). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Boano [bzn] *Users:* 3,240 (1982). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in north Boano. South Boano may have no remaining speakers.

Bobongko [bgb] *Users:* 2,050 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bonerate [bna] *Users:* 11,900 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind].

Used as L2 by Kalao [kly]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bulungan [blj] *Users:* 30,000 (Kawi et al 2002).

Bunak [bfn] *Users:* 21,000 in Indonesia (2010). *Lg Use:* Also use Tetun [tet]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,500 (as L1: 85,700; as L2: 21,800).

Buol [blf] *Users:* 90,200 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work, Mixed: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Totoli [txe]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Burmeso [bzu] *Users:* 250 (Donohue 1998). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Not spoken by outsiders. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Burusu [bqr] *Users:* 4,350 (2007 SIL).

Col [liw] *Users:* 145,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in civic and educational domains. Also use Musi [mui], specifically the urban Palembang dialect, as a trade language with neighboring groups. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dani, Western [dnw] *Users:* 180,000 (1993 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Wano [wno]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dela-Oenale [row] *Users:* 7,000 (2002 UKAW). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dengka [dnk] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Duano [dup] *Users:* 15,000 in Indonesia (2006 SIL). Ethnic population: Total ethnic population all countries: 19,000 (2006 E. Seidlitz). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,600.

Dusun Deyah [dun] *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr].

Ende [end] *Users:* 110,000 (2009 census). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

Foau [flh] *Users:* 550 (2022 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* The people want to retain and strengthen their own identity. Home, community, most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Diebroud [tbp], passively especially by those over age 35. Also use Indonesian [ind], in school. Used as L2 by Abinomn [bsa], Airoran [air], Diebroud [tbp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2022. *Writing:* Latin script.

Geser-Gorom [ges] *Users:* 36,500 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Fordata [frd], in a few villages. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bati [bvt], Masiwang [bnf], Watubela [wah]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Haji [hji] *Users:* 17,500 (2000 census). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,500 (Anderbeck 2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Domestic and village life. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in education, religious, and civic domains. *Lg Dev:*

Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Iha [ihp] *Users:* 5,500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Mor [moq]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Indonesian Sign Language [inl] *Users:* 810,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 550,000–1,100,000 deaf signers (assuming 0.2%–0.4% of the total population). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Used as L2 by Kata Kolok [bqy].

Jangkang [djo] *Users:* 37,000 (2007 SIL).

Kabola [klz] *Users:* 3,900 (1995 N. Johnston). *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Kaera [jka] *Users:* 5,500 (2014 M. Kramer). *Lg Use:* Home, traditional ceremonies, oral literature and songs. Sometime used in church sermons.

Kaili, Unde [unz] *Users:* 35,700 (2010 census), increasing.

Kaimbulawa [zka] *Users:* 2,290 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; Mixed in other domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Busoa [bup]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kalabra [kzz] *Users:* 3,290 (2000). *Lg Use:* Religious services. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kalumpang [kli] *Users:* 18,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Mixed in all domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn], Talondo' [tln]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Bible portions: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

Kamoro [kgq] *Users:* 8,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kanum, Sota [krz] *Users:* 100 (1996 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Home, hunting camps. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind], as a trade language or for official purposes. Also use Morori [mok], as a trade language. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Karon Dori [kgw] *Users:* 5,000 (1987 SIL).

Kaur [vkk] *Users:* 40,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in educational, religious, and civic domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kauwera [xau] *Users:* 400 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

Kedang [ksx] *Users:* 30,000 (2008 census). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kei [kei] *Users:* 85,000 (2000 E. Travis). 4,500 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Fairly vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Banda [bnd]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Banda [bnd], Kur [kuv]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kemak [kem] *Users:* 10,000 in Indonesia (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Welaun [wlh]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 93,000 (as L1: 79,000; as L2: 14,000).

Keninjal [knl] *Users:* 32,000 (2007 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ke'o [xxk] *Users:* 40,000 (2001 L. Baird). Ethnic population: 40,000. *Lg Use:* All domains, ceremonies, personal letter-writing. Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Kirikiri [kiy] *Users:* 250 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Edopi [dbf]. Also use Fayu [fau]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy].

Kola [kvv] *Users:* 7,400 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Outsiders want to learn it. Home, garden. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2004–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Komering [kge] *Users:* 470,000 (2000 census). 20,000 in Jakarta (1992). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Musi [mui], in the market. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Videos. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Korowai [khe] *Users:* 3,500 (2007 P. de Vries). 3,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Mixed attitudes, from neutral to positive. Also use Indonesian [ind], particularly younger village speakers. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kosare [kiq] *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes.

Kula [tpg] *Users:* 5,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sawila [swt]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kulisusu [vkl] *Users:* 32,100 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; Mixed: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Wawonii [wow]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr] *Users:* 300 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

Laha [lhh] *Users:* 3,890 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Parents encourage children to speak Laha. Used by all. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs].

Lamalera [lmr] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Lamatuka [lmq] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Lamboya [lmy] *Users:* 25,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind], used in education and religion (Verdizade 2019). Some also use Wanukaka [wnk] (Verdizade 2019). Some also use Wejewa [wew] (Verdizade 2019). Used as L2 by Wanukaka [wnk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Lampung Api [ljp] *Users:* 827,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Outside of the city, home and village everyday. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script. Kaganga script.

Lampung Nyo [abl] *Users:* 180,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in education, religion, and civil domains. *Lg Dev:*

Literature. *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Kaganga script, historical usage.

Lawangan [lbx] *Users:* 100,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr].

Legenyem [lcc] *Users:* 250 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

Lembata, South [lmf] *Users:* 8,000 (Krausse 2016). *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind] (Krausse 2016). Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Lembata, West [lmj] *Users:* 8,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Levuka [lvu] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Lewoeleng [lwe] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Lewotobi [lwt] *Users:* 6,000. *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Li'o [ljl] *Users:* 105,000 (2009 census). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Palu'e [ple]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts.

Lole [llg] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). Ethnic population: 20,000. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lorang [lrn] *Users:* 220 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Dobel [kvo].

Loura [lur] *Users:* 10,000 (Grimes et al 1997).

Lubu [lcf] *Users:* 2,000 (2021). *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Maba [mqa] *Users:* 6,620 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Makian, West [mqs] *Users:* 12,000 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). 7,000 on Makian Island, 5,000 on Kayoa Islands. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Malay [zlm] *Users:* 4,910,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). 3,970,000 in Sumatra (100,000 in Belitung, 1,830,000 in Riau, 2,000,000 Deli, Asahan, etc. in North Sumatra and 40,000 Tamiang in Aceh), and 940,000 in Kalimantan (primarily Pontianak, Sambas and Ketapang). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Sumatra. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, trade, some religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], particularly for education, religion, government activities. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890).

Malay, Banda [bpq] *Users:* 3,690 (2000).

Malay, Berau [bve] *Users:* 11,200 (2007 SIL).

Malay, Bukit [bvu] *Users:* 59,000 (2007 SIL).

Malay, Central [pse] *Users:* 1,590,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, commerce, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Musi [mui]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Malay, Jambi [jax] *Users:* 1,000,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* As with many Malay varieties, gradually becoming more like Indonesian [ind]. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, not standardized.

Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg] *Users:* 80,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt] *Users:* 210,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 100,000 in Tenggarong, 60,000 in Ancalong, 50,000 in Northern Kutai.

Malayic Dayak [xdy] *Users:* 520,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 300 Tapitn, 100,000 Banana', 100,000 Kayung, 200,000 Delang, 10,000 Semitau, 10,000 Suhaid, 20,000 Mentebah-Suruk. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2021. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mamasa [mqj] *Users:* 89,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, Community, Religion; Mixed use: Work, Education. Used by all. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn], Ulumanda' [ulm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mamboru [mvd] *Users:* 10,000 (2007).

Mandobo Atas [aax] *Users:* 10,000 (2002 SIL).

Manggarai [mqy] *Users:* 900,000. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mangole [mqc] *Users:* 7,280 (2000).

Manombai [woo] *Users:* 9,110 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Dobel [kvo]. Used as L2 by Dobel [kvo]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mariri [mqi] *Users:* 280 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

Mateq [xem] *Users:* 11,000 (2007 SIL).

Modang [mxd] *Users:* 15,300 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Morop [iwo] *Users:* 6,900 (2011 J. Elliot).

Murkim [rmh] *Users:* 290 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Also use Kimki [sbt]. Also use Yetfa [yet].

Muyu, North [kti] *Users:* 8,000 (2002 SIL).

Muyu, South [kts] *Users:* 4,000 (2002 SIL).

Nasal [nsy] *Users:* 3,000 (2008 K. Anderbeck). Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ngad'a [nxg] *Users:* 60,000 (1995). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ngad'a, Eastern [nea] *Users:* 5,000 (1994).

Ngalum [szb] *Users:* 10,000 in Indonesia (1987 SIL). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992–2000. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 18,000.

Okolod [kqv] *Users:* 3,390 in Indonesia (2000). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,390.

Osing [osi] *Users:* 300,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Writing:* Javanese script.

Ot Danum [otd] *Users:* 78,800 (2007 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script.

Panasuan [psn] *Users:* 770 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 800. *Lg Use:* Some pressure from Kalumpang [kli], Seko Tengah [sko] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home, Community; Mixed: Work, Religion, Education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Seko Tengah [sko]. Many also use Mamasa [mqj]. Some also use Kalumpang [kli]. Some also use Toraja-Sa'dan [sda]. Also use Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pancana [pnp] *Users:* 9,460 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Muna [mnb]. A few also use Wolio [wlo]. Used as L2 by Wolio [wlo].

Pantar, Western [lev] *Users:* 10,800 (Holton 2014). Ethnic population: 10,800. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Patani [ptn] *Users:* 10,600 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pekal [pel] *Users:* 30,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], for civics and religion. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Rajong [rjg] *Users:* 6,000 (2010). *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Rejang [rej] *Users:* 350,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], but with low bilingualism. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script. Kaganga script.

Rembong [reb] *Users:* 5,000 (2010 C. Grimes).

Ribun [rir] *Users:* 45,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Rikou [rgu] *Users:* 12,000 (2011). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Riung [riu] *Users:* 14,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Rongga [ror] *Users:* 4,000 (2005 W. Arka). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sajau Basap [sjb] *Users:* 6,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Sanggau [scg] *Users:* 45,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx].

Seberuang [sbx] *Users:* 37,000 (2007 SIL).

Seko Padang [skx] *Users:* 6,000 (2022 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Uma [ppk]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2021. *Writing:* Latin script.

Selayar [sly] *Users:* 103,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Laiyolo [lji]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Siang [sya] *Users:* 60,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Sika [ski] *Users:* 175,000 (Lewis and Grimes 1995). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Simeulue [smr] *Users:* 40,300 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 44,700 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Skou [skv] *Users:* 700 (1999 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Also use Dumo [vam]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Wutung [wut]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

So'a [ssq] *Users:* 10,000 (1994).

Sou Nama [tlt] *Users:* 17,000 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Liana-Seti [ste], Sou Upaa [wha].

Sou Upaa [wha] *Users:* 7,000 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Sou Nama [tlt]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Sula [szn] *Users:* 20,000 (1983 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sumbawa [smw] *Users:* 300,000 (1989).

Talaud [tld] *Users:* 53,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2003. *Writing:* Latin script.

Taliabu [tlv] *Users:* 4,520 (2000). 500–1,500 in Mangei. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes.

Tamagario [tcg] *Users:* 3,500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community.

Taman [tmn] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Language and culture are still vital.

Tarangan, East [tre] *Users:* 6,110 (2011 SIL). Population counted in the 12 villages only. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tause [tad] *Users:* 650 (2022 S. Kim). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Fayu [fau]. Also use Indonesian [ind], but not in speaking. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2022. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Teiwa [twe] *Users:* 4,000 (Klamer and Klamer 2010). *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Tela-Masbuar [tvm] *Users:* 1,050 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Used by all. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs], except for cultural domains; children learn the local Malay variety first. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tengger [tes] *Users:* 80,000 (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Some also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Javanese [jav]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Javanese script.

Termanu [twu] *Users:* 30,000 (2002 UKAW). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tidore [tvo] *Users:* 46,000, all users. L1 users: 26,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). L2 users: 20,000. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tidung, Southern [itd] *Users:* 27,000 in Indonesia (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, work, market, traditional ceremonies and other informal domains. Also use Indonesian [ind], especially in the company of non-Tidung users. *Lg Dev:* Videos.

Tii [txq] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 UKAW). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2016–2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tofanma [tlg] *Users:* 250 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home, religion. Used by all. Used as L2 by Namla [naa].

Trimuris [tip] *Users:* 300 (1999 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

Tugun [tzn] *Users:* 1,200 (1990 SIL). 10 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, local commerce, oral tradition. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tukang Besi North [khc] *Users:* 120,000 (1995 SIL). 60,000 in Maluku. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, Community; Mixed use: Religion, Education. Used by all. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Indonesian Bajau [bdl]. A few also use Cia-Cia [cia]. A few also use Kamaru [kgx]. A few also use Lasalimu [llm]. Used as L2 by Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Kumbewaha [xks]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tukang Besi South [bhq] *Users:* 130,000 (1995 SIL), increasing. 100,000 in Maluku. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all, even in communities away from the main islands. Also use Cia-Cia [cia]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Indonesian Bajau [bdl]. Also use Kamaru [kgx]. Also use Lasalimu [llm]. Used as L2 by Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Kumbewaha [xks]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Walak [wlw] *Users:* 20,000 (2007 P. Seow). *Lg Dev:* NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Wanukaka [wnk] *Users:* 10,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Many also use Lamboya [lmy], especially Rua speakers (Verdizade 2019). Used as L2 by Lamboya [lmy].

Watubela [wah] *Users:* 4,000 (1990 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Geser-Gorom [ges].

Wejewa [wew] *Users:* 55,000 (2011). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Lamboya [lmy]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1971. *Writing:* Latin script.

Welaun [wlh] *Users:* 1,500 in Indonesia (2018 O. Edwards). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2018 O. Edwards). *Lg Use:* Home. Used by all. All also use Tetun [tet]. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Kemak [kem]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,150 (as L1: 5,580; as L2: 2,570).

Wemale [weo] *Users:* 6,000 (2000 census). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 7,500. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, traditional ceremonies. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All

also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Wersing [kvw] *Users:* 3,700 (Grimes et al 1997). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sawila [swt]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Yali, Pass Valley [yac] *Users:* 5,000 (1988 SIL). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1977. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Yetfa [yet] *Users:* 1,400, all users. L1 users: 1,000 (1996). L2 users: 400 (2013 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Home, market, religious services. Used as L2 by Murkim [rmh], Towei [ttn].

6b (Threatened)

Abinomn [bsa] *Users:* 300 (Clouse et al 2002). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Foau [flh]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Abun [kgr] *Users:* 3,000 (1995 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Aceh [ace] *Users:* 2,840,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 3,370,000 (2010 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Aceh province. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind], with some youth shifting, mostly in the cities and for education. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1997. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Jawi. Latin script.

Adang [adn] *Users:* 3,000 (2000), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Adang is becoming more restricted in domains and is decreasing in population due to urbanization (Haan 2001). Some young people, all adults. Losing child speakers (Haan 2001). Also use Indonesian [ind] (Hamilton et al 2013). *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Aghu [ahh] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts.

Airoran [air] *Users:* 1,000 (1998 SIL). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Also use Foau [flh]. Used as L2 by Samarokena [tmj]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Alune [alp] *Users:* 17,200 (2000). *Lg Use:* People in the interior, the majority, use it daily. Coastal village usage less vigorous. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Many also use Ambonese Malay [abs] (Florey 2005). Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ambai [amk] *Users:* 10,100 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind], especially children. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Anasi [bpo] *Users:* 2,000 (1993 R. Doriot).

Ansus [and] *Users:* 4,600 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Papuma [ppm]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Aoheng [pni] *Users:* 2,630 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Arandai [jbj] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:*

Unwritten.

Arguni [agf] *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Asilulu [asl] *Users:* 8,760 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Asmat, Central [cns] *Users:* 7,000 (Roesler 1972). Most are monolingual. *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Atohwaim [aqm] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kayagar [kyt]. Also use Sawi [saw]. About half are trilingual. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Awbono [awh] *Users:* 100 (1999 SIL). 100 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Awyu, Asue [psa] *Users:* 6,500 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Awyu, Edera [awy] *Users:* 3,870 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Awyu, Jair [awv] *Users:* 2,300 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Awyu, North [yir] *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Awyu, South [aws] *Users:* 9,340 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Babar, North [bcd] *Users:* 1,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. Many also use Ambonese Malay [abs], especially those youth who use it as an L1. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious ceremonies. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Baham [bdw] *Users:* 1,100 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl] *Users:* 226,000 (2010 census). 5,000 or more in North Maluku (Grimes 1982), 8,000 to 10,000 in South Sulawesi (Grimes and Grimes 1987), 7,000 in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo, 36,000 in Central Sulawesi, 40,000 in Southeast Sulawesi (Mead et al 2007), and several thousand in Nusa Tenggara (Wurm and Hattori 1981, Verheijen 1986). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in north Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi. Some of all ages. Also use Balantak [blz]. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Tukang Besi North [khc]. Also use Tukang Besi South [bhq]. Also use Wawonii [wow]. Used as L2 by Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bakati' [bei] *Users:* 4,000 (1986 UBS). *Lg Use:* Also use Kendayan [knx]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script.

Barapasi [brp] *Users:* 2,500 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kofei [kpi].

Basap [bdb] *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Parents use Indonesian [ind] with children to help prepare them for school (2012 A. Guerrerio). Home, community, religion.

Batak Angkola [akb] *Users:* 535,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 614,000 (2010 census).

Lg Use: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1991. *Writing:* Batak script. Latin script.

Batak Dairi [btd] *Users:* 172,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 245,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 1998. *Writing:* Batak script.

Batak Karo [btx] *Users:* 491,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,220,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Religion. Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind], some youth are shifting, especially in urban and migrant areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1987–1995. *Writing:* Batak script. Latin script.

Batak Mandailing [btm] *Users:* 691,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 1,720,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Religion. Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind], many youth are shifting, especially in urban and migrant areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Batak script.

Batak Toba [bbc] *Users:* 1,610,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 4,160,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community, Work, Religion, Education. Some young people, all adults. All also use Indonesian [ind], which is becoming the L1 of the youth in urban and migrant areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1894–1989. *Writing:* Batak script, no longer in use. Latin script.

Bati [bvt] *Users:* 3,500 (Loski and Loski 1989). *Lg Use:* Also use Geser-Gorom [ges]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Batuley [bay] *Users:* 3,640 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Behoa [bep] *Users:* 4,280 (2010 census), increasing. *Lg Use:* 70% are speakers. Behoa is passed on to more than 60% of the children. Younger generation now prefers Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home, Community; Mixed: Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bentong [bnu] *Users:* 10,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some youth shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Indonesian [ind].

Berik [bkl] *Users:* 1,200 (1994 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Mander [mqr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1993. *Writing:* Latin script.

Betaf [bfe] *Users:* 600 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Children more frequently use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Betawi [bew] *Users:* 5,000,000 (2000 census). Population count imprecise due to vague ethnic and linguistic definition of ‘Betawi’. Ethnic population: 6,800,000 (2011 census). *Lg Use:* Functions as a Low variety in a diglossic situation, but has covert prestige when used by the upper class. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Videos. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

Biak [bhw] *Users:* 70,000 (van den Heuvel 2007). *Lg Use:* Only minor differences between dialects (van den Heuvel 2006). All also use Papuan Malay [pmy] (van den Heuvel 2006). Some also use Indonesian [ind] (van den Heuvel 2006). Used as L2 by Mapia [mpy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bidayuh, Bau [sne] *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2005. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 29,200.

Biga [bhc] *Users:* 330 (Arnold 2020). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Papuan Malay [pmy] (Arnold 2020). Also use Matbat [xmt], which is mostly used by older people (Arnold 2020). Also use Ma'ya [slz], used by many older people who speak the Misool dialect (Arnold 2020).

Biritai [bqq] *Users:* 250 (1988 SIL).

Boano [bzl] *Users:* 2,400 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Children are educated in Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Community. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Tomini [txm].

Bobot [bty] *Users:* 4,500 (1989 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bolango [bld] *Users:* 5,770 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Younger generation shifting to Manado Malay [xmm] (2019 J. Lobel). Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. All also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind].

Budong-Budong [bdx] *Users:* 180 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Some intermarriage and bilingualism with Topoiyo [toy] is pressuring vitality (Wurm 2007). Mixed in Home, Communty and Work. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Topoiyo [toy]. Some also use Mamuju [mqx]. A few also use Mandar [mdr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bukat [bvk] *Users:* 400 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Vigorous.

Bukitan [bkn] *Users:* 570 in Indonesia (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 860.

Buli [bzq] *Users:* 2,520 (2000). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sawai [szw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bungku [bkz] *Users:* 22,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* LWC before independence. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Mori Bawah [xmz]. Some also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Koroni [xkq], Tomadino [tdi]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Buru [mhs] *Users:* 45,000 (Grimes 2009). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in most areas. Fogi dialect speakers apparently shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. All domains. Some of all ages. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1904–1998. *Writing:* Latin script.

Busami [bsm] *Users:* 700 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 466,000 in Indonesia (2005 J. Leclerc), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *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).

Cia-Cia [cia] *Users:* 104,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Wolio [wlo]. Used as L2 by Busoa [bup], Kumbewaha [xks], Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Hangul script, developed in 2009 (Cho 2012), limited usage. Latin script.

Dai [dij] *Users:* 820 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs], specifically a regional variety, in the home, garden, ceremonies; children are taught this variety first and later become proficient in the vernacular. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Damal [uhn] *Users:* 14,000 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Children are beginning to prefer Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Nduga [ndx]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1988. *Writing:* Latin script.

Damar, East [dmr] *Users:* 2,800 (1990 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Damar, West [drn] *Users:* 800 (1987 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dao [daz] *Users:* 250 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dem [dem] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Wano [wno].

Diebroud [tbp] *Users:* 300 (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under some pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Also use Foau [flh]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Foau [flh].

Diuwe [diy] *Users:* 100 (1999 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Dondo [dok] *Users:* 10,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Children receive their education in Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Duri [mvp] *Users:* 123,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Dusun Malang [duq] *Users:* 4,500 (2003). 2,000 Bayan.

Dusun Witu [duw] *Users:* 5,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Duvle [duv] *Users:* 930 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Wano [wno]. Used as L2 by Iau [tmu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Edopi [dbf] *Users:* 1,500 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kirikiri [kiy]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1997–2003. *Writing:* Latin script.

Elseng [mrf] *Users:* 300 (Foley 2018b). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], but with minimal ability. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Emem [enr] *Users:* 2,000 (2005 SIL). Some elderly monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy].

Enggano [eno] *Users:* 870 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,700 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Stable presently; threatened long term if emigration and marriage with other language communities continues. Home, village, market, ceremonies. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind], in civic, religious, and educational areas. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Enrekang [ptt] *Users:* 94,500 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home, Work, Community, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Bugis [bug]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Eritai [ert] *Users:* 530 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Bauzi [bvz]. Used as L2 by Bauzi [bvz].

Erokwanas [erw] *Users:* 200 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. Children tend not to use it (Wurm 2007).

Fayu [fau] *Users:* 1,400 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Kirikiri [kiy], Tause [tad]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Fordata [frd] *Users:* 50,000 (Marshall 2000). 25,000 in the language area and 25,000 elsewhere (Marshall 2000). Decreasing use in mixed language towns. 500 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some villages have few young people being spoken to in Fordata. All domains, though church context limited. Positive attitudes. All also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bugis [bug], Geser-Gorom [ges]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Galolen [gal] *Users:* 680 in Indonesia (1990 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. Used as L2 by Aputai [apx]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,910 (as L1: 16,980; as L2: 5,930).

Gamkonora [gak] *Users:* 1,500 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Gane [gzn] *Users:* 2,900 (1982 D. Teljeur). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Sawai

[szw]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Gayo [gay] *Users:* 275,000 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 335,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home, neighborhood, clinic, market, ceremonies, village meetings. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Gebe [gei] *Users:* 2,650 (2000). *Lg Use:* Mining operations started in the area which led to more schooling of children and increasing use of Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Gorontalo [gor] *Users:* 505,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Noted shift to Indonesian [ind] in youth. Home, Community. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Suwawa [swu]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script.

Hamap [hmu] *Users:* 900. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Helong [heg] *Users:* 14,000 (Grimes et al 1997). Ethnic population: 18,000 (2015 S. Cameron). *Lg Use:* Helong Darat shifting to Kupang Malay [mkn] (Florey 2005). Funai dialect endangered through intermarriage and urban contact. Home, community, traditional ceremonies. Some of all ages. Also use Bilba [bpz]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kupang Malay [mkn]. Also use Uab Meto [aoz]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Hitu [htu] *Users:* 16,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Moderate to vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Hovongan [hov] *Users:* 1,000 (1991 NTM).

Huaulu [hud] *Users:* 300 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Hupla [hap] *Users:* 3,000 (1982 WT). *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ile Ape [ila] *Users:* 15,000 (2008 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Lamaholot [slp].

Ili'uun [ilu] *Users:* 1,400 (1990 SIL). *Lg Use:* Jeh and Juru have no remaining speakers. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Irarutu [irh] *Users:* 4,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1992–2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Isirawa [srl] *Users:* 1,800 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Vigorous, but losing its trade language status to Indonesian [ind]; children are beginning to prefer Indonesian (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Samarokena [tmj]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Itik [itx] *Users:* 80 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 200. *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults.

Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr] *Users:* 200 (2007), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy].

Writing: Unwritten.

Kaburi [uka] *Users:* 600 (1986 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults.

Kafoa [kpu] *Users:* 1,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 1,000 (1981). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kaiy [tcq] *Users:* 220 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Kwerisa [kkb].

Kamang [woi] *Users:* 6,000 (Schapper 2014). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Alor Malay, the local variety of Malay. Some young people, all adults. Children and adolescents are rarely more than passive speakers of their language (Schapper 2014). Also use Abui [abz], mostly by speakers of Western Kamang, and their dialect shows substantive lexical influence from that language (Schapper 2014). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kamaru [kgx] *Users:* 2,330 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 8,700 (2019 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Wolio [wlo]. Used as L2 by Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq].

Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd] *Users:* 100 (Evans et al 2018). *Lg Use:* Home, hunting camps. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], as a trade language or for official purposes. Also use Morori [mok], as a trade language. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kanum, Smärky [kxq] *Users:* 170 (Evans et al 2018). *Lg Use:* Home, hunting camps. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], as a trade language or for official purposes. Also use Morori [mok], as a trade language. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kapauri [khp] *Users:* 200 (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Endangered to seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Most domains. Some young people, all adults.

Karey [kyd] *Users:* 610 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kawe [kgb] *Users:* 600 (Remijsen 2001). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kayagar [kyt] *Users:* 10,000 (1993 WT), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Home, work. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Atohwaim [aqm]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kayan Mahakam [xay] *Users:* 1,300 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Kayan, Busang [bfg] *Users:* 3,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Kayan, Kayan River [xkn] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Kayan, Mendalam [xkd] *Users:* 1,500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

Kayan, Wahau [whu] *Users:* 500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kehu [khh] *Users:* 200 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kelabit [kzi] *Users:* 640 in Indonesia (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2009. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,640.

Kemberano [bzp] *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL).

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl] *Users:* 12,000 in Indonesia (2007 A. Soriente), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used as L2 by Uma' Lasan [xky], Uma' Lung [ulu], Wahau Kenyah [whk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1978. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,000.

Kenyah, Wahau [whk] *Users:* 8,000 in Indonesia (2007 A. Soriente), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Neutral attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], in education. Also use Mainstream Kenyah [xkl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,000.

Kepo' [kuk] *Users:* 6,000 (2010). *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Kereho [xke] *Users:* 500 (2003). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kerinci [kvr] *Users:* 260,000 in Indonesia (2000 census). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Kaganga script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 285,000.

Ketum [ktt] *Users:* 900 (2003 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kimaghima [kig] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Koneraw [kdw].

Kimki [sbt] *Users:* 500 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Murkim [rmh].

Kioko [ues] *Users:* 5,970 (2010 census). 4,200 Kambowa dialect, 1,770 Kioko dialect. No monolinguals (2019). *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Community and Work. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Wolio [wlo]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Klon [kyo] *Users:* 5,000 (2008 L. Baird). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Koba [kpd] *Users:* 870 (2011 SIL).

Kodeoha [vko] *Users:* 1,500 (Mead 1999). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Tolaki [lbw], specifically the Mekongga dialect.

Kohin [kkx] *Users:* 8,000 (2003). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kokoda [xod] *Users:* 3,700 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kombai [tyn] *Users:* 4,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

Komodo [kvh] *Users:* 1,730 (2015 F. Hurd). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts.

Kompane [kvp] *Users:* 330 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Komyandaret [kzv] *Users:* 300 (2000 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Konda [knd] *Users:* 500 (1988 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Koneq-koneq [cml] *Users:* 2,830 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Community, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Konjo, Coastal [kjc] *Users:* 167,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Youth increasingly use Indonesian [ind]. Some young people, all adults. A few also use Makasar [mak], who live in Makassar city. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Konjo, Highland [kjk] *Users:* 68,500 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind].

Kopkaka [opk] *Users:* 400 (2002 SIL). 400 monolinguals.

Kowiai [kwh] *Users:* 600 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm) but also not endangered. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Mairasi [zrs]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kubu [kvb] *Users:* 10,000 (1989). Ethnic population: 15,000 (Persoon 1989). *Lg Use:* For Kubu living in settled villages, L1 already replaced in all domains outside the home; for Kubu in Jambi areas (more isolated and less sedentary), the vitality is higher. Home. Some of all ages. Some people have assimilated to the Malay language and culture in the area (Persoon 1989). Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind], for education, religion, civic domains, and with other ethnic groups. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Kui [kvd] *Users:* 100 (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). Ethnic population: 830 (Windschuttel and Shiohara 2018). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kumbewaha [xks] *Users:* 1,010 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Mixed in all domains. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Cia-Cia [cia]. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Lasalimu [llm]. Also use Tukang Besi North [khc]. Also use Tukang Besi South [bhq]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kur [kuv] *Users:* 3,180 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Kei [kei].

Kurudu [kjr] *Users:* 2,180 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kwer [kwr] *Users:* 100 (1998 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Kwerba [kwe] *Users:* 2,500 (1996 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Samarokena [tmj]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1986–2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kwinsu [kuc] *Users:* 500 (2007). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Children seldom speak it. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Laba [lau] *Users:* 2,000 (1991 SIL).

Laiyolo [lji] *Users:* 290 (2010 census). 60 Laiyolo, 230 Barang-Barang. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in

Barang-Barang dialect. Some young people, all adults. Mainly adults in Laiyolo; all ages in Barang-Barang. Many also use Selayar [sly]. A few also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Larike-Wakasihu [alo] *Users:* 12,600 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous use in Larike and Wakasihu, weak in Allang. Only older adults in Allang, Allang Asaude, Uraur, and Urusana still know Allang, but apparently do not use it. Some young people, all adults. Younger generation prefers regional or national language. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lasalimu [llm] *Users:* 1,150 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Kumbewaha [xks], Tukang Besi North [khc], Tukang Besi South [bhq].

Lauje [law] *Users:* 49,800 (2010 census). 6,000 use Ampibabo dialect (Himmelmann 2001). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Taje [pee], Tomini [txm]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lepki [lpe] *Users:* 530 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, religious services, market. Some also use Ketengban [xte], at Luban.

Liana-Seti [ste] *Users:* 3,000 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sou Nama [tlt], especially Seti dialect speakers. *Writing:* Latin script.

Lik [eip] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2014–2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Limola [ley] *Users:* 900 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019 W. McConvell). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2019 W. McConvell). *Lg Use:* Youth shifting to Tae' [rob], Makassar Malay [mfp] and Bugis [bug]. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Makassar Indonesian [mfp]. All also use Tae' [rob]. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Bugis [bug].

Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs] *Users:* 1,830 (1982). *Lg Use:* Vigorous, except in Kawa. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs].

Lola [lcd] *Users:* 900 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most vigorous in Warabal. Some young people, all adults. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs].

Luhu [lcq] *Users:* 6,500 (Collins 1983). *Lg Use:* Also use Ambonese Malay [abs].

Ma'anyan [mhy] *Users:* 150,000 (2003). *Lg Use:* Also use Bakumpai [bkr]. Used as L2 by Paku [pku]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 1999. *Writing:* Latin script.

Maiwa [wmm] *Users:* 31,500 (2010 census), decreasing. L2 users: 0 (2019). Ethnic population: 52,800 (2018). *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Bugis [bug]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Makasar [mak] *Users:* 2,110,000, all users. L1 users: 1,710,000 (2010 census), decreasing. L2 users: 400,000. *Lg Use:* Home, community, work (in rural areas). Some young people, all adults. Young people in the cities are shifting to Indonesian [ind] and Makassar Indonesian

[mfp] (2019 B. Marshall). All also use Indonesian [ind]. Young people in the cities are shifting to Indonesian (2019 B. Marshall). All also use Makassar Indonesian [mfp]. Young people in the cities are shifting to Makassar Indonesian (2019 B. Marshall). Some also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Bugis [bug], Coastal Konjo [kjc]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1900–1999. *Writing:* Buginese script. Latin script. Makasar script, no longer in use.

Makian, East [mky] *Users:* 20,000. 18,000 or more in East Makian, 2,000 or more in Kayoa (1983 SIL). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Maklew [mgf] *Users:* 120. *Lg Use:* Home, friends. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind], with many youth shifting. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Malay, Balinese [mhp] *Users:* 25,000 (2000 census).

Malay, Larantuka [lrt] *Users:* 20,000 (2007). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Malimpung [mli] *Users:* 3,090 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 9,400 (2018). *Lg Use:* Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Bugis [bug]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mamuju [mqx] *Users:* 62,900 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed use: Work; Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Budong-Budong [bdx], Ulumanda' [ulm]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Texts. *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script.

Mandobo Bawah [bwp] *Users:* 20,000 (2002 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Manem [jet] *Users:* 400 in Indonesia (1978 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 900.

Manipa [mqp] *Users:* 1,500 (Voorhoeve and Collins 1981).

Marau [mvr] *Users:* 1,700 (1987 SIL).

Marind [mrz] *Users:* 7,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, market. Some young people, all adults. Children in towns have passive ability. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Morori [mok], Yei [jei]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

Masiwang [bnf] *Users:* 1,000 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Geser-Gorom [ges]. Used as L2 by Salas [sgu].

Matbat [xmt] *Users:* 1,250 (Remijsen 2001). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Biga [bhc].

Mawes [mgk] *Users:* 850 (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home; with friends. Some young people, all adults. Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Hammarström 2010). Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy].

Ma'ya [slz] *Users:* 4,000 (Remijsen 2001). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some villages, shifting in others due to influx of outsiders (Remijsen 2001). Used as L2 by Biga [bhc].

Meoswar [mvx] *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot).

Mer [mnu] *Users:* 85 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Modole [mqo] *Users:* 2,000 (1983 SIL). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes.

Molof [msl] *Users:* 230 (2005 SIL).

Momina [mmb] *Users:* 200 (1998 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Momuna [mqf] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Losing its status as a contact language; being replaced by Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mongondow [mog] *Users:* 117,000 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). Ethnic population: 230,000 (2019 J. Lobel). *Lg Use:* Mixed in Home, Community and Work. Some of all ages. Neutral attitudes. All also use Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Lolak [llq]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

Moraid [msg] *Users:* 1,000 (1988 SIL). *Lg Use:* Religious services. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mori Atas [mzq] *Users:* 14,000 (1988 D. Mead). *Lg Use:* Most also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1948. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mori Bawah [xmz] *Users:* 14,000 (1988 D. Mead). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Bungku [bkz]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 1948. *Writing:* Latin script.

Moronene [mqn] *Users:* 26,300 (2010 census), decreasing. 1,850 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in many villages. Occasional oral use in church, letter writing. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind], in some villages, especially some parents to their children. Also use Bugis [bug], in Poleang. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Mpur [akc] *Users:* 7,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1998–2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Muna [mnb] *Users:* 266,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Mixed in all domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Tolaki [lbw]. Some also use Wolio [wlo]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. A few also use Wawonii [wow]. Used as L2 by Liabuku [lix], Pancana [pnp], Taloki [tlk], Wolio [wlo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Munggui [mth] *Users:* 800 (1982 SIL).

Murut, Selungai [slg] *Users:* 640 in Indonesia (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,240.

Murut, Sembakung [sbr] *Users:* 3,180 in Indonesia (2000).

Murut, Tagal [mvv] *Users:* 2,000 in Indonesia. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1987. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Nakai [nkj] *Users:* 700 (1999 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Home, local government. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ndom [nqm] *Users:* 1,200 (2002 SIL).

Nedebang [nec] *Users:* 1,500.

Ninggerum [nxr] *Users:* 1,000 in Indonesia. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,950.

Nipsan [nps] *Users:* 2,500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Used as L2 by Korupun-Sela [kpq]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nisa [njs] *Users:* 500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Nuaulu, North [nni] *Users:* 500 (1990 SIL). *Writing:* Latin script.

Nuaulu, South [nxl] *Users:* 1,500 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Sepa [spb]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1991–2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

Obokuitai [afz] *Users:* 120 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Children influenced by Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

Onin [oni] *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Iha [ihp] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults.

Orya [ury] *Users:* 1,600 (1985 P. Fields). 900 in Unurum-Guay, 100 in Bonggo subdistrict, 600 in Lereh subdistrict. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Children learn Orya in most cases. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Sause [sao]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Padoe [pdo] *Users:* 3,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Palu'e [ple] *Users:* 10,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. All also use Indonesian [ind], with some using it as an L1 (Danerek 2019b). Some also use Li'o [ljl], on Flores island (Danerek 2019b). *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Pamona [pmf] *Users:* 77,900 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1933–2006. *Writing:* Latin script.

Pannei [pnc] *Users:* 24,400 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Mandar [mdr]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Papasena [pas] *Users:* 400 (1982 SIL).

Papuma [ppm] *Users:* 600 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Ansus [and], with many youth shifting.

Pendau [ums] *Users:* 1,820 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Pendau is the everyday language in their settlements, but Indonesian [ind] is used with speakers of neighboring languages and with outside officials. Children's education is in Indonesian (Quick 2007). Home, community. Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind] (Quick 2007). Also use Manado Malay [xmm] (Quick 2007). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2002–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Perai [wet] *Users:* 280 (Hinton 2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Pom [pmo] *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Punan Aput [pud] *Users:* 370 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Punan Merah [puf] *Users:* 140 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Punan Merap [puc] *Users:* 200 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Punan Tubu [puj] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Puragi [pru] *Users:* 700 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Putoh [put] *Users:* 6,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Rampi [lje] *Users:* 7,500 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some villages. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Uma [ppk]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Rasawa [rac] *Users:* 200 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Used as L2 by Saponi [spi].

Reta [ret] *Users:* 800. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Riantana [ran] *Users:* 1,100 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Lg Use:* Home.

Roma [rmm] *Users:* 1,700 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Roon [rnn] *Users:* 1,100 (1993 R. Doriot).

Sa'ban [snv] *Users:* 850 in Indonesia (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some also use Indonesian [ind], with their children. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,960.

Saleman [sau] *Users:* 4,800 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous except in Wahai. *Writing:* Latin script.

Saluan [loe] *Users:* 51,900 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some children only use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Andio [bzb]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

Samarokena [tmj] *Users:* 400 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Airoran [air]. Also use Isirawa [srl]. Also use Kwerba [kwe]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sarudu [sdu] *Users:* 2,550 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use

Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sauri [srt] *Users:* 100 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Under some pressure from Waropen [wrp] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults.

Sause [sao] *Users:* 250 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Orya [ury].

Sawai [szw] *Users:* 12,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Some domains, local commerce. Some young people, all adults. Youth are taught Indonesian [ind] first; then learn to understand Sawai. Positive attitudes. Also use Buli [bzq]. Also use Gane [gzn]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Maba [mqa]. Also use North Moluccan Malay [max]. Also use Patani [ptn]. Also use Ternate [tft]. Also use Tidore [tvo]. Also use Tobelo [tlb]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1994–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Saweru [swr] *Users:* 300 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sawila [swt] *Users:* 3,000 (Grimes et al 1997). *Lg Use:* Most also use Kula [tpg]. Most also use Wersing [kvw].

Segai [sge] *Users:* 2,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981).

Seit-Kaitetu [hik] *Users:* 10,200 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs].

Sekak [lce] *Users:* 420 (2000), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Sekar [skz] *Users:* 450 (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Seko Tengah [sko] *Users:* 2,500 (Laskowske and Laskowske 1987). *Lg Use:* Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Panasuan [psn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Selaru [slu] *Users:* 8,000 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1997–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Seluwasan [sws] *Users:* 2,840 (2005). 740 Makatian, 2,100 Seluwasan. *Lg Use:* Possibly endangered (Florey 2005). Some young people, all adults.

Sempan [xse] *Users:* 1,000 (1987 SIL).

Sepa [spb] *Users:* 2,600 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by South Nuaulu [nxl].

Sikule [skh] *Users:* 19,800 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 21,700 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Indonesian [ind], with some youth using it as an L1 in Leukon dialect. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Sowanda [sow] *Users:* 210 in Indonesia (2002 SIL). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,180.

Suabo [szp] *Users:* 800 (de Vries 2004). *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Taikat [aos] *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under strong pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007).

Talondo' [tln] *Users:* 320 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Community, Work, Education, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind], for trade and in education. Some also use Kalumpang [kli], specifically the Bone Hau dialect. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tanahmerah [tcm] *Users:* 500 (1978 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Tangko [tkx] *Users:* 100 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tefaro [tfo] *Users:* 100 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults.

Tehit [kps] *Users:* 10,000 (2000 R. Hesse). 500 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Parents in villages in the interior pass Tehit on to children. In villages bordering towns, Indonesian [ind] used with children. Users of neighboring languages learn Tehit. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Indonesian [ind], particularly in schools and as LWC. Also use Mai Brat [ayz]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script.

Teor [tev] *Users:* 1,100 (1986 SIL).

Tereweng [twg] *Users:* 800 (Grimes et al 1997).

Ternate [tft] *Users:* 62,000, all users. L1 users: 42,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). L2 users: 20,000. *Lg Use:* Former trade language, now shifting to North Moluccan Malay [max]; weaker in core area, stronger in periphery (2012 J. Bowden). Also use Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Sawai [szw].

Tolaki [lbw] *Users:* 238,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in many villages. Some children are not proficient in Tolaki. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Bugis [bug]. Used as L2 by Kodeoha [vko], Muna [mnb], Waru [wru], Wawonii [wow]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tombelala [ttp] *Users:* 2,240 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind].

Tomini [txm] *Users:* 19,700 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Boano [bzl] (Himmelmann 2001). Also use Lauje [law] (Himmelmann 2001). Also use Tajio [tdj] (Himmelmann 2001).

Tonsea [txs] *Users:* 670 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Some young people, all adults. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2005–2006. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tontemboan [tnt] *Users:* 14,900 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Some young people, all adults. Also use Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1933–2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tsaukambo [kvz] *Users:* 780 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tugutil [tuj] *Users:* 2,590 (2000). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Tunggare [trt] *Users:* 500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Tunjung [tjg] *Users:* 50,000 (Nikolic´ 2008). *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Ulumanda' [ulm] *Users:* 31,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Home, Community, Work; Mixed: Religion, Education. Some young people, all adults. Children in villages of Ulumanda communities who are close to cities are shifting to Indonesian [ind] and are no longer speaking the language with their parents (2022 R. Saupia). Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Mamasa [mqj]. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. A few also use Mamuju [mqx]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Uma' Lasan [xky] *Users:* 1,500 in Indonesia (Soriente 2005). *Lg Use:* Also use Mainstream Kenyah [xkl]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,750.

Uma' Lung [ulu] *Users:* 3,000 (Soriente 2006), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Decreasing due to mixed marriage and urbanization. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Also use Mainstream Kenyah [xkl], particularly Lepo Tau' dialect. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

Uruangnirin [urn] *Users:* 400 (1983 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Wae Rana [wrx] *Users:* 3,000 (2010).

Waioli [wli] *Users:* 3,000 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987).

Wambon [wms] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Wamesa [wad] *Users:* 5,000 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Most also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Dusner [dsn], Tandia [tni], Yeretuar [gop]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1937–1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

Wanggom [wng] *Users:* 1,180 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Wano [wno] *Users:* 1,000 (2011), decreasing. L2 users: 0. 200 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,000. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Western Dani [dnw] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Religious services, home, field, community, oral. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Little interest in language revival, low prestige, considered inferior to Western Dani [dnw] and Indonesian [ind]. Also use Dem [dem]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Moni [mnz]. Also use Western Dani [dnw]. Used as L2 by Duvle [duv]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 1979–1989. *Writing:* Latin script, experimental usage.

Waris [wrs] *Users:* 500 in Indonesia (2008 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,000.

Waritai [wbe] *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults.

Warkay-Bipim [bgv] *Users:* 300 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many

also use Indonesian [ind].

Waru [wru] *Users:* 350 (Mead 1999). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from larger neighboring languages and from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Tolaki [lbw].

Wawonii [wow] *Users:* 27,600 (2010 census), decreasing. 19,500 Wawonii, 8,100 Menui. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Kulisusu [vkl]. Some also use Tolaki [lbw]. Used as L2 by Indonesian Bajau [bdl], Muna [mnb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Woi [wbw] *Users:* 1,800 (2012 Y. Sawaki). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Wolio [wlo] *Users:* 65,000 in Indonesia (2004 D. Andersen). Population does not include those in other provinces. *Lg Use:* Former court language of Baubau Sultanate, and surrounding communities; formerly used by nobility in the region. Wolio is declining in the urban center, but being maintained at the rural periphery. Some young people, all adults. Children in villages use Wolio, but city children primarily use Indonesian. Most also use Indonesian [ind]. Some also use Muna [mnb]. Some also use Pancana [pnp]. Used as L2 by Busoa [bup], Cia-Cia [cia], Kamaru [kgx], Kioko [ues], Liabuku [lix], Muna [mnb], Pancana [pnp], Taloki [tlk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use.

Yahadian [ner] *Users:* 500 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Yaqay [jaq] *Users:* 10,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, religious services. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Yoke [yki] *Users:* 200 (1998 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Some young people, all adults. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Warembori [wsa]. Used as L2 by Warembori [wsa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

7 (Shifting)

Ambel [wgo] *Users:* 1,600 (Arnold 2018). *Lg Use:* Home only. Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Andio [bzb] *Users:* 335 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Much influence from Indonesian [ind] and neighboring languages, Saluan [loe] and Balantak [blz] (Wurm 2007). Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Also use Balantak [blz]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Saluan [loe]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Anus [auq] *Users:* 320 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Influence from Kwesten [kwt] on the opposite coast and from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Most domains. Many shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Many shifting to Kwesten [kwt]. Used as L2 by Fedan [pdn], Keijar [kdy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Asmat, Yaosakor [asy] *Users:* 2,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

Bahonsuai [bsu] *Users:* 780 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind] (Mead 1999).

Balaesang [bls] *Users:* 3,300 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Endangered in all communities (Florey 2005). Shifting to Indonesian [ind], which is the preference of the younger generation (Wurm 2007).

Banda [bnd] *Users:* 3,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* All domains. Shifting to Kei [kei]. Used as L2 by Kei [kei]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Banggai [bgz] *Users:* 88,300 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

Batui [zbt] *Users:* 850 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Home, cultural events. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bedoanas [bed] *Users:* 180 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Children do not use the language anymore (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Beneraf [bnv] *Users:* 200 (2005 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy], especially children.

Bintauna [bne] *Users:* 2,800 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Lg Use:* Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Also use Indonesian [ind].

Burate [bti] *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Buruwai [asi] *Users:* 1,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Busoa [bup] *Users:* 670 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Wolio [wlo]. Many also use Cia-Cia [cia]. Used as L2 by Kaimbulawa [zka]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dabe [dbe] *Users:* 440 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, with friends, in the gardens. Adults only, seldom used by young children. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Dakka [dkk] *Users:* 1,140 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Dakka is spoken in a mixed language area including Mandar [mdr], Bugis [bug] and other immigrants. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind], especially young people. Many also use Mandar [mdr]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dampelas [dms] *Users:* 9,560 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Spoken in 8 villages but in 7 there are strong migrant communities and the everyday public language is Indonesian [ind]. Indonesian used increasingly in families who want children to have higher education (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Dawera-Daweloor [ddw] *Users:* 1,270 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Many shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs], in all domains, except for ceremonies;

children are taught Ambonese Malay. Some also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Demisa [dei] *Users:* 400 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Home, religious services. Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Dla [kbv] *Users:* 300 in Indonesia (de Sousa 2006). 240 Dla, 60 Menggwa Dla in Indonesia. All Dla speakers: 1,200 (de Sousa 2006). *Lg Use:* Adults only. All shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy] (de Sousa 2006). Many also use English [eng] (de Sousa 2006). Many also use Tok Pisin [tpi] (de Sousa 2006). *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1997, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,200.

Doutai [tds] *Users:* 70 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 340 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Fedan [pdn] *Users:* 280 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Anus [auq].

Gorap [goq] *Users:* 1,000 (1992 SIL). *Lg Use:* Under strong pressure from the languages from which the majority of its vocabulary seems to have originated (Wurm 2007). All domains. Shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Imroing [imr] *Users:* 560 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Many shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs], in all domains, except for ceremonies. Children are taught this variety. Some also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Indonesian, Peranakan [pea] *Users:* 20,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Kadai [kzd] *Users:* 350 (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Kaidipang [kzp] *Users:* 6,660 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Lg Use:* Younger generation is using more Manado Malay [xmm] (2019 J. Lobel). Mixed use: Home, Community, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind].

Kais [kzm] *Users:* 700 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Kalao [kly] *Users:* 22 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Bonerate [bna] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Many shifting to Bonerate [bna].

Kamberau [irx] *Users:* 1,570 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Kemtuik [kmt] *Users:* 2,500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Mlap [kja]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kofei [kpi] *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifting to Barapasi [brp].

Koneraw [kdw] *Users:* 1,200 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under

pressure from Kimaghima [kig] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Kimaghima [kig].

Koroni [xkq] *Users:* 980 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Bungku [bkz].

Kuri [nbn] *Users:* 500 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Kwesten [kwt] *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Used as L2 by Anus [auq]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Latu [ltu] *Users:* 2,130 (1982 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Saparua [spr].

Lengilu [lgi] *Users:* 900 (2022 R. Saupia). Lengilu speakers are ethnically Lundayeh [lnd] (2022 R. Saupia). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Lundayeh [lnd].

Leti [lti] *Users:* 7,710 (2017 R. Saupia). *Lg Use:* No longer spoken by younger generations (Hajek 2006). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Luang [lex]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Lisela [lcl] *Users:* 11,900 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Used as L2 by Kayeli [kzl].

Marind, Bian [bpv] *Users:* 2,900 (2002 Sohn Myo-sook). *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Masela, West [mss] *Users:* 850 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Possibly endangered (Florey 2005). Home, gardens, village, ceremonies, religion. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind], primarily in government and Christian religious domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mo [wkd] *Users:* 550 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Mo is often mixed with Indonesian [ind] and Papuan Malay [pmy]. Home, community. Adults only, seldom used by children. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Moi Kelim [mxn] *Users:* 4,600 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by As [asz], Duriankere [dbn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Moi Lemas [sbg] *Users:* 1,200 (1988 SIL). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Indonesian [ind], as the language of instruction at school, church, and other formal settings. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mor [mhz] *Users:* 700 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Oirata [oia] *Users:* 1,220 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Kisar [kje], on Kisar island. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ormu [orz] *Users:* 500 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon); potentially endangered (Wurm 2000). Many shifting to Indonesian [ind].

Pagu [pgu] *Users:* 3,310 (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Rahambuu [raz] *Users:* 350 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Bugis [bug] (Wurm

2007). Also use Indonesian [ind].

Salawati [xmx] *Users:* Unknown number. Total population of the villages where Salawati is spoken: 3,391. However, younger generations in at least some of the villages are no longer acquiring the language, and there are large numbers of speakers of other languages living in some of these villages (Arnold 2020). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Semimi [etz] *Users:* 1,000 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Many children do not speak it (1991 L. Peckham). Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Serui-Laut [seu] *Users:* 1,200 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sobei [sob] *Users:* 1,000 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 1,850 (2000 D. Tryon). *Lg Use:* Some shifting to Indonesian [ind], especially by children, who are bilingual and tend to prefer it. Some shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.

Suwawa [swu] *Users:* 7,590 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019). *Lg Use:* Mixed: Home, Community, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Indonesian [ind], with some elements of Manado Malay [xmm]. Many also use Gorontalo [gor]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

Tajio [tdj] *Users:* 6,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Taje [pee], Tomini [txm]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tombulu [tom] *Users:* 19,000 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tonsawang [tnw] *Users:* 21,000 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind], in some formal contexts or with people from other parts of Indonesia.

Totoli [txe] *Users:* 10,800 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Many shifting to Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Buol [blf].

Tulehu [tlu] *Users:* 10,000 (Musgrave 2010). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Ujir [udj] *Users:* 1,030 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use:* Use declining in Ujir because Malay [abs] used increasingly by outsiders. Use reportedly less in Samang than in Ujir. Shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Vitou [vto] *Users:* 630 (2007). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Wabo [wbb] *Users:* 1,500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Warembori [wsa] *Users:* 620, all users. L1 users: 600 (1998 SIL). L2 users: 20. *Lg Use:* Home. Adults only. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. Also use Yoke [yki].

Used as L2 by Yoke [yki]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Wares [wai] *Users:* 200 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Waropen [wrp] *Users:* 6,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Children have a passive understanding (2012 Y. Sawaki). Shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Woria [wor]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Wauyai [wuy] *Users:* 300 (Remijsen 2001). *Lg Use:* Dormant on Friwen Island (the original village), vigorous in the one village on the bay (2012 Y. Sawaki). Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Wotu [wtw] *Users:* 250 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,000 (2009). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Positive attitudes. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Makassar Indonesian [mfp]. Most also use Bugis [bug], particularly the Luwu dialect. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script.

Yalahatan [jal] *Users:* 1,700 (2004 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Adults only. Many shifting to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yaur [jau] *Users:* 350 (1978 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Yei [jei] *Users:* 1,280 (Evans et al 2018). *Lg Use:* Home. Shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Some also use Marind [mrz]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Yeresiam [ire] *Users:* 70 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Yeretuar [gop] *Users:* 350 (2000). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Wamesa [wad].

Zorop [wfg] *Users:* 230 (2005 SIL). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Adults only. Most shifting to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifting to Papuan Malay [pmy].

8a (Moribund)

Awyi [auw] *Users:* 350 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bantik [bnq] *Users:* 1,200 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (2019). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. Most also use Indonesian [ind], in formal and religious registers. *Lg Dev:* Texts.

Baras [brs] *Users:* 64 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage.

Benggoi [bgy] *Users:* 350 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Bonggo [bpg] *Users:* 790 (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon). Home. Shifted to

Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Also use Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Chinese, Hakka [hak] *Users:* 640,000 in Indonesia (1982). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most remaining speakers are of the grandparent generation. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, used since early 19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] *Users:* 766,000 in Indonesia (2015). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most remaining speakers are of the grandparent generation. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users:* 182,000 in Indonesia (2005 J. Leclerc). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

Dineor [mrx] *Users:* 55 (2006 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Only eleven families live in Tarawasi-Maremgi village, the only place Dineor (Marenggi) language is spoken. Home. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Gresi [grs] *Users:* 2,500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Haruku [hrk] *Users:* 18,200 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kao [kax] *Users:* 400 (2000). *Lg Use:* Ethnic group membership expressed by knowing the language. Older adults only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Kaptiau [kbi] *Users:* 230 (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm, 2000 D. Tryon). Private domains, public prayer. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Karas [kgv] *Users:* 240 (1983 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Iha [ihp] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Kaure [bpp] *Users:* 450 (1995 SIL). *Lg Use:* Religious services. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1990–1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

Kayupulau [kzu] *Users:* 50 (Wurm 2000). Used by under 10% of the ethnic group (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon); seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Older adults only. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Keijar [kdy] *Users:* 370 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Older adults only. Young people seldom speak the language. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Anus [auq].

Kembra [xkw] *Users:* 20 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 50. *Lg Use:* Moribund (2000 S. Wurm). Home. Older adults only. Used by a few children. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Liabuku [lix] *Users:* 160 (2019 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Muna [mnb]. Many also use Wolio [wlo]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Liki [lio] *Users:* 11 (2005 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 320. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Masela, Central [mxz] *Users:* 510 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Masela, East [vme] *Users:* 520 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mekwei [msf] *Users:* 1,200 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind].

Mombum [mso] *Users:* 250 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Mor [moq] *Users:* 30 (2012 H. Hammarström). 70 semi-speakers (2012 H. Hammarström). *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Baham [bdw], Iha [ihp], and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Iha [ihp].

Nafri [nxx] *Users:* 1,630 (1975 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Nimboran [nir] *Users:* 2,000 (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 3,500 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Children learn Papuan Malay [pmy] exclusively. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1982–1985. *Writing:* Latin script.

Paku [pku] *Users:* 50 (Diedrich 2018), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Older adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Ma'anyan [mhy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Saparua [spr] *Users:* 10,200 (1989 SIL). 4,520 in Iha. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Latu [ltu]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sawi [saw] *Users:* 3,500 (1993 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Atohwaim [aqm]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1973–1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

Serili [sve] *Users:* 330 (1980 N. de Jonge). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Masela and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sowari [dmy] *Users:* 1,300 (2000), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Seldom used. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Sunum [ymn] *Users:* 560 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* More vigorous on mainland than on island. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script.

Tabla [tnm] *Users:* 3,750 (1990 UBS). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1986–1991. *Writing:* Latin script.

Taloki [tlk] *Users:* 310 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Indonesian [ind]

(Wurm 2007). Older adults only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most also use Muna [mnb] (Wurm 2007). A few also use Wolio [wlo].

Tarpia [tpf] *Users:* 630 (2006 SIL). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon; 2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Sentani [set] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Private domains. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Tebi [dmu] *Users:* 220 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home only. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Tomadino [tdi] *Users:* 100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Bungku [bkz].

Tondano [tdn] *Users:* 9,560 (2010 census), decreasing. No monolinguals (2019 T. Brickell). *Lg Use:* Younger generations mostly use Manado Malay [xmm]. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

Topoiyo [toy] *Users:* 440 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Home; Mixed: Work, Religion, Education. Older adults only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Used as L2 by Budong-Budong [bdx]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Towei [ttn] *Users:* 120 (1975 SIL). *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Yetfa [yet].

Usku [ulf] *Users:* 110 (2004 SIL). Population estimates range from 20 to 160 (Wurm 2007). Few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home, friends. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Viid [snu] *Users:* 250 (2005 SIL). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Frequently mix Viid with Indonesian [ind], Papuan Malay [pmy]. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Yarsun [yrs] *Users:* 200 (1991 SIL).

Yelmek [jel] *Users:* 400 (1978 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind] (Evans et al 2018).

8b (Nearly extinct)

Amahai [amq] *Users:* 50 (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Aputai [apx] *Users:* 150 (Hinton 2000). *Lg Use:* Influence from Galolen [gal] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Many shifted to Galolen [gal], especially Ilputih dialect speakers. Many shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

As [asz] *Users:* 6 (Arnold 2020). Also 2 semi-speakers (Arnold 2020). Ethnic population: 45 (Arnold 2020). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy] (Arnold 2020). A few also use Moi Kelim [mxn], only older adults (Arnold 2020). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Burumakok [aip] *Users:* 40 (1994 R. Kroneman). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo] *Users:* Few speakers. *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. *Writing:* Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1987. Han script, Traditional variant. Latin script, developed and revised to final form during late 19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

Emplawas [emw] *Users:* 250 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. All shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs], or a variety of it, in almost all domains. Some also use Indonesian [ind]. in government and Christian religious domains. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Ibu [ibu] *Users:* 35 (Voorhoeve and Visser 1987). In 1987, there were a few elderly speakers but it is now probably extinct (Wurm 2007). Ethnic population: 50 (1984). *Lg Use:* Elderly only. Shifted to North Moluccan Malay [max].

Kaibobo [kzb] *Users:* 500 (Collins 1983). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Kanum, Bädi [khd] *Users:* 5 (Evans et al 2018). *Lg Use:* Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Morori [mok].

Kwerisa [kkb] *Users:* 15 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 130. *Lg Use:* Home. Elderly only. Shifted to Kaiy [tcq].

Lolak [llq] *Users:* 50 (Lobel and Paputungan 2017), decreasing. No monolinguals (2017). Ethnic population: 3,000 (Lobel and Paputungan 2017). *Lg Use:* Children mostly or exclusively use Manado Malay [xmm] (2019 J. Lobel). Elderly only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. A few also use Indonesian [ind]. A few also use Mongondow [mog]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Malay, Bacanese [btj] *Users:* 6 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to North Moluccan Malay [max].

Mander [mqr] *Users:* 20 (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Home. Elderly only. Shifted to Berik [bkl].

Masimasi [ism] *Users:* 10 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy].

Massep [mvs] *Users:* 25 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 85. *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Isirawa [srl], Samarokena [tmj] and Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Home, religious services. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mlap [kja] *Users:* 300 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Potentially endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Kemtuik [kmt].

Morori [mok] *Users:* 50 (1998 M. Donohue). Only a handful of Marori speakers left in 2012 (Evans et al 2018). Ethnic population: 250 (1998 M. Donohue). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Under pressure from Marind [mrz], a language group which surrounds the Morori, and from Indonesian [ind] (Wurm 2007). Elderly only. Most shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Marind [mrz] (Evans et al 2018). Used as L2 by Bädi Kanum [khd], Ngkâlmpw Kanum [kcd], Smärky Kanum [kxq], Sota Kanum [krz]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Namla [naa] *Users:* 30 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Also use Tofanma

[tlg]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Paulohi [plh] *Users:* 50 (1982). Very few left (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

Petjo [pey] *Users:* There are some L1 speakers (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind].

Ratahan [rth] *Users:* 1,340 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 30,000 (1989). *Lg Use:* Under pressure from Manado Malay [xmm]. Elderly only. Shifted to Manado Malay [xmm]. Also use Indonesian [ind]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

Salas [sgu] *Users:* 50 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Masiwang [bnf] (Wurm 2007).

Taje [pee] *Users:* 370 (2010 census), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Except for one elderly man, most speakers do not know the language well. Most have been resettled (Wurm 2007). Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Also use Lauje [law]. Also use Ledo Kaili [lew]. Also use Tajio [tdj].

Tobati [tti] *Users:* 100 (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 D. Tryon); seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Mainly assimilated to Indonesian [ind] language and culture. Most shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. Many also use Indonesian [ind].

Woria [wor] *Users:* 5 (2000 R. Doriot). *Lg Use:* Moribund (2000 S. Wurm). Shifted to Waropen [wrp].

9 (Dormant)

Awera [awr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2022 S. Kim). Only 1 speaker remained in 2007. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Shifted to Papuan Malay [pmy]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Dusner [dsn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1980s (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Wamesa [wad].

Javindo [jvd] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. May have been a few L2 speakers and even a very few L1 speakers at beginning of 20th century (Wurm 2007). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Javanese [jav].

Kamarian [kzx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1987 SIL). Ethnic population: 6,000 (1987 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Kayeli [kzl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker of Leliali dialect died in 1989, and last speaker of Lumaete dialect died in the 1990s. *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs] (Wurm 2007). Many shifted to Lisela [lcl] (Wurm 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nusa Laut [nul] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the late 1990s (1989 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,230 (1989 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Ponosakan [pns] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. 3 or 4 semi-speakers (2019 J. Lobel). *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Many shifted to Manado Malay [xmm].

Tandia [tni] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (1991 SIL). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Wamesa [wad].

9 (Second language only)

Iha Based Pidgin [ihb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community.

Onin Based Pidgin [onx] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Ethnic population: No ethnic community.

10 (Extinct)

Duriankere [dbn] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (de Vries 2004). Last fluent speaker likely died in the 1990s. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Moi Kelim [mxn].

Hoti [hti] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (1987 SIL).

Hukumina [huw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the early 1990s (1989 SIL). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Hulung [huk] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last know speakers survived into the early years of the 2000s (Wurm 2007).

Loun [lox] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers survived into the late 1980s (Collins 1983). *Lg Use:* Many shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs]. Many shifted to Indonesian [ind].

Mapia [mpy] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker survived into the 1990s. Ethnic population: The ethnic group emigrated from Micronesia in the early 20th century. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Biak [bhw] (Wurm 2007).

Moksela [vms] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1974.

Naka'ela [nae] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the 1990s (1985 SIL).

Nila [nil] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Saponi [spi] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speakers survived into the first decade of the 2000s (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Indonesian [ind]. Shifted to Rasawa [rac].

Serua [srw] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay [abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Tambora [xxt] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speakers died in the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora.

Ternateño [tmg] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died sometime in the mid-20th century. *Lg Use:* The Jakarta variety of creole Portuguese survived in Tugu until recent times (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Varieties also spoken in Larantuka, Flores; Adonara (Vure), Solor; as well as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Maluku. Varieties of creole Portuguese were also spoken in Banda and Ambon.

Te'un [tve] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers completely shifted to Ambon Malay

[abs] by 1999 (Van Engelenhoven 2003). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ambonese Malay [abs].

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 283,000 in Indonesia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Dutch [nld] *Users:* 17,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script, used since 1951. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,487,090 (as L1: 22,862,590; as L2: 1,624,500).

English [eng] *Users:* 34,000 in Indonesia (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Used by a growing number of Indonesians as well as the expatriate community. Used as L2 by Dla [kbv], Gorontalo [gor], Musi [mui], Tehit [kps]. *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).

French [fra] *Users:* 5,800 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *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).

German, Standard [deu] *Users:* 5,700 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

Hindi [hin] *Users:* 94,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *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).

Japanese [jpn] *Users:* 14,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 22,800 in Indonesia (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).

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 1,000 in Indonesia (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.

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 86,000 in Indonesia (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

Languages by Province

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

Aceh
- Aceh [ace], 13
- Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
- Batak Dairi [btd], 26
- Batak Karo [btx], 27
- Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Gayo [gay], 50
- Malay [zlm], 90
- Minangkabau [min], 100
- Sikule [skh], 127
- Simeulue [smr], 127

Bali
- Bali [ban], 24
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Kata Kolok [bqy], 65
- Malay, Balinese [mhp], 91

Bangka Belitung Islands
- Bangka [mfb], 24
- Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Malay [zlm], 90
- Sekak [lce], 124

Banten
- Badui [bac], 21
- Betawi [bew], 30
- Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Javanese [jav], 58
- Sunda [sun], 129

Bengkulu
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Col [liw], 40
- Enggano [eno], 47
- Kaur [vkk], 66
- Lampung Api [ljp], 80
- Malay, Central [pse], 91
- Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
- Minangkabau [min], 100
- Musi [mui], 106
- Nasal [nsy], 108
- Pekal [pel], 115
- Rejang [rej], 118

Central Java
- Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
- Javanese [jav], 58
- Javindo [jvd], 59
- Sunda [sun], 129

Central Kalimantan
- Aoheng [pni], 17
- Bakumpai [bkr], 23
- Banjar [bjn], 25
- Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
- Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
- Dusun Deyah [dun], 45
- Dusun Malang [duq], 45
- Dusun Witu [duw], 45
- Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
- Keninjal [knl], 70
- Kereho [xke], 71
- Kohin [kkx], 73
- Lawangan [lbx], 82
- Ma’anyan [mhy], 87
- Malay [zlm], 90
- Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
- Ngaju [nij], 109
- Ot Danum [otd], 112
- Paku [pku], 113

Siang [sya], 127
Tawoyan [twy], 134
Tunjung [tjg], 142

Central Sulawesi

Andio [bzb], 16
Bada [bhz], 21
Bahonsuai [bsu], 22
Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Balaesang [bls], 23
Balantak [blz], 23
Banggai [bgz], 24
Batui [zbt], 28
Behoa [bep], 29
Boano [bzl], 33
Bobongko [bgb], 33
Bugis [bug], 34
Bungku [bkz], 35
Buol [blf], 36
Dampelas [dms], 41
Dondo [dok], 44
Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Koroni [xkq], 75
Lauje [law], 82
Moma [myl], 102
Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Napu [npy], 108
Pamona [pmf], 113
Pendau [ums], 115
Rampi [lje], 117
Saluan [loe], 121
Sedoa [tvw], 123
Seko Padang [skx], 124
Tado [klw], 130
Taje [pee], 131
Tajio [tdj], 132
Tomadino [tdi], 139
Tombelala [ttp], 139
Tomini [txm], 139
Totoli [txe], 140
Uma [ppk], 143

East Java

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Javanese [jav], 58
Kangean [kkv], 63
Madura [mad], 87
Osing [osi], 112
Tengger [tes], 135

East Kalimantan

Ampanang [apg], 16
Aoheng [pni], 17
Bahau [bhv], 22
Banjar [bjn], 25
Basap [bdb], 26
Bulungan [blj], 35
Burusu [bqr], 37
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Dusun Malang [duq], 45
Hovongan [hov], 54
Kayan Mahakam [xay], 67
Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Kayan, Wahau [whu], 67
Kelabit [kzi], 68
Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70
Kereho [xke], 71
Lawangan [lbx], 82
Malay, Berau [bve], 91
Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg], 92
Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Modang [mxd], 101
Murut, Selungai [slg], 106
Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Okolod [kqv], 111
Ot Danum [otd], 112
Punan Merah [puf], 117
Punan Tubu [puj], 117
Sajau Basap [sjb], 120

Segai [sge], 124
Tawoyan [twy], 134
Tunjung [tjg], 142
Uma' Lasan [xky], 144

East Nusa Tenggara

Abui [abz], 13
Adang [adn], 13
Adonara [adr], 14
Alor [aol], 14
Amarasi [aaz], 15
Anakalangu [akg], 16
Bilba [bpz], 32
Bima [bhp], 32
Blagar [beu], 32
Bunak [bfn], 35
Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Dengka [dnk], 43
Dhao [nfa], 43
Ende [end], 47
Hamap [hmu], 52
Hawu [hvn], 53
Helong [heg], 53
Ile Ape [ila], 56
Kabola [klz], 59
Kaera [jka], 60
Kafoa [kpu], 60
Kamang [woi], 62
Kambera [xbr], 63
Kedang [ksx], 68
Kemak [kem], 69
Ke'o [xxk], 70
Kepo' [kuk], 70
Klon [kyo], 72
Kodi [kod], 73
Komodo [kvh], 74
Kui [kvd], 77
Kula [tpg], 77
Lamaholot [slp], 79
Lamalera [lmr], 80
Lamatuka [lmq], 80
Lamboya [lmy], 80
Lembata, South [lmf], 82
Lembata, West [lmj], 82
Levuka [lvu], 83
Lewoeleng [lwe], 83
Lewotobi [lwt], 83
Li'o [ljl], 84
Lole [llg], 85
Loura [lur], 86
Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92
Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Mamboru [mvd], 95
Manggarai [mqy], 96
Nage [nxe], 107
Nedebang [nec], 108
Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Ngad'a, Eastern [nea], 109
Palu'e [ple], 113
Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Rajong [rjg], 117
Rembong [reb], 118
Reta [ret], 118
Rikou [rgu], 119
Riung [riu], 119
Rongga [ror], 119
Sawila [swt], 123
Sika [ski], 127
So'a [ssq], 128
Teiwa [twe], 135
Tereweng [twg], 136
Termanu [twu], 136
Tetun [tet], 136
Tii [txq], 137
Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Wae Rana [wrx], 145
Wanukaka [wnk], 146
Wejewa [wew], 148
Welaun [wlh], 148
Wersing [kvw], 149

Gorontalo

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bolango [bld], 33
Dondo [dok], 44
Gorontalo [gor], 52

Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Suwawa [swu], 130
Tomini [txm], 139

Jakarta Special Capital Region
Betawi [bew], 30
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Petjo [pey], 116

Jambi
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Duano [dup], 45
Kerinci [kvr], 71
Kubu [kvb], 76
Malay [zlm], 90
Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Musi [mui], 106

Lampung
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Javanese [jav], 58
Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
Malay, Central [pse], 91
Musi [mui], 106

Maluku
Alune [alp], 14
Amahai [amq], 15
Ambelau [amv], 16
Aputai [apx], 17
Asilulu [asl], 18
Babar, North [bcd], 21
Babar, Southeast [vbb], 21
Banda [bnd], 24
Barakai [baj], 25
Bati [bvt], 28
Batuley [bay], 28
Benggoi [bgy], 29
Boano [bzn], 33
Bobot [bty], 33
Buru [mhs], 36
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Dai [dij], 40
Damar, East [dmr], 41
Damar, West [drn], 41
Dawera-Daweloor [ddw], 42
Dobel [kvo], 44
Emplawas [emw], 47
Fordata [frd], 49
Galolen [gal], 50
Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Haruku [hrk], 53
Hitu [htu], 54
Hoti [hti], 54
Huaulu [hud], 54
Hukumina [huw], 54
Hulung [huk], 55
Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Imroing [imr], 56
Kaibobo [kzb], 60
Kamarian [kzx], 62
Karey [kyd], 65
Kayeli [kzl], 67
Kei [kei], 68
Kisar [kje], 72
Koba [kpd], 72
Kola [kvv], 73
Kompane [kvp], 74
Kur [kuv], 78
Laha [lhh], 79
Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 81
Latu [ltu], 81
Leti [lti], 83
Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Lisela [lcl], 85
Lola [lcd], 85
Lorang [lrn], 86
Loun [lox], 86
Luang [lex], 86
Luhu [lcq], 87
Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Malay, Banda [bpq], 91
Manipa [mqp], 97
Manombai [woo], 97

Mariri [mqi], 98
Masela, Central [mxz], 98
Masela, East [vme], 98
Masela, West [mss], 98
Masiwang [bnf], 98
Moksela [vms], 101
Naka'ela [nae], 107
Nila [nil], 110
Nuaulu, North [nni], 111
Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111
Nusa Laut [nul], 111
Oirata [oia], 111
Paulohi [plh], 115
Perai [wet], 116
Roma [rmm], 119
Salas [sgu], 120
Saleman [sau], 120
Saparua [spr], 121
Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124
Selaru [slu], 125
Seluwasan [sws], 125
Sepa [spb], 126
Serili [sve], 126
Serua [srw], 126
Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Tarangan, East [tre], 133
Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Tela-Masbuar [tvm], 135
Teor [tev], 136
Te'un [tve], 137
Tugun [tzn], 141
Tulehu [tlu], 142
Ujir [udj], 143
Watubela [wah], 148
Wemale [weo], 149
Yalahatan [jal], 150
Yamdena [jmd], 151

North Kalimantan

Basap [bdb], 26
Bukitan [bkn], 35
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lengilu [lgi], 82
Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Murut, Tagal [mvv], 106
Punan Aput [pud], 116
Punan Merap [puc], 117
Putoh [put], 117
Sa'ban [snv], 119
Tausug [tsg], 134
Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Uma' Lung [ulu], 144

North Maluku

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Buli [bzq], 35
Galela [gbi], 50
Gamkonora [gak], 50
Gane [gzn], 50
Gebe [gei], 51
Gorap [goq], 52
Ibu [ibu], 55
Kadai [kzd], 59
Kao [kax], 65
Laba [lau], 79
Loloda [loa], 86
Maba [mqa], 87
Makian, East [mky], 89
Makian, West [mqs], 89
Malay, Bacanese [btj], 91
Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
Mangole [mqc], 97
Modole [mqo], 101
Pagu [pgu], 113
Patani [ptn], 115
Sahu [saj], 120
Sawai [szw], 122
Sula [szn], 129
Tabaru [tby], 130
Taliabu [tlv], 132
Ternate [tft], 136
Ternateño [tmg], 136
Tidore [tvo], 137

Tobelo [tlb], 138
Tugutil [tuj], 141
Waioli [wli], 145

North Sulawesi

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bantik [bnq], 25
Bintauna [bne], 32
Bolango [bld], 33
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Gorontalo [gor], 52
Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Lolak [llq], 85
Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Mongondow [mog], 102
Ponosakan [pns], 116
Ratahan [rth], 118
Sangir [sxn], 121
Talaud [tld], 132
Tombulu [tom], 139
Tondano [tdn], 139
Tonsawang [tnw], 139
Tonsea [txs], 140
Tontemboan [tnt], 140

North Sumatra

Aceh [ace], 13
Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Batak Angkola [akb], 26
Batak Dairi [btd], 26
Batak Karo [btx], 27
Batak Mandailing [btm], 27
Batak Simalungun [bts], 27
Batak Toba [bbc], 27
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Lubu [lcf], 86
Malay [zlm], 90
Nias [nia], 109

Papua

Abinomn [bsa], 13
Aghu [ahh], 14
Airoran [air], 14
Ambai [amk], 15
Anasi [bpo], 16
Ansus [and], 16
Anus [auq], 17
Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Asmat, North [nks], 19
Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19
Atohwaim [aqm], 19
Auye [auu], 19
Awbono [awh], 19
Awera [awr], 20
Awyi [auw], 20
Awyu, Asue [psa], 20
Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
Awyu, Jair [awv], 20
Awyu, North [yir], 20
Awyu, South [aws], 21
Bagusa [bqb], 21
Barapasi [brp], 25
Bauzi [bvz], 28
Bayono [byl], 28
Beneraf [bnv], 29
Berik [bkl], 30
Betaf [bfe], 30
Biak [bhw], 31
Biritai [bqq], 32
Bonggo [bpg], 34
Burate [bti], 36
Burmeso [bzu], 36
Burumakok [aip], 37
Busami [bsm], 37
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Citak [txt], 39
Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39
Dabe [dbe], 40
Damal [uhn], 41
Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna], 42

Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Dao [daz], 42
Dem [dem], 42
Demisa [dei], 42
Diebroud [tbp], 43
Dineor [mrx], 43
Diuwe [diy], 43
Dla [kbv], 43
Doutai [tds], 44
Duvle [duv], 46
Edopi [dbf], 46
Ekari [ekg], 46
Elseng [mrf], 46
Emem [enr], 47
Eritai [ert], 48
Fayu [fau], 48
Fedan [pdn], 49
Foau [flh], 49
Gresi [grs], 52
Hupla [hap], 55
Iau [tmu], 55
Isirawa [srl], 58
Itik [itx], 58
Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], 59
Kaiy [tcq], 62
Kamoro [kgq], 63
Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Kanum, Sota [krz], 64
Kapauri [khp], 65
Kaptiau [kbi], 65
Kaure [bpp], 66
Kauwera [xau], 66
Kayagar [kyt], 66
Kayupulau [kzu], 67
Kehu [khh], 68
Keijar [kdy], 68
Kembra [xkw], 69
Kemtuik [kmt], 69
Ketengban [xte], 71
Ketum [ktt], 71
Kimaghima [kig], 71
Kimki [sbt], 71
Kirikiri [kiy], 72
Kofei [kpi], 73
Kombai [tyn], 73
Komyandaret [kzv], 74
Koneraw [kdw], 74
Kopkaka [opk], 75
Korowai [khe], 76
Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Kosare [kiq], 76
Kurudu [kjr], 78
Kwer [kwr], 78
Kwerba [kwe], 78
Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Kwerisa [kkb], 79
Kwesten [kwt], 79
Kwinsu [kuc], 79
Lepki [lpe], 83
Lik [eip], 84
Liki [lio], 84
Mairasi [zrs], 88
Maklew [mgf], 89
Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Mander [mqr], 96
Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Manem [jet], 96
Mapia [mpy], 97
Marau [mvr], 97
Marind [mrz], 97
Marind, Bian [bpv], 98
Masimasi [ism], 98
Massep [mvs], 99
Mawes [mgk], 99
Mekwei [msf], 99
Mer [mnu], 100
Mlap [kja], 101
Mo [wkd], 101
Molof [msl], 102
Mombum [mso], 102
Momina [mmb], 102

Momuna [mqf], 102
Moni [mnz], 103
Mor [mhz], 103
Morop [iwo], 104
Morori [mok], 104
Munggui [mth], 105
Murkim [rmh], 106
Muyu, North [kti], 107
Muyu, South [kts], 107
Nafri [nxx], 107
Nakai [nkj], 107
Nalca [nlc], 108
Namla [naa], 108
Ndom [nqm], 108
Nduga [ndx], 108
Ngalum [szb], 109
Nggem [nbq], 109
Nimboran [nir], 110
Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Nipsan [nps], 110
Nisa [njs], 110
Obokuitai [afz], 111
Onin Based Pidgin [onx], 112
Ormu [orz], 112
Orya [ury], 112
Papasena [pas], 115
Papuma [ppm], 115
Pom [pmo], 116
Rasawa [rac], 118
Riantana [ran], 118
Samarokena [tmj], 121
Saponi [spi], 122
Sauri [srt], 122
Sause [sao], 122
Saweru [swr], 123
Sawi [saw], 123
Semimi [etz], 125
Sempan [xse], 126
Sentani [set], 126
Serui-Laut [seu], 126
Sikaritai [tty], 127
Silimo [wul], 127
Skou [skv], 127
Sobei [sob], 128
Sowanda [sow], 129
Sowari [dmy], 129
Sunum [ymn], 130
Tabla [tnm], 130
Taikat [aos], 131
Tamagario [tcg], 132
Tandia [tni], 133
Tangko [tkx], 133
Tarpia [tpf], 134
Tause [tad], 134
Tebi [dmu], 134
Tefaro [tfo], 135
Tobati [tti], 138
Tofanma [tlg], 138
Towei [ttn], 141
Trimuris [tip], 141
Tsaukambo [kvz], 141
Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Tunggare [trt], 142
Una [mtg], 144
Usku [ulf], 144
Viid [snu], 145
Vitou [vto], 145
Wabo [wbb], 145
Walak [wlw], 145
Wambon [wms], 145
Wanggom [wng], 146
Wano [wno], 146
Warembori [wsa], 146
Wares [wai], 147
Waris [wrs], 147
Waritai [wbe], 147
Warkay-Bipim [bgv], 147
Waropen [wrp], 147
Woi [wbw], 149
Wolani [wod], 149
Woria [wor], 150
Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151

Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Yaqay [jaq], 152
Yarsun [yrs], 152
Yaur [jau], 152
Yawa [yva], 152
Yei [jei], 152
Yelmek [jel], 152
Yeresiam [ire], 152
Yeretuar [gop], 153
Yetfa [yet], 153
Yoke [yki], 153
Zorop [wfg], 153

Riau

Batak Mandailing [btm], 27
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Duano [dup], 45
Kubu [kvb], 76
Malay [zlm], 90
Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Sekak [lce], 124

Riau Islands

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Malay [zlm], 90
Sekak [lce], 124

South Kalimantan

Banjar [bjn], 25
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Dusun Deyah [dun], 45
Lawangan [lbx], 82
Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Madura [mad], 87
Malay [zlm], 90
Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91

South Sulawesi

Bada [bhz], 21
Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bentong [bnu], 30
Bonerate [bna], 33
Bugis [bug], 34
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Duri [mvp], 45
Enrekang [ptt], 48
Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Kalao [kly], 62
Kalumpang [kli], 62
Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Konjo, Highland [kjk], 75
Laiyolo [lji], 79
Limola [ley], 84
Maiwa [wmm], 88
Makasar [mak], 89
Malimpung [mli], 95
Mamasa [mqj], 95
Mandar [mdr], 96
Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Padoe [pdo], 113
Pamona [pmf], 113
Panasuan [psn], 114
Rahambuu [raz], 117
Rampi [lje], 117
Seko Padang [skx], 124
Seko Tengah [sko], 124
Selayar [sly], 125
Tae' [rob], 131
Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Uma [ppk], 143
Wotu [wtw], 150

South Sumatra

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Col [liw], 40
Haji [hji], 52
Kaur [vkk], 66
Komering [kge], 74
Kubu [kvb], 76
Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Malay, Central [pse], 91
Malay, Jambi [jax], 92

Minangkabau [min], 100
Musi [mui], 106
Rejang [rej], 118

Southeast Sulawesi

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bugis [bug], 34
Bungku [bkz], 35
Busoa [bup], 37
Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Kaimbulawa [zka], 61
Kamaru [kgx], 63
Kioko [ues], 71
Kodeoha [vko], 72
Kulisusu [vkl], 77
Kumbewaha [xks], 77
Lasalimu [llm], 81
Liabuku [lix], 83
Moronene [mqn], 104
Muna [mnb], 105
Pancana [pnp], 114
Rahambuu [raz], 117
Taloki [tlk], 132
Tolaki [lbw], 138
Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Waru [wru], 148
Wawonii [wow], 148
Wolio [wlo], 149

West Java

Badui [bac], 21
Betawi [bew], 30
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Sunda [sun], 129

West Kalimantan

Bakati' [bei], 22
Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Bakati', Sara [sre], 23
Banjar [bjn], 25
Beginci [ebc], 29
Benyadu' [byd], 30
Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31
Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
Bidayuh, Bukar-Sadong [sdo], 31
Bukat [bvk], 35
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Embaloh [emb], 47
Gerai [gef], 51
Hovongan [hov], 54
Iban [iba], 55
Jangkang [djo], 58
Kayan, Mendalam [xkd], 67
Kendayan [knx], 69
Keninjal [knl], 70
Kereho [xke], 71
Malay [zlm], 90
Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Mateq [xem], 99
Mualang [mtd], 105
Ot Danum [otd], 112
Ribun [rir], 119
Sanggau [scg], 121
Seberuang [sbx], 123
Semandang [sdq], 125
Taman [tmn], 133

West Nusa Tenggara

Bali [ban], 24
Bima [bhp], 32
Sasak [sas], 122
Sumbawa [smw], 129
Tambora [xxt], 133

West Papua

Abun [kgr], 13
Ambel [wgo], 15
Arandai [jbj], 18
Arguni [agf], 18
As [asz], 18
Baham [bdw], 22
Bedoanas [bed], 29
Biak [bhw], 31

Biga [bhc], 32
Buruwai [asi], 37
Duriankere [dbn], 45
Dusner [dsn], 45
Ekari [ekg], 46
Erokwanas [erw], 48
Gebe [gei], 51
Hatam [had], 53
Iha [ihp], 56
Iha Based Pidgin [ihb], 56
Irarutu [irh], 57
Kaburi [uka], 59
Kais [kzm], 61
Kalabra [kzz], 62
Kamberau [irx], 63
Kamoro [kgq], 63
Karas [kgv], 65
Karon Dori [kgw], 65
Kawe [kgb], 66
Kemberano [bzp], 69
Kokoda [xod], 73
Konda [knd], 74
Kowiai [kwh], 76
Kuri [nbn], 78
Legenyem [lcc], 82
Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Mairasi [zrs], 88
Matbat [xmt], 99
Ma'ya [slz], 99
Meoswar [mvx], 100
Mer [mnu], 100
Meyah [mej], 100
Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
Mor [moq], 103
Moraid [msg], 103
Moskona [mtj], 104
Mpur [akc], 105
Onin [oni], 112
Puragi [pru], 117
Roon [rnn], 119
Salawati [xmx], 120
Sekar [skz], 124
Semimi [etz], 125
Sougb [mnx], 128
Suabo [szp], 129
Tanahmerah [tcm], 133
Tehit [kps], 135
Uruangnirin [urn], 144
Wamesa [wad], 146
Wauyai [wuy], 148
Yahadian [ner], 150
Yeresiam [ire], 152
Yeretuar [gop], 153

West Sulawesi

Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], 18
Bambam [ptu], 24
Baras [brs], 26
Budong-Budong [bdx], 34
Bugis [bug], 34
Dakka [dkk], 40
Enrekang [ptt], 48
Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Kalumpang [kli], 62
Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Mamasa [mqj], 95
Mamuju [mqx], 95
Mandar [mdr], 96
Panasuan [psn], 114
Pannei [pnc], 114
Sarudu [sdu], 122
Talondo' [tln], 132
Topoiyo [toy], 140
Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Uma [ppk], 143

West Sumatra

Batak Mandailing [btm], 27
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Kerinci [kvr], 71
Malay [zlm], 90
Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Mentawai [mwv], 100

Minangkabau [min], 100

Yogyakarta

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Javanese [jav], 58

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Indonesia. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa
Bali [ban], 24

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa, Sasak-Sumbawa
Sasak [sas], 122
Sumbawa [smw], 129

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Eastern
Balantak [blz], 23
Banggai [bgz], 24

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Western
Andio [bzb], 16

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Saluan-Banggai, Western, Saluanic
Batui [zbt], 28
Bobongko [bgb], 33
Saluan [loe], 121

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast
Bahonsuai [bsu], 22
Bungku [bkz], 35
Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Wawonii [wow], 148

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, East Coast, Kulisusu
Koroni [xkq], 75
Kulisusu [vkl], 77
Taloki [tlk], 132

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Eastern, Southwest
Moronene [mqn], 104

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, Interior
Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Padoe [pdo], 113

Tomadino [tdi], 139

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Bungku-Tolaki, Western, West Coast

Kodeoha [vko], 72
Rahambuu [raz], 117
Tolaki [lbw], 138
Waru [wru], 148

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Buton, East Buton

Kumbewaha [xks], 77
Lasalimu [llm], 81

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Buton, West Buton

Cia-Cia [cia], 39

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan

Busoa [bup], 37

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic

Kaimbulawa [zka], 61

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Nuclear Muna-Buton, Munan, Munic, Western

Kioko [ues], 71
Liabuku [lix], 83
Muna [mnb], 105
Pancana [pnp], 114

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Eastern, Southeastern, Muna-Buton, Tukangbesi-Bonerate

Bonerate [bna], 33
Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Kaili

Baras [brs], 26
Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Moma [myl], 102
Sedoa [tvw], 123
Tado [klw], 130
Topoiyo [toy], 140

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Northern, Pamona
Pamona [pmf], 113
Tombelala [ttp], 139
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern
Rampi [lje], 117
Sarudu [sdu], 122
Uma [ppk], 143
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Kaili-Pamona, Southern, Badaic
Bada [bhz], 21
Behoa [bep], 29
Napu [npy], 108
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tolitoli
Boano [bzl], 33
Totoli [txe], 140
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Northern
Dondo [dok], 44
Lauje [law], 82
Tomini [txm], 139
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Tomini-Tolitoli, Tomini, Southern
Balaesang [bls], 23
Dampelas [dms], 41
Pendau [ums], 115
Taje [pee], 131
Tajio [tdj], 132
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio
Wotu [wtw], 150
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio, Kalao
Kalao [kly], 62
Laiyolo [lji], 79
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Wotu-Wolio, Wolio-Kamaru
Kamaru [kgx], 63
Wolio [wlo], 149
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Aru
Barakai [baj], 25
Batuley [bay], 28
Dobel [kvo], 44
Karey [kyd], 65
Koba [kpd], 72
Kola [kvv], 73
Kompane [kvp], 74
Lola [lcd], 85

Lorang [lrn], 86
Manombai [woo], 97
Mariri [mqi], 98
Tarangan, East [tre], 133
Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Ujir [udj], 143

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, North

Babar, North [bcd], 21
Dai [dij], 40
Dawera-Daweloor [ddw], 42

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Masela-South Babar

Babar, Southeast [vbb], 21
Masela, Central [mxz], 98
Masela, East [vme], 98
Masela, West [mss], 98
Serili [sve], 126

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Babar, South, Southwest Babar

Emplawas [emw], 47
Imroing [imr], 56
Tela-Masbuar [tvm], 135

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata

Adonara [adr], 14
Alor [aol], 14
Bima [bhp], 32
Ende [end], 47
Ile Ape [ila], 56
Kedang [ksx], 68
Ke'o [xxk], 70
Kepo' [kuk], 70
Komodo [kvh], 74
Lamaholot [slp], 79
Lamalera [lmr], 80
Lamatuka [lmq], 80
Lembata, South [lmf], 82
Lembata, West [lmj], 82
Levuka [lvu], 83
Lewoeleng [lwe], 83
Lewotobi [lwt], 83
Li'o [ljl], 84

Manggarai [mqy], 96
Nage [nxe], 107
Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Ngad'a, Eastern [nea], 109
Palu'e [ple], 113
Rajong [rjg], 117
Rembong [reb], 118
Riung [riu], 119
Rongga [ror], 119
Sika [ski], 127
So'a [ssq], 128
Wae Rana [wrx], 145

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Ambelau

Ambelau [amv], 16

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Buru

Buru [mhs], 36
Lisela [lcl], 85
Moksela [vms], 101

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East

Manipa [mqp], 97

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Banda-Geser

Banda [bnd], 24

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Banda-Geser, Geser-Gorom

Bati [bvt], 28
Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Watubela [wah], 148

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Bobot

Bobot [bty], 33

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, East Seram

Hoti [hti], 54

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Manusela-Seti

Benggoi [bgy], 29
Huaulu [hud], 54

Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Salas [sgu], 120
Sou Upaa [wha], 128

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Masiwang

Masiwang [bnf], 98

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Kayeli

Kayeli [kzl], 67

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay

Haruku [hrk], 53

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East

Kaibobo [kzb], 60
Sepa [spb], 126
Sou Nama [tlt], 128

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Ambon

Hitu [htu], 54
Laha [lhh], 79
Tulehu [tlu], 142

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Solehua

Paulohi [plh], 115

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Hatuhaha, Elpaputi

Amahai [amq], 15
Nusa Laut [nul], 111

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Hatuhaha, Saparua

Latu [ltu], 81
Saparua [spr], 121

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, East, Seram Straits, Uliase, Kamarian

Kamarian [kzx], 62

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, West, Asilulu

Asilulu [asl], 18
Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Piru Bay, West, Hoamoal
Boano [bzn], 33
Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 81
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers
Yalahatan [jal], 150
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram
Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Luhu [lcq], 87
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Hulung
Hulung [huk], 55
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Loun
Loun [lox], 86
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Amalumute, Northwest Seram, Ulat Inai
Alune [alp], 14
Naka'ela [nae], 107
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Nunusaku, Three Rivers, Wemale
Wemale [weo], 149
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, East, Seram, Sawai-Nuaulu
Nuaulu, North [nni], 111
Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111
Saleman [sau], 120
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Sula
Mangole [mqc], 97
Sula [szn], 129
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Central Maluku, Sula, Taliabo
Kadai [kzd], 59
Taliabu [tlv], 132

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Micronesian, Micronesian Proper, Pohnpeic-Chuukic, Chuukic

Mapia [mpy], 97

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Jayapura Bay

Kayupulau [kzu], 67
Ormu [orz], 112
Tobati [tti], 138

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Western Oceanic, North New Guinea, Sarmi-Jayapura Bay, Sarmi

Anus [auq], 17
Bonggo [bpg], 34
Fedan [pdn], 49
Kaptiau [kbi], 65
Liki [lio], 84
Masimasi [ism], 98
Mo [wkd], 101
Sobei [sob], 128
Sunum [ymn], 130
Tarpia [tpf], 134
Yarsun [yrs], 152

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera

Irarutu [irh], 57

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, East Makian-Gane

Gane [gzn], 50
Makian, East [mky], 89

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, South Halmahera, Southeast

Buli [bzq], 35
Maba [mqa], 87
Patani [ptn], 115
Sawai [szw], 122

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Bomberai

Bedoanas [bed], 29

Erokwanas [erw], 48

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Biakic

Biak [bhw], 31
Dusner [dsn], 45
Meoswar [mvx], 100

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Iresim

Yeresiam [ire], 152

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Mor

Mor [mhz], 103

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Raja Ampat

Ambel [wgo], 15
As [asz], 18
Biga [bhc], 32
Gebe [gei], 51
Kawe [kgb], 66
Legenyem [lcc], 82
Matbat [xmt], 99
Ma'ya [slz], 99
Salawati [xmx], 120
Wauyai [wuy], 148

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Tandia

Tandia [tni], 133

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Waropen

Waropen [wrp], 147

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, Central-Western

Ambai [amk], 15
Ansus [and], 16

Busami [bsm], 37
Marau [mvr], 97
Munggui [mth], 105
Papuma [ppm], 115
Pom [pmo], 116
Roon [rnn], 119
Serui-Laut [seu], 126
Wamesa [wad], 146
Woi [wbw], 149

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yapen, East
Kurudu [kjr], 78
Wabo [wbb], 145

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yaur
Yaur [jau], 152

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Halmahera-West New Guinea, West New Guinea, Cenderawasih Bay, Yeretuar
Yeretuar [gop], 153

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Hukumina
Hukumina [huw], 54

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, North Bomberai
Arguni [agf], 18
Onin [oni], 112
Sekar [skz], 124
Uruangnirin [urn], 144

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, South Bomberai
Kowiai [kwh], 76

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Kei-Tanimbar, Kei-Fordata
Fordata [frd], 49
Kei [kei], 68

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Kei-Tanimbar, Yamdena
Yamdena [jmd], 151

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Southeast Maluku, Southern
Selaru [slu], 125
Seluwasan [sws], 125
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Hawu-Dhao
Dhao [nfa], 43
Hawu [hvn], 53
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Sumba-Hawu, Sumba
Anakalangu [akg], 16
Kambera [xbr], 63
Kodi [kod], 73
Lamboya [lmy], 80
Loura [lur], 86
Mamboru [mvd], 95
Wanukaka [wnk], 146
Wejewa [wew], 148
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Teor-Kur
Kur [kuv], 78
Teor [tev], 136
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor
Galolen [gal], 50
Helong [heg], 53
Kemak [kem], 69
Tetun [tet], 136
Welaun [wlh], 148
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Rote
Bilba [bpz], 32
Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Dengka [dnk], 43
Lole [llg], 85
Rikou [rgu], 119
Termanu [twu], 136
Tii [txq], 137
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Nuclear Timor, Uab Meto
Amarasi [aaz], 15
Uab Meto [aoz], 143

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, East Damar
Damar, East [dmr], 41
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Kisar-Roma
Kisar [kje], 72
Roma [rmm], 119
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Luang
Leti [lti], 83
Luang [lex], 86
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Teun-Nila-Serua, Nila-Serua
Nila [nil], 110
Serua [srw], 126
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Teun-Nila-Serua, Teun
Te'un [tve], 137
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Timor-Babar, Southwest Maluku, Wetar
Aputai [apx], 17
Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Perai [wet], 116
Tugun [tzn], 141
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Unclassified
Kuri [nbn], 78
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, West Damar
Damar, West [drn], 41
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Barito-Mahakam
Ampanang [apg], 16
Tunjung [tjg], 142
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, Central
Dusun Deyah [dun], 45
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, Central-South, South
Dusun Malang [duq], 45
Dusun Witu [duw], 45
Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Paku [pku], 113
Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, East, North
Lawangan [lbx], 82

Tawoyan [twy], 134

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw

Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, North

Kohin [kkx], 73
Ot Danum [otd], 112
Siang [sya], 127

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, West, South

Bakumpai [bkr], 23
Ngaju [nij], 109

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South, Butuan-Tausug

Tausug [tsg], 134

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Gorontalic

Bintauna [bne], 32
Bolango [bld], 33
Buol [blf], 36
Gorontalo [gor], 52
Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Lolak [llq], 85
Suwawa [swu], 130

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Gorontalo-Mongondow, Mongondowic

Mongondow [mog], 102
Ponosakan [pns], 116

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese

Javanese [jav], 58
Osing [osi], 112
Tengger [tes], 135

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Lampung

Komering [kge], 74
Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Lampung Nyo [abl], 81

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak

Benyadu' [byd], 30
Sanggau [scg], 121

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bakati'

Bakati' [bei], 22

Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Bakati', Sara [sre], 23

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Central
Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Western
Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Eastern
Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Southern
Beginci [ebc], 29
Gerai [gef], 51
Jangkang [djo], 58
Mateq [xem], 99
Ribun [rir], 119
Semandang [sdq], 125

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Madurese
Kangean [kkv], 63
Madura [mad], 87

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Acehnese
Aceh [ace], 13

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic
Kendayan [knx], 69
Keninjal [knl], 70
Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic
Iban [iba], 55
Mualang [mtd], 105
Seberuang [sbx], 123

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay
Bangka [mfb], 24
Banjar [bjn], 25
Col [liw], 40
Duano [dup], 45
Haji [hji], 52
Indonesian [ind], 56
Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Kaur [vkk], 66
Kerinci [kvr], 71
Kubu [kvb], 76
Lubu [lcf], 86
Malay [zlm], 90

Malay, Bacanese [btj], 91
Malay, Berau [bve], 91
Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91
Malay, Central [pse], 91
Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg], 92
Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Minangkabau [min], 100
Musi [mui], 106
Pekal [pel], 115
Sekak [lce], 124

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan
Tonsawang [tnw], 139

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan, North
Tontemboan [tnt], 140

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Minahasan, North, Northeast
Tombulu [tom], 139
Tondano [tdn], 139
Tonsea [txs], 140

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Nasal
Nasal [nsy], 108

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang
Bukitan [bkn], 35

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic
Kelabit [kzi], 68
Lengilu [lgi], 82
Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Putoh [put], 117
Sa'ban [snv], 119

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper
Bahau [bhv], 22
Kayan Mahakam [xay], 67
Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Kayan, Mendalam [xkd], 67
Kayan, Wahau [whu], 67

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Modang
Modang [mxd], 101
Segai [sge], 124

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Muller-Schwaner 'Punan'
Aoheng [pni], 17
Bukat [bvk], 35
Hovongan [hov], 54
Kereho [xke], 71
Punan Aput [pud], 116
Punan Merah [puf], 117

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah
Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Kayanic Kenyah
Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Upper Pujungan
Uma' Lasan [xky], 144
Uma' Lung [ulu], 144

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Punan Tubu
Punan Tubu [puj], 117

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau
Basap [bdb], 26
Burusu [bqr], 37
Punan Merap [puc], 117
Sajau Basap [sjb], 120

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut
Murut, Selungai [slg], 106
Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Okolod [kqv], 111

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Southern
Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Tidung
Tidung, Southern [itd], 137

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands
Gayo [gay], 50
Mentawai [mwv], 100
Simeulue [smr], 127

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Northern
Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Batak Dairi [btd], 26

Batak Karo [btx], 27

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Simalungan

Batak Simalungun [bts], 27

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Batak, Southern

Batak Angkola [akb], 26
Batak Mandailing [btm], 27
Batak Toba [bbc], 27

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northwest Sumatra-Barrier Islands, Nias

Nias [nia], 109
Sikule [skh], 127

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Rejang

Rejang [rej], 118

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Northern

Sangir [sxn], 121
Talaud [tld], 132

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Southern

Bantik [bnq], 25
Ratahan [rth], 118

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis

Bugis [bug], 34
Koneq-koneq [cml], 74

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis, Tamanic

Embaloh [emb], 47
Taman [tmn], 133

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Lemolang

Limola [ley], 84

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Makassar

Bentong [bnu], 30
Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Konjo, Highland [kjk], 75
Makasar [mak], 89
Selayar [sly], 125

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Mamuju

Mamuju [mqx], 95

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Mandar

Mandar [mdr], 96

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Masenrempulu

Duri [mvp], 45
Enrekang [ptt], 48
Maiwa [wmm], 88

Malimpung [mli], 95

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Pitu Ulunna Salu

Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], 18
Bambam [ptu], 24
Dakka [dkk], 40
Pannei [pnc], 114
Ulumanda' [ulm], 143

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Northern, Toraja-Sa'dan

Kalumpang [kli], 62
Mamasa [mqj], 95
Tae' [rob], 131
Talondo' [tln], 132
Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Seko

Seko Padang [skx], 124
Seko Tengah [sko], 124

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Seko, Panasuan

Budong-Budong [bdx], 34
Panasuan [psn], 114

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sundanese

Badui [bac], 21
Sunda [sun], 129

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Unclassified

Bulungan [blj], 35
Gorap [goq], 52

Bayono-Awbono

Awbono [awh], 19
Bayono [byl], 28

Border, Taikat

Awyi [auw], 20
Taikat [aos], 131

Border, Waris

Manem [jet], 96
Sowanda [sow], 129
Viid [snu], 145
Waris [wrs], 147

Creole, Dutch based

Javindo [jvd], 59
Petjo [pey], 116

Creole, Malay based
Betawi [bew], 30
Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Malay, Balinese [mhp], 91
Malay, Banda [bpq], 91
Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92
Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93

Creole, Portuguese based
Ternateño [tmg], 136

East Bird's Head-Sentani, Burmeso
Burmeso [bzu], 36

East Bird's Head-Sentani, East Bird's Head, Mantion
Sougb [mnx], 128

East Bird's Head-Sentani, East Bird's Head, Meax
Meyah [mej], 100
Moskona [mtj], 104

East Bird's Head-Sentani, Sentani, Demta
Sowari [dmy], 129

East Bird's Head-Sentani, Sentani, Sentani Proper
Nafri [nxx], 107
Sentani [set], 126
Tabla [tnm], 130

East Geelvink Bay
Anasi [bpo], 16
Barapasi [brp], 25
Burate [bti], 36
Kehu [khh], 68
Kofei [kpi], 73
Nisa [njs], 110
Sauri [srt], 122
Tefaro [tfo], 135
Tunggare [trt], 142
Woria [wor], 150

East Geelvink Bay, Bauzi
Bauzi [bvz], 28
Demisa [dei], 42

Kaure, Kapore
Kapauri [khp], 65
Kaure, Kaure Proper
Kaure [bpp], 66
Kosare [kiq], 76
Lakes Plain, Awera
Awera [awr], 20
Lakes Plain, East
Diebroud [tbp], 43
Foau [flh], 49
Lakes Plain, Rasawa-Saponi
Rasawa [rac], 118
Saponi [spi], 122
Lakes Plain, Tariku, Central
Edopi [dbf], 46
Iau [tmu], 55
Lakes Plain, Tariku, Duvle
Duvle [duv], 46
Lakes Plain, Tariku, East
Biritai [bqq], 32
Doutai [tds], 44
Eritai [ert], 48
Kaiy [tcq], 62
Kwerisa [kkb], 79
Obokuitai [afz], 111
Papasena [pas], 115
Sikaritai [tty], 127
Waritai [wbe], 147
Lakes Plain, Tariku, West
Fayu [fau], 48
Kirikiri [kiy], 72
Tause [tad], 134
Language isolate
Abinomn [bsa], 13
Abun [kgr], 13
Elseng [mrf], 46
Hatam [had], 53
Massep [mvs], 99
Mawes [mgk], 99
Mpur [akc], 105

Lower Mamberamo
Warembori [wsa], 146
Yoke [yki], 153
Mairasi
Mairasi [zrs], 88
Mer [mnu], 100
Semimi [etz], 125
Maybrat
Karon Dori [kgw], 65
Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Nimboran
Gresi [grs], 52
Kemtuik [kmt], 69
Mekwei [msf], 99
Mlap [kja], 101
Nimboran [nir], 110
Pauwasi, Eastern
Emem [enr], 47
Zorop [wfg], 153
Pauwasi, Western
Tebi [dmu], 134
Towei [ttn], 141
Pidgin, Iha based
Iha Based Pidgin [ihb], 56
Pidgin, Onin based
Onin Based Pidgin [onx], 112
Senagi
Dla [kbv], 43
Sign language, Deaf community sign language
Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57
Sign language, Shared sign language
Kata Kolok [bqy], 65
Sino-Tibetan, Chinese
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 38
Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Skou, Skou-Serra-Lagoon, Nuclear Skou, Skou
Skou [skv], 127

Somahai
Momina [mmb], 102
Momuna [mqf], 102
South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Tonda
Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Kanum, Sota [krz], 64
South-Central Papuan, Morehead-Upper Maro, Yey
Yei [jei], 152
South-Central Papuan, Yelmek-Maklew
Maklew [mgf], 89
Yelmek [jel], 152
Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Isirawa
Isirawa [srl], 58
Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, Nuclear
Bagusa [bqb], 21
Kauwera [xau], 66
Kwerba [kwe], 78
Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Trimuris [tip], 141
Tor-Kwerba, Greater Kwerba, Kwerba, West Coast
Airoran [air], 14
Samarokena [tmj], 121
Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Orya
Orya [ury], 112
Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Sause
Sause [sao], 122
Tor-Kwerba, Orya-Tor, Tor
Beneraf [bnv], 29
Berik [bkl], 30
Betaf [bfe], 30
Dabe [dbe], 40
Dineor [mrx], 43
Itik [itx], 58
Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], 59
Keijar [kdy], 68
Kwesten [kwt], 79
Kwinsu [kuc], 79
Mander [mqr], 96
Vitou [vto], 145

Wares [wai], 147

Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Asmat

Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Asmat, North [nks], 19
Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19
Citak [txt], 39
Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39

Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Diuwe

Diuwe [diy], 43

Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Kamoro

Kamoro [kgq], 63

Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Sabakor

Buruwai [asi], 37
Kamberau [irx], 63

Trans-New Guinea, Asmat-Kamoro, Sempan

Sempan [xse], 126

Trans-New Guinea, Damal

Damal [uhn], 41

Trans-New Guinea, Dem

Dem [dem], 42

Trans-New Guinea, Kayagar

Atohwaim [aqm], 19
Kayagar [kyt], 66
Tamagario [tcg], 132

Trans-New Guinea, Kolopom

Kimaghima [kig], 71
Ndom [nqm], 108
Riantana [ran], 118

Trans-New Guinea, Marind, Nuclear Marind

Marind [mrz], 97
Marind, Bian [bpv], 98

Trans-New Guinea, Marind, Yaqay

Warkay-Bipim [bgv], 147
Yaqay [jaq], 152

Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern

Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Lik [eip], 84
Nalca [nlc], 108
Nipsan [nps], 110

Una [mtg], 144
Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151

Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Western
Ketengban [xte], 71

Trans-New Guinea, Mombum
Koneraw [kdw], 74
Mombum [mso], 102

Trans-New Guinea, Mor
Mor [moq], 103

Trans-New Guinea, Moraori
Morori [mok], 104

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Awyu
Aghu [ahh], 14
Awyu, Asue [psa], 20
Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
Awyu, Jair [awv], 20
Awyu, North [yir], 20
Awyu, South [aws], 21

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Dumut
Ketum [ktt], 71
Kombai [tyn], 73
Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Wambon [wms], 145
Wanggom [wng], 146

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Korowai
Korowai [khe], 76

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Awyu-Dumut, Sawi
Sawi [saw], 123

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Lowland
Morop [iwo], 104
Muyu, North [kti], 107
Muyu, South [kts], 107
Ninggerum [nxr], 110

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Mountain
Nakai [nkj], 107

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Ngalum
Komyandaret [kzv], 74
Ngalum [szb], 109

Tsaukambo [kvz], 141

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Tangko

Tangko [tkx], 133

Trans-New Guinea, Ok-Awyu, Ok, Western

Burumakok [aip], 37
Kopkaka [opk], 75
Kwer [kwr], 78

Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, Inanwatan

Duriankere [dbn], 45
Suabo [szp], 129

Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, Konda-Yahadian

Konda [knd], 74
Yahadian [ner], 150

Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Central

Kokoda [xod], 73

Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Eastern

Arandai [jbj], 18
Kemberano [bzp], 69

Trans-New Guinea, South Bird's Head, South Bird's Head Proper, Western

Kaburi [uka], 59
Kais [kzm], 61
Puragi [pru], 117

Trans-New Guinea, Tanah Merah

Tanahmerah [tcm], 133

Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Dani Proper

Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna], 42
Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Hupla [hap], 55
Nggem [nbq], 109
Walak [wlw], 145

Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Ngalik

Nduga [ndx], 108
Silimo [wul], 127
Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151

Trans-New Guinea, West, Dani, Wano

Wano [wno], 146

Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar
Oirata [oia], 111
Wersing [kvw], 149
Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Alor
Abui [abz], 13
Adang [adn], 13
Hamap [hmu], 52
Kabola [klz], 59
Kafoa [kpu], 60
Kamang [woi], 62
Klon [kyo], 72
Kui [kvd], 77
Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Alor-Pantar, Pantar
Blagar [beu], 32
Kaera [jka], 60
Nedebang [nec], 108
Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Reta [ret], 118
Teiwa [twe], 135
Tereweng [twg], 136
Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Tanglapui
Kula [tpg], 77
Sawila [swt], 123
Trans-New Guinea, West, Timor-Alor-Pantar, Timor
Bunak [bfn], 35
Trans-New Guinea, West, West Bomberai, Karas
Karas [kgv], 65
Trans-New Guinea, West, West Bomberai, West Bomberai Proper
Baham [bdw], 22
Iha [ihp], 56
Trans-New Guinea, West, Wissel Lakes
Auye [auu], 19
Dao [daz], 42
Ekari [ekg], 46
Moni [mnz], 103
Wolani [wod], 149
Unclassified
Enggano [eno], 47
Kembra [xkw], 69
Kimki [sbt], 71
Lepki [lpe], 83

Molof [msl], 102
Murkim [rmh], 106
Namla [naa], 108
Tambora [xxt], 133
Tofanma [tlg], 138
Usku [ulf], 144
Yetfa [yet], 153

West Papuan, North Halmahera, Galela-Loloda
Galela [gbi], 50
Laba [lau], 79
Loloda [loa], 86
Modole [mqo], 101
Pagu [pgu], 113
Tabaru [tby], 130
Tobelo [tlb], 138
Tugutil [tuj], 141

West Papuan, North Halmahera, Sahu
Gamkonora [gak], 50
Ibu [ibu], 55
Kao [kax], 65
Sahu [saj], 120
Waioli [wli], 145

West Papuan, North Halmahera, Ternate-Tidore
Ternate [tft], 136
Tidore [tvo], 137

West Papuan, North Halmahera, West Makian
Makian, West [mqs], 89

West Papuan, West Bird's Head
Kalabra [kzz], 62
Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
Moraid [msg], 103
Tehit [kps], 135

West Papuan, Yapen
Saweru [swr], 123
Yawa [yva], 152

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 734 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/.

aax Mandobo Atas, 96
aaz Amarasi, 15
abl Lampung Nyo, 81
abs Malay, Ambonese, 90
abz Abui, 13
ace Aceh, 13
adn Adang, 13
adr Adonara, 14
afz Obokuitai, 111
agf Arguni, 18
ahh Aghu, 14
aip Burumakok, 37
air Airoran, 14
akb Batak Angkola, 26
akc Mpur, 105
akg Anakalangu, 16
alo Larike-Wakasihu, 81
alp Alune, 14
amk Ambai, 15
amq Amahai, 15
amv Ambelau, 16
and Ansus, 16
aol Alor, 14
aos Taikat, 131
aoz Uab Meto, 143
apc Arabic, Levantine, 17
apg Ampanang, 16
apx Aputai, 17
aqm Atohwaim, 19
asc Asmat, Casuarina Coast, 19
asi Buruwai, 37
asl Asilulu, 18
asy Asmat, Yaosakor, 19
asz As, 18
atq Aralle-Tabulahan, 18
auq Anus, 17
auu Auye, 19
auw Awyi, 20
awh Awbono, 19
awr Awera, 20
aws Awyu, South, 21
awu Awyu, Central, 20
awv Awyu, Jair, 20
awy Awyu, Edera, 20
ayz Mai Brat, 88
bac Badui, 21
baj Barakai, 25
ban Bali (Indonesia), 24
bay Batuley, 28
bbc Batak Toba, 27
bcd Babar, North, 21
bdb Basap, 26
bdl Bajau, Indonesian, 22
bdw Baham, 22
bdx Budong-Budong, 34
bed Bedoanas, 29
bei Bakati', 22
bep Behoa, 29
beu Blagar, 32
bew Betawi, 30
bfe Betaf, 30
bfg Kayan, Busang, 67
bfn Bunak, 35
bgb Bobongko, 33
bgv Warkay-Bipim, 147
bgy Benggoi, 29
bgz Banggai, 24
bhc Biga, 32
bhp Bima, 32
bhq Tukang Besi South, 142

bhv Bahau, 22
bhw Biak, 31
bhz Bada, 21
bjn Banjar, 25
bkl Berik, 30
bkn Bukitan, 35
bkr Bakumpai, 23
bkz Bungku, 35
bld Bolango, 33
blf Buol, 36
blj Bulungan, 35
bls Balaesang, 23
blz Balantak, 23
bna Bonerate, 33
bnd Banda, 24
bne Bintauna, 32
bnf Masiwang, 98
bnq Bantik, 25
bnu Bentong, 30
bnv Beneraf, 29
bpg Bonggo, 34
bpo Anasi, 16
bpp Kaure, 66
bpq Malay, Banda, 91
bpv Marind, Bian, 98
bpz Bilba, 32
bqb Bagusa, 21
bqq Biritai, 32
bqr Burusu, 37
bqy Kata Kolok, 65
brp Barapasi, 25
brs Baras, 26
bsa Abinomn, 13
bsm Busami, 37
bsu Bahonsuai, 22
btd Batak Dairi, 26
bth Bidayuh, Biatah, 31
bti Burate, 36
btj Malay, Bacanese, 91
btm Batak Mandailing, 27
bts Batak Simalungun, 27
btx Batak Karo, 27
bty Bobot, 33
btz Batak Alas-Kluet, 26
bug Bugis, 34
bup Busoa, 37
bve Malay, Berau, 91
bvk Bukat, 35
bvt Bati (Indonesia), 28
bvu Malay, Bukit, 91
bvz Bauzi, 28
bwp Mandobo Bawah, 96
byd Benyadu', 30
byl Bayono, 28
bzb Andio, 16
bzl Boano (Indonesia, Central Sulawesi), 33
bzn Boano (Indonesia, Maluku), 33
bzp Kemberano, 69
bzq Buli (Indonesia), 35
bzu Burmeso, 36
cdo Chinese, Min Dong, 38
cia Cia-Cia, 39
cml Koneq-koneq, 74
cmn Chinese, Mandarin, 38
cns Asmat, Central, 19
daz Dao, 42
dbe Dabe, 40
dbf Edopi, 46
dbn Duriankere, 45
ddw Dawera-Daweloor, 42
dei Demisa, 42
dem Dem, 42
deu German, Standard, 51
dij Dai, 40
diy Diuwe, 43
djo Jangkang, 58
dkk Dakka, 40
dmr Damar, East, 41
dms Dampelas, 41
dmu Tebi, 134
dmy Sowari, 129

dna Dani, Upper Grand Valley, 42
dni Dani, Lower Grand Valley, 41
dnk Dengka, 43
dnt Dani, Mid Grand Valley, 41
dnw Dani, Western, 42
dok Dondo, 44
drn Damar, West, 41
dsn Dusner, 45
dun Dusun Deyah, 45
dup Duano, 45
duq Dusun Malang, 45
duv Duvle, 46
duw Dusun Witu, 45
ebc Beginci, 29
eip Lik, 84
ekg Ekari, 46
emb Embaloh, 47
emw Emplawas, 47
end Ende, 47
eng English, 48
eno Enggano, 47
enr Emem, 47
ert Eritai, 48
erw Erokwanas, 48
etz Semimi, 125
fau Fayu, 48
flh Foau, 49
fra French, 49
frd Fordata, 49
gak Gamkonora, 50
gal Galolen, 50
gay Gayo, 50
gbi Galela, 50
gef Gerai, 51
gei Gebe, 51
ges Geser-Gorom, 51
gop Yeretuar, 153
goq Gorap, 52
gor Gorontalo, 52
grs Gresi, 52
gzn Gane, 50
had Hatam, 53
hak Chinese, Hakka, 38
hap Hupla, 55
heg Helong, 53
hik Seit-Kaitetu, 124
hin Hindi, 53
hji Haji, 52
hmu Hamap, 52
hov Hovongan, 54
hrk Haruku, 53
hti Hoti, 54
htu Hitu, 54
hud Huaulu, 54
huk Hulung, 55
huw Hukumina, 54
hvn Hawu, 53
iba Iban, 55
ibu Ibu, 55
ihb Iha Based Pidgin, 56
ihp Iha, 56
ila Ile Ape, 56
ilu Ili'uun, 56
imr Imroing, 56
ind Indonesian, 56
inl Indonesian Sign Language, 57
ire Yeresiam, 152
irh Irarutu, 57
irx Kamberau, 63
ism Masimasi, 98
itd Tidung, Southern, 137
itx Itik, 58
iwo Morop, 104
jal Yalahatan, 150
jaq Yaqay, 152
jau Yaur, 152
jav Javanese, 58
jax Malay, Jambi, 92
jbj Arandai, 18
jbr Jofotek-Bromnya, 59
jei Yei, 152
jel Yelmek, 152

jet Manem, 96
jka Kaera, 60
jmd Yamdena, 151
jpn Japanese, 58
jvd Javindo, 59
kax Kao, 65
kbi Kaptiau, 65
kbv Dla, 43
kcd Kanum, Ngkâlmpw, 64
kdw Koneraw, 74
kdy Keijar, 68
kei Kei, 68
kem Kemak, 69
kgb Kawe, 66
kge Komering, 74
kgq Kamoro, 63
kgr Abun, 13
kgv Karas, 65
kgw Karon Dori, 65
kgx Kamaru, 63
khc Tukang Besi North, 141
khd Kanum, Bädi, 64
khe Korowai, 76
khh Kehu, 68
khp Kapauri, 65
kig Kimaghima, 71
kiq Kosare, 76
kiy Kirikiri, 72
kja Mlap, 101
kjc Konjo, Coastal, 75
kje Kisar, 72
kjk Konjo, Highland, 75
kjr Kurudu, 78
kkb Kwerisa, 79
kkl Yale, Kosarek, 151
kkv Kangean, 63
kkx Kohin, 73
kli Kalumpang, 62
klw Tado, 130
kly Kalao, 62
klz Kabola, 59
kmt Kemtuik, 69
knd Konda, 74
knl Keninjal, 70
knx Kendayan, 69
kod Kodi, 73
kor Korean, 75
kpd Koba, 72
kpi Kofei, 73
kpq Korupun-Sela, 76
kps Tehit, 135
kpu Kafoa, 60
kqv Okolod, 111
krz Kanum, Sota, 64
ksx Kedang, 68
kti Muyu, North, 107
kts Muyu, South, 107
ktt Ketum, 71
kuc Kwinsu, 79
kuk Kepo', 70
kuv Kur, 78
kvb Kubu, 76
kvd Kui (Indonesia), 77
kvh Komodo, 74
kvo Dobel, 44
kvp Kompane, 74
kvr Kerinci, 71
kvv Kola, 73
kvw Wersing, 149
kvz Tsaukambo, 141
kwe Kwerba, 78
kwh Kowiai, 76
kwr Kwer, 78
kwt Kwesten, 79
kxq Kanum, Smärky, 64
kyd Karey, 65
kyo Klon, 72
kyt Kayagar, 66
kzb Kaibobo, 60
kzd Kadai, 59
kzf Kaili, Da'a, 60
kzi Kelabit, 68

kzl Kayeli, 67
kzm Kais, 61
kzp Kaidipang, 60
kzu Kayupulau, 67
kzv Komyandaret, 74
kzx Kamarian, 62
kzz Kalabra, 62
lau Laba, 79
law Lauje, 82
lbw Tolaki, 138
lbx Lawangan, 82
lcc Legenyem, 82
lcd Lola, 85
lce Sekak, 124
lcf Lubu, 86
lcl Lisela, 85
lcq Luhu, 87
lcs Lisabata-Nuniali, 85
lev Pantar, Western, 114
lew Kaili, Ledo, 61
lex Luang, 86
ley Limola, 84
lgi Lengilu, 82
lhh Laha (Indonesia), 79
lio Liki, 84
liw Col, 40
lix Liabuku, 83
lje Rampi, 117
lji Laiyolo, 79
ljl Li'o, 84
ljp Lampung Api, 80
llg Lole, 85
llm Lasalimu, 81
llq Lolak, 85
lmf Lembata, South, 82
lmj Lembata, West, 82
lmq Lamatuka, 80
lmr Lamalera, 80
lmy Lamboya, 80
lnd Lundayeh, 87
loa Loloda, 86
loe Saluan, 121
lox Loun, 86
lpe Lepki, 83
lra Bakati', Rara, 23
lrn Lorang, 86
lrt Malay, Larantuka, 92
lti Leti (Indonesia), 83
ltu Latu, 81
lur Loura, 86
lvu Levuka, 83
lwe Lewoeleng, 83
lwt Lewotobi, 83
mad Madura, 87
mak Makasar, 89
max Malay, North Moluccan, 93
mdr Mandar, 96
mej Meyah, 100
mfb Bangka, 24
mfp Indonesian, Makassar, 57
mgf Maklew, 89
mgk Mawes, 99
mhp Malay, Balinese, 91
mhs Buru (Indonesia), 36
mhy Ma'anyan, 87
mhz Mor (Indonesia, Mor islands), 103
min Minangkabau, 100
mkn Malay, Kupang, 92
mky Makian, East, 89
mli Malimpung, 95
mmb Momina, 102
mnb Muna, 105
mnu Mer, 100
mnx Sougb, 128
mnz Moni, 103
mog Mongondow, 102
mok Morori, 104
moq Mor (Indonesia), 103
mpy Mapia, 97
mqa Maba (Indonesia), 87
mqc Mangole, 97
mqf Momuna, 102

mqg Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai, 92
mqi Mariri, 98
mqj Mamasa, 95
mqn Moronene, 104
mqo Modole, 101
mqp Manipa, 97
mqr Mander, 96
mqs Makian, West, 89
mqx Mamuju, 95
mqy Manggarai, 96
mrf Elseng, 46
mrx Dineor, 43
mrz Marind, 97
msf Mekwei, 99
msg Moraid, 103
msl Molof, 102
mso Mombum, 102
mss Masela, West, 98
mtd Mualang, 105
mtg Una, 144
mth Munggui, 105
mtj Moskona, 104
mui Musi, 106
mvd Mamboru, 95
mvp Duri, 45
mvr Marau, 97
mvs Massep, 99
mvv Murut, Tahol, 106
mvx Meoswar, 100
mwv Mentawai, 100
mxd Modang, 101
mxn Moi Kelim (Indonesia), 101
mxz Masela, Central, 98
myl Moma, 102
mzq Mori Atas, 103
naa Namla, 108
nae Naka'ela, 107
nan Chinese, Min Nan, 38
nbn Kuri, 78
nbq Nggem, 109
ndx Nduga, 108
nea Ngad'a, Eastern, 109
nec Nedebang, 108
ner Yahadian, 150
nfa Dhao, 43
nia Nias, 109
nij Ngaju, 109
nil Nila, 110
nir Nimboran, 110
njs Nisa, 110
nkj Nakai, 107
nks Asmat, North, 19
nlc Nalca, 108
nld Dutch, 46
nlk Yali, Ninia, 151
nni Nuaulu, North, 111
nps Nipsan, 110
npy Napu, 108
nqm Ndom, 108
nsy Nasal, 108
nul Nusa Laut, 111
nxe Nage, 107
nxg Ngad'a, 109
nxl Nuaulu, South, 111
nxr Ninggerum, 110
nxx Nafri, 107
oia Oirata, 111
oni Onin, 112
onx Onin Based Pidgin, 112
opk Kopkaka, 75
orz Ormu, 112
osi Osing, 112
otd Ot Danum, 112
pas Papasena, 115
pdn Fedan, 49
pdo Padoe, 113
pea Indonesian, Peranakan, 57
pee Taje, 131
pel Pekal, 115
pey Petjo, 116
pgu Pagu, 113
pku Paku, 113

ple Palu'e, 113
plh Paulohi, 115
pmf Pamona, 113
pmo Pom, 116
pmy Malay, Papuan, 93
pnc Pannei, 114
pni Aoheng, 17
pnp Pancana, 114
pns Ponosakan, 116
ppk Uma (Indonesia), 143
ppm Papuma, 115
pru Puragi, 117
psa Awyu, Asue, 20
pse Malay, Central, 91
psn Panasuan, 114
ptn Patani, 115
ptt Enrekang, 48
ptu Bambam, 24
puc Punan Merap, 117
pud Punan Aput, 116
puf Punan Merah, 117
puj Punan Tubu, 117
put Putoh, 117
rac Rasawa, 118
ran Riantana, 118
raz Rahambuu, 117
reb Rembong, 118
rej Rejang, 118
ret Reta, 118
rgu Rikou, 119
rhg Rohingya, 119
rir Ribun, 119
riu Riung, 119
rjg Rajong, 117
rmh Murkim, 106
rmm Roma, 119
rnn Roon, 119
rob Tae', 131
ror Rongga, 119
row Dela-Oenale, 42
rth Ratahan, 118
saj Sahu, 120
sao Sause, 122
sas Sasak, 122
sau Saleman, 120
saw Sawi, 123
sbg Moi Lemas, 101
sbr Murut, Sembakung, 106
sbt Kimki, 71
sbx Seberuang, 123
scg Sanggau, 121
sda Toraja-Sa'dan, 140
sdo Bidayuh Serian, 31
sdq Semandang, 125
sdu Sarudu, 122
set Sentani, 126
seu Serui-Laut, 126
sge Segai, 124
sgu Salas, 120
sjb Sajau Basap, 120
skh Sikule, 127
ski Sika, 127
sko Seko Tengah, 124
skv Skou, 127
skx Seko Padang, 124
skz Sekar, 124
slg Murut, Selungai, 106
slp Lamaholot, 79
slu Selaru, 125
sly Selayar, 125
slz Ma'ya, 99
smr Simeulue, 127
smw Sumbawa, 129
sne Bidayuh, Bau, 31
snu Viid, 145
snv Sa'ban, 119
sob Sobei, 128
sow Sowanda, 129
spb Sepa (Indonesia), 126
spi Saponi, 122
spr Saparua, 121
sre Bakati', Sara, 23

srl Isirawa, 58
srt Sauri, 122
srw Serua, 126
ssq So'a, 128
ste Liana-Seti, 84
sun Sunda, 129
sve Serili, 126
swr Saweru, 123
sws Seluwasan, 125
swt Sawila, 123
swu Suwawa, 130
sxn Sangir, 121
sya Siang, 127
szb Ngalum, 109
szn Sula, 129
szp Suabo, 129
szw Sawai, 122
tad Tause, 134
tbp Diebroud, 43
tby Tabaru, 130
tcg Tamagario, 132
tcm Tanahmerah, 133
tcq Kaiy, 62
tdi Tomadino, 139
tdj Tajio, 132
tdn Tondano, 139
tds Doutai, 44
tes Tengger, 135
tet Tetun, 136
tev Teor, 136
tfo Tefaro, 135
tft Ternate, 136
tgl Tagalog, 131
tip Trimuris, 141
tjg Tunjung, 142
tkx Tangko, 133
tlb Tobelo, 138
tld Talaud, 132
tlg Tofanma, 138
tlk Taloki, 132
tln Talondo', 132
tlt Sou Nama, 128
tlu Tulehu, 142
tlv Taliabu, 132
tmg Ternateño, 136
tmj Samarokena, 121
tml Citak, Tamnim, 39
tmn Taman (Indonesia), 133
tmu Iau, 55
tni Tandia, 133
tnm Tabla, 130
tnt Tontemboan, 140
tnw Tonsawang, 139
tom Tombulu, 139
toy Topoiyo, 140
tpf Tarpia, 134
tpg Kula, 77
tre Tarangan, East, 133
trt Tunggare, 142
tsg Tausug, 134
tti Tobati, 138
ttn Towei, 141
ttp Tombelala, 139
tty Sikaritai, 127
tuj Tugutil, 141
tve Te'un, 137
tvm Tela-Masbuar, 135
tvo Tidore, 137
tvw Sedoa, 123
twe Teiwa, 135
twg Tereweng, 136
twu Termanu, 136
twy Tawoyan, 134
txe Totoli, 140
txm Tomini, 139
txn Tarangan, West, 133
txq Tii, 137
txs Tonsea, 140
txt Citak, 39
tyn Kombai, 73
tzn Tugun, 141
udj Ujir, 143

ues Kioko, 71
uhn Damal, 41
uka Kaburi, 59
ulf Usku, 144
ulm Ulumanda', 143
ulu Uma' Lung, 144
ums Pendau, 115
unz Kaili, Unde, 61
urn Uruangnirin, 144
ury Orya, 112
vbb Babar, Southeast, 21
vkk Kaur, 66
vkl Kulisusu, 77
vko Kodeoha, 72
vkt Malay, Tenggarong Kutai, 94
vme Masela, East, 98
vms Moksela, 101
vto Vitou, 145
wad Wamesa, 146
wah Watubela, 148
wai Wares, 147
wbb Wabo, 145
wbe Waritai, 147
wbw Woi, 149
weo Wemale, 149
wet Perai, 116
wew Wejewa, 148
wfg Zorop, 153
wgo Ambel, 15
wha Sou Upaa, 128
whk Kenyah, Wahau, 70
whu Kayan, Wahau, 67
wkd Mo, 101
wlh Welaun, 148
wli Waioli, 145
wlo Wolio, 149
wlw Walak, 145
wmm Maiwa (Indonesia), 88
wms Wambon, 145
wng Wanggom, 146
wnk Wanukaka, 146
wno Wano, 146
wod Wolani, 149
woi Kamang, 62
woo Manombai, 97
wor Woria, 150
wow Wawonii, 148
wrp Waropen, 147
wrs Waris, 147
wru Waru, 148
wrx Wae Rana, 145
wsa Warembori, 146
wtw Wotu, 150
wul Silimo, 127
wuy Wauyai, 148
xau Kauwera, 66
xay Kayan Mahakam, 67
xbr Kambera, 63
xdy Malayic Dayak, 94
xem Mateq, 99
xkd Kayan, Mendalam, 67
xke Kereho, 71
xkl Kenyah, Mainstream, 70
xkn Kayan, Kayan River, 67
xkq Koroni, 75
xks Kumbewaha, 77
xkw Kembra, 69
xky Uma' Lasan, 144
xmm Malay, Manado, 93
xmt Matbat, 99
xmx Salawati, 120
xmz Mori Bawah, 103
xod Kokoda, 73
xse Sempan, 126
xte Ketengban, 71
xwr Kwerba Mamberamo, 78
xxk Ke'o, 70
xxt Tambora, 133
yac Yali, Pass Valley, 151
yet Yetfa, 153
yir Awyu, North, 20
yki Yoke, 153

yli Yali, Angguruk, 151
ymn Sunum, 130
yrs Yarsun, 152
yue Chinese, Yue, 39
yva Yawa, 152
zbt Batui, 28
zka Kaimbulawa, 61
zlm Malay, 90
zrs Mairasi, 88

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.

A Nden, *alt.* Abun [kgr], 13
Abai, *dial.* Putoh [put], 117
Abawiri, *alt.* Foau [flh], 49
Abendago, *alt.* Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Abinomn [bsa], 13, 161, 162
Abrab, *alt.* Taikat [aos], 131
Abrap, *alt.* Taikat [aos], 131
Abui [abz], 13, 159
Abui Barat, *dial.* Abui [abz], 13
Abui Selatan, *dial.* Abui [abz], 13
Abun [kgr], 13, 160
Abun Je, *dial.* Abun [kgr], 13
Abun Ji, *dial.* Abun [kgr], 13
Abun Tat, *dial.* Abun [kgr], 13
Abung, *alt.* Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
dial. Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
Aceh [ace], 13, 164
Acehnese, *alt.* Aceh [ace], 13
Achehnese, *alt.* Aceh [ace], 13
Achinese, *alt.* Aceh [ace], 13
Adang [adn], 13, 159
Adi, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Adihup, *dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Adijaya, *dial.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Adjio, *alt.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Ado, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Adonara [adr], 14, 159
Adora, *alt.* Airoran [air], 14
Adu, *dial.* Tabaru [tby], 130
Aejauroh, *alt.* Sawi [saw], 123
Aeroran, *alt.* Airoran [air], 14
Afra, *alt.* Usku [ulf], 144
Afsia, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Agam, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Aghu [ahh], 14, 161
Ahe, *dial.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Ahtiago, *alt.* Bobot [bty], 33
Aiduma, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Aikoa, *alt.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Aikoli, *alt.* Kafoa [kpu], 60
Aikwakai, *alt.* Sikaritai [tty], 127
Aimoli, *dial.* Adang [adn], 13
Aipki, *alt.* Kimki [sbt], 71
Air Mata, *dial.* Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92
Air Mati, *alt.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Air Tabun, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Airmadidi, *dial.* Tonsea [txs], 140
Airmati, *alt.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Airoran [air], 14, 161
Aiso, *alt.* Kais [kzm], 61
Ajam, *dial.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Ajamaru, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88

Ajau, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Aji, *alt.* Haji [hji], 52
Ajiw, *dial.* Mpur [akc], 105
Ajo, *alt. dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Ajuh, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Aki, *alt.* Banggai [bgz], 24
Akido, *alt. dial.* Pancana [pnp], 114
Akit, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Ako, *alt.* Behoa [bep], 29
dial. Bada [bhz], 21
Aku, *alt.* Li'o [ljl], 84
Alakaman, *dial.* Abui [abz], 13
Alakamat, *alt.* Huaulu [hud], 54
Alalao, *alt.* Padoe [pdo], 113
Alas, *dial.* Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Alas-Kluet Batak, *alt.* Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Aliki, *alt.* Biritai [bqq], 32
alt. Eritai [ert], 48
alt. Obokuitai [afz], 111
Alitta, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Allang, *dial.* Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 81
Alor [aol], 14, 159
alt. Adang [adn], 13
Alorese, *alt.* Alor [aol], 14
Alumbis, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Alune [alp], 14, 158
Amabi, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amahai [amq], 15, 158
Amahei, *alt.* Amahai [amq], 15
Amanatun, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amanuban, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amanuban-Amanatun, *dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amanubang, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amarasi [aaz], 15, 159
Ambai [amk], 15, 161
dial. Ambai [amk], 15
Ambai-Menawi, *alt.* Ambai [amk], 15
Ambawang, *dial.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Ambel [wgo], 15, 160
Ambelau [amv], 16, 158
Amber, *alt.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Amberbaken, *alt.* Mpur [akc], 105
Amberi, *alt.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Amblau, *alt.* Ambelau [amv], 16
Ambon Malay, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Ambonese, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Ambong, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Ambumi, *dial.* Waropen [wrp], 147
Amfoan, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amfoan-Fatule'u-Amabi, *dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amfuang, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Amongme, *dial.* Damal [uhn], 41
Ampanang [apg], 16, 156
Ampibabo, *dial.* Lauje [law], 82
Ampibabo-Lauje, *alt. dial.* Lauje [law], 82
Amung, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
dial. Damal [uhn], 41
Amung Kal, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Amungme, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Amuy, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Anak Betawi, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Anak Dalam, *alt.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Anakalang, *alt.* Anakalangu [akg], 16
Anakalangu [akg], 16, 159
Anakola, *alt.* Batak Angkola [akb], 26
Anasi [bpo], 16, 161
Ancalong Kutai, *dial.* Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Andagile, *alt. dial.* Bolango [bld], 33
Andian, *alt.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Andio [bzb], 16, 163
Andio'o, *alt.* Andio [bzb], 16

Andje, *alt.* Taje [pee], 131
Aneuk Jamèe, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Angguruk, *alt.* Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Angkola, *alt.* Batak Angkola [akb], 26
Ansudu, *alt.* Kwinsu [kuc], 79
Ansus [and], 16, 161
Anus [auq], 17, 162
Aoheng [pni], 17, 156
Apadu Vuolo, *alt.* Buol [blf], 36
Apahapsili, *dial.* Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Api, *alt.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Apmisibil, *dial.* Ngalum [szb], 109
Apo Duat, *alt.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Apuri, *dial.* Blagar [beu], 32
Aput, *alt.* Punan Aput [pud], 116
Aputai [apx], 17, 158
Ara, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Levantine Arabic, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 17
Araikurioko, *alt.* Sikaritai [tty], 127
Aralle, *dial.* Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], 18
Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], 18, 163
Arandai [jbj], 18, 160
alt. dial. Arandai [jbj], 18
alt. Kemberano [bzp], 69
Arangka'a, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Are, *alt. dial.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Arfak, *alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Argoeni, *alt.* Arguni [agf], 18
Arguni [agf], 18, 160
Arguni Bay, *alt.* Irarutu [irh], 57
Aria, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
alt. dial. Uma [ppk], 143
Ariom, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Armati, *alt.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Armopa, *alt.* Bonggo [bpg], 34
Aropen, *alt.* Waropen [wrp], 147
Arso, *alt.* Taikat [aos], 131
Aru, *alt.* Dobel [kvo], 44
alt. Koba [kpd], 72
alt. Kompane [kvp], 74
alt. Lola [lcd], 85
Arui, *alt.* Serui-Laut [seu], 126
Arumaka, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Arundum, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Arut, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Arwala, *dial.* Tugun [tzn], 141
As [asz], 18, 160
As-amat, *alt.* Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
alt. Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19
Asera, *dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Asera Wanua, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Asianara, *alt.* Buruwai [asi], 37
Asienara, *alt.* Buruwai [asi], 37
Asilulu [asl], 18, 158
dial. Asilulu [asl], 18
Asmat, *alt.* Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
alt. Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19
Asmat Darat, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
alt. Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39
Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19, 161
see Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Asmat, Central [cns], 19, 161
see Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Asmat, North [nks], 19, 161
see Asmat, North [nks], 19
Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19, 161
see Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19
Atam, *alt.* Hatam [had], 53
Atamanu, *alt.* Yalahatan [jal], 150
Ati, *alt.* Biritai [bqq], 32
alt. Obokuitai [afz], 111
alt. Sikaritai [tty], 127
Atiahu, *alt.* Bobot [bty], 33
Atimelang, *dial.* Abui [abz], 13

Atinggola, *dial.* Bolango [bld], 33
Atinggola-Bolango, *alt.* Bolango [bld], 33
Atinjo, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Atjehnese, *alt.* Aceh [ace], 13
Atnebar, *alt. dial.* Kei [kei], 68
Atohwaim [aqm], 19, 161
Atoni, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Atori, *alt.* Kais [kzm], 61
Attingola, *alt. dial.* Bolango [bld], 33
Aumenefa, *dial.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Austronesian Mor, *alt.* Mor [mhz], 103
Auwje, *alt.* Auye [auu], 19
Auye [auu], 19, 161
Auyu, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Avinomen, *alt.* Abinomn [bsa], 13
Avio, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Awaiya, *alt.* Yalahatan [jal], 150
Awbono [awh], 19, 161
Awe, *alt.* Dla [kbv], 43
Awembak, *dial.* Moni [mnz], 103
Awembiak, *alt. dial.* Moni [mnz], 103
Awera [awr], 20, 161
Awit, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Awje, *alt.* Awyi [auw], 20
Awji, *alt.* Awyi [auw], 20
Awju, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Awo-Sumakuyu, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Awya, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Awye, *alt.* Awyi [auw], 20
Awyi [auw], 20, 162
Awyu, *alt.* Awyu, North [yir], 20
Awyu, Asue [psa], 20, 161
see Awyu, Asue [psa], 20
Awyu, Central [awu], 20, 161
see Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Awyu, Edera [awy], 20, 161
see Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
Awyu, Jair [awv], 20, 161
see Awyu, Jair [awv], 20
Awyu, North [yir], 20, 161
see Awyu, North [yir], 20
Awyu, South [aws], 21, 161
see Awyu, South [aws], 21
Ayam, *alt. dial.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Ayamaru, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Ba' Liku, *dial.* Lengilu [lgi], 82
Ba'a, *dial.* Lole [llg], 85
Baä, *alt. dial.* Lole [llg], 85
Ba'amang, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Baba Indonesian, *alt.* Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Babar, North [bcd], 21, 158
see Babar, North [bcd], 21
Babar, Southeast [vbb], 21, 158
see Babar, Southeast [vbb], 21
Babean, *alt. dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Babiruwa, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
Babrua, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
Babruwa, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
Baburiwa, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
Bacan, *alt.* Malay, Bacanese [btj], 91
Bada [bhz], 21, 163
dial. Bada [bhz], 21
Bádá', *alt.* Bada [bhz], 21
Badameà, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Badeng, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Badjava, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Badjaw, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Badjo, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Badui [bac], 21, 155
Badung, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Baduy, *alt.* Badui [bac], 21
Baebunta, *alt.* Limola [ley], 84
Bagusa [bqb], 21, 161
Baha, *alt.* Batui [zbt], 28

Baha Moma-Kulawi, *alt.* Moma [myl], 102
Bahaam, *alt.* Baham [bdw], 22
Baham [bdw], 22, 160
Bahasa Ambon, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Bahasa Asli, *alt.* Huaulu [hud], 54
Bahasa Atadei, *alt.* Lembata, South [lmf], 82
Bahasa Banjar, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Bahasa Biak, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Bahasa Daerah, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 90
Bahasa Indonesia, *alt.* Indonesian [ind], 56
Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia, *alt.* Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57
Bahasa Manado, *alt.* Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Bahasa Meher, *alt.* Kisar [kje], 72
Bahasa Melaju Ambon, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Bahasa Melayu, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 90
Bahasa Melayu Ambon, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Bahasa Melayu Jambi, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Bahasa Nagi, *alt.* Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Bahasa Pasar, *alt.* Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
Bahasa Seruyan, *alt.* Kohin [kkx], 73
Bahasa Sūg, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Bahasa Sunda, *alt.* Badui [bac], 21
Bahasa Tanah, *alt.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Bahaso Daerah, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Bahaso Dusun, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Bahaso Jamu, *alt. dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Bahau [bhv], 22, 156
Bahoe-soeaai, *alt.* Bahonsuai [bsu], 22
Bahonsoewaai, *alt.* Bahonsuai [bsu], 22
Bahonsuai [bsu], 22, 163
Bahsa Acèh, *alt.* Aceh [ace], 13
Ba'i, *alt.* Kepo' [kuk], 70
Baicit, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Bajao, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bajat, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Bajau, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22, 163
see Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bajava, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Bajawa, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
dial. Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Bajo, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bakalang, *alt. dial.* Blagar [beu], 32
Bakatan, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Bakati' [bei], 22, 156
Bakati Nyam, *alt.* Bakati' [bei], 22
Bakati Riok, *alt.* Bakati' [bei], 22
Bakati', Rara [lra], 23, 156
see Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Bakati', Sara [sre], 23, 156
see Bakati', Sara [sre], 23
Bakatik Dayak, *alt.* Bakati' [bei], 22
Bakatiq, *alt.* Bakati' [bei], 22
Bakau, *alt.* Paku [pku], 113
Bakitan, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Bakoi, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Bakumpai [bkr], 23, 156
dial. Bakumpai [bkr], 23
Bakun, *dial.* Loloda [loa], 86
Bakung, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Balaesan, *alt.* Balaesang [bls], 23
Balaesang [bls], 23, 163
Balaisang, *alt.* Balaesang [bls], 23
Balakeo, *dial.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Balamata, *alt.* Hukumina [huw], 54
Balanipa, *dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Balanta, *alt.* Balantak [blz], 23

Balantak [blz], 23, 163
Balantian, *alt. dial.* Benyadu' [byd], 30
alt. Benyadu' [byd], 30
Balantiang, *alt. dial.* Benyadu' [byd], 30
alt. Benyadu' [byd], 30
Bali [ban], 24, 155, 159
Bali Aga, *pej. alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Baliem Valley Dani, *alt.* Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
Balinese, *alt.* Bali [ban], 24
Baloa', *alt. dial.* Saluan [loe], 121
Balungada, *alt.* Nedebang [nec], 108
Bamayo, *alt.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Bambaa, *alt.* Hukumina [huw], 54
Bambam [ptu], 24, 163
Bambam Hulu, *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Bana, *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Banana', *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Banava, *alt.* Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Banawa, *alt.* Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Banda [bnd], 24, 158
Banda Aceh, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Bandjarese, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Banggaai, *alt.* Banggai [bgz], 24
Banggai [bgz], 24, 163
Banggaiy, *alt.* Banggai [bgz], 24
Banggay, *alt.* Banggai [bgz], 24
Banggaya, *alt.* Banggai [bgz], 24
Bangka [mfb], 24, 164
Bangkalan, *dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Bangkalon, *alt. dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Banjar [bjn], 25, 156
Banjar Malay, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Banjarese, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Banjur, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Banlamgi, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Banlol, *dial.* Ma'ya [slz], 99
Bantaeng, *dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
dial. Makasar [mak], 89
Banten, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Banti', *alt.* Bantik [bnq], 25
Bantian, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Bantik [bnq], 25, 163
Banuwang, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Banyor, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Banyumas, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Banyuwangi, *alt.* Osing [osi], 112
Bapai, *dial.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Bapu, *alt.* Anasi [bpo], 16
Bara-Bare, *alt. dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Bara-Jida, *alt.* Bakumpai [bkr], 23
Baraka, *dial.* Duri [mvp], 45
Barakai [baj], 25, 158
dial. Barakai [baj], 25
Barang-Barang, *alt.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
dial. Laiyolo [lji], 79
Baranusa, *dial.* Alor [aol], 14
Barapasi [brp], 25, 161
Baras [brs], 26, 163
Barat, *dial.* Orya [ury], 112
Barau, *alt.* Kemberano [bzp], 69
dial. Kemberano [bzp], 69
Barawahing, *pej. alt.* Abui [abz], 13
Baree, *alt.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Bare'e, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
alt. Pamona [pmf], 113
Bareo, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Baria, *alt.* Sedoa [tvw], 123
alt. Tombelala [ttp], 139
Bario, *alt. dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Barkari, *alt.* Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Baropasi, *alt.* Barapasi [brp], 25
Barru, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Barua, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48

Barue, *alt.* Abui [abz], 13
Baruh, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Basa Acèh, *alt.* Aceh [ace], 13
Basa Bali, *alt.* Bali [ban], 24
Basa Bambam, *alt.* Bambam [ptu], 24
básá Behóá, *alt.* Behoa [bep], 29
Basa Da'a, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Basa Gumung, *alt.* Sunda [sun], 129
Basa Kupang, *alt.* Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92
Basa Mangkasara', *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Basa Mathura, *alt.* Madura [mad], 87
Basa Napu, *alt.* Napu [npy], 108
Basa Sunda, *alt.* Sunda [sun], 129
Basa Tora'a, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Basa Toraya, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Basa Ugi, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Basa Uma, *alt.* Uma [ppk], 143
Basap [bdb], 26, 156
Baso, *pej. alt.* Abinomn [bsa], 13
Baso Jambi, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Baso Palembang, *alt.* Musi [mui], 106
Baso Pelembang, *alt.* Musi [mui], 106
Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26, 164
Batak Angkola [akb], 26, 164
Batak Dairi [btd], 26, 164
Batak Karo [btx], 27, 164
Batak Mandailing [btm], 27, 164
Batak Simalungun [bts], 27, 164
Batak Toba [bbc], 27, 164
Batang Lupar, *dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Batanta Island, *dial.* Ma'ya [slz], 99
Batavi, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Batavian, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Batawi, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Bati [bvt], 28, 158
Batin, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Batjan, *alt.* Malay, Bacanese [btj], 91
Batta, *alt.* Batak Mandailing [btm], 27
alt. Batak Toba [bbc], 27
Batu, *alt.* Nias [nia], 109
Batu Merah, *dial.* Luhu [lcq], 87
Batu Sangkar-Pariangan, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Batui [zbt], 28, 163
Batuley [bay], 28, 158
Batulolong, *dial.* Kui [kvd], 77
Baubau, *alt.* Wolio [wlo], 149
Baudi, *alt.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Baudji, *alt.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Baudzi, *alt.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Bau-Jagoi, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31
Bauri, *alt.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Bauzi [bvz], 28, 161
Bawean, *dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Bawo, *alt. dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Bawu, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Bayan, *dial.* Dusun Malang [duq], 45
Bayo, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bayono [byl], 28, 161
Baʔong Sama, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Bedi Ngkolmpu, *alt.* Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
Bedoanas [bed], 29, 160
Beduba, *alt.* Yeresiam [ire], 152
Beginci [ebc], 29
Behoa [bep], 29, 163
Bekati, *alt.* Bakati' [bei], 22
Bekati' Kendayan, *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Bekati' Nyam-Pelayo, *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Bekatiq, *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Beketan, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Bekidoh, *dial.* Ribun [rir], 119
Belagar, *alt.* Blagar [beu], 32
Belala, *alt.* Tombelala [ttp], 139

Belantikan, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Belayan, *dial.* Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Belide, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Beliti, *dial.* Col [liw], 40
Belitung, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Belo, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Beloh, *alt. dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Belom, *alt. dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
Belu, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Belu Selatan, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Belu Utara, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Belubaa, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
Benakat, *dial.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Benanu, *alt.* Bayono [byl], 28
Beneden-Tomori, *alt.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Benehes, *dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Beneraf [bnv], 29, 162
Benggaulu, *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Benggoi [bgy], 29, 158
dial. Benggoi [bgy], 29
Bengkala Sign Language, *alt.* Kata Kolok [bqy], 65
Bengkulu, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malay, Central [pse], 91
Bengoi, *alt.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Benkala Sign Language, *alt.* Kata Kolok [bqy], 65
Bentenan, *alt.* Ratahan [rth], 118
Benteng Alla, *dial.* Duri [mvp], 45
Bentian, *alt. dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Bentoeni, *alt. dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Bentong [bnu], 30, 163
Bentong-Dentong, *alt.* Bentong [bnu], 30
Bentuni, *alt. dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Benua, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Benyadu' [byd], 30, 156
Beo, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Berau, *alt.* Malay, Berau [bve], 91
dial. Basap [bdb], 26
Beraur, *alt.* Kalabra [kzz], 62
Berbai, *alt.* Wabo [wbb], 145
Berg-Tomori, *alt.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Berick, *alt.* Berik [bkl], 30
Berik [bkl], 30, 162
Berrik, *alt.* Berik [bkl], 30
Berusuh, *alt.* Burusu [bqr], 37
Bĕsa Kangéan, *alt.* Kangean [kkv], 63
Bese, *alt.* Bayono [byl], 28
Besemah, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Besoa, *alt.* Behoa [bep], 29
Betaf [bfe], 30, 162
Betawi [bew], 30, 155
Betawi Malay, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Betef, *alt.* Itik [itx], 58
Bgu, *alt.* Bonggo [bpg], 34
Bhebien, *alt. dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Biadju, *alt.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Biak [bhw], 31, 160, 161
Biak-Numfor, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Biaksi, *alt.* Yetfa [yet], 153
Bian, *alt.* Marind, Bian [bpv], 98
Biatah, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
Biboki, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Biboki-Insana, *dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Bicoli, *alt.* Maba [mqa], 87
Bidayah, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bidayuh, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31
see Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31
Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31, 156
see Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
Bidayuh, Bukar-Sadong [sdo], 31, 156
see Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bideyu, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31

Biga [bhc], 32, 160
alt. Sobei [sob], 128
Bihak, *alt.* Beginci [ebc], 29
Biksi, *alt.* Yetfa [yet], 153
Bilba [bpz], 32, 159
dial. Bilba [bpz], 32
Bilbaa, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
Bima [bhp], 32, 159
dial. Bima [bhp], 32
Bimanese, *alt.* Bima [bhp], 32
Bime, *dial.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Bina'e, *dial.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Binatang, *dial.* Basap [bdb], 26
Binggi, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Bingkokak, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Bingkolu, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Binongko, *dial.* Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Bintaoena, *alt.* Bintauna [bne], 32
Bintauna [bne], 32, 163
Bintawoena, *alt.* Bintauna [bne], 32
Bintuhan, *alt.* Kaur [vkk], 66
Bintuni, *dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Binuang, *alt. dial.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
dial. Lengilu [lgi], 82
Binuang-Paki-Batetanga-Anteapi, *alt. dial.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
Bipim, *alt.* Warkay-Bipim [bgv], 147
Bipim As-So, *alt.* Warkay-Bipim [bgv], 147
Bira, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Bird's Head Malay, *dial.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Biri, *alt.* Biritai [bqq], 32
Biritai [bqq], 32, 161
BISINDO, *alt.* Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57
Bitaoena, *alt.* Bintauna [bne], 32
Bitjoli, *alt.* Maba [mqa], 87
Bitovondo, *alt.* Yoke [yki], 153
Black Konjo, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Blagar [beu], 32, 159
Boan-diks, *alt.* Boano [bzl], 33
Boano (Indonesia, Central Sulawesi) [bzl], 33, 163
Boano (Indonesia, Maluku) [bzn], 33, 158
Bobongko [bgb], 33, 163
pej. alt. Andio [bzb], 16
Bobot [bty], 33, 158
Boegineesche, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Boeginezen, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Boëng, *dial.* Tobelo [tlb], 138
Boeroe, *alt.* Buru [mhs], 36
Boetoneezen, *alt.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Bogor, *dial.* Sunda [sun], 129
Bogu, *alt.* Bonggo [bpg], 34
Bok, *alt.* Diebroud [tbp], 43
Bokai, *dial.* Termanu [twu], 136
Bol Murut, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Bolaang Itang, *alt. dial.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Bolaang Mongondow, *alt.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Bolaang Uki, *alt.* Bolango [bld], 33
Bolang-Banka, *alt.* Bolango [bld], 33
Bolang-Hitam, *alt. dial.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Bolang-Itam, *alt. dial.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Bolangitang, *alt.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
dial. Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Bolang-Mogondo, *alt.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Bolango [bld], 33, 163
dial. Bolango [bld], 33
Bolano, *alt.* Boano [bzl], 33
Bole Murut, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Bolok, *alt. dial.* Helong [heg], 53
Bolongan, *alt.* Bulungan [blj], 35
Bonda, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130

Bone, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130
dial. Bugis [bug], 34
Bone Hau, *dial.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Bone-Bone, *alt. dial.* Tae' [rob], 131
Bonefa, *alt.* Nisa [njs], 110
Boneraf, *alt.* Beneraf [bnv], 29
Bonerate [bna], 33, 163
dial. Bonerate [bna], 33
dial. Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Bonerif, *alt.* Beneraf [bnv], 29
Bonfia, *alt.* Masiwang [bnf], 98
Bonggo [bpg], 34, 162
Bongo, *alt.* Bonggo [bpg], 34
Bonoi Buroro, *dial.* Warembori [wsa], 146
Bonthain, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Bo'o, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Borai, *alt.* Hatam [had], 53
Boromeso, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Borto, *alt.* Itik [itx], 58
Borumesso, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Bosap, *alt.* Basap [bdb], 26
Bosnik, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Bosoa, *alt.* Busoa [bup], 37
Botteng, *dial.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Botteng-Tappalang, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Boven-Mbian, *alt.* Marind, Bian [bpv], 98
Boven-Mori, *alt.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Boyanese, *alt. dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Brat, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Bromnya, *dial.* Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], 59
Bu Mateq, *alt.* Mateq [xem], 99
Bua, *dial.* Tae' [rob], 131
Bua Ponrang, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Bual, *alt.* Buol [blf], 36
Buano, *alt.* Boano [bzn], 33
Bubis, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Bubudong, *alt.* Budong-Budong [bdx], 34
Budong-Budong [bdx], 34, 163
Bueng, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Bugau, *dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Bugi, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Buginese, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Bugis [bug], 34, 163
Buka, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bukalabang, *dial.* Blagar [beu], 32
Bukambero, *alt. dial.* Loura [lur], 86
Bukar, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bukar Bidayuh, *dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bukar Sadong, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
dial. Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bukar Sadung Bidayah, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Bukat [bvk], 35, 156
alt. Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91
Bukit, *alt.* Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91
Bukitan [bkn], 35, 156
Buku, *dial.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Bulanga, *alt.* Bolango [bld], 33
Bulanga-Uki, *alt.* Bolango [bld], 33
Buleleng, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Buli [bzq], 35, 157
dial. Buli [bzq], 35
Bulo, *dial.* Pannei [pnc], 114
Buluh Kuning, *alt. dial.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Bulukumba, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Bulungan [blj], 35, 156
dial. Basap [bdb], 26
Bulusu, *alt.* Burusu [bqr], 37
Bumal, *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Bumayoh, *alt.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Buna', *alt.* Bunak [bfn], 35
Bunak [bfn], 35, 159
Bunake, *alt.* Bunak [bfn], 35

Bunaq, *alt.* Bunak [bfn], 35
Bunda, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130
Bune, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130
Bunggu, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Bungin, *dial.* Maiwa [wmm], 88
Bungku [bkz], 35, 163
dial. Bungku [bkz], 35
Buol [blf], 36, 163
Buraga, *alt. dial.* Kui [kvd], 77
Burai, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Burate [bti], 36, 161
Buri' Lun Bawang, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Buri' Lun Dayeh, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Buri tau, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Buriah-Weth-Laturake, *alt. dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Burmeso [bzu], 36, 161
Buru [mhs], 36, 158
alt. Lisela [lcl], 85
alt. Tamagario [tcg], 132
Buruese, *alt.* Buru [mhs], 36
Burukene, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Burumakok [aip], 37, 161
Burumeso, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Burusu [bqr], 37, 156
Buruwai [asi], 37, 160
Busaang, *alt.* Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Busami [bsm], 37, 161
Busang, *alt.* Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Busoa [bup], 37, 163
Butleh, *alt. dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Butles, *alt. dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Butlih, *dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Buton, *alt.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
alt. Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
alt. Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
alt. Wolio [wlo], 149
Butonese, *alt.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
alt. Wolio [wlo], 149
Butung, *alt.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
alt. Wolio [wlo], 149
Buyaka, *alt.* Sentani [set], 126
Bwool, *alt.* Buol [blf], 36
Bwo'ol, *alt.* Buol [blf], 36
Caeli, *alt.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Cajeli, *alt.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
cakap Karo, *alt.* Batak Karo [btx], 27
Cakke-Kalosi, *dial.* Duri [mvp], 45
Camba, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Campalagian, *dial.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Camucones, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Cantonese, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Capital City Urban Bangka, *dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
Cenrana, *alt. dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Central Ambon, *alt.* Laha [lhh], 79
Central Auyu, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Central Bangka, *dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
Central Buru, *dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Central East Alune, *dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Central East Sasak, *alt. dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Central Grand Valley Dani, *alt.* Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
Central Kombai, *dial.* Kombai [tyn], 73
Central Mamasa, *dial.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
Central Manggarai, *dial.* Manggarai [mqy], 96
Central Marsela, *alt.* Masela, Central [mxz], 98
Central Ngada, *dial.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Central Nias, *dial.* Nias [nia], 109
Central Padoe, *dial.* Padoe [pdo], 113
Central Rote, *alt.* Lole [llg], 85
alt. Termanu [twu], 136
Central Sasak, *alt. dial.* Sasak [sas], 122

Central Sentani, *dial.* Sentani [set], 126
Central Sikka, *alt. dial.* Sika [ski], 127
Central South Sasak, *alt. dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Central Tajio, *dial.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Central Uma, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Central Wano, *dial.* Wano [wno], 146
Central West Alune, *dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Central West Sasak, *alt. dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Central Yawa, *dial.* Yawa [yva], 152
Chaochow, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Cheribon, *alt. dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Chinese Indonesian, *alt.* Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
see Chinese, Hakka [hak], 38
Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 38
see Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 38
Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
see Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
see Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
see Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Cia-Cia [cia], 39, 163
Cicak, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
Cirebon, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
dial. Sunda [sun], 129
Citak [txt], 39, 161
Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39, 161
see Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39
coastal Jambi, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Coastal Malay, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Coastal Saluan, *alt.* Saluan [loe], 121
Col [liw], 40, 164
Comoro, *dial.* Sawi [saw], 123
Cul, *alt.* Col [liw], 40
Curup, *alt. dial.* Rejang [rej], 118
Da'a, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
dial. Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Da'an, *alt. dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Da'ang, *alt.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
Dabe [dbe], 40, 162
Dabra, *alt.* Diebroud [tbp], 43
Dadu'a, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Dagi, *dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Dai [dij], 40, 158
Dairi, *dial.* Batak Dairi [btd], 26
Daja, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Dakka [dkk], 40, 163
Dakka-Pelitakan, *dial.* Dakka [dkk], 40
Damal [uhn], 41, 161
dial. Damal [uhn], 41
Damar, East [dmr], 41, 158
see Damar, East [dmr], 41
Damar, West [drn], 41, 158
see Damar, West [drn], 41
Damea, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Dampelas [dms], 41, 163
Dampelasa, *alt.* Dampelas [dms], 41
Dang, *alt.* Kedang [ksx], 68
Dani, *alt.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
alt. Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
alt. Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna], 42
Dani Barat, *alt.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41, 161
see Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41, 161
see Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna], 42, 161
see Dani, Upper Grand Valley [dna], 42
Dani, Western [dnw], 42, 161
see Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Dani-Kurima, *alt. dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41

Dao [daz], 42, 161
alt. Dhao [nfa], 43
Dapalan, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Daramán, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Darembang, *dial.* Erokwanas [erw], 48
Darha, *alt.* Tause [tad], 134
Dauwa, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Davelor, *alt.* Dawera-Daweloor [ddw], 42
Dawa, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Dawan, *pej. alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Dawas, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Dawera-Daweloor [ddw], 42, 158
Daya, *dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Dayak Kaninjal, *alt.* Keninjal [knl], 70
Dayak Ngaju, *alt.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Dayak Taman, *alt.* Taman [tmn], 133
De', *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Deah, *alt.* Dusun Deyah [dun], 45
Defayan, *alt. dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
alt. Simeulue [smr], 127
Deibula, *dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Deing, *dial.* Teiwa [twe], 135
Deirate, *dial.* Tause [tad], 134
Dejah, *alt.* Dusun Deyah [dun], 45
Dekwambre, *alt.* Mpur [akc], 105
Dela, *alt.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
dial. Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Delang, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Dela-Oenale [row], 42, 159
Delha, *alt. dial.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Deli, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Dem [dem], 42, 161
Demam, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Demba, *alt.* Tefaro [tfo], 135
Demenggong-Waibron-Bano, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
Demisa [dei], 42, 161
Demta, *alt.* Sowari [dmy], 129
Dengka [dnk], 43, 159
Dentong, *alt.* Bentong [bnu], 30
Dera, *alt.* Dla [kbv], 43
Deret, *dial.* Gayo [gay], 50
Desa, *dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Desawa, *alt.* Demisa [dei], 42
Desin Dolak, *alt.* Duano [dup], 45
Desin Duano, *alt.* Duano [dup], 45
Devayan, *dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Dhao [nfa], 43, 159
Dia, *alt.* Buol [blf], 36
Dian, *alt.* Dampelas [dms], 41
Diebroud [tbp], 43, 161
Digoel, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
Digul, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
Dimu, *alt. dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Dineor [mrx], 43, 162
Dinmane, *dial.* Morop [iwo], 104
Dintere, *dial.* Morop [iwo], 104
Dio, *alt.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Diu, *alt. dial.* Bolango [bld], 33
dial. Bilba [bpz], 32
Diuwe [diy], 43, 161
Djair, *alt.* Aghu [ahh], 14
alt. Awyu, North [yir], 20
Djambi, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Djang, *alt.* Rejang [rej], 118
Djanggu, *alt.* Elseng [mrf], 46
Djau, *alt. dial.* Ende [end], 47
Djawa, *alt.* Javanese [jav], 58
Djonggunu, *alt.* Moni [mnz], 103
Djongkang, *alt.* Jangkang [djo], 58
Dla [kbv], 43, 161
dial. Dla [kbv], 43

Doa, *alt.* Foau [flh], 49
alt. Tause [tad], 134
Dobel [kvo], 44, 158
alt. dial. Dobel [kvo], 44
Dobo Malay, *dial.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Doda', *alt.* Sarudu [sdu], 122
Dodinga, *dial.* Tobelo [tlb], 138
Dohoi, *alt.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
dial. Ot Danum [otd], 112
Doi, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Doibel, *alt. dial.* Dobel [kvo], 44
alt. Dobel [kvo], 44
Dolago-Sausu, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Dombano, *alt.* Arandai [jbj], 18
dial. Arandai [jbj], 18
Dombu, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Dompa, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Dondo [dok], 44, 163
Dosan, *dial.* Sanggau [scg], 121
Dosobou, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
Dou, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
Doufou, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
Doutai [tds], 44, 161
Downstream Jambi Malay, *dial.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Downstream Komering, *dial.* Komering [kge], 74
Dra, *alt.* Dla [kbv], 43
Dua Boccoe, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Duano [dup], 45, 164
Duano', *alt.* Duano [dup], 45
Dubu, *alt.* Tebi [dmu], 134
Dumaring, *dial.* Basap [bdb], 26
Dumoga, *dial.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Dumut, *alt.* Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
alt. Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Duram, *alt. dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Duri [mvp], 45, 163
Duriankari, *alt.* Duriankere [dbn], 45
Duriankere [dbn], 45, 160
Dusner [dsn], 45
Dusnir, *alt.* Dusner [dsn], 45
Dusun Balangan, *dial.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Dusun Deyah [dun], 45, 156
Dusun Malang [duq], 45, 156
dial. Dusun Malang [duq], 45
Dusun Pepas, *dial.* Dusun Witu [duw], 45
Dusun Witu [duw], 45, 156
dial. Dusun Witu [duw], 45
Duvde, *alt.* Duvle [duv], 46
Duve, *alt.* Duvle [duv], 46
Duvele, *alt.* Duvle [duv], 46
Duvle [duv], 46, 161
Duvre, *alt.* Duvle [duv], 46
Dwar, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Dyair, *alt.* Aghu [ahh], 14
alt. Awyu, North [yir], 20
East Adonara, *dial.* Adonara [adr], 14
East Banggai, *dial.* Banggai [bgz], 24
East Gorontalo, *dial.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
East Makian, *dial.* Makian, East [mky], 89
East Marsela, *alt.* Masela, East [vme], 98
East Mori, *alt.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
East Orya, *alt. dial.* Orya [ury], 112
East Sentani, *dial.* Sentani [set], 126
East Solor, *dial.* Adonara [adr], 14
East Sumba, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
East Sumbanese, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
East Toraja, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
East Trangan, *alt.* Tarangan, East [tre], 133
East Wano, *dial.* Wano [wno], 146
East Wemale, *dial.* Wemale [weo], 149
East Yawa, *dial.* Yawa [yva], 152
Eastern Atadai, *alt.* Lembata, South [lmf], 82
Eastern Dengka, *dial.* Dengka [dnk], 43

Eastern Duvle, *dial.* Duvle [duv], 46
Eastern Isirawa, *dial.* Isirawa [srl], 58
Eastern Manggarai, *dial.* Manggarai [mqy], 96
Eastern Muna, *alt. dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Eastern Rote, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
alt. Rikou [rgu], 119
Eastern Uma, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
E'da, *alt. dial.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Editode Edai, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
Edo, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Edopi [dbf], 46, 161
Edwas, *alt.* Beneraf [bnv], 29
Eipo, *alt.* Lik [eip], 84
Eipomek, *alt.* Lik [eip], 84
Ekagi, *alt.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Ekari [ekg], 46, 160, 161
Ekware, *alt.* Mpur [akc], 105
Elat, *dial.* Banda [bnd], 24
Eli, *dial.* Banda [bnd], 24
Elopi, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
Elseng [mrf], 46, 161, 162
Ema, *alt.* Kemak [kem], 69
Embaloh [emb], 47, 156
Emem [enr], 47, 161
Emplawas [emw], 47, 158
Emumu, *alt.* Emem [enr], 47
Ende [end], 47, 159
alt. Baras [brs], 26
dial. Ende [end], 47
Ende Malay, *alt.* Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Endeh, *alt. dial.* Ende [end], 47
alt. Ende [end], 47
Endekan, *alt.* Enrekang [ptt], 48
Endekan Timur, *alt.* Enrekang [ptt], 48
Engganese, *alt.* Enggano [eno], 47
Enggano [eno], 47, 164
Enggipiloe, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Enggipilu, *dial.* Damal [uhn], 41
Enggros, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Enim, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malay, Central [pse], 91
Enkelembu, *alt.* Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
alt. Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
alt. Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Enna, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Enrekang [ptt], 48, 163
dial. Enrekang [ptt], 48
Entuka', *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Erai, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
alt. Ili'uun [ilu], 56
dial. Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Eray, *alt. dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Eri, *alt.* Eritai [ert], 48
Eritai [ert], 48, 161
Erokwanas [erw], 48, 160
Esaro, *alt.* Duriankere [dbn], 45
Esaun, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Esiriun, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Essang, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Esulit, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Etna Bay, *alt.* Semimi [etz], 125
Facé, *alt. dial.* Sula [szn], 129
Facei, *dial.* Sula [szn], 129
Fagudu, *dial.* Sula [szn], 129
Faia, *dial.* Kirikiri [kiy], 72
Fairi, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Falahu, *dial.* Sula [szn], 129
Fanating, *alt.* Kafoa [kpu], 60
Fandanus, *alt.* Fedan [pdn], 49
Far Eastern Manggarai, *alt.* Riung [riu], 119
Faranjao, *alt.* Mairasi [zrs], 88
Faranjo, *alt.* Mairasi [zrs], 88
Faranyao, *alt.* Mairasi [zrs], 88
Faranyau, *alt.* Mairasi [zrs], 88

Fatakai, *alt.* Nuaulu, North [nni], 111
alt. Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111
Fatule'u, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Faur, *alt.* Uruangnirin [urn], 144
Faya-Mafa, *dial.* Sawai [szw], 122
Fayu [fau], 48, 161
Fedan [pdn], 49, 162
Fehan, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
alt. Tetun [tet], 136
Fiat, *dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Fiawat, *alt. dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Fkar, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Foau [flh], 49, 161, 162
Fogi, *dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Foho, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Foi, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
dial. Iau [tmu], 55
Foja, *alt.* Abinomn [bsa], 13
Foochow, *alt.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
Fordata [frd], 49, 158
Fordata-Larat I, *dial.* Fordata [frd], 49
Fordata-Larat II, *dial.* Fordata [frd], 49
Formimpi, *dial.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Foya, *alt.* Abinomn [bsa], 13
Fuau, *alt.* Foau [flh], 49
Fujian, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Funai, *dial.* Helong [heg], 53
Ga'ay, *alt.* Segai [sge], 124
Gae', *alt.* Bunak [bfn], 35
Gaeli, *alt.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Gage, *alt.* Totoli [txe], 140
Gah, *alt.* Bati [bvt], 28
Gaj, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Gajebo, *alt.* Badui [bac], 21
Gajo, *alt.* Gayo [gay], 50
Galela [gbi], 50, 157
Galelaka, *alt.* Galela [gbi], 50
Galolen [gal], 50, 158
Galoleng, *alt.* Galolen [gal], 50
Galumpang, *alt.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Gamkonora [gak], 50, 157
Gane [gzn], 50, 157
Gani, *alt.* Gane [gzn], 50
Ganti, *dial.* Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Gaur Kristen, *dial.* Teor [tev], 136
Gaura, *alt. dial.* Lamboya [lmy], 80
Gawir, *alt.* Marind [mrz], 97
dial. Marind [mrz], 97
Gayo [gay], 50, 164
Gayonese, *alt.* Gayo [gay], 50
Gebe [gei], 51, 157
Gebi, *alt.* Gebe [gei], 51
Gema, *alt.* Gerai [gef], 51
Gerai [gef], 51
Geresi, *alt.* Gresi [grs], 52
Standard German, *see* German, Standard [deu], 51
Gesa, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Gesda Dae, *dial.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Geser, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Geser-Gorom [ges], 51, 158
Gianyar, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Gilika, *dial.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Giman, *alt.* Gane [gzn], 50
Glesi, *alt.* Gresi [grs], 52
Goa, *alt. dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
alt. Makasar [mak], 89
Gobugdua, *alt. dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Goliath, *alt.* Una [mtg], 144
Goni, *alt.* Yeretuar [gop], 153
Gorai, *alt.* Gerai [gef], 51
Goram, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Goram Laut, *dial.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Goran, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51

Gorap [goq], 52, 157
Gorom, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Gorong, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Gorongtalo, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Gorontalo [gor], 52, 163
Gorontalo Kota, *dial.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Gowa, *alt. dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
Grand Valley Dani, *alt.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Gresi [grs], 52, 162
Gresik, *alt.* Gresi [grs], 52
Gu, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Guarantala, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Gunongtello, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Gunung Sitoli, *alt. dial.* Nias [nia], 109
Gwataley, *alt.* Batuley [bay], 28
Hahutan, *alt.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Hahutau, *alt.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Haji [hji], 52, 164
Halifoersch, *dial.* Marind [mrz], 97
Haloban, *dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Hamap [hmu], 52, 159
Hamung, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Haruku [hrk], 53, 158
Hatam [had], 53, 160
Hattam, *alt.* Hatam [had], 53
Hatue, *alt.* Saleman [sau], 120
Hatumeten, *alt.* Bobot [bty], 33
Hatuolu, *dial.* Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Hatusua, *dial.* Kaibobo [kzb], 60
Ha'uwa, *alt.* Rampi [lje], 117
Havu, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Havunese, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Hawu [hvn], 53, 159
Haya, *alt. dial.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
alt. Eritai [ert], 48
Heba, *alt. dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Heleworuru, *alt. dial.* Tobelo [tlb], 138
Helon, *alt.* Helong [heg], 53
Helong [heg], 53, 159
Helong Darat, *dial.* Helong [heg], 53
Helong Pulau, *dial.* Helong [heg], 53
Henalima, *alt. dial.* Asilulu [asl], 18
Hiay, *dial.* Galolen [gal], 50
Highland Bali, *dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Highland Kenyah, *alt.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Hila, *dial.* Hitu [htu], 54
Hila-Kaitetu, *alt.* Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124
Hill Tetun, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Hilu Humba, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Hitadipa Nduga, *dial.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Hitu [htu], 54, 158
dial. Hitu [htu], 54
Hmanggona, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Hmonono, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Hobongan, *alt. dial.* Hovongan [hov], 54
alt. Hovongan [hov], 54
Hokchiu, *alt.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
Hokkien, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Holifoersch, *alt.* Marind [mrz], 97
Holontalo, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Honitetu, *alt.* Wemale [weo], 149
Hono', *dial.* Seko Padang [skx], 124
Hoti [hti], 54
Hovongan [hov], 54, 156
dial. Hovongan [hov], 54
Hsinghua, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
Huaulu [hud], 54, 158
Hukumina [huw], 54
Hulaliu, *dial.* Haruku [hrk], 53
Hulondalo, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Hulontalo, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52

Hulonthalo, *alt.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Hulu, *dial.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Hulung [huk], 55
Humba, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Humboldt Jotafa, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Hupla [hap], 55, 161
Iagu, *alt.* Suabo [szp], 129
Iau [tmu], 55, 161
alt. Edopi [dbf], 46
dial. Iau [tmu], 55
Iaw, *alt.* Iau [tmu], 55
Iba, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Iban [iba], 55, 156
Ibu [ibu], 55, 157
Iha [ihp], 56, 160
Iha Based Pidgin [ihb], 56
Iha-Saparua, *dial.* Saparua [spr], 121
Iha-Seram, *dial.* Saparua [spr], 121
Ija, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Ikinyikiusa, *alt.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Ilaga Western Dani, *alt.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Ile Ape [ila], 56, 159
Ile Mandiri, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Iliun, *alt.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Ili'uun [ilu], 56, 158
Iliwaki, *alt. dial.* Galolen [gal], 50
alt. Galolen [gal], 50
Ilmaumau, *alt.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
dial. Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Ilmedu, *alt.* Galolen [gal], 50
Ilpokil, *dial.* Tugun [tzn], 141
Ilputih, *alt.* Aputai [apx], 17
dial. Aputai [apx], 17
dial. Galolen [gal], 50
Ilwaki, *alt.* Galolen [gal], 50
dial. Galolen [gal], 50
Imasi, *alt.* Sobei [sob], 128
Imbao'o, *alt.* Andio [bzb], 16
Imimkal, *alt.* Emem [enr], 47
Impo, *dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Imroin, *alt.* Imroing [imr], 56
Imroing [imr], 56, 158
Imyan, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Inanwatan, *alt.* Suabo [szp], 129
Inde, *dial.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Indonesian [ind], 56
Indonesian Bajaw, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57, 0
Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57, 163
see Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
see Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Indramayu, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Ingli, *alt.* Maba [mqa], 87
Inisine, *alt.* Yetfa [yet], 153
In-lom, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Insanao, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Irahutu, *alt.* Irarutu [irh], 57
Iramang, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Irarutu [irh], 57, 160
Iresim, *alt.* Yeresiam [ire], 152
Iria, *alt.* Kamberau [irx], 63
Iriemkena, *alt.* Airoran [air], 14
Irutu, *alt.* Irarutu [irh], 57
Isal, *alt.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Isam, *dial.* Pagu [pgu], 113
Isirawa [srl], 58, 161, 162
Isirawa rarara, *alt.* Isirawa [srl], 58
ISL, *alt.* Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57
Island Helong, *alt. dial.* Helong [heg], 53
Issilita', *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Itik [itx], 58, 162

Ittik, *alt.* Itik [itx], 58
dial. Itik [itx], 58
Ittik-Tor, *alt.* Itik [itx], 58
dial. Itik [itx], 58
Iwoer, *alt.* Morop [iwo], 104
Iwur, *alt.* Morop [iwo], 104
Jab, *alt.* Yelmek [jel], 152
Jaban, *alt.* Arandai [jbj], 18
Jabi, *alt. dial.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Jabsch, *alt.* Yelmek [jel], 152
Jafi, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153
Jafi Wagarindem, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153
Jafoo, *alt.* Kafoa [kpu], 60
Jaggoi, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31
Jagoi, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 31
Jahadian, *alt.* Yahadian [ner], 150
Jahalatan, *alt.* Yalahatan [jal], 150
Jahalatane, *alt.* Yalahatan [jal], 150
Jair, *pej. alt.* Awyu, North [yir], 20
Jakai, *alt.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Jakari, *alt.* Tabla [tnm], 130
Jakarta, *dial.* Kata Kolok [bqy], 65
Jakarta Malay, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Jakarta Sign Language, *dial.* Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57
JakSL, *alt. dial.* Indonesian Sign Language [inl], 57
Jaku Banjar, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Jalè, *alt.* Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Jaly, *alt.* Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Jambi, *alt.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
dial. Kubu [kvb], 76
Jamden, *alt.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Jamdena, *alt.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Jamee, *alt. dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Jampea, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Jang, *alt.* Rejang [rej], 118
Janggu, *alt.* Elseng [mrf], 46
Jangkang [djo], 58, 156
Jangkang proper, *dial.* Jangkang [djo], 58
Ja'o, *alt. dial.* Ende [end], 47
Jaqai, *alt.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Jas, *alt.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Jauke, *alt.* Yoke [yki], 153
Jaur, *alt.* Yaur [jau], 152
Javanese [jav], 58, 155, 164
Javindo [jvd], 59
Jawa, *alt.* Javanese [jav], 58
Jawanli, *alt. dial.* Buli [bzq], 35
Jaya Bakti, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Jayapura, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Je, *alt.* Yei [jei], 152
Jei, *alt.* Yei [jei], 152
Jelmek, *alt.* Yelmek [jel], 152
Jelmik, *alt.* Yelmek [jel], 152
Jembayan, *dial.* Basap [bdb], 26
Jembrana, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Jeneponto, *alt. dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
Jenimu, *alt.* Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
alt. Awyu, South [aws], 21
Jenures, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Jeti, *alt.* Manem [jet], 96
Jobi, *alt. dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Jofotek, *dial.* Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], 59
Jofotek-Bromnya [jbr], 59, 162
Joloano Sulu, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Jolohano, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Jonggunu, *alt.* Moni [mnz], 103
Jotafa, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Kabaena, *alt. dial.* Moronene [mqn], 104
Kabauw, *dial.* Haruku [hrk], 53
Kabera, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
Kabola [klz], 59, 159
Kaburi [uka], 59, 160

Kaburuang, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Kadai [kzd], 59, 158
dial. Galela [gbi], 50
Kadatua, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Kade-Kade, *alt. dial.* Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Kadina, *dial.* Galela [gbi], 50
Kadjang, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Kado, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Kadorih, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Kaera [jka], 60
Kaesabu, *dial.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Kaeti, *pej. alt.* Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
pej. alt. Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Kafoa [kpu], 60, 159
Kahailin Ilway, *dial.* Tugun [tzn], 141
Kahayan, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Kahayan Kapuas, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Kahedupa, *alt. dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Kahore, *alt.* Dhao [nfa], 43
Kai, *alt.* Kaiy [tcq], 62
alt. Kei [kei], 68
Kaibobo [kzb], 60, 158
dial. Kaibobo [kzb], 60
Kaibubu, *alt.* Kaibobo [kzb], 60
Kaibus, *alt.* Tehit [kps], 135
Kaidipan, *alt. dial.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Kaidipang [kzp], 60, 163
dial. Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Kaidipang-Bolangitang, *alt.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Kaili, *alt.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60, 163
see Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61, 163
see Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Kaili, Unde [unz], 61, 163
see Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Kaili-Ledo, *alt.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Kailolo, *dial.* Haruku [hrk], 53
Kaimbulawa [zka], 61, 163
dial. Kaimbulawa [zka], 61
Kaipuri, *dial.* Kurudu [kjr], 78
Kairatu, *dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Kais [kzm], 61, 160
Kaitero, *alt.* Irarutu [irh], 57
Kaitetu, *dial.* Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124
Kaiwai, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Kaiy [tcq], 62, 161
Kajagar, *alt.* Kayagar [kyt], 66
Kajakaja, *alt.* Kayagar [kyt], 66
Kajan, *alt.* Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Kajang, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
alt. Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
alt. Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Kajeli, *alt.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Kajoa, *alt. dial.* Makian, East [mky], 89
dial. Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Kajumerah, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Kajupulau, *alt.* Kayupulau [kzu], 67
Kakas, *dial.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Ka'kas, *alt. dial.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Kakau, *dial.* Behoa [bep], 29
Kalabat Atas, *dial.* Tonsea [txs], 140
Kalabit, *alt.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Kalabra [kzz], 62, 160
Kaladdarsch, *alt.* Kimaghima [kig], 71
kalak Karo, *alt.* Batak Karo [btx], 27
Kalamang, *alt.* Karas [kgv], 65
Kalao [kly], 62, 163
Kalaotoa, *alt.* Kalao [kly], 62
Kaledupa, *dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Kalende, *dial.* Pancana [pnp], 114

Kali, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Kalikasa, *dial.* Levuka [lvu], 83
Kalis, *dial.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Kalis Dayak, *alt. dial.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Kalis Maloh, *alt. dial.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Kalisusu, *alt.* Kulisusu [vkl], 77
Kalitami, *alt.* Kemberano [bzp], 69
Kalong, *alt.* Klon [kyo], 72
Kalumpang [kli], 62, 163
Kamana-Kamang, *alt.* Kamang [woi], 62
Kamang [woi], 62, 159
Kamarian [kzx], 62
Kamariang, *alt.* Kamarian [kzx], 62
Kamaru [kgx], 63, 163
Kambe-Kambero, *dial.* Kaimbulawa [zka], 61
Kambera [xbr], 63, 159
dial. Kambera [xbr], 63
Kamberaas, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Kamberataro, *alt.* Dla [kbv], 43
Kamberau [irx], 63, 160
Kambon, *alt.* Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
alt. Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Kambowa, *dial.* Kioko [ues], 71
Kambrau, *alt.* Kamberau [irx], 63
Kamer, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Kamora, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Kamoro [kgq], 63, 160, 161
Kampong Baru, *alt.* Kais [kzm], 61
Kampung Baru, *alt.* Kais [kzm], 61
Kamrau, *alt.* Kamberau [irx], 63
Kamtuk, *alt.* Kemtuik [kmt], 69
Kanatang, *dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Kanayatn, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Kandar, *dial.* Selaru [slu], 125
Kangaé, *alt. dial.* Sika [ski], 127
Kangean [kkv], 63, 155
Kangeanese, *alt.* Kangean [kkv], 63
Kanggewot, *dial.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Kanikeh, *dial.* Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Kaninjal, *alt.* Keninjal [knl], 70
Kaninjal Dayak, *alt.* Keninjal [knl], 70
Kaniran, *alt.* Mairasi [zrs], 88
Kantewu, *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Kantu', *dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Kantuk, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Kanum, *alt.* Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
alt. Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64, 161
see Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64, 161
see Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64, 161
see Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Kanum, Sota [krz], 64, 161
see Kanum, Sota [krz], 64
Kao [kax], 65, 157
Kaokonau, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Kaowerawedj, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
Kapauku, *alt.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Kapaur, *alt.* Iha [ihp], 56
Kapauri [khp], 65, 161
Kapeso, *alt.* Bagusa [bqb], 21
Kapitiauw, *alt.* Kaptiau [kbi], 65
Kapontori, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
dial. Pancana [pnp], 114
Kapori, *alt.* Kapauri [khp], 65
Kaptiau [kbi], 65, 162
Kaptiauw, *alt.* Kaptiau [kbi], 65
Kapuas Hulu, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Karakelang, *alt. dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Karakelong, *alt. dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Karangan, *dial.* Basap [bdb], 26
Karangasem, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Karas [kgv], 65, 160

Karataun, *dial.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Karau, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Karbubu, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Karey [kyd], 65, 158
Karfasia, *alt.* Samarokena [tmj], 121
Karo Batak, *alt.* Batak Karo [btx], 27
Karompa, *dial.* Bonerate [bna], 33
Karon, *alt.* Abun [kgr], 13
Karon Dori [kgw], 65, 160
Karon Pantai, *alt. dial.* Abun [kgr], 13
Karonsie, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Karufa, *alt.* Buruwai [asi], 37
Karunsi'e, *dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Kasiau, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Kasimbar, *alt.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Kasira, *alt.* Irarutu [irh], 57
Kasiui, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Kasiwa, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Kasui, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Kasuweri, *alt.* Kokoda [xod], 73
dial. Kokoda [xod], 73
Kata Kolok [bqy], 65, 155
Kataut, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Kati Metomka, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
Katingan Ngaju, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Katingan Ngawa, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Kati-Ninanti, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Kativa, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Katobengke, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Kattinggola, *alt. dial.* Bolango [bld], 33
Kau, *alt.* Kao [kax], 65
Ka'u, *alt.* Kao [kax], 65
Kau Adagum, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
Kau Adakam, *alt.* Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39
Kau Atakum, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
Kauditan, *dial.* Tonsea [txs], 140
Kaugat, *alt.* Atohwaim [aqm], 19
Kaunak, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
Kaur [vkk], 66, 164
Ka'ur, *alt.* Kaur [vkk], 66
Kaure [bpp], 66, 161, 162
Kaureh, *alt.* Kaure [bpp], 66
Kaureki, *alt.* Kaure [bpp], 66
Kaurne, *alt.* Kaure [bpp], 66
Kauwera [xau], 66, 161
Kauwerawec, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
Kauwerawetj, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
Kawa, *dial.* Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Kawait, *alt. dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Kawe [kgb], 66, 160
Kaweinag, *alt.* Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Kawela, *alt.* Lamalera [lmr], 80
Kawera, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
Kawit, *dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Kayagar [kyt], 66, 161
Kayan Mahakam [xay], 67, 156
Kayan River Kajan, *alt.* Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67, 156
see Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67, 156
see Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Kayan, Mendalam [xkd], 67, 156
see Kayan, Mendalam [xkd], 67
Kayan, Wahau [whu], 67, 156
see Kayan, Wahau [whu], 67
Kayaniyut Kayan, *dial.* Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Kayapulau, *alt.* Kayupulau [kzu], 67
Kayeli [kzl], 67
dial. Kayeli [kzl], 67
Kaygi, *alt.* Kayagar [kyt], 66
Kaygir, *alt.* Kayagar [kyt], 66
Kayoa, *dial.* Makian, East [mky], 89

Kayong, *alt. dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Kayu Agung, *dial.* Komering [kge], 74
Kayu Agung Asli, *dial.* Komering [kge], 74
Kayu Malue, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Kayu Pulo, *alt.* Kayupulau [kzu], 67
Kayumerah, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Kayung, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Kayupulau [kzu], 67, 162
Kdang, *alt.* Kedang [ksx], 68
Kebanagung, *alt. dial.* Rejang [rej], 118
Kebar, *alt.* Mpur [akc], 105
Kebun Kopi, *dial.* Kabola [klz], 59
Kedang [ksx], 68, 159
Kédang, *alt.* Kedang [ksx], 68
Kedangese, *alt.* Kedang [ksx], 68
Keder, *alt.* Keijar [kdy], 68
Kedi, *alt.* Laba [lau], 79
Keenok, *alt.* Asmat, North [nks], 19
Kehu [khh], 68, 161
Kei [kei], 68, 158
Kei Besar, *dial.* Kei [kei], 68
Kei Kecil, *dial.* Kei [kei], 68
Keiese, *alt.* Kei [kei], 68
Keijar [kdy], 68, 162
Keka-Talae, *alt. dial.* Termanu [twu], 136
Kelabit [kzi], 68, 156
Kelai, *dial.* Segai [sge], 124
Kelang, *dial.* Luhu [lcq], 87
Kelimuri, *dial.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Kelingan, *dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Kelingi, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Kelon, *alt.* Klon [kyo], 72
Kelong, *alt.* Klon [kyo], 72
Keluwat, *alt. dial.* Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Kemak [kem], 69, 159
dial. Kemak [kem], 69
Kembayan, *alt.* Mateq [xem], 99
Kembera, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Kemberano [bzp], 69, 160
Kembra [xkw], 69, 161
Kemelom, *alt.* Mombum [mso], 102
Kemelomsch, *alt.* Mombum [mso], 102
Kemtuik [kmt], 69, 162
Kemtuk, *alt.* Kemtuik [kmt], 69
Kendari, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Kendayan [knx], 69, 156
dial. Kendayan [knx], 69
Kendayan Dayak, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Kendayan-Ambawang, *alt. dial.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Keninjal [knl], 70, 156
Kenon, *dial.* Wambon [wms], 145
Kenume, *alt.* Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
alt. Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
alt. Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70, 156
see Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70, 156
see Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70
Kenyam, *dial.* Wambon [wms], 145
Ke'o [xxk], 70, 159
Kepahiang, *dial.* Rejang [rej], 118
Kepo, *alt.* Kepo' [kuk], 70
Kepo' [kuk], 70, 159
Kepoq, *alt.* Kepo' [kuk], 70
Kerabit, *alt.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Kereho [xke], 71, 156
Kereho-Uheng, *alt. dial.* Kereho [xke], 71
Kerei, *alt.* Karey [kyd], 65
Kerema, *alt.* Nisa [njs], 110
Keriau Punan, *alt.* Kereho [xke], 71
Kerinchi, *alt.* Kerinci [kvr], 71
Kerinci [kvr], 71, 164
Kerinci-Minangkabau, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100

Keroi, *dial.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Kerta Mulya, *alt. dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Kessi, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Kesu', *alt. dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Kesui, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Ketapang, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Ketengban [xte], 71, 161
Ketum [ktt], 71, 161
Ketungau, *dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Keuw, *alt.* Kehu [khh], 68
Kia River Awyu, *alt.* Awyu, Jair [awv], 20
Kiamerop, *alt.* Emem [enr], 47
Kibin, *alt. dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Kifei, *alt.* Kofei [kpi], 73
Kikim, *dial.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Kilika, *alt. dial.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Kimaam, *alt.* Riantana [ran], 118
Kimaama, *alt.* Kimaghima [kig], 71
Kimaghama, *alt.* Kimaghima [kig], 71
Kimaghana, *alt.* Kimaghima [kig], 71
Kimaghima [kig], 71, 161
Kimgi, *alt.* Kimki [sbt], 71
Kimjal, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Kimki [sbt], 71, 161
Kimyal, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Kimyal of Korupun, *alt.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Kinchai, *alt.* Kerinci [kvr], 71
Kintom-Pagimana-Boalemo, *dial.* Saluan [loe], 121
Kioki, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Kioko [ues], 71, 163
dial. Kioko [ues], 71
Kiraman, *dial.* Kui [kvd], 77
Kiramang, *alt. dial.* Kui [kvd], 77
Kirikiri [kiy], 72, 161
dial. Kirikiri [kiy], 72
Kirira, *alt.* Kirikiri [kiy], 72
Kisam, *dial.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Kisar [kje], 72, 158
Kitum, *alt.* Ketum [ktt], 71
Klabra, *alt.* Kalabra [kzz], 62
Klamu, *alt.* Nedebang [nec], 108
Klesi, *alt.* Gresi [grs], 52
Klishatu, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Klon [kyo], 72, 159
Klon Bring, *dial.* Klon [kyo], 72
Klon Paneia, *dial.* Klon [kyo], 72
Kluet, *dial.* Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Klungkung, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Kna Saifi, *alt. dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Knwne, *alt.* Kanum, Bädi [khd], 64
alt. Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
alt. Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Koassa, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
alt. Kwerba [kwe], 78
Koba [kpd], 72, 158
Kobe, *dial.* Sawai [szw], 122
Kobi, *dial.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Kobi-Benggoi, *alt.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Kobroor, *alt.* Dobel [kvo], 44
Kobro'or, *alt.* Dobel [kvo], 44
Kodeoha [vko], 72, 163
Kodi [kod], 73, 159
Kodi Bangedo, *dial.* Kodi [kod], 73
Kodi Bokol, *dial.* Kodi [kod], 73
Kodipang, *alt. dial.* Kaidipang [kzp], 60
Kofei [kpi], 73, 161
Kofoyap, *alt.* Bayono [byl], 28
Kohin [kkx], 73, 156
Kohumama', *alt. dial.* Saluan [loe], 121
Koiwai, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76

Kokoda [xod], 73, 160
Kola [kvv], 73, 158
alt. Kula [tpg], 77
Kolaka, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Kolana, *alt.* Wersing [kvw], 149
dial. Wersing [kvw], 149
Kolana-Wersin, *alt.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Kolensusu, *alt.* Kulisusu [vkl], 77
Kolinsusu, *alt.* Kulisusu [vkl], 77
Kolo, *dial.* Bima [bhp], 32
Kolod, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 111
Kolon, *alt.* Klon [kyo], 72
Kolour, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 111
Kolufaup, *alt.* Korowai [khe], 76
Kolufo Aup, *alt.* Korowai [khe], 76
Kolur, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 111
Koman, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Komasma, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Kombai [tyn], 73, 161
Komboy, *alt.* Kombai [tyn], 73
Komering [kge], 74, 164
dial. Komering [kge], 74
Komfana, *alt.* Kompane [kvp], 74
Komi, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Komodo [kvh], 74, 159
Komolom, *alt.* Mombum [mso], 102
Kompane [kvp], 74, 158
Komudago, *alt. dial.* Kokoda [xod], 73
alt. Kokoda [xod], 73
Komyandaret [kzv], 74, 161
Konawe, *dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Konda [knd], 74, 160
Kondea, *alt.* Kodeoha [vko], 72
Kondeha, *alt.* Kodeoha [vko], 72
Kondjo, *alt.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Kone'-Kone'e, *alt.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Kone-Konee, *alt.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Koneq-koneq [cml], 74, 163
Koneraw [kdw], 74, 161
Kongampani, *alt.* Kompane [kvp], 74
Konghu, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Konio, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Konjo Pegunungan, *alt.* Konjo, Highland [kjk], 75
Konjo Pesisir, *dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75, 163
see Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Konjo, Highland [kjk], 75, 163
see Konjo, Highland [kjk], 75
Konorau, *alt.* Koneraw [kdw], 74
Konyo, *alt.* Konjo, Highland [kjk], 75
Kopa, *alt. dial.* Amarasi [aaz], 15
Kopka, *alt.* Kopkaka [opk], 75
Kopkaka [opk], 75, 161
Korapun, *alt.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Korbaffo, *alt. dial.* Termanu [twu], 136
Korbafo, *dial.* Termanu [twu], 136
Kori, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Korido, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Korim, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Koro, *alt.* Uma [ppk], 143
Koroernoes, *alt.* Anus [auq], 17
Korongsi, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Koroni [xkq], 75, 163
Korowai [khe], 76, 161
Korupun, *dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76, 161
Korur, *alt.* Anus [auq], 17
Kosadle, *alt.* Kosare [kiq], 76
Kosare [kiq], 76, 161
Kosarek, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
dial. Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Kosian, *alt.* Balantak [blz], 23
Kotogut, *alt.* Tsaukambo [kvz], 141

Kotogüt, *alt.* Tsaukambo [kvz], 141
Kotos, *dial.* Amarasi [aaz], 15
Kowiai [kwh], 76, 160
Kramang, *alt. dial.* Kui [kvd], 77
Krawang, *alt. dial.* Sunda [sun], 129
Krei, *alt.* Karey [kyd], 65
Kroe, *alt. dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Krontjong, *pej. alt.* Javindo [jvd], 59
Krowe, *alt.* Sika [ski], 127
Krui, *dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Kru'i, *alt. dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Kuala, *dial.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Kualan, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Kuangsu-Bonggrang, *alt.* Mlap [kja], 101
Kubing, *dial.* Keninjal [knl], 70
Kubu [kvb], 76, 164
Kudi, *alt.* Kodi [kod], 73
Kufel-wenga, *alt.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Kuhin, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Kui [kvd], 77, 159
dial. Kui [kvd], 77
Kuiwai, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Kukot, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Kula [tpg], 77, 159
dial. Kula [tpg], 77
Kula Watena, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Kulaha, *alt.* Kola [kvv], 73
Kulatela, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Kulawi, *alt.* Moma [myl], 102
Kulisusu [vkl], 77, 163
Kulu, *dial.* Sarudu [sdu], 122
Kulur, *dial.* Saparua [spr], 121
Kumberaha, *alt.* Kumbewaha [xks], 77
Kumbewaha [xks], 77, 163
Kumoring, *alt.* Komering [kge], 74
Kupang, *alt.* Helong [heg], 53
alt. Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92
dial. Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92
Kupel, *alt.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Kur [kuv], 78, 158
Kuri [nbn], 78, 160
Kurima, *alt. dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Kurudu [kjr], 78, 161
Kusa, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Kusa-Manlea, *dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Kusuri, *dial.* Tugutil [tuj], 141
Kutai, *alt.* Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Kuto-Kute, *dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Kvolyab, *alt.* Awbono [awh], 19
Kwalhioqua, *alt.* Kwesten [kwt], 79
Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie, *alt.* Kwesten [kwt], 79
Kwandang, *alt. dial.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Kwangsu-Bonggrang, *alt.* Mlap [kja], 101
Kwansu, *alt.* Mlap [kja], 101
Kwansu-Bonggrang, *alt.* Mlap [kja], 101
Kware, *alt.* Kwer [kwr], 78
Kwem, *alt.* Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
Kwer [kwr], 78, 161
Kwerba [kwe], 78, 161, 162
Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78, 161, 162
Kwerisa [kkb], 79, 161
Kwesten [kwt], 79, 162
Kwinsu [kuc], 79, 162
Laany, *alt.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Laba [lau], 79, 157
Labalekan, *alt.* Lembata, West [lmj], 82
Laboya, *alt.* Lamboya [lmy], 80
Labuandiri, *dial.* Pancana [pnp], 114
Labuhan, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 25
Laganyan, *alt.* Legenyem [lcc], 82
Lagunan Murut, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106

Laha [lhh], 79, 158
Laha Serani, *dial.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Laiwonu, *dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Laiwui, *dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Laiyolo [lji], 79, 163
dial. Laiyolo [lji], 79
Lajolo, *alt. dial.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
Lakahia, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Laki, *alt.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Lakiung, *dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
Lakor, *dial.* Luang [lex], 86
Lakudo, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Lalamana, *dial.* Sawila [swt], 123
Lalang, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Lalomerui, *dial.* Waru [wru], 148
Lamaholot [slp], 79, 159
dial. Lamaholot [slp], 79
Lamalera [lmr], 80, 159
Lamandau, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Lamatoka, *alt.* Lamatuka [lmq], 80
Lamatuka [lmq], 80, 159
Lambego, *alt.* Kalao [kly], 62
Lamboya [lmy], 80, 159
dial. Lamboya [lmy], 80
Lambu, *alt. dial.* Rampi [lje], 117
Lamma, *alt.* Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Lamma', *alt.* Pantar, Western [lev], 114
dial. Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Lampong, *alt.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
alt. Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
Lampung, *alt. dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
alt. Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Lampung Api [ljp], 80, 164
Lampung Nyo [abl], 81, 164
Lampung Pesisir, *alt.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Lamtoka, *alt.* Kula [tpg], 77
Land Helong, *alt. dial.* Helong [heg], 53
Landak, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Landau Kantu, *alt. dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Landawe, *dial.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Landikma, *dial.* Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Landu, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
dial. Rikou [rgu], 119
Langda, *alt.* Una [mtg], 144
Langkuru, *dial.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Lani, *alt.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Lantoka, *alt.* Kula [tpg], 77
Laompo, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Laora, *alt.* Loura [lur], 86
Lara', *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Larantuka, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Larat, *alt.* Fordata [frd], 49
Larena, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Lariang, *alt. dial.* Sarudu [sdu], 122
Larike, *dial.* Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 81
Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 81, 158
Lasalimu [llm], 81, 163
Latu [ltu], 81, 158
Laudje, *alt.* Lauje [law], 82
Lauje [law], 82, 163
Lauli, *dial.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Laura, *pej. alt. dial.* Loura [lur], 86
pej. alt. Loura [lur], 86
Lawa, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Lawangan [lbx], 82, 156
Lawele, *alt. dial.* Pancana [pnp], 114
Layolo, *alt. dial.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
Lebang, *dial.* Teiwa [twe], 135
Lebatukan, *alt.* Lamalera [lmr], 80
Lebong, *dial.* Rejang [rej], 118
Leboni, *alt.* Rampi [lje], 117
Lebu' Kulit, *alt.* Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70
dial. Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70

Ledo, *alt.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
dial. Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Legenyem [lcc], 82, 160
Lekon, *alt. dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Lelain, *dial.* Dengka [dnk], 43
Lelenuk, *dial.* Bilba [bpz], 32
Leliali, *dial.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Lellewao, *alt.* Rahambuu [raz], 117
Lellewau, *alt.* Rahambuu [raz], 117
Lem, *alt.* Dem [dem], 42
Lematang Ilir, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Lematang Ulu, *dial.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Lembak Delapan, *dial.* Col [liw], 40
Lembata, *alt.* Levuka [lvu], 83
Lembata, South [lmf], 82, 159
see Lembata, South [lmf], 82
Lembata, West [lmj], 82, 159
see Lembata, West [lmj], 82
Lemma, *alt.* Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Lemolang, *alt.* Limola [ley], 84
Lemolango, *alt.* Limola [ley], 84
Lengilo, *alt.* Lengilu [lgi], 82
Lengilu [lgi], 82, 156
Lengngo, *dial.* Dakka [dkk], 40
Lenkaitahe, *alt.* Salas [sgu], 120
Lepki [lpe], 83, 161
Lepo' Bem, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lepo' Ke, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lepo' Kuda, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lepo' Maut, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lepo' Ndang, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lepo' Tau, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lepo' Tepu', *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Lerabaing, *alt. dial.* Kui [kvd], 77
alt. Kui [kvd], 77
Lesa, *dial.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Leti [lti], 83, 158
alt. Luang [lex], 86
Leti Luhulely, *dial.* Leti [lti], 83
Leti Nuwewang, *dial.* Leti [lti], 83
Leti Tomra, *dial.* Leti [lti], 83
Leti Tutukey, *dial.* Leti [lti], 83
Letri Lgona, *alt.* Luang [lex], 86
Letta-Batulappa-Kassa, *alt. dial.* Enrekang [ptt], 48
Leukon, *dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Levuka [lvu], 83, 159
dial. Levuka [lvu], 83
Lewa, *dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Lewo Eleng, *alt.* Lewoeleng [lwe], 83
Lewoeleng [lwe], 83, 159
Lewokukun, *alt.* Levuka [lvu], 83
Lewolaga, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Lewotobi [lwt], 83, 159
Lewuka, *alt.* Levuka [lvu], 83
Lgona, *alt.* Luang [lex], 86
Li Emteban, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Li Enyorot, *alt.* Lisela [lcl], 85
Li Nias, *alt.* Nias [nia], 109
Lia Fehan, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Lia Foho, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Liabuka, *alt.* Liabuku [lix], 83
Liabuku [lix], 83, 163
Liae, *dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Liah Bing, *dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Liambata, *alt.* Salas [sgu], 120
Liambata-Kobi, *alt.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Liana, *alt.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Lianan, *alt.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Liana-Seti [ste], 84, 158

Liang, *dial.* Tulehu [tlu], 142
Licela, *alt. dial.* Lisela [lcl], 85
Licella, *alt. dial.* Lisela [lcl], 85
Liet Enjorot, *alt.* Lisela [lcl], 85
Lii Dhao, *alt.* Dhao [nfa], 43
Lii Hawu, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Lik [eip], 84, 161
Liki [lio], 84, 162
alt. Sobei [sob], 128
Likupang, *dial.* Tonsea [txs], 140
Liliali, *alt. dial.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Lima, *alt. dial.* Asilulu [asl], 18
Limarahing, *dial.* Blagar [beu], 32
Limboro, *dial.* Dakka [dkk], 40
Limboto, *dial.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Limera, *alt.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Limola [ley], 84, 163
Limolang, *alt.* Limola [ley], 84
Lindoe, *alt.* Tado [klw], 130
Lindu, *alt.* Tado [klw], 130
Linduan, *alt.* Tado [klw], 130
Lingketeng, *alt. dial.* Saluan [loe], 121
Lintang, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malay, Central [pse], 91
Lio, *alt.* Li'o [ljl], 84
Li'o [ljl], 84, 159
Lionese, *alt.* Li'o [ljl], 84
Lir Leti, *alt.* Leti [lti], 83
Lir Talo, *alt.* Galolen [gal], 50
Lirang, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Lisabata, *alt.* Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85, 158
Lisabata-Timur, *dial.* Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Lisela [lcl], 85, 158
dial. Lisela [lcl], 85
Literi Lagona, *alt.* Luang [lex], 86
Loa, *alt. dial.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
Loa', *alt. dial.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
Loda, *alt.* Loloda [loa], 86
Lodang, *dial.* Seko Padang [skx], 124
Loda'sch, *alt.* Loloda [loa], 86
Loembis, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Logat Papua, *alt.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Loinang, *alt.* Saluan [loe], 121
dial. Saluan [loe], 121
Loindang, *alt.* Saluan [loe], 121
Lola [lcd], 85, 158
dial. Lola [lcd], 85
Lolak [llq], 85, 163
Lolaki, *alt.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Lolang, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Lolayan, *dial.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Lole [llg], 85, 159
alt. Taje [pee], 131
dial. Kaili, Unde [unz], 61
Loleh, *alt.* Lole [llg], 85
Loli, *alt. dial.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Loloda [loa], 86, 157
Lolodaka, *alt.* Loloda [loa], 86
Lom, *dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
Lombok, *alt.* Sasak [sas], 122
Lon Bangag, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Lona, *dial.* Sawila [swt], 123
Lonchong, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
Loncong, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
Long Bano, *alt.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Long Bawan, *alt. dial.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Long Bento', *dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Long Bleh, *dial.* Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Long Glat, *dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Long Layu, *dial.* Lengilu [lgi], 82
Long Napir, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Long Padi, *dial.* Lengilu [lgi], 82

Long Wai, *alt. dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Long We, *alt. dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Lontjong, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
Lontoi, *alt. dial.* Kaimbulawa [zka], 61
Lorang [lrn], 86, 158
Loun [lox], 86
Loura [lur], 86, 159
dial. Loura [lur], 86
Lowa, *alt. dial.* Laiyolo [lji], 79
Lower Bele, *dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Lower Grand Valley Hitigima, *dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Lower Kimbin, *dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Lower Mori, *alt.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Lower Pyramid, *alt.* Walak [wlw], 145
Lower Samenage, *dial.* Silimo [wul], 127
Lower Yei, *dial.* Yei [jei], 152
Lowland Bali, *dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Lowland Kamang, *dial.* Kamang [woi], 62
Lteri Lgona, *alt.* Luang [lex], 86
Lu'a, *alt.* Palu'e [ple], 113
Luang [lex], 86, 158
dial. Luang [lex], 86
Lubu [lcf], 86, 164
Lubuk Linggau, *dial.* Col [liw], 40
Lues, *dial.* Gayo [gay], 50
Luhu [lcq], 87, 158
dial. Luhu [lcq], 87
Lumaete, *dial.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Lumaiti, *alt. dial.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Lumara, *alt. dial.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Lumbis, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Lun Bawang, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
dial. Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lun Daya, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lun Dayah, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lun Daye, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
dial. Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lun Dayeh, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lun Dayoh, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lundaya, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lundaya Putuk, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Lundayeh [lnd], 87, 156
Lundu, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
Lurang, *dial.* Aputai [apx], 17
Luru, *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Lut, *dial.* Gayo [gay], 50
Luwangan, *alt.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Luwu, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Luwu', *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
alt. Tae' [rob], 131
Luwuk, *dial.* Saluan [loe], 121
Luwu-Rongkong, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
Ma'anjan, *alt.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Maanyak Dayak, *alt.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Ma'anyan [mhy], 87, 156
Maaro, *alt.* Oirata [oia], 111
Maba [mqa], 87, 157
Macassar, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Macassarese, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Macassarese Malay, *alt.* Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Madar, *dial.* Teiwa [twe], 135
Mademang, *alt. dial.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Maden, *alt.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Madhura, *alt.* Madura [mad], 87
Madi, *alt.* Saluan [loe], 121
Madidwana, *alt.* Buruwai [asi], 37
Madik, *alt. dial.* Abun [kgr], 13
Madole, *alt.* Modole [mqo], 101
Madura [mad], 87, 155
Madurese, *alt.* Madura [mad], 87
Mafoor, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31

Mafoorsch, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Magey, *dial.* Matbat [xmt], 99
Mahakam Busang, *dial.* Kayan, Busang [bfg], 67
Mahuan, *alt.* Tugun [tzn], 141
dial. Tugun [tzn], 141
Mai Brat [ayz], 88, 160
Maibrat, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Maimaka, *dial.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Mairasi [zrs], 88, 160
Mairiri, *alt.* Mariri [mqi], 98
Maisawiet, *dial.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Maisefa, *dial.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Maite, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
dial. Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Maiwa [wmm], 88, 163
Maiyach, *alt.* Karon Dori [kgw], 65
Maiyah, *dial.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Majbrat, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Majene, *dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Makale, *dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Makariki, *dial.* Amahai [amq], 15
Makasar [mak], 89, 163
Makassa, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Makassaarsche, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Makassar, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Makassar Malay, *alt.* Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Makassarese, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Makassarese Malay, *alt.* Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Makatian, *dial.* Seluwasan [sws], 125
Makelai, *alt. dial.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Makela'i-Maotow, *alt. dial.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Maki, *alt.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Ma'ki, *alt.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Makian Barat, *alt.* Makian, West [mqs], 89
Makian Dalam, *alt.* Makian, East [mky], 89
Makian Luar, *alt.* Makian, West [mqs], 89
Makian Timur, *alt.* Makian, East [mky], 89
Makian, East [mky], 89, 157
see Makian, East [mky], 89
Makian, West [mqs], 89, 157
see Makian, West [mqs], 89
Makki, *alt. dial.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
alt. Kalumpang [kli], 62
Makleu, *alt.* Maklew [mgf], 89
Maklew [mgf], 89, 161
Maksela, *alt.* Moksela [vms], 101
Malahoi, *alt.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Malangke-Ussu, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Malang-Pasuruan, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Malay [zlm], 90, 155, 156, 164
Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90, 158
see Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Malay, Bacanese [btj], 91, 157
see Malay, Bacanese [btj], 91
Malay, Balinese [mhp], 91, 155
see Malay, Balinese [mhp], 91
Malay, Banda [bpq], 91, 158, 158
see Malay, Banda [bpq], 91
Malay, Berau [bve], 91, 156
see Malay, Berau [bve], 91
Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91, 156
see Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91
Malay, Central [pse], 91, 164
see Malay, Central [pse], 91
Malay, Jambi [jax], 92, 164
see Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg], 92, 156
see Malay, Kota Bangun Kutai [mqg], 92
Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92, 159
see Malay, Kupang [mkn], 92

Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92, 159
see Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Malay, Manado [xmm], 93, 163
see Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93, 157
see Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
see Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94, 156
see Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94, 156
Malayik Dayak, *alt.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Malayisch, *alt.* Haji [hji], 52
Malayu, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 90
Malayu Ambon, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Malayu Ambong, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Maleyik Dayak, *alt.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Malf, *alt.* Mlap [kja], 101
Maligan, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Malimpung [mli], 95, 163
Malind Deg, *alt.* Marind, Bian [bpv], 98
Malo, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Maloh, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Malunda, *dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Mamala, *dial.* Hitu [htu], 54
Mamasa [mqj], 95, 163
Mamasa Toraja, *alt.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
Mambi, *dial.* Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], 18
Mamboro, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Mamboru [mvd], 95, 159
Mambulu-Laporo, *alt. dial.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Mamoedjoe, *alt.* Mamuju [mqx], 95
Mamoedjoesch, *alt.* Mamuju [mqx], 95
Mamudju, *alt.* Mamuju [mqx], 95
Mamuju [mqx], 95, 163
dial. Mamuju [mqx], 95
Manadonese, *alt.* Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Manadonese Malay, *alt.* Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Mananga, *dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Manata, *alt.* Sawila [swt], 123
Manau, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Manawi, *dial.* Ambai [amk], 15
Mandailing Batak, *alt.* Batak Mandailing [btm], 27
Mandar [mdr], 96, 163
Mander [mqr], 96, 162
Mandharsche, *alt.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Mandobbo, *alt.* Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
alt. Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Mandobo Atas [aax], 96, 161
Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96, 161
Mandusir, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Manea, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Manem [jet], 96, 162
Maneo, *dial.* Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Maneta, *dial.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Mang, *alt. dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Mangambilis, *alt.* Dabe [dbe], 40
Manganitu, *dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Mangasara, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Mange, *alt. dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Mange'e, *alt. dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Mangei, *dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Manggarai [mqy], 96, 159
Mangguar, *alt.* Dla [kbv], 43
Mangili-Waijelo, *dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Mangkatip, *alt. dial.* Bakumpai [bkr], 23
Mangkettan, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Mangki, *alt.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Mangkir, *alt.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Mangole [mqc], 97, 158
Mangoli, *alt.* Mangole [mqc], 97

Manif, *alt.* Abun [kgr], 13
Manikion, *pej. alt.* Sougb [mnx], 128
Manipa [mqp], 97, 158
Maniwo, *alt.* Dao [daz], 42
Manjar, *alt.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Manketa, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Manlea, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Manobai, *alt.* Manombai [woo], 97
Manoei, *alt. dial.* Wawonii [wow], 148
Manombai [woo], 97, 158
Manowee, *alt.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Mansibaber, *pej. alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Mansim, *alt.* Hatam [had], 53
Mantangai, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Mantararen, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Mantembu, *alt.* Yawa [yva], 152
Mantion, *alt.* Sougb [mnx], 128
Manuk, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Manusela, *alt.* Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Mapi, *alt.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Mapia [mpy], 97
dial. Biak [bhw], 31
Mapian, *alt.* Mapia [mpy], 97
Mapiya-Kegata, *dial.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Mapor, *alt. dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
Mappa-Pana, *alt. dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Mapute, *alt.* Waru [wru], 148
Marae, *alt.* Bunak [bfn], 35
Marau [mvr], 97, 161
Mare, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Maremgi, *alt.* Dineor [mrx], 43
Marengge, *alt.* Dineor [mrx], 43
Mari, *alt.* Karon Dori [kgw], 65
Marikai, *dial.* Barapasi [brp], 25
Marind [mrz], 97, 161
Marind, Bian [bpv], 98, 161
see Marind, Bian [bpv], 98
Mariri [mqi], 98, 158
Marlasi, *alt.* Kola [kvv], 73
Maroangin, *dial.* Maiwa [wmm], 88
Maronene, *alt.* Moronene [mqn], 104
Marori, *alt.* Morori [mok], 104
Maros-Pangkep, *alt. dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
Marsela-South Babar, *alt.* Masela, Central [mxz], 98
Marub, *dial.* Kopkaka [opk], 75
Marusu'-Pangkajene', *alt. dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
Masama, *alt.* Andio [bzb], 16
Masamba, *alt. dial.* Tae' [rob], 131
Masapua, *dial.* Tugun [tzn], 141
Masarete, *dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Masbuar-Tela, *alt.* Tela-Masbuar [tvm], 135
Masela, Central [mxz], 98, 158
see Masela, Central [mxz], 98
Masela, East [vme], 98, 158
see Masela, East [vme], 98
Masela, West [mss], 98, 158
see Masela, West [mss], 98
Masenrempulu, *alt.* Duri [mvp], 45
alt. Maiwa [wmm], 88
Masep, *alt.* Massep [mvs], 99
Masimasi [ism], 98, 162
Masin-Lak, *alt.* Kui [kvd], 77
Masiri, *dial.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Masiwang [bnf], 98, 158
Massenrempulu, *alt.* Duri [mvp], 45
Massep [mvs], 99, 161
Matabello, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Matakali, *dial.* Maiwa [wmm], 88
Matalaang, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Matanai, *alt. dial.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Matana'i-Maore', *alt. dial.* Tontemboan [tnt],

140
Matangnga, *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Mataweja, *alt.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Matbat [xmt], 99, 160
Mateq [xem], 99, 156
Matia, *dial.* Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Matoh, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Mauligan, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Maumbi, *dial.* Tonsea [txs], 140
Maumere, *alt.* Sika [ski], 127
Maung, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Mauta, *alt.* Pantar, Western [lev], 114
dial. Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Mawasangka, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Mawes [mgk], 99, 162
Ma'ya [slz], 99, 160
dial. Ma'ya [slz], 99
Mayau, *dial.* Sanggau [scg], 121
Maybrat, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Mbahaam maaq, *alt.* Baham [bdw], 22
Mbaloh, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Mbelala, *alt.* Tombelala [ttp], 139
Mbojo, *dial.* Bima [bhp], 32
Mbol Fle, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Mbukambero, *dial.* Loura [lur], 86
Me, *alt.* Ekari [ekg], 46
alt. Matbat [xmt], 99
Me Mana, *alt.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Meah, *alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Meax, *alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Mee, *dial.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Mee Mana, *alt.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Mefoor, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Megani, *alt.* Moni [mnz], 103
Mehalaan, *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Mehara, *alt. dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Meibuil, *dial.* Kabola [klz], 59
Mejach, *alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Mejah, *alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Mek, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Mek Kosarek, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Mekongga, *dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Mekwei [msf], 99, 162
Melahui, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Melawi, *alt. dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Melayu Betawi, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Melayu Jakarte, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Melayu Larantuka, *alt.* Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Melayu Maluku Utara, *alt.* Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
Melayu Papua, *alt.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Melayu Tengah, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Meligan, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Melinting, *dial.* Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
Melolo, *dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Memaloh, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Memboro, *alt.* Mamboru [mvd], 95
Mendalam Kajan, *alt.* Kayan, Mendalam [xkd], 67
Menggae, *alt.* Segai [sge], 124
Menggei, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
Menggwa Dla, *dial.* Dla [kbv], 43
Menggwei, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
Mengkasara, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Mengkatip, *dial.* Bakumpai [bkr], 23
Meninggo, *alt.* Moskona [mtj], 104
Meningo, *alt.* Moskona [mtj], 104
Meno-Mene, *dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Mentawai [mwv], 100, 164
Mentawei, *alt.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Mentawi, *alt.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Mentebah-Suruk, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94

Menui, *dial.* Wawonii [wow], 148
Meon, *alt.* Karon Dori [kgw], 65
Meoswar [mvx], 100, 160
Mer [mnu], 100, 160, 161
Meranjat, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Meratus, *alt.* Malay, Bukit [bvu], 91
Merau, *alt.* Sa'ban [snv], 119
Merau Malay, *alt.* Malay, Berau [bve], 91
Mesara, *dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Mesiang, *dial.* Barakai [baj], 25
Messa-Dote, *dial.* Sawai [szw], 122
Metnyo, *dial.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Meto, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Metomka, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
dial. Muyu, South [kts], 107
Metsam, *dial.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Mey Brat, *alt.* Mai Brat [ayz], 88
Meyach, *alt.* Meyah [mej], 100
Meyah [mej], 100, 160
alt. Moskona [mtj], 104
Miaro, *alt.* Awyu, Asue [psa], 20
Miaro Awyu, *alt.* Awyu, Asue [psa], 20
Midden Maleisch, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Miere, *alt.* Mer [mnu], 100
Migani, *alt.* Moni [mnz], 103
Mimika, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Min Dong, *alt.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
Min Nan, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Mina Mina Gorong, *dial.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Minahasa, *alt.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Minahasan Malay, *alt.* Malay, Manado [xmm], 93
Minahassa, *alt.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Minang, *alt.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Minangkabau [min], 100, 164
Mingar, *alt.* Lembata, West [lmj], 82
Minhasa, *alt.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Minnan, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Mintamani, *alt.* Kais [kzm], 61
Minyafuin, *alt.* Gebe [gei], 51
Miomafo, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Mios Num, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Mirabo, *alt.* Suabo [szp], 129
Miriei, *dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Misman, *dial.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Misool, *dial.* Ma'ya [slz], 99
Mlap [kja], 101, 162
Mo [wkd], 101, 162
Moa, *dial.* Luang [lex], 86
Moar, *alt.* Liki [lio], 84
Moaraeri, *alt.* Morori [mok], 104
Modan, *alt.* Kuri [nbn], 78
Modang [mxd], 101, 156
Modole [mqo], 101, 157
Moejoe, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
Mofu, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Mogao, *alt.* Puragi [pru], 117
Moi, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
alt. Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
alt. Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
dial. Hatam [had], 53
dial. Mekwei [msf], 99
Moi Kelim [mxn], 101, 160
Moi Lemas [sbg], 101, 160
dial. Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
Moi Sigin, *dial.* Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
Moiki, *dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Moile, *alt. dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Moille, *alt. dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Moire, *alt. dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Mokmer, *alt. dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Mokole, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Moksela [vms], 101

Molio'a, *dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Mollo, *alt. dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Mollo-Miomafo, *dial.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Molo, *dial.* Fordata [frd], 49
Molof [msl], 102, 161
Molo-Maru, *alt. dial.* Fordata [frd], 49
Molongkuni, *dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Moluccan (Maluku) Malay, *alt.* Malay, Ambonese [abs], 90
Moma [myl], 102, 163
Moma-Kulawi, *alt.* Moma [myl], 102
Mombum [mso], 102, 161
Momina [mmb], 102, 161
Momuna [mqf], 102, 161
Monao, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Monau, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Mondono, *alt.* Saluan [loe], 121
Mongondou, *alt.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Mongondow [mog], 102, 163
Moni [mnz], 103, 161
Moning, *dial.* Perai [wet], 116
Monoarfu, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Mooi, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
alt. Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
Mopute, *alt.* Waru [wru], 148
Mor (Indonesia, Mor islands) [mhz], 103, 161
Mor (Indonesia) [moq], 103, 160
Mora, *alt. dial.* Yawa [yva], 152
alt. Yawa [yva], 152
Moraid [msg], 103, 160
Moraori, *alt.* Morori [mok], 104
Morari, *alt.* Morori [mok], 104
Morela, *dial.* Hitu [htu], 54
Mori, *alt.* Padoe [pdo], 113
Mori Atas [mzq], 103, 163
Mori Bawah [xmz], 103, 163
Moro Joloano, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Moronene [mqn], 104, 163
Morop [iwo], 104, 161
Morori [mok], 104, 161
Morotai, *dial.* Galela [gbi], 50
Morwap, *pej. alt.* Elseng [mrf], 46
Mosana, *alt.* Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
Mosemah, *dial.* Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
Moskona [mtj], 104, 160
Mount Goliath, *alt.* Una [mtg], 144
Mouton, *alt.* Tomini [txm], 139
Moutong, *alt.* Tomini [txm], 139
Mpur [akc], 105, 160
Mriak-Mriku, *dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Mualang [mtd], 105, 156
Mualang Ili', *dial.* Mualang [mtd], 105
Mualang Ulu, *dial.* Mualang [mtd], 105
Muhang, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Mukamuga, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Muko-Muko, *alt. dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Mulak, *alt.* Kaur [vkk], 66
Mulan, *alt.* Lamalera [lmr], 80
Mumaite, *alt. dial.* Kayeli [kzl], 67
Muna [mnb], 105, 163
dial. Alor [aol], 14
Munggai, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
Mungge, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
Munggui [mth], 105, 161
Munkei, *alt.* Mekwei [msf], 99
Muri, *alt.* Mer [mnu], 100
alt. Semimi [etz], 125
Muris, *alt.* Sowari [dmy], 129
Murkim [rmh], 106, 161
Murung 1, *alt. dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Murung 2, *dial.* Siang [sya], 127
Murut, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
alt. Murut, Selungai [slg], 106

Murut, Selungai [slg], 106, 156
see Murut, Selungai [slg], 106
Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106, 156
see Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Murut, Tagal [mvv], 106, 156
see Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Musi [mui], 106, 164
dial. Rejang [rej], 118
Musi Sekayu, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Muyu, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Muyu, North [kti], 107, 161
see Muyu, North [kti], 107
Muyu, South [kts], 107, 161
see Muyu, South [kts], 107
Myfoorsch, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Na'ai, *alt.* Nakai [nkj], 107
Nabar, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Nabi, *alt.* Kuri [nbn], 78
Nad'a, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Nafarpi, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Nafri [nxx], 107, 162
Nagai, *alt.* Nakai [nkj], 107
Nage [nxe], 107, 159
Nage-Keo, *alt.* Ke'o [xxk], 70
alt. Nage [nxe], 107
Nagi, *alt.* Malay, Larantuka [lrt], 92
Nagramadu, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Nahes, *dial.* Modang [mxd], 101
Nahina, *alt.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
pej. alt. Bungku [bkz], 35
Na'i, *alt.* Nakai [nkj], 107
Naibedj, *alt.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Naka'ela [nae], 107
Nakai [nkj], 107, 161
Nalca [nlc], 108, 161
Nalja, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Naltje, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Naltya, *alt.* Nalca [nlc], 108
Namatalaki, *alt.* Abui [abz], 13
Namatota, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
dial. Kowiai [kwh], 76
Namatote, *alt.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Nambiomon-Mabur, *dial.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Nambrong, *alt.* Nimboran [nir], 110
Namla [naa], 108, 161
Namu, *dial.* Rembong [reb], 118
Nanesa, *dial.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Napan, *dial.* Waropen [wrp], 147
Napok, *alt.* Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Napo-Tinambung, *alt. dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Napu [npy], 108, 163
Nararapi, *alt.* Sempan [xse], 126
Nasal [nsy], 108, 164
Natabui, *alt. dial.* Marau [mvr], 97
alt. Munggui [mth], 105
Ndao, *alt.* Dhao [nfa], 43
Ndaoe, *alt.* Pendau [ums], 115
Ndaonese, *alt.* Dhao [nfa], 43
Ndau, *alt.* Pendau [ums], 115
Ndaundau, *alt.* Dhao [nfa], 43
Ndauwa, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Ndem, *alt.* Dem [dem], 42
Ndom [nqm], 108, 161
Nduga [ndx], 108, 161
Ndugwa, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Neao, *dial.* Bauzi [bvz], 28
Nebes, *alt.* Kokoda [xod], 73
Nedebang [nec], 108, 159
Nédebang, *alt.* Nedebang [nec], 108
Nefarpi, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Neferipi, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Negeri Besar, *alt. dial.* Kokoda [xod], 73
Negeri Lima, *dial.* Asilulu [asl], 18
Negri Besar, *dial.* Kokoda [xod], 73
Nemah/Nehayah, *dial.* Morop [iwo], 104

Nenusa-Maingas, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Nepo, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Nerigo, *alt.* Yahadian [ner], 150
Ngada, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Nga'da, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Ngad'a [nxg], 109, 159
Ngad'a, Eastern [nea], 109, 159
see Ngad'a, Eastern [nea], 109
Ngadha, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Ngadju, *alt.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Ngaja, *alt.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Ngaju [nij], 109, 156
Ngaju Dayak, *alt.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Ngalik, *alt.* Silimo [wul], 127
alt. Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Ngalum [szb], 109, 161
dial. Ngalum [szb], 109
Ngamba, *dial.* Behoa [bep], 29
Ngao, *alt. dial.* Ende [end], 47
Nga'o, *dial.* Ende [end], 47
Ngar, *alt.* Kanum, Sota [krz], 64
Ngeno-Ngene, *dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Ngeto-Ngete, *dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Nggahi Mbojo, *alt.* Bima [bhp], 32
Nggarna, *alt.* Kanum, Sota [krz], 64
Nggaro, *dial.* Kodi [kod], 73
Nggaura, *alt. dial.* Kodi [kod], 73
dial. Lamboya [lmy], 80
Nggem [nbq], 109, 161
Ngkolmpu, *alt.* Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
Ngkontar Ngkolmpu, *alt.* Kanum, Ngkâlmpw [kcd], 64
Nias [nia], 109, 164
Nias Selatan, *alt. dial.* Nias [nia], 109
Nibung Terjung, *alt. dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Niha, *alt.* Nias [nia], 109
Niinati, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Nikuda, *dial.* Onin [oni], 112
Nikulkan-Murnaten-Wakolo, *alt. dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Nila [nil], 110
Nimboran [nir], 110, 162
Ninatie, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Ninggeroem, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Ninggerum [nxr], 110, 161
Ninggirum, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Ninggrum, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Ninia, *alt.* Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Niniari-Piru-Riring-Lumoli, *alt. dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Nipsan [nps], 110, 161
Nisa [njs], 110, 161
Njadu, *alt. dial.* Benyadu' [byd], 30
alt. Benyadu' [byd], 30
Njao, *alt.* Awyi [auw], 20
Njo, *alt. dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Njumit, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Nmblong nmbuo, *alt.* Nimboran [nir], 110
Nobuk, *alt.* Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Noefoor, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Noefoorsch, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Nogo, *dial.* Kemak [kem], 69
Nogo-Nogo, *alt. dial.* Kemak [kem], 69
Nogukwabai, *alt.* Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
dial. Kwerba [kwe], 78
Nohina, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Nohon, *alt.* Awyu, Central [awu], 20
Noie, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Noihe, *alt.* Rahambuu [raz], 117
Nomadic Kubu, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Noniali, *alt.* Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Nonukan, *dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137

Nopuk, *alt.* Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Nopukw, *alt.* Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Nordost-Celebes, *alt.* Dakka [dkk], 40
Norio, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
North Bangka, *dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
North Belu, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
North Borneo Murut, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
North Buru, *alt.* Lisela [lcl], 85
North Central Tarangan, *dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
North Coastal Alune, *dial.* Alune [alp], 14
North Damar, *alt.* Damar, West [drn], 41
North East Tarangan, *dial.* Tarangan, East [tre], 133
North Ile Ape, *dial.* Ile Ape [ila], 56
North Kati, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
North Korowai, *dial.* Korowai [khe], 76
North Lole, *dial.* Lole [llg], 85
North Loloda, *alt.* Loloda [loa], 86
North Maluku Malay, *alt.* Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
North Modole, *dial.* Modole [mqo], 101
North Moejoe, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
North Ngalik, *alt.* Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
alt. Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
North Nias, *dial.* Nias [nia], 109
North Papua Malay, *dial.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
North Sasak, *alt. dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
North Siberut, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
North Yamdena, *dial.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
North Yawa, *dial.* Yawa [yva], 152
Northeast Ambon, *alt.* Tulehu [tlu], 142
Northeast Barito, *alt.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Northeast Luwu, *dial.* Tae' [rob], 131
Northeast Sasak, *alt. dial.* Sasak [sas], 122
Northeastern Mairasi, *dial.* Mairasi [zrs], 88
Northern Dobel, *dial.* Dobel [kvo], 44
Northern Kutai, *dial.* Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Northern Mamasa, *dial.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
Northern Muna, *alt. dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Northern Tajio, *dial.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Northern Tetun, *dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Northern Uma, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Northern Yali, *alt.* Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Northwest Marind, *alt.* Marind, Bian [bpv], 98
Northwest Nias, *dial.* Nias [nia], 109
Northwest-Serwatu Tarangan, *alt. dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Ntau, *alt.* Bobot [bty], 33
Nuaulu, *alt.* Nuaulu, North [nni], 111
alt. Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111
Nuaulu, North [nni], 111, 158
see Nuaulu, North [nni], 111
Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111, 158
see Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111
Nub, *alt.* Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
alt. Mandobo Bawah [bwp], 96
Nufoor, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Nuha, *dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Nuniali, *alt.* Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
dial. Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Nunu', *dial.* Sarudu [sdu], 122
Nunukan, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Nus Bab, *alt. dial.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Nus Das, *alt. dial.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Nusa Laut [nul], 111
Nusa Penida, *dial.* Bali [ban], 24
Nusa Tadon, *alt.* Adonara [adr], 14
alt. Ile Ape [ila], 56
Nusalaut, *alt.* Nusa Laut [nul], 111
Nusari, *alt.* Wabo [wbb], 145

Nyadu, *alt.* Benyadu' [byd], 30
dial. Benyadu' [byd], 30
Nyao, *alt.* Awyi [auw], 20
Nyeku, *dial.* Tabaru [tby], 130
O Totobeloho, *alt.* Tugutil [tuj], 141
Oba-Miwamon, *dial.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Obogwitai, *alt.* Obokuitai [afz], 111
Obokuitai [afz], 111, 161
Oderago, *alt.* Kokoda [xod], 73
Oe Nale, *alt. dial.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Oe Pao, *dial.* Rikou [rgu], 119
Oehoendoeni, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Oeloemanda, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Oema, *alt.* Uma [ppk], 143
Oemale, *alt.* Wemale [weo], 149
Oenale, *dial.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Oengsongi, *alt.* Koroni [xkq], 75
Oepao, *alt. dial.* Rikou [rgu], 119
Oeringoep, *alt.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Ogan, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malay, Central [pse], 91
Ogar, *dial.* Onin [oni], 112
Ogit, *alt.* Konda [knd], 74
Oirata [oia], 111, 158
Ok Bari, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
Okbap, *dial.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Okolod [kqv], 111, 156
Okolod Murut, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 111
Oktengban, *alt.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Okwasar, *alt.* Isirawa [srl], 58
Old Mapian, *alt.* Mapia [mpy], 97
Oloh Mangtangai, *alt. dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Oloh Mengkatip, *alt. dial.* Bakumpai [bkr], 23
Oma Longh, *alt.* Uma' Lung [ulu], 144
Omban, *dial.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Ompa, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Onim, *alt.* Onin [oni], 112
Onin [oni], 112, 160
Onin Based Pidgin [onx], 112
Onya, *dial.* Ketengban [xte], 71
Oost-Mori, *alt.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Oost-Sumbaas, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Opif, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Opotai, *alt.* Aputai [apx], 17
Opselan, *alt.* Moksela [vms], 101
Orang Betawi, *alt.* Betawi [bew], 30
Orang Gunung, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Orang Hutan, *alt.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Orang Kuala, *alt.* Duano [dup], 45
Orang Laut, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
alt. Sekak [lce], 124
Orang Mamak, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Orang Rimba, *alt.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Orang Sawang, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
Oranje-Gebergte, *alt.* Una [mtg], 144
Orgwo, *alt.* Ninggerum [nxr], 110
Oria, *alt.* Orya [ury], 112
Ormu [orz], 112, 162
Orya [ury], 112, 162
Oser, *alt.* Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
alt. Awyu, South [aws], 21
Osing [osi], 112, 155
Ot Balawan, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Ot Banu'u, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Ot Danum [otd], 112, 156
Ot Murung 1, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Ot Olang, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Ot Siang, *alt.* Siang [sya], 127
Ot Tuhup, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Otvai, *dial.* Kabola [klz], 59
Pa Kembaloh, *dial.* Putoh [put], 117
Pa' Mada, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 68

Pa'da, *alt.* Termanu [twu], 136
dial. Termanu [twu], 136
Pa'da Kona, *dial.* Termanu [twu], 136
Padang, *alt.* Minangkabau [min], 100
dial. Mamuju [mqx], 95
dial. Taliabu [tlv], 132
Pa'disua, *dial.* Sahu [saj], 120
Padoa, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Padoe [pdo], 113, 163
Pado-e, *alt.* Padoe [pdo], 113
Padoé, *alt.* Padoe [pdo], 113
Pagai, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Pago, *alt.* Pagu [pgu], 113
Pagoe, *alt.* Pagu [pgu], 113
Pagu [pgu], 113, 157
dial. Pagu [pgu], 113
Pahu, *dial.* Tunjung [tjg], 142
Pailelang, *alt.* Kafoa [kpu], 60
Painara, *alt.* Lembata, South [lmf], 82
Paiyage, *alt.* Silimo [wul], 127
Pajo, *alt.* Balaesang [bls], 23
Pajokumbuh, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Pakatan, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Pakawa, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Pakewa, *alt.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Pakkau, *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Pakpak, *dial.* Batak Dairi [btd], 26
Pakpak Dairi, *alt.* Batak Dairi [btd], 26
Paku [pku], 113, 156
Pakuli, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Palakka, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Palamata, *alt.* Hukumina [huw], 54
Palamul, *alt.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Palattae, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Palembang, *alt.* Musi [mui], 106
Palembang Lama, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Palembang Malay, *alt.* Musi [mui], 106
Palembangese, *alt.* Musi [mui], 106
Palin, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Palisua, *alt. dial.* Sahu [saj], 120
Paloesch, *alt.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Palolo, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Palu, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
alt. Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Palue, *alt.* Palu'e [ple], 113
Palu'e [ple], 113, 159
Palumata, *alt.* Hukumina [huw], 54
Paluqe, *alt.* Palu'e [ple], 113
Pamboang, *dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Pamekasan, *alt. dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Pamekesan, *dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Pamona [pmf], 113, 163
dial. Pamona [pmf], 113
Panasuan [psn], 114, 163
Pancana [pnp], 114, 163
Pancuang Soal, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Pandu, *dial.* Benyadu' [byd], 30
Panei, *alt.* Pannei [pnc], 114
Pangin, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Pangkajene, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Pangkep, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Pannei [pnc], 114, 163
Pantar Barat, *alt.* Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Pantar, Western [lev], 114, 159
see Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Pantjana, *alt.* Pancana [pnp], 114
Papadi, *dial.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Papasena [pas], 115, 161, 162
Papuma [ppm], 115, 161
Pare-Pare, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Pari, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Parigi, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Pasan, *alt.* Ratahan [rth], 118
Pasangkayu, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34

Pase, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Pasemah, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malay, Central [pse], 91
Pasir, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Pasisir, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
dial. Rejang [rej], 118
Pass Valley, *dial.* Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Passi, *dial.* Mongondow [mog], 102
Patakai, *alt.* Nuaulu, North [nni], 111
alt. Nuaulu, South [nxl], 111
Patani [ptn], 115, 157
Patasiwa Alfoeren, *alt.* Alune [alp], 14
Patimuni, *alt.* Baham [bdw], 22
Patipi, *dial.* Onin [oni], 112
Patta' Binuang, *alt. dial.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
Pattae', *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
dial. Mamasa [mqj], 95
Pattinjo, *dial.* Enrekang [ptt], 48
Paulohi [plh], 115, 158
Pauwi, *alt.* Yoke [yki], 153
Payak, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Paʔnnei, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Peco', *alt.* Petjo [pey], 116
Pecok, *alt.* Petjo [pey], 116
Pedir, *alt. dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Pegagan, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Pekal [pel], 115, 164
Pekava, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Pekawa, *alt.* Kaili, Da'a [kzf], 60
Pekurehua, *alt.* Napu [npy], 108
Pelauw, *dial.* Haruku [hrk], 53
Penasifu, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Penchangan, *dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Pendau [ums], 115, 163
Penesak, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Penghulu, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Penihing, *alt.* Aoheng [pni], 17
Pensiangan Murut, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Pentjangan, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Penukal, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
Penyavung, *dial.* Hovongan [hov], 54
Perai [wet], 116, 158
Peranakan, *alt.* Indonesian, Peranakan [pea], 57
Peripheral Lembata, *alt.* Lamalera [lmr], 80
Pesecham, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Pesechem, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Pesegem, *alt.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Petapa, *alt.* Taje [pee], 131
Petasia, *alt.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Petjo [pey], 116, 155
Petjoh, *alt.* Petjo [pey], 116
Pewanean, *alt.* Seko Tengah [sko], 124
Pewaneang, *alt.* Seko Tengah [sko], 124
Pidie, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Pinrang, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Pinrang Utara, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Pintumbang, *dial.* Kabola [klz], 59
Pipikoro, *alt.* Uma [ppk], 143
Pirabanak, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Piru, *alt.* Luhu [lcq], 87
Pisa, *alt.* Awyu, Asue [psa], 20
Pitu Uluna Salu, *alt.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Pitu-Ulunna-Salu, *alt.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Plains Tetun, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Podena, *alt.* Fedan [pdn], 49
Pohoneang, *alt.* Seko Tengah [sko], 124
Poi, *alt. dial.* Iau [tmu], 55
Poleang, *alt. dial.* Moronene [mqn], 104
Pom [pmo], 116, 161
Pompang, *dial.* Jangkang [djo], 58
Ponasakan, *alt.* Ponosakan [pns], 116
Ponosakan [pns], 116

Ponosakansch, *alt.* Ponosakan [pns], 116
Pontianak, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Port Urban Bangka, *dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
Portugis, *alt.* Ternateño [tmg], 136
Poso, *alt.* Pamona [pmf], 113
dial. Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Potafa, *alt.* Massep [mvs], 99
Poule, *alt.* Molof [msl], 102
Priangan, *alt.* Sunda [sun], 129
Pringan, *dial.* Sunda [sun], 129
Pubian, *dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Pueh, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
Pukaunu, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Pulopetak, *dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Punan Aput [pud], 116, 156
Punan Basap, *dial.* Sajau Basap [sjb], 120
Punan Batu, *dial.* Sajau Basap [sjb], 120
Punan Bungan, *alt.* Hovongan [hov], 54
Punan Busang, *dial.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Punan Merah [puf], 117, 156
Punan Merap [puc], 117, 156
Punan Ratah, *alt. dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Punan Sajau, *dial.* Sajau Basap [sjb], 120
Punan Tubu [puj], 117, 156
Punan Ukit, *dial.* Bukitan [bkn], 35
Pura, *alt.* Blagar [beu], 32
dial. Blagar [beu], 32
Puragi [pru], 117, 160
Purai, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Pureman, *alt. dial.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Purung, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Putoh [put], 117, 156
Putuk, *alt.* Putoh [put], 117
Ra Jir-jar, *alt. dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Rahambuu [raz], 117, 163
Rai, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Raidjua, *alt. dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Raijua, *dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Raio, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Rajau, *dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Rajong [rjg], 117, 159
Rambang, *dial.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Rambatu-Manussa-Rumberu, *alt. dial.* Alune [alp], 14
Rampi [lje], 117, 163
dial. Rampi [lje], 117
Rampi-Leboni, *alt.* Rampi [lje], 117
Rana, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Ranau, *dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Randawaya, *dial.* Ambai [amk], 15
Ranga, *dial.* Enrekang [ptt], 48
Rantepao, *dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Rapangkaka, *dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Rappang Buginese, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Rara Bakati', *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 23
Rasawa [rac], 118, 161
Ratahan [rth], 118, 163
Rato, *dial.* Rampi [lje], 117
Rau Jarjar, *alt.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Rau Jar-jar, *alt. dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Rawan, *pej. alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Rawas, *dial.* Musi [mui], 106
dial. Rejang [rej], 118
Razong, *alt.* Rajong [rjg], 117
Redjang, *alt.* Rejang [rej], 118
Rejang [rej], 118, 164
Remboken, *dial.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Rembong [reb], 118, 159
dial. Rembong [reb], 118
Reta [ret], 118, 159
Retta, *alt.* Reta [ret], 118
Ri lo, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Riam, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Riantana [ran], 118, 161

Riau islands, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Riau Mainland, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Ribun [rir], 119, 156
dial. Ribun [rir], 119
Ridan, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Rikou [rgu], 119, 159
dial. Rikou [rgu], 119
Rindi, *alt. dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Ringgou, *alt.* Rikou [rgu], 119
Riok, *alt.* Bakati', Sara [sre], 23
Ritaebang, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Riuk Bakati', *alt.* Bakati' [bei], 22
Riung [riu], 119, 159
alt. dial. Talaud [tld], 132
Rohomoni, *dial.* Haruku [hrk], 53
Ro'is, *dial.* Amarasi [aaz], 15
Ro'is Hero, *dial.* Amarasi [aaz], 15
Ro'is Tais Nonof, *dial.* Amarasi [aaz], 15
Rokka, *alt.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
Roma [rmm], 119, 158
Romang, *alt.* Roma [rmm], 119
Ron, *alt.* Roon [rnn], 119
Rongga [ror], 119, 159
Rongkong, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
dial. Tae' [rob], 131
Rongkong-Luwu, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
Roon [rnn], 119, 160
Rote, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
alt. Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dengka [dnk], 43
alt. Lole [llg], 85
alt. Rikou [rgu], 119
alt. Termanu [twu], 136
alt. Tii [txq], 137
Rote Barat, *alt.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dengka [dnk], 43
alt. Tii [txq], 137
Rote Dela, *alt.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
Rote Lole, *alt.* Lole [llg], 85
Rote Tengah, *alt.* Lole [llg], 85
alt. Termanu [twu], 136
Rote Timur, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
alt. Rikou [rgu], 119
Roti, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
alt. Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dengka [dnk], 43
alt. Lole [llg], 85
alt. Rikou [rgu], 119
alt. Termanu [twu], 136
alt. Tii [txq], 137
dial. Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Rotinese, *alt.* Bilba [bpz], 32
alt. Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dengka [dnk], 43
alt. Lole [llg], 85
alt. Rikou [rgu], 119
alt. Termanu [twu], 136
alt. Tii [txq], 137
Routa, *dial.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Rua, *dial.* Wanukaka [wnk], 146
Ruilak, *alt.* Kafoa [kpu], 60
Rumberpon, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Rumbia, *alt. dial.* Moronene [mqn], 104
Rundum, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Rutah, *dial.* Amahai [amq], 15
Ruteng, *alt. dial.* Manggarai [mqy], 96
Sabah Murut, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Sabakor, *alt.* Buruwai [asi], 37
Sa'ban [snv], 119, 156
Sabena, *alt.* Moskona [mtj], 104
Saberi, *alt.* Isirawa [srl], 58
Sabu, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Sabutan, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Sada, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Sadalir, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Sadan, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140

Sa'dan, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Sadang, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Sa'dansche, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Sadong, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Safan, *alt. dial.* Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Sagu, *alt.* Adonara [adr], 14
Sahap Simalungun, *alt.* Batak Simalungun [bts], 27
Sahu [saj], 120, 157
Sahu'u, *alt.* Sahu [saj], 120
Saifi, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Sailen, *alt.* Duriankere [dbn], 45
Sailolof, *alt.* Ma'ya [slz], 99
Sajan, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Sajau, *alt.* Sajau Basap [sjb], 120
Sajau Basap [sjb], 120, 156
Sakai, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Sakalagan, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Salajar, *alt.* Selayar [sly], 125
Salako, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Salalir, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Salang, *alt.* Sikule [skh], 127
Salaru, *alt.* Selaru [slu], 125
Salas [sgu], 120, 158
Salas Gunung, *alt.* Salas [sgu], 120
Salawati [xmx], 120, 160
alt. Ma'ya [slz], 99
Salayar, *alt.* Selayar [sly], 125
Salayer, *alt.* Selayar [sly], 125
Salebabu, *alt. dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Saleier, *alt.* Selayar [sly], 125
Saleman [sau], 120, 158
Salibabu, *alt. dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
Salimana, *dial.* Sawila [swt], 123
Salmeit, *alt. dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Salo Tkoin, *alt.* Kalabra [kzz], 62
alt. Tehit [kps], 135
Salu Mokanam, *dial.* Bambam [ptu], 24
Saluan [loe], 121, 163
Sama, *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Samada, *alt. dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Samalek, *alt.* Kokoda [xod], 73
Samarkena, *alt.* Samarokena [tmj], 121
Samarokena [tmj], 121, 161
Samate, *alt.* Ma'ya [slz], 99
Sambas, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Samberi, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Same', *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Samihim, *dial.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Sampang, *dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Sampit, *alt. dial.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Sampolawa, *dial.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Sampori, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Sanana, *alt.* Sula [szn], 129
Sangar, *dial.* Bima [bhp], 32
Sangau, *alt.* Embaloh [emb], 47
Sanggar, *alt. dial.* Bima [bhp], 32
Sanggau [scg], 121, 156
alt. Embaloh [emb], 47
dial. Malay [zlm], 90
dial. Sanggau [scg], 121
Sangi, *alt.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Sangih, *alt.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Sangihẹ̌, *alt.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Sangir [sxn], 121, 163
Sangirese, *alt.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Sapalewa, *alt.* Alune [alp], 14
Sapan, *dial.* Asmat, Casuarina Coast [asc], 19
Saparan, *alt.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Saparua [spr], 121, 158
Saponi [spi], 122
Sapran, *alt.* Salawati [xmx], 120

Sapudi, *dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Sapulot Murut, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Sapulut Murut, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
sara kita, *alt.* Ke'o [xxk], 70
Sara Krowe, *dial.* Sika [ski], 127
sara ndia, *alt.* Ke'o [xxk], 70
Sara Sikka, *alt.* Sika [ski], 127
Saralir, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Sarawai, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Sarawak Murut, *alt. dial.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Sarudu [sdu], 122, 163
Sarwar Use, *alt.* Saweru [swr], 123
Sasak [sas], 122, 159
Sasawa, *dial.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Sau, *alt.* Sahu [saj], 120
Sa'u, *alt.* Sahu [saj], 120
Saumanganja, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Saumlaki, *alt.* Kei [kei], 68
Sauri [srt], 122, 161
Sause [sao], 122, 161, 162
Sausu, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Savu, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Savunese, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Sawa, *alt.* Elseng [mrf], 46
Sawai [szw], 122, 157
alt. Saleman [sau], 120
dial. Sawai [szw], 122
Sawali, *alt.* Sawila [swt], 123
Sawang, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
Saweri, *alt.* Isirawa [srl], 58
Saweru [swr], 123, 161
Sawi [saw], 123, 161
Sawiat Salmeit, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Sawila [swt], 123, 159
dial. Sawila [swt], 123
Sawitto, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Sawlaw, *alt. dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Sawu, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Sawunese, *alt.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Sawuy, *alt.* Sawi [saw], 123
Sea Dayak, *alt.* Iban [iba], 55
Sea Tribe dialects, *alt. dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Seba, *dial.* Hawu [hvn], 53
Sebakoor, *alt.* Buruwai [asi], 37
Sebaru', *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Sebaung, *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Seberuang [sbx], 123, 156
Sebyar, *alt.* Arandai [jbj], 18
Sedalir, *dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Sedoa [tvw], 123, 163
Segah, *dial.* Segai [sge], 124
Segai [sge], 124, 156
Segar Tor, *alt.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Segayi, *alt.* Segai [sge], 124
Seget, *alt.* Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
Sehudate, *alt.* Fayu [fau], 48
Seira, *alt. dial.* Fordata [frd], 49
Seit, *dial.* Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124
Seith, *alt. dial.* Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124
Seit-Kaitetu [hik], 124, 158
Seka, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
alt. Sekar [skz], 124
Sekadau, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Sekah, *alt.* Sekak [lce], 124
Sekak [lce], 124, 164
Sekakai, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sekapat, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Sekar [skz], 124, 160
Sekayu, *alt.* Musi [mui], 106
Seklau, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Seko, *alt.* Seko Padang [skx], 124
alt. Seko Tengah [sko], 124
Seko Padang [skx], 124, 163

Seko Tengah [sko], 124, 163
Sekol, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Sekou, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Sela, *dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Selako, *dial.* Kendayan [knx], 69
Selalir, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Selaru [slu], 125, 158
Selayar [sly], 125, 163
Seleman, *alt.* Saleman [sau], 120
Seluwasan [sws], 125, 158
dial. Seluwasan [sws], 125
Selvasa, *alt.* Seluwasan [sws], 125
Selwasa, *alt.* Seluwasan [sws], 125
Semambu, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Semanang, *alt.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Semandang [sdq], 125
dial. Semandang [sdq], 125
Semandang-Kualan, *alt.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Semau, *alt. dial.* Helong [heg], 53
alt. Helong [heg], 53
Semawa, *alt.* Sumbawa [smw], 129
Sembakoeng, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Sembakong, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Semembu, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
alt. Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Semenda, *dial.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Semendo, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
Semimi [etz], 125, 160, 161
Semitau, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sempan [xse], 126, 161
Semukung Uheng, *dial.* Hovongan [hov], 54
Sendana, *dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Senggi, *alt.* Viid [snu], 145
Senggo, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Sentani [set], 126, 162
Sepa [spb], 126, 158
alt. Onin [oni], 112
dial. Onin [oni], 112
Seputan, *dial.* Kereho [xke], 71
Sera, *dial.* Fordata [frd], 49
Seram, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Seran, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Seran Laut, *alt.* Geser-Gorom [ges], 51
Serawai, *alt.* Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malay, Central [pse], 91
dial. Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Serbejadi-Lukup, *dial.* Gayo [gay], 50
Serian, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Serikenam, *dial.* Kwerba [kwe], 78
Serili [sve], 126, 158
Sersifar Tannin, *alt.* Dobel [kvo], 44
Serua [srw], 126
Seruawan, *alt.* Kamarian [kzx], 62
Serui Malay, *dial.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
Serui-Laut [seu], 126, 161
Seruyan, *alt.* Kohin [kkx], 73
Sesajap, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Sesat, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Sesayap, *dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Seti, *dial.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Seuce, *alt.* Sause [sao], 122
Sewan Teteris, *alt.* Berik [bkl], 30
Sfa, *alt. dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Sfa Riere, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Si Junjung, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Siagha, *alt.* Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
alt. Awyu, South [aws], 21
Siam, *alt.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Siang [sya], 127, 156
dial. Siang [sya], 127
Siau, *dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Sibalaya, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61

Sibil, *alt.* Ngalum [szb], 109
dial. Ngalum [szb], 109
Sibuku, *dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Siburan, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 31
Sichule, *alt.* Sikule [skh], 127
Sidenrang, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Sidondo, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Sidrap, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Sigarau, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 55
Sigi, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Sigulai, *alt.* Sikule [skh], 127
Sihong, *dial.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Sika [ski], 127, 159
Sikari, *alt.* Sikaritai [tty], 127
Sikaritai [tty], 127, 161
Sikhule, *alt.* Sikule [skh], 127
Sikka, *alt.* Sika [ski], 127
Sikka Natar, *dial.* Sika [ski], 127
Sikkanese, *alt.* Sika [ski], 127
Sikule [skh], 127, 164
Silabu, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Siladang, *alt.* Lubu [lcf], 86
Siladja, *alt.* Selayar [sly], 125
Silajara, *alt.* Selayar [sly], 125
Silat, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sileba, *dial.* Sawila [swt], 123
Silen, *alt.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Silimo [wul], 127, 161
Simai, *dial.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Simalegi, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Simalur, *alt.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Simay, *alt. dial.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Simbakong, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Simelungan, *alt.* Batak Simalungun [bts], 27
Simeuloë, *alt.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Simeulue [smr], 127, 164
Simeulue Barat, *alt.* Sikule [skh], 127
Simolol, *dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Simori, *dial.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Simpang, *alt.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Simulul, *alt.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Sinak Nduga, *dial.* Nduga [ndx], 108
Sindang, *alt.* Col [liw], 40
Sindang Kelingi, *dial.* Col [liw], 40
Sindue-Tawaili, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Singkarak, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Singkil, *dial.* Batak Alas-Kluet [btz], 26
Sinjai, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Sinongko, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Sintang, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90
Sinūg, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Sinug Tausug, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Sinyonyoi, *dial.* Mamuju [mqx], 95
Siompu, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Siong, *alt. dial.* Ma'anyan [mhy], 87
Sipisi, *dial.* Barapasi [brp], 25
Sipura, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Sirir, *dial.* Mpur [akc], 105
Siri-Sori, *dial.* Saparua [spr], 121
Sisibna, *dial.* Korupun-Sela [kpq], 76
Sjauw, *alt. dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Sjiagha, *alt.* Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
alt. Awyu, South [aws], 21
Sko, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Skofro, *alt.* Manem [jet], 96
Skou [skv], 127, 162
Skouw, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Skow, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Smärki, *alt.* Kanum, Smärky [kxq], 64
Snabi Watubela, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Soa, *alt.* So'a [ssq], 128
So'a [ssq], 128, 159
Soahuku, *dial.* Amahai [amq], 15
Soba, *alt.* Hupla [hap], 55

Sobei [sob], 128, 162
alt. Kaptiau [kbi], 65
Sobojo, *alt. dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Soboyo, *alt. dial.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Sogh, *alt.* Sougb [mnx], 128
Sohur, *alt.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Solo, *alt. dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Solor, *alt.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Solorese, *alt.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Somage, *alt.* Momuna [mqf], 102
Somahai, *alt.* Momuna [mqf], 102
Sonder, *dial.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Sondoang, *dial.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Sooloo, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Soow Huhelia, *alt.* Manipa [mqp], 97
Sopi, *dial.* Galela [gbi], 50
Soppeng, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Soppeng Riaja, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Sor, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Sorendidori, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Sorido, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Soroako, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Sota, *alt.* Kanum, Sota [krz], 64
Sou Amana Teru, *alt.* Tulehu [tlu], 142
Sou Nama [tlt], 128, 158
Sou Upaa [wha], 128, 158
Sougb [mnx], 128, 160
South Alune, *dial.* Alune [alp], 14
South Bangka, *dial.* Bangka [mfb], 24
South Belu, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
South Buru, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
South Buton, *alt.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
South Coast Malay, *dial.* Malay, Papuan [pmy], 93
South Coast Sikka, *alt. dial.* Sika [ski], 127
South Damar, *alt.* Damar, East [dmr], 41
South East Tarangan, *dial.* Tarangan, East [tre], 133
South Ile Ape, *dial.* Ile Ape [ila], 56
South Karakelong, *dial.* Talaud [tld], 132
South Kati, *alt.* Muyu, South [kts], 107
South Korowai, *dial.* Korowai [khe], 76
South Lole, *dial.* Lole [llg], 85
South Loloda, *alt.* Laba [lau], 79
South Luwu, *dial.* Tae' [rob], 131
South Modole, *dial.* Modole [mqo], 101
South Mori, *alt. dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
alt. Padoe [pdo], 113
South Ngada, *dial.* Ngad'a [nxg], 109
South Ngalik, *alt.* Silimo [wul], 127
South Nias, *dial.* Nias [nia], 109
South Siberut, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
South Sou Upaa, *dial.* Sou Upaa [wha], 128
South Tetun, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
South Toraja, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
South Wemale, *dial.* Wemale [weo], 149
South Yamdena, *dial.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
South Yawa, *dial.* Yawa [yva], 152
Southeast Dobel, *dial.* Dobel [kvo], 44
Southeast Koba, *dial.* Koba [kpd], 72
Southeast Marind, *alt.* Marind [mrz], 97
dial. Marind [mrz], 97
Southeast Ngada, *alt.* Ngad'a, Eastern [nea], 109
Southern Butung, *alt.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Southern Jale, *alt.* Nipsan [nps], 110
Southern Mamasa, *alt. dial.* Mamasa [mqj], 95
Southern Murut, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 87
Southern Pesisir, *dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Southern Sumba, *dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Southern Termanu, *alt. dial.* Termanu [twu], 136
Southern Tetun, *dial.* Tetun [tet], 136

Southern Uma, *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Southern Yali, *alt.* Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Southwest Barito, *alt.* Ngaju [nij], 109
Southwest Lamaholot, *alt.* Lewotobi [lwt], 83
Southwestern Tarangan, *dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Sowanda [sow], 129, 161
Sowari [dmy], 129, 162
Srer, *alt. dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Standard Muna, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Steenkool, *alt. dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Straits Dobel, *dial.* Dobel [kvo], 44
sua: tu Padang, *alt.* Seko Padang [skx], 124
Suabau, *alt.* Suabo [szp], 129
Suabo [szp], 129, 160
Suaseso, *alt.* Bagusa [bqb], 21
Sufrai, *alt.* Tarpia [tpf], 134
Suhaid, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sujau, *alt.* Sajau Basap [sjb], 120
Sukadana, *dial.* Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
dial. Malay [zlm], 90
Sukamara, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sukaraja, *dial.* Lisabata-Nuniali [lcs], 85
Sukarame, *alt. dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sukou, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Sukubatom, *alt.* Kimki [sbt], 71
Sukubatong, *alt.* Kimki [sbt], 71
Sula [szn], 129, 158
Sula Mangoli, *alt.* Mangole [mqc], 97
Sulamu, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Sulmelang, *dial.* Watubela [wah], 148
Sulsel Indonesian, *alt.* Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Sulu, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Suluk, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Sumambu, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
dial. Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Sumambuq, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
alt. Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Sumambu-Tagal, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Sumang, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Sumare-Rangas, *dial.* Mamuju [mqx], 95
Sumba, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Sumbaasch, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Sumbaneesch, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Sumbanese, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Sumbasch, *alt.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Sumbawa [smw], 129, 159
Sumbawarese, *alt.* Sumbawa [smw], 129
Sumenep, *dial.* Madura [mad], 87
Sumeri, *alt.* Tanahmerah [tcm], 133
Sumerine, *alt.* Tanahmerah [tcm], 133
Sumohai, *alt.* Momuna [mqf], 102
Sumuri, *alt.* Arandai [jbj], 18
Sunda [sun], 129, 155
Sundanese, *alt.* Sunda [sun], 129
Sundei, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Sungkai, *dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Sungkup, *alt. dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Sunum [ymn], 130, 162
Supat, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Surabaya, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Surakarta, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Suvava, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130
Suwawa [swu], 130, 163
Syiagha, *alt.* Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
alt. Awyu, South [aws], 21
Taa, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
dial. Pamona [pmf], 113
Ta'a, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Ta'adjio, *alt.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Taaloki, *alt.* Taloki [tlk], 132
Ta'am, *dial.* Kei [kei], 68
Tabanan, *alt. dial.* Bali [ban], 24

Tabaru [tby], 130, 157
Tabi, *alt.* Tabla [tnm], 130
Tabla [tnm], 130, 162
Tabojan, *alt.* Tawoyan [twy], 134
Tabojan Tongka, *alt.* Tawoyan [twy], 134
Taboyan, *alt.* Tawoyan [twy], 134
dial. Lawangan [lbx], 82
Tabu, *alt.* Elseng [mrf], 46
Tabukan, *alt. dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Tabukang, *dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Tabulahan, *dial.* Aralle-Tabulahan [atq], 18
Taburta, *alt.* Diebroud [tbp], 43
Tabuyan, *alt.* Tawoyan [twy], 134
Ta'da, *alt. dial.* Kalumpang [kli], 62
Tadjio, *alt.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Tado [klw], 130, 163
dial. Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Tado-Lindu, *alt.* Tado [klw], 130
Tae' [rob], 131, 163
alt. dial. Mamasa [mqj], 95
alt. Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Tae' Tae', *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
Taena, *alt.* Makasar [mak], 89
Taeq, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
alt. Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Tagal, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tagalisa, *dial.* Lisela [lcl], 85
Taggal, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tagol, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tagul, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tagulandang, *dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Tahit, *alt.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tahulandang, *alt. dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Tahuna, *alt. dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Taikaku, *dial.* Mentawai [mwv], 100
Taikat [aos], 131, 162
Taje [pee], 131, 163
Tajio [tdj], 132, 163
Tajkat, *alt.* Taikat [aos], 131
Taka, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Takar, *alt.* Vitou [vto], 145
Tala, *alt.* Wemale [weo], 149
Tala'i, *dial.* Sahu [saj], 120
Talaud [tld], 132, 163
Talaur, *alt.* Talaud [tld], 132
Talaut, *alt.* Talaud [tld], 132
Taliabo, *alt.* Taliabu [tlv], 132
Taliabu [tlv], 132, 158
Talloki, *alt.* Taloki [tlk], 132
Tallulembangna, *alt. dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Tallumpanuae, *alt.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Talodda, *alt.* Talaud [tld], 132
Taloki [tlk], 132, 163
Talondo' [tln], 132, 163
Talondo Kondo, *alt.* Talondo' [tln], 132
Taluki, *alt.* Taloki [tlk], 132
Talur, *dial.* Galolen [gal], 50
Taluti, *alt.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Tamagario [tcg], 132, 161
Tamaja, *alt.* Samarokena [tmj], 121
Tamako, *alt. dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Taman [tmn], 133, 156
Taman Dayak, *alt.* Taman [tmn], 133
Tamaraw, *alt.* Tamagario [tcg], 132
Tamaya, *alt.* Samarokena [tmj], 121
Tambee, *dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Tamboeko, *alt.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Tamboki, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Tambora [xxt], 133
Tambuku, *alt.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Tambuoki, *alt. dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Tamher Timur, *dial.* Watubela [wah], 148
Tamiang, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 90

Tamilouw, *alt.* Sepa [spb], 126
Tamnim, *alt.* Citak, Tamnim [tml], 39
Tamuan, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Tana Ai, *dial.* Sika [ski], 127
Tana Righu, *dial.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Tana Toa, *dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Tana Towa, *alt. dial.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Tanah, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Tanah Kunu, *alt.* Li'o [ljl], 84
Tanah Merah, *alt.* Tabla [tnm], 130
Tanahmerah [tcm], 133, 160
alt. Tabla [tnm], 130
Tandia [tni], 133
Tanempar, *alt.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Tanempar Liriny, *alt.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Tanemprar Iirin, *alt.* Yamdena [jmd], 151
Tanete, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Tang'ala, *dial.* Kabola [klz], 59
Tangko [tkx], 133, 161
Tangkou, *alt.* Budong-Budong [bdx], 34
Tanglapui, *alt.* Kula [tpg], 77
alt. Sawila [swt], 123
Tanimbar Kei, *dial.* Kei [kei], 68
Tanjung Bunda, *alt. dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
Tanlapui, *alt.* Sawila [swt], 123
Taogwe, *alt.* Kwerisa [kkb], 79
Taori, *alt.* Doutai [tds], 44
Taori-Kaiy, *alt.* Kaiy [tcq], 62
Taori-Kei, *alt.* Kaiy [tcq], 62
Taori-So, *alt.* Doutai [tds], 44
Taosug, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Tapah, *dial.* Simeulue [smr], 127
Tapango, *alt.* Pannei [pnc], 114
dial. Pannei [pnc], 114
Tapiro, *alt.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Tapitn, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Tappalang, *dial.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Tara, *dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Tarakan, *dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tarang, *alt.* Blagar [beu], 32
Tarangan Barat, *alt. dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
alt. Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Tarangan Timur, *alt.* Tarangan, East [tre], 133
Tarangan, East [tre], 133, 158
see Tarangan, East [tre], 133
Tarangan, West [txn], 133, 158
see Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Taratara, *dial.* Tombulu [tom], 139
TarBar, *alt. dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
Tarfia, *alt.* Tarpia [tpf], 134
Taria, *alt.* Diebroud [tbp], 43
Tarof, *alt.* Kokoda [xod], 73
dial. Kokoda [xod], 73
Tarpia [tpf], 134, 162
Taruna, *dial.* Sangir [sxn], 121
Tarunggare, *alt.* Tunggare [trt], 142
Tarya, *dial.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Tasi Feto, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tasi Mane, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tasing, *alt.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Tatsewalem, *alt.* Kwerba Mamberamo [xwr], 78
Taurap, *alt.* Burmeso [bzu], 36
Taurije'ne', *alt.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Tause [tad], 134, 161
dial. Tause [tad], 134
Tausog, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Tausug [tsg], 134
Taw Sug, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 134
Tawaelia, *alt.* Sedoa [tvw], 123
Tawailia, *alt.* Sedoa [tvw], 123
Tawaili-Sindue, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Tawan, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tawelia, *alt.* Sedoa [tvw], 123

Taworta, *alt.* Diebroud [tbp], 43
Taworta-Aero, *alt.* Diebroud [tbp], 43
Tawoyan [twy], 134, 156
Tawoyan Dayak, *alt.* Tawoyan [twy], 134
Tayan, *dial.* Kombai [tyn], 73
Tayando, *dial.* Kei [kei], 68
Te Mawo, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Tebakang, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 31
Tebi [dmu], 134, 161
Tebidah, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Tedong, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tefaro [tfo], 135, 161
Tegal, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Tehid, *alt.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tehit [kps], 135, 160
Tehit Dit, *alt. dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tehit Gemna, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tehit Imian, *alt. dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tehit Jit, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tehit Srer, *dial.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tehoru, *alt. dial.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
alt. Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Tehua, *alt. dial.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Teiwa [twe], 135, 159
Tekutameso, *alt.* Kauwera [xau], 66
alt. Kwerba [kwe], 78
Tela'a, *alt.* Tela-Masbuar [tvm], 135
Tela-Masbuar [tvm], 135, 158
Telekoson, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Telemar, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Teluk Lili, *dial.* Tugutil [tuj], 141
Teluti, *alt.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Tembung, *dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Temiang, *alt.* Gerai [gef], 51
Teminabuan, *alt.* Tehit [kps], 135
Tena, *alt.* Betaf [bfe], 30
alt. Makasar [mak], 89
Ten'a, *alt.* Betaf [bfe], 30
Tengah-Tengah, *dial.* Tulehu [tlu], 142
Tenggarong, *alt.* Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Tenggarong Kutai, *dial.* Malay, Tenggarong Kutai [vkt], 94
Tengger [tes], 135, 155
Tenggerese, *alt.* Tengger [tes], 135
Teochew, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Teor [tev], 136, 158
Tepera, *alt.* Tabla [tnm], 130
dial. Tabla [tnm], 130
Tepin, *dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Terakan, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tereweng [twg], 136, 159
Teri-Kalwasch, *alt.* Kimaghima [kig], 71
Termanu [twu], 136, 159
alt. dial. Termanu [twu], 136
Ternate [tft], 136, 157
Ternate Malay, *alt.* Malay, North Moluccan [max], 93
Ternateño [tmg], 136
Ternatenyo, *alt.* Ternateño [tmg], 136
Teto, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tettum, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tetu, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tetum, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tetun [tet], 136, 159
Tetun Belu, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tetun Terik, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tetun Therik, *alt. dial.* Tetun [tet], 136
Tetung, *alt.* Tetun [tet], 136
Teula, *alt.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Te'un [tve], 137
Tewa, *alt.* Teiwa [twe], 135
Tewoyan, *alt.* Tawoyan [twy], 134
Thie, *alt.* Tii [txq], 137

Ti, *alt.* Tii [txq], 137
Tiadje, *alt.* Tomini [txm], 139
Tial, *dial.* Tulehu [tlu], 142
Tialo, *alt.* Tomini [txm], 139
Tiau, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Tidoeng, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tidong, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tidore [tvo], 137, 157
Tidung, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
dial. Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tidung, Southern [itd], 137, 156
see Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tihoru, *alt.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Tii [txq], 137, 159
Tilamuta, *dial.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
Timol, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Timor, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Timor Amarasi, *alt.* Amarasi [aaz], 15
Timor Dawan, *pej. alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Timoreesch, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Timoreezen, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Timorese, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Timorini, *alt.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Timu, *alt. dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
dial. Hawu [hvn], 53
Timur, *alt.* Batak Simalungun [bts], 27
dial. Orya [ury], 112
Tinam, *dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Tingalun, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Tinggalan, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Tinggalum, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 106
Tinombo, *alt.* Lauje [law], 82
Tinompo, *dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Tioe, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Tio'or, *alt.* Teor [tev], 136
Tipin, *alt. dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Tiple, *dial.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Tiran, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tiro, *alt.* Konjo, Coastal [kjc], 75
Tirones, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tiroon, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137
Tiu, *dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Tiu Chiu, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 38
Tiworo, *dial.* Muna [mnb], 105
Tjampalagian, *alt.* Koneq-koneq [cml], 74
Tjendana, *alt. dial.* Mandar [mdr], 96
Tjirebon, *alt. dial.* Javanese [jav], 58
Tjitak, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
Tjitjak, *alt.* Citak [txt], 39
To Budo-Budo, *alt.* Budong-Budong [bdx], 34
To Pamosean, *alt.* Panasuan [psn], 114
To Panasean, *alt.* Panasuan [psn], 114
To Rete, *alt. dial.* Bungku [bkz], 35
To ri lo, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
To Ugi, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 34
Toala', *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
Toba Batak, *alt.* Batak Toba [bbc], 27
Tobada', *alt.* Bada [bhz], 21
Tobaku, *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Tobalo, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Tobao, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Tobaru, *alt.* Tabaru [tby], 130
Tobati [tti], 138, 162
Tobau, *dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Tobelo [tlb], 138, 157
dial. Tobelo [tlb], 138
Tobelo Boeng, *alt.* Tugutil [tuj], 141
Tobuco, *alt.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Tobwadic, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Todi, *alt.* Kaiy [tcq], 62
Toemoetoe, *dial.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
Toewawa, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130
Tofamna, *alt.* Tofanma [tlg], 138
Tofanma [tlg], 138, 161

Togian 1, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Togian 2, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Togutil, *alt.* Tugutil [tuj], 141
Tokia, *alt.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Tokondindi, *dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Tokotu'a, *dial.* Moronene [mqn], 104
Tokuni, *dial.* Kopkaka [opk], 75
Tolaki [lbw], 138, 163
Tolee', *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Tololiko, *alt. dial.* Pagu [pgu], 113
Tolitai, *alt.* Doutai [tds], 44
Tolitoli, *alt.* Totoli [txe], 140
Toliwiku, *dial.* Pagu [pgu], 113
Tolokoson, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tololaki, *alt.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Tolou, *alt.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Tolour, *alt.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Toloweri, *dial.* Bima [bhp], 32
Tomadino [tdi], 139, 163
Tomahu, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Tomani, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tombalu, *alt.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Tombatu, *alt.* Tonsawang [tnw], 139
Tombelala [ttp], 139, 163
Tombula, *alt.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Tombulu [tom], 139, 163
Tombulu', *alt.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Tomea, *dial.* Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Tomia, *alt. dial.* Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Tomini [txm], 139, 163
Tomliapat, *dial.* Tugun [tzn], 141
Tomohon, *dial.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Tomoiki, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Tomolol, *dial.* Matbat [xmt], 99
Tomoni, *dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Tompakewa, *alt.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Tompaso, *dial.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Tompo, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Tomun, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Tondano [tdn], 139, 163
dial. Tondano [tdn], 139
Tondanou, *alt.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Tongkou, *alt.* Budong-Budong [bdx], 34
Tonrolima, *dial.* Dakka [dkk], 40
Tonsawang [tnw], 139, 163
Tonsea [txs], 140, 163
Tonsea', *alt.* Tonsea [txs], 140
Tontang, *dial.* Semandang [sdq], 125
Tontemboan [tnt], 140, 163
Tontoli, *alt.* Totoli [txe], 140
To'olaki, *alt.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Topada, *dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Topobaria, *alt.* Sedoa [tvw], 123
Topoiyo [toy], 140, 163
Topotaa, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Toradja, *alt.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Toraja, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
alt. Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Toraja Barat, *dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
Toraja Timur, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140, 163
Toratan, *alt.* Ratahan [rth], 118
Toratán, *alt.* Ratahan [rth], 118
Torete, *dial.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Tori, *alt.* Sikaritai [tty], 127
Tori Aikwakai, *alt.* Sikaritai [tty], 127
Torio, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Toriu, *alt. dial.* Kaili, Ledo [lew], 61
Totoli [txe], 140, 163
Toulour, *alt. dial.* Tondano [tdn], 139
alt. Tondano [tdn], 139
Toumbulu, *alt.* Tombulu [tom], 139
Toundano, *alt.* Tondano [tdn], 139
Toundanow, *alt.* Tonsawang [tnw], 139

Tountemboan, *alt.* Tontemboan [tnt], 140
Toware, *alt.* Tae' [rob], 131
Towatoe, *alt. dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Towe, *alt.* Towei [ttn], 141
Towei [ttn], 141, 161
Trimuris [tip], 141, 161
Tring, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 68
Tsakwambo, *alt.* Tsaukambo [kvz], 141
Tsaukambo [kvz], 141, 161
Tsokwambo, *alt.* Tsaukambo [kvz], 141
Tubbe, *dial.* Pantar, Western [lev], 114
Tubbi, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Tubiruasa, *alt.* Uruangnirin [urn], 144
Tugeri, *alt.* Marind [mrz], 97
dial. Marind [mrz], 97
Tugun [tzn], 141, 158
Tugutil [tuj], 141, 157
Tukang Besi North [khc], 141, 163
Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142, 163
Tukang-Besi, *alt.* Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Tulambatu, *dial.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Tulangbawang, *dial.* Lampung Nyo [abl], 81
Tulehu [tlu], 142, 158
dial. Tulehu [tlu], 142
Tulem, *alt.* Dani, Mid Grand Valley [dnt], 41
Tumaniq, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 106
Tumawo, *alt.* Skou [skv], 127
Tunggare [trt], 142, 161
Tungkal, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Tungkal Ilir, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Tunjung [tjg], 142, 156
dial. Tunjung [tjg], 142
Tunjung Dayak, *alt.* Tunjung [tjg], 142
Tunjung Linggang, *dial.* Tunjung [tjg], 142
Tunjung Londong, *dial.* Tunjung [tjg], 142
Tunjung Tengah, *alt. dial.* Tunjung [tjg], 142
Tunong, *dial.* Aceh [ace], 13
Turatea, *dial.* Makasar [mak], 89
Turu, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
alt. Yawa [yva], 152
dial. Iau [tmu], 55
Turunggare, *alt.* Tunggare [trt], 142
Tutunohan, *alt.* Aputai [apx], 17
alt. Perai [wet], 116
alt. Tugun [tzn], 141
Tuwang, *dial.* Lawangan [lbx], 82
Tuwawa, *alt.* Suwawa [swu], 130
T-Valley, *alt.* Lik [eip], 84
Uab Atoni Pah Meto, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Uab Meto [aoz], 143, 159
alt. Amarasi [aaz], 15
Uab Pah Meto, *alt.* Uab Meto [aoz], 143
Udai, *alt.* Mamuju [mqx], 95
Udjir, *alt.* Ujir [udj], 143
Ugi Riawa, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Uhak, *dial.* Perai [wet], 116
Uhei Kachlakan, *alt.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
alt. Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Uhei Kaclakin, *alt.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Uhei Kahlakim, *alt.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Uhei-Kaclakin, *alt.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Uhei-Kahlakim, *alt.* Benggoi [bgy], 29
Uheng, *dial.* Kereho [xke], 71
Uhunduni, *alt.* Damal [uhn], 41
Ujir [udj], 143, 158
Ujung Pandang Indonesian, *alt.* Indonesian, Makassar [mfp], 57
Uki, *alt. dial.* Bolango [bld], 33
Ulu, *dial.* Minangkabau [min], 100
Ulu Ai', *dial.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Ulu Lako, *dial.* Kubu [kvb], 76
Ulu Uwoi, *dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Ulumanda' [ulm], 143, 163
Ulumandak, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143

Ulunda, *alt.* Ulumanda' [ulm], 143
Uma [ppk], 143, 163
Uma' Alim, *dial.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 144
Uma' Baka, *dial.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 144
Uma' Jalan, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Uma Laran, *dial.* Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Uma' Lasan [xky], 144, 156
dial. Uma' Lasan [xky], 144
Uma Leken, *dial.* Kayan, Kayan River [xkn], 67
Uma' Lung [ulu], 144, 156
Uma Ratu Nggai, *dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Uma Timai, *dial.* Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70
Uma' Tukung, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Uma' Ujok, *dial.* Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70
Umalasa, *pej. alt.* Pendau [ums], 115
Umar, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
alt. Yeretuar [gop], 153
Umari, *alt.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
alt. Yeretuar [gop], 153
Umbewaha, *alt.* Kumbewaha [xks], 77
Umbu Ratu Nggai, *alt. dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Umera, *dial.* Gebe [gei], 51
Una [mtg], 144, 161
Unat, *alt.* Yawa [yva], 152
Undau, *dial.* Malayic Dayak [xdy], 94
Upland Kamang, *dial.* Kamang [woi], 62
Upper Bele, *dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Upper Dintere, *dial.* Morop [iwo], 104
Upper Mori, *alt.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
Upper Pyramid, *dial.* Dani, Lower Grand Valley [dni], 41
Upper Tor, *alt.* Berik [bkl], 30
Upper Yei, *dial.* Yei [jei], 152
Upstream Jambi Malay, *dial.* Malay, Jambi [jax], 92
Upstream Komering, *dial.* Komering [kge], 74
Uran, *dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Ureng, *dial.* Asilulu [asl], 18
Uria, *alt.* Orya [ury], 112
Uruangnirin [urn], 144, 160
Urundi, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
alt. Iau [tmu], 55
Ururi, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
alt. Iau [tmu], 55
Usak, *alt.* Silimo [wul], 127
Usku [ulf], 144, 161
Ustutun, *dial.* Ili'uun [ilu], 56
Usun Apau Kenyah, *alt.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 70
Ut, *dial.* Teor [tev], 136
Uud Danum, *alt.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Uut Danum, *alt.* Ot Danum [otd], 112
Vai Fordata, *alt.* Fordata [frd], 49
Vai Sera-Larat-Fordata, *alt.* Fordata [frd], 49
Vai Tnebar, *alt.* Fordata [frd], 49
Vaidida, *alt.* Fordata [frd], 49
Vaiverang, *alt.* Adonara [adr], 14
Vakam, *dial.* Citak [txt], 39
Veveu Evav, *alt.* Kei [kei], 68
Veveva, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Viid [snu], 145, 161
Vitou [vto], 145, 162
Vormimpi, *alt. dial.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Waano, *alt.* Wano [wno], 146
Wabo [wbb], 145, 161
Wabula, *dial.* Cia-Cia [cia], 39
Wadapi-Laut, *alt. dial.* Ambai [amk], 15
Wadibu, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Wadu, *alt.* Wotu [wtw], 150
Wae Geren, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36

Wae Kabo, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Wae Rana [wrx], 145, 159
Wae Sama, *dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Waerana, *alt.* Wae Rana [wrx], 145
Waesama, *alt. dial.* Buru [mhs], 36
Wagarindem, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153
Wagow, *alt.* Tamagario [tcg], 132
Wahai, *alt.* Saleman [sau], 120
alt. Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Wahakaim, *dial.* Liana-Seti [ste], 84
Wahau Kajan, *alt.* Kayan, Wahau [whu], 67
Wahau Kenya, *alt.* Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 70
Wahinama, *alt.* Sou Upaa [wha], 128
Wai Jilu, *alt. dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Waia, *dial.* Bungku [bkz], 35
Waidjelu, *alt. dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Waidjewa, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Waigeo, *alt.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Waigiu, *alt.* Ambel [wgo], 15
Waijelo, *alt. dial.* Kambera [xbr], 63
Waikala, *dial.* Kowiai [kwh], 76
Wail, *dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Wailil, *alt. dial.* Salawati [xmx], 120
Waina, *alt.* Sowanda [sow], 129
Waina-Sowanda, *alt.* Sowanda [sow], 129
Waioli [wli], 145, 157
Waipu, *alt.* Moi Kelim [mxn], 101
Waisika, *alt.* Kamang [woi], 62
Waiwerang, *alt.* Adonara [adr], 14
Wajamli, *alt. dial.* Buli [bzq], 35
Wajewa, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Wajo, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Wajoli, *alt.* Waioli [wli], 145
Wakal, *dial.* Hitu [htu], 54
Wakasihu, *dial.* Larike-Wakasihu [alo], 81
Wakatobi, *alt.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
alt. Tukang Besi South [bhq], 142
Wakde, *alt.* Mo [wkd], 101
Walak [wlw], 145, 161
Wali Banuah, *alt.* Sikule [skh], 127
Wallace, *dial.* Bajau, Indonesian [bdl], 22
Walsa, *alt.* Waris [wrs], 147
Wamar, *alt.* Manombai [woo], 97
Wambon [wms], 145, 161
alt. Mandobo Atas [aax], 96
Wambon-Ketum, *alt.* Ketum [ktt], 71
Wamesa [wad], 146, 160
Wana, *alt. dial.* Pamona [pmf], 113
Wanam, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Wanci, *dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Wandamen, *alt. dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
alt. Wamesa [wad], 146
Wandamen-Windesi, *alt.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Wanggo, *alt.* Wanggom [wng], 146
Wanggom [wng], 146, 161
Wangi- Wangi, *alt. dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Wangka, *dial.* Rembong [reb], 118
Wangom, *alt.* Wanggom [wng], 146
Wanja, *alt.* Sowanda [sow], 129
Wanje, *alt. dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Wanji, *alt. dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Wano [wno], 146, 161
Wanokaka, *alt.* Wanukaka [wnk], 146
Wantji, *alt. dial.* Tukang Besi North [khc], 141
Wanukaka [wnk], 146, 159
dial. Wanukaka [wnk], 146
Wanya, *alt.* Sowanda [sow], 129
War, *alt.* Meoswar [mvx], 100
Wara, *alt. dial.* Bugis [bug], 34
Warabal, *dial.* Lola [lcd], 85
Warabori, *dial.* Marau [mvr], 97
Waran, *alt. dial.* Hatam [had], 53
Wardo, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31

Waremboivoro, *alt.* Warembori [wsa], 146
Warembori [wsa], 146, 161
alt. dial. Marau [mvr], 97
Warenbori, *alt.* Warembori [wsa], 146
Wares [wai], 147, 162
Wargarindem, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153
Wari, *alt.* Waritai [wbe], 147
dial. Biak [bhw], 31
Wariagar, *alt.* Kemberano [bzp], 69
Warilau, *alt.* Kola [kvv], 73
Waris [wrs], 147, 161
Waritai [wbe], 147, 161
Warkay-Bipim [bgv], 147, 161
Warlef, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153
Waropen [wrp], 147, 161
Waropen Kai, *dial.* Waropen [wrp], 147
Warpok, *alt.* Orya [ury], 112
Warpu, *alt.* Orya [ury], 112
Warsa, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Warsina, *alt.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Waru [wru], 148, 163
dial. Waru [wru], 148
Watena, *dial.* Kula [tpg], 77
Watu, *dial.* Mori Bawah [xmz], 103
Watubela [wah], 148, 158
Watulai, *alt.* Batuley [bay], 28
Wauyai [wuy], 148, 160
Wawonii [wow], 148, 163
dial. Wawonii [wow], 148
Wayamli, *dial.* Buli [bzq], 35
Wayapo, *alt.* Lisela [lcl], 85
Wayoli, *alt.* Waioli [wli], 145
Weda, *alt.* Sawai [szw], 122
dial. Sawai [szw], 122
Weda-Sawai, *alt.* Sawai [szw], 122
Weirate, *dial.* Tause [tad], 134
Wejewa [wew], 148, 159
Welaun [wlh], 148, 159
Welemur, *dial.* Aputai [apx], 17
Wemale [weo], 149, 158
Wembi, *alt.* Manem [jet], 96
Were, *alt.* Sawai [szw], 122
Weretai, *alt.* Waritai [wbe], 147
Weriagar, *dial.* Kemberano [bzp], 69
Werinama, *alt.* Bobot [bty], 33
Wersin, *alt.* Wersing [kvw], 149
Wersing [kvw], 149, 159
Wesi, *alt.* Watubela [wah], 148
Wesrau, *alt.* Semimi [etz], 125
West Adonara, *dial.* Adonara [adr], 14
West Banggai, *dial.* Banggai [bgz], 24
West Ende, *alt. dial.* Ende [end], 47
West Gorontalo, *dial.* Gorontalo [gor], 52
West Lamaholot, *dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
West Marsela, *alt.* Masela, West [mss], 98
West Mori, *alt.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103
West Nias, *dial.* Nias [nia], 109
West Orya, *alt. dial.* Orya [ury], 112
West Sentani, *dial.* Sentani [set], 126
West Solor, *dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 79
West Sou Nama, *dial.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
West Sumbanese, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
West Tarangan, *alt. dial.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
West Toraja, *alt. dial.* Toraja-Sa'dan [sda], 140
West Trangan, *alt.* Tarangan, West [txn], 133
West Wano, *dial.* Wano [wno], 146
West Wemale, *dial.* Wemale [weo], 149
West Yawa, *dial.* Yawa [yva], 152
West-Central Manggarai, *dial.* Manggarai [mqy], 96
West-Central Wemale, *dial.* Wemale [weo], 149
Western Dani of Bokondini, *dial.* Dani,

Western [dnw], 42
Western Dani of Pyramid, *dial.* Dani, Western [dnw], 42
Western Dengka, *dial.* Dengka [dnk], 43
Western Duvle, *dial.* Duvle [duv], 46
Western Isirawa, *dial.* Isirawa [srl], 58
Western Kamang, *dial.* Kamang [woi], 62
Western Kenyah, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 144
Western Lampung, *alt. dial.* Lampung Api [ljp], 80
Western Manggarai, *dial.* Manggarai [mqy], 96
Western Padoe, *dial.* Padoe [pdo], 113
Western Rote, *alt.* Dela-Oenale [row], 42
alt. Dengka [dnk], 43
alt. Tii [txq], 137
Western Tajio, *dial.* Tajio [tdj], 132
Western Uma, *alt. dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Western Yali, *alt.* Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Wetan, *dial.* Luang [lex], 86
Wetang, *alt. dial.* Luang [lex], 86
Wewewa, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Wewjewa, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
Weyewa, *alt.* Wejewa [wew], 148
dial. Wejewa [wew], 148
Wiaoe, *alt.* Rahambuu [raz], 117
Wiau, *alt.* Rahambuu [raz], 117
Wina, *alt.* Sowanda [sow], 129
Winatu, *dial.* Uma [ppk], 143
Windesi, *dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Windessi, *alt. dial.* Wamesa [wad], 146
Wiri, *alt.* Duvle [duv], 46
Wita Ea, *dial.* Moronene [mqn], 104
Wiwirano, *dial.* Tolaki [lbw], 138
Wiyagar, *alt.* Kayagar [kyt], 66
alt. Tamagario [tcg], 132
Woda, *alt.* Wolani [wod], 149
Woda-Mo, *alt.* Wolani [wod], 149
Wodani, *alt.* Wolani [wod], 149
Wodo, *alt.* Walak [wlw], 145
Woi [wbw], 149, 161
Woisika, *alt.* Kamang [woi], 62
Wokam, *alt.* Manombai [woo], 97
Wolani [wod], 149, 161
Wolio [wlo], 149, 163
Wolu, *alt. dial.* Sou Nama [tlt], 128
alt. Sou Nama [tlt], 128
Wondama, *alt.* Wamesa [wad], 146
dial. Wamesa [wad], 146
Wono, *alt. dial.* Seko Padang [skx], 124
alt. Seko Padang [skx], 124
Wonti, *alt.* Waropen [wrp], 147
Wo'oi, *alt.* Woi [wbw], 149
Woria [wor], 150, 161
Woriasi, *alt.* Wabo [wbb], 145
Workai, *alt.* Barakai [baj], 25
Worpen, *alt.* Waropen [wrp], 147
Wós Kovedi, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Wós Vyak, *alt.* Biak [bhw], 31
Wotaf, *alt.* Massep [mvs], 99
Wotu [wtw], 150, 163
Wowonii, *alt.* Wawonii [wow], 148
Wulik, *alt.* Silimo [wul], 127
Wullili, *alt.* Sawila [swt], 123
Wuna, *alt.* Muna [mnb], 105
Wurung Balantak, *alt.* Balantak [blz], 23
Xinghua, *dial.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 38
X-Ray, *pej. alt.* Dao [daz], 42
Yaban, *alt.* Arandai [jbj], 18
Yabi, *dial.* Ekari [ekg], 46
Yabin, *alt.* Konda [knd], 74
Yabin Yahadian, *alt.* Yahadian [ner], 150
Yabin-Konda, *alt.* Konda [knd], 74
Yaffi, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153
Yafi, *alt.* Zorop [wfg], 153

Yahadian [ner], 150, 160
Yair, *alt.* Awyu, North [yir], 20
Yalahatan [jal], 150, 158
Yalahatan-Haruru-Awaiya, *alt.* Yalahatan [jal], 150
Yale, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yale yubu, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yale yupu, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151, 161
see Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yale-Kosarek, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yale-Nipsan, *alt.* Nipsan [nps], 110
Yali, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
alt. Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
alt. Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
alt. Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Yali Kosarek, *alt.* Yale, Kosarek [kkl], 151
Yali Selatan, *alt.* Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151, 161
see Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151, 161
see Yali, Ninia [nlk], 151
Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151, 161
see Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Yalimo, *alt.* Yali, Angguruk [yli], 151
Yaly, *alt.* Yali, Pass Valley [yac], 151
Yamdena [jmd], 151, 158
Yamna, *alt.* Sunum [ymn], 130
Yamur, *dial.* Kamoro [kgq], 63
Yaosakor, *alt.* Asmat, Yaosakor [asy], 19
Yapanani, *alt.* Yawa [yva], 152
Yapsi-Taja, *dial.* Orya [ury], 112
Yaqai, *alt.* Yaqay [jaq], 152
Yaqay [jaq], 152, 161
Yarsun [yrs], 152, 162
Yas, *alt.* Asmat, Central [cns], 19
Yau, *alt.* Edopi [dbf], 46
alt. Iau [tmu], 55
Yauke, *alt.* Yoke [yki], 153
Yaur [jau], 152, 160, 161
Yautefa, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Yauw, *dial.* Moi Lemas [sbg], 101
yav ba, *alt.* Iau [tmu], 55
Yava, *alt.* Yawa [yva], 152
Yawa [yva], 152, 161
Yawa Unat, *alt.* Yawa [yva], 152
Yei [jei], 152, 161
Yei-Nan, *alt.* Yei [jei], 152
Yelmek [jel], 152, 161
Yenimu, *alt.* Awyu, Edera [awy], 20
alt. Awyu, South [aws], 21
Yeresiam [ire], 152, 160, 161
Yeretuar [gop], 153, 160, 161
Yetfa [yet], 153, 161
Yetfa ma, *alt.* Yetfa [yet], 153
Yeti, *alt.* Manem [jet], 96
Yewena-Yongsu, *dial.* Tabla [tnm], 130
Yey, *alt.* Yei [jei], 152
Yimbun, *alt.* Abun [kgr], 13
Yobi, *dial.* Biak [bhw], 31
Yogyakarta, *dial.* Kata Kolok [bqy], 65
Yokari, *dial.* Tabla [tnm], 130
Yoke [yki], 153, 161
Yoki, *alt.* Yoke [yki], 153
Yonggom, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
alt. Muyu, South [kts], 107
Yongkom, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
alt. Muyu, South [kts], 107
Yongom, *alt.* Muyu, North [kti], 107
alt. Muyu, South [kts], 107
Yotafa, *alt.* Tobati [tti], 138
Yotowawa, *alt.* Kisar [kje], 72
Yue, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Yueh, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 39
Zedong, *alt.* Tidung, Southern [itd], 137

Zorop [wfg], 153, 161

Zuid-Mori, *alt. dial.* Mori Atas [mzq], 103

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