

Ethnologue: Languages of Malaysia

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	3
How to Use This Digest	4
Country Overview	6
Language Status Profile	7
Statistical Summaries	8
Alphabetical Listing of Languages	11
Language Maps	51
Languages by Population	56
Languages by Status	66
Languages by State	84
Languages by Family	87
Language Code Index	93
Language Name Index	96
Bibliography	115

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List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
JHEOA	Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
UN	United Nations
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
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Malaysia that is published in the 26th edition of *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (see <http://www.ethnologue.com>), including some ways of presenting the information that are not available in the online version. The digest begins with a “Country Overview” (page 6) and “Statistical Summaries” (page 8) of languages and number of speakers by language size, by language status, and by language family.

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides detailed information on the 157 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Malaysia. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 51) 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 56) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 66) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by State” (page 84) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Malaysia and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 87) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 93) 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 96) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 608 unique names are associated with the 157 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 115). The published sources are cited using standard in-text citations enclosed in parentheses, consisting of the author’s or editor’s surname followed by the year of publication. Unpublished sources including personal communications and unpublished reports are also acknowledged when specific statements or facts are attributed to them. They are identified using in-text citations enclosed in parentheses in which the year of the communication is given first, followed by the source’s first initial and surname. In such a case, there is no corresponding entry in the bibliography.

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

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

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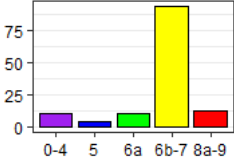
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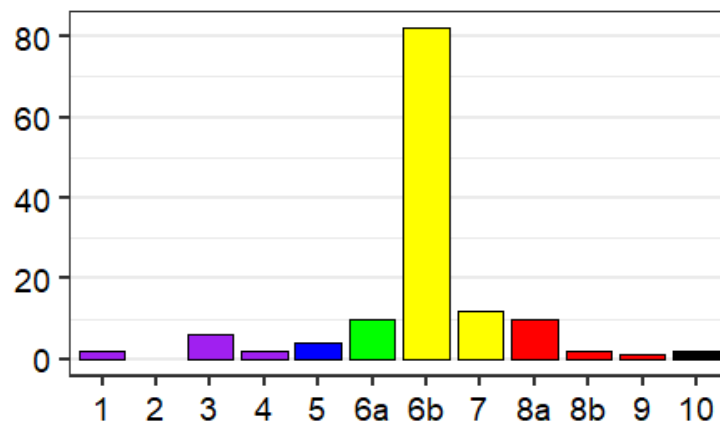
Country Overview

Name of country	Malaysia												
Population	32,712,000 (2022 census)												
Principal languages	English, Standard Malay												
Literacy rate	95% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	29,500												
International conventions	CSICH (2013), UNCRPD (2010), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Boutin 1986, Boutin and Boutin 1985, Hudson 1978, King and King 1984, Kroeger 1985, Kroeger 1986, Moody and Walton 1984, Omar 1983, Prentice 1971, Prentice 1987, Rensch 2006, Rensch et al 2006, Salleh 2006, Soriente 2005, Wurm and Hattori 1981												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Malaysia is 133. Of these, 131 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 111 are indigenous and 20 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 10 are institutional, 4 are developing, 10 are vigorous, 94 are in trouble, and 13 are dying. Also listed are 23 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Malaysia</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	13	5	4	6a	10	6b-7	94	8a-9	13
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	13												
5	4												
6a	10												
6b-7	94												
8a-9	13												

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 Malaysia with respect to their status of language development versus language endangerment. This includes all of the languages appearing in the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) that report an EGIDS level after *Status*; macrolanguages and unestablished languages are not included in the profile. The horizontal axis plots the estimated level of development or endangerment as measured on the EGIDS scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The height of each bar indicates the number of languages that are estimated to be at the given level. Consult “Languages by Status” (page 66) in order to see the specific languages for each level.



The color coding of the bars in the histogram above matches the color scheme used in the summary profile graph on the preceding page. In this scheme, the EGIDS levels are grouped as follows:

- Purple = Institutional (EGIDS 0–4) — The language has been developed to the point that it is used and sustained by institutions beyond the home and community.
- Blue = Developing (EGIDS 5) — The language is in vigorous use, with literature in a standardized form being used by some though this is not yet widespread or sustainable.
- Green = Vigorous (EGIDS 6a) — The language is in vigorous use among all generations and remains unstandardized.
- Yellow = In trouble (EGIDS 6b–7) — Intergenerational transmission is in the process of being broken, but the child-bearing generation can still use the language so it is possible that revitalization efforts could restore transmission of the language in the home.
- Red = Dying (EGIDS 8a–9) — The only fluent users (if any) are older than child-bearing age, so it is too late to restore natural intergenerational transmission through the home; a mechanism outside the home would need to be developed.
- Black = Extinct (EGIDS 10) — The language is no longer used and no one retains a sense of ethnic identity associated with the language.

Statistical Summaries

The “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) provides a detailed listing of all the languages of Malaysia. 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 Malaysia and their users: by language size, by language status, and by language family.

Summary by language size

Table 1 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Malaysia 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 56) 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	1	0.8	0.8%	10,500,000	43.23798	43.23798%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	5	3.8	4.6%	11,260,000	46.36759	89.60557%
100,000 to 999,999	5	3.8	8.4%	1,531,000	6.30451	95.91008%
10,000 to 99,999	26	19.8	28.2%	878,300	3.61675	99.52683%
1,000 to 9,999	36	27.5	55.7%	104,280	0.42941	99.95625%
100 to 999	24	18.3	74.0%	10,530	0.04336	99.99961%
10 to 99	3	2.3	76.3%	95	0.00039	100.00000%
0	1	0.8	77.1%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	30	22.9	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	131	100.0		24,284,205	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Malaysia 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 66) 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 Malaysia. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

Table 2: Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	2	1.5	1.5%	83,900	0.3455	0.3455%	41,950	83,900
3	6	4.6	6.1%	4,889,000	20.1324	20.4779%	814,833	752,000
4	2	1.5	7.6%	1,890,000	7.7828	28.2608%	945,000	1,890,000
5	4	3.1	10.7%	10,522,500	43.3306	71.5914%	2,630,625	10,000
6a	10	7.6	18.3%	3,616,750	14.8934	86.4848%	361,675	8,350
6b	82	62.6	80.9%	3,256,585	13.4103	99.8951%	39,714	3,450
7	12	9.2	90.1%	17,440	0.0718	99.9669%	1,453	2,400
8a	10	7.6	97.7%	8,030	0.0331	100.0000%	803	800
8b	2	1.5	99.2%	Unknown				
9	1	0.8	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	131	100.0		24,284,205	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 7 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
Austro-Asiatic	18	13.7	92,625	0.4	5,146	835
Austronesian	98	74.8	15,106,630	62.2	154,149	4,000
Creole	4	3.1	4,150	0.0	1,038	2,075
Dravidian	1	0.8	1,890,000	7.8	1,890,000	1,890,000
Indo-European	1	0.8	83,900	0.3	83,900	83,900
Sign language	3	2.3	60,200	0.2	20,067	1,000
Sino-Tibetan	6	4.6	7,046,700	29.0	1,174,450	1,460,000
<i>Totals</i>	131	100.0	24,284,205	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Abai Sungai [abf]. *Users*: Ethnic population: 500 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Kinabatangan river lower reaches. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from other Paitanic languages (Upper Kinabatangan [dmg], Tombonuo [txa]). *Lg Use*: Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi] (Wurm 2007). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 55:111.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (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, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, 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.

Bajau, West Coast [bdr] (Bajau, Bajau Sama, Land Bajaw, West Coast Bajao, West Coast Bajaw). Autonym: Sama. *Users*: 90,000 in Malaysia (2022 M. Miller). Ethnic population: 210,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Sabah: Kudat district, Banggi Island, Telutu’ village; Pitas district, south Marudu bay, mainly Dalima’, Jambangan, Kanibungan, Layag-Layag, Mapan-Mapan, Mausar, Mengkapon, Mengkubau Laut, Pantai Laut, and Sibayan Laut villages; west coast scattered from Kuala Penyu to Kudat districts, mainly Kota Belud and Tuaran towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw. *Dialects*: Kota Belud, Putatan, Papar, Banggi, Sandakan, Pitas, Kawang. More structural diversity than other Borneo languages. Related to but distinct from East Coast Bajau languages of Malaysia and the Philippines, and Indonesian Bajau [bdl] (1977 K. Pallesen). Less than 65% intelligibility with Southern Sama [ssb]. Papar dialect used in national broadcasting. May be more than 1 language. *Type*: SVO and VSO word orders; 3 voice system (actor voice, undergoer voice, ‘true passive’). *Lg Use*: All domains except Education. Some young people, all adults. Some youth delay using the language until their early teens, when they are driven by social expectations of adulthood if they stay in the village (2022 M. Miller). Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Tatana [txx]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd], Bugis [bug], Iranun [ilm], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Lotud [dtr], Mapun [sjm], Papar [dpp], Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%

Standard Malay [zsm]. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Persatuan Bahasa dan Budaya Bajau Sama Sabah (BSBB). *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1998. *Other*: Muslim. *Maps*: 55:87, 55:87. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000. Also established in: Brunei.

Bakati', Rara [lra] (Luru). Autonym: Rara Bakati'. *Users*: 11,300 in Malaysia (2000). *Location*: Sarawak: Kuching division, Lundu, Pasir Hili, Pasir Tengah, and Kandai villages on Pasir river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bakati'. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to other Bakati' languages spoken in Kalimantan. Lexical similarity: 46%–50% with Bidayuh languages. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1989. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 54:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 23,300. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Banjar [bjn] (Bandjarese, Banjar Malay, Banjar Melau, Banjarese, Benjar). *Users*: 5,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Keningau, Sandakan, Tawau, Tenom districts, scattered coastal settlements. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2019. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,655,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Indonesia.

Batek [btq] (Bateg, Bateq, Batok, Kleb, Nong, Tomo). *Users*: 1,000 (2006 JHEOA), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,160 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Pahang, Kelantan, and Terengganu. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern. *Dialects*: Batek Teq (Teq), Batek De' (Deq), Batek Iga, Batek Nong (Nong). Deq and Nong dialects may be separate languages. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Malay [msa]. Also use Temiar [tea] (Bradley 2007a). Used as L2 by Mintil [mzt]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 53:10.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 800,000 in Malaysia (2021 The Daily Star), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head both initial and final; 3 genders: male, female, neuter; content q-word initial and final; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (5 cases) and word order; verb affixes mark person, number; definite article affix; tense; passives and voice; causatives; comparatives; non-tonal; 35 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1832–2016. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bangladesh, India. Also established in: Nepal, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mauritius, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United

States.

Berawan, Central [zbc] (Batu Belah, Long Teru, Melawan). *Users*: 1,500 (2010 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Marudi district, Batu Belah (Tutoh river) and Long Teru (Tinjar river) villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Berawan, Central-East Berawan. *Dialects*: Batu Belah Berawan, Long Teru Berawan. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Older adults only. Shifted to Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Lelak [llk]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:59.

Berawan, East [zbe] (Long Jegan Berawan, Melawan). *Users*: 1,100 (2010 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Long Jegan, Long Takong, Long Taveng, and Long Teran Batu villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Berawan, Central-East Berawan. *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:58.

Berawan, West [zbw] (Berawan, Long Terawan). *Users*: 1,000 (2010 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Mulu town, Long Terawan village. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Berawan. *Lg Use*: Home, church, village. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2011. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2003. *Map*: 54:67.

Bidayuh Serian [sdo] (Buka, Bukar, Bukar Sadung Bidayah, Bukar-Sadong Bidayuh, Sadung, Serian, Tebakang). Autonym: Bidayũh Bukar-Sadung. *Users*: 49,100 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Location*: Sarawak: Samarahan division, 30 or more villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Eastern. *Dialects*: Bukar (Bidayah, Bidayuh, Bideyu, Bukar Bidayuh), Sadung Bunan, Sadung, Mentuh Tapuh (Mentu), Sangking, Tebakang. Lexical similarity: 57% with Standard Malay [zsm]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Used as L2 by Remun [lkj]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2005. *Map*: 54:35. *Worldwide*: Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Indonesia (Bukar-Sadong Bidayuh).

Bidayuh, Bau [sne] (Bau-Jagoi, Jagoi, Jagoi, Sarawak Dayak). *Users*: 29,200 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Location*: Sarawak: Kuching division, about 50 villages on Lundu, Sadong, and Samarahan Lundu rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Western. *Dialects*: Grogog (Grogoh), Stenggang Jagoi, Krokong, Gumbang, Serambau (Serambo, Serambu), Empawa, Assem, Singai (Bisingai, Singgai, Singgi, Singgie, Singhi), Suti, Tengoh, Dongay, Taup (Tahup), Bratak. Gumbang may be more closely related to Tringgus-Sembaan [trx]. Lexical similarity: 69% with Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 53% between Bukar Sadong and Singai dialect. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Radio. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2005. *Map*: 54:31. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth] (Biatah, Bikuab, Kuap, Quop, Sentah, Siburan). *Users*: 63,900 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Location*: Sarawak: Kuching division, Kuching district, 10 villages. *Status*: 6b

(Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Central. *Dialects*: Siburan, Bisitaang (Sitaang, Stang), Tibia, Bibenuk, Bipuruh, Bisapug, Pinyawa', Biya. Not intelligible with Bidayuh Serian [sdo], Salako [knx], or other Bidayuh varieties from Indonesia. Siburan is the prestige dialect. Lexical similarity: 71% with Singai dialect of Bau Bidayuh [sne]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 45%. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1995. *Other*: 'Bidayuh' is a cover term for all Sarawak Land Dayak groups, plus Salako [knx]. *Map*: 54:33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 72,380. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx] (Tringus). *Users*: 850 in Malaysia (2007 Z. Akter). *Location*: Sarawak: southwest of Kuching on Kalimantan border. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Sembaan. *Dialects*: Tringgus Raya, Mbaan (Bimbaan, Sembaan), Tringgus Bireng. Each dialect has a few villages. Gumbang [sne] may be a Tringgus-Sembaan Bidayuh [trx] dialect rather than a Bau Bidayuh [sne] dialect. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: A different language from Tring [tgq]. *Map*: 54:32. *Worldwide*: Unestablished in: Indonesia.

Bintulu [bny]. *Users*: 4,200 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: Bintulu area, and 2 enclaves west; Sibuti area on northeast coast. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Bintulu. *Dialects*: None known. Could also be classified as a Baram-Tinjar subgroup or as an isolate within the Rejang-Baram Group. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Blust classifies it as an isolate with North Sarawakan. Not similar to other languages (Blust 1974). *Maps*: 54:42, 54:42.

Bisaya, Brunei [bsb] (Bekiau, Bisaya, Bisaya Bukit, Bisayah, Lorang Bukit, Visayak). *Users*: 20,000 in Malaysia (2007 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Limbang and Marudi districts. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Bisaya-Lotud, Southern. *Dialects*: Sarawak Bisaya (Bisaya'), Tutong 1. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible portions: 1938. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 54:65. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 57,600. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brunei.

Bisaya, Sabah [bsy] (Basaya, Besaya, Bisaia, Bisayah, Jilama Bawang, Jilama Sungai). *Users*: No monolinguals (2015 S.A. Luken). Ethnic population: 70,000 (2015 Sabah Bisaya Cultural Association). *Location*: Sabah: Beaufort and Kuala Penyu districts, North Brunei Bay coast area, mainly along Padas and Klias rivers, south of Weston; Sarawak: Batu Danau, Limbang. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Bisaya-Lotud. *Dialects*: Klias Bisaya, Kuala Penyu Bisaya, Padas Bisaya, Beaufort Bisaya, Limbang Bisaya. 70% intelligibility of Bisaya Kuala Penyu with Tatana [txx], 50% intelligibility of other Sabah Bisaya dialects with Tatana [txx]. Lexical similarity: 53% with Brunei Bisaya (Sarawak dialect) [bsb], 52% with Brunei Bisaya [bsb] (Brunei dialect) (2010 Siti Aidah). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Brunei [kxd]. Also use Tatana [txx]. Used as L2 by Klias River Kadazan [kqt], Papar [dpp], Tatana

[[txx](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 40%. Literacy rate in L2: 70% in Standard Malay [[zsm](#)]. Videos. Bible portions: 1938. Agency: Sabah Bisaya Cultural Association. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: [55](#):88.

Bonggi [[bdg](#)] (Bangay, “Banggi” *pej.*, “Banggi Dusun” *pej.*). *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,400 (1990 UBS). *Location*: Sabah: Kudat district, 15 villages on Balambangan and Banggi islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanian. *Dialects*: None known. Based on lexicostatistics, reported to be most similar to Molbog [[pwm](#)] of the Philippines (Smith 1984, Lobel 2013b). Based on shared innovations, considered more closely related to Ida’an [[dbj](#)] (Blust 2010). *Lg Use*: Mixed use in Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Mapun [[sjm](#)]. Also use Molbog [[pwm](#)]. Also use Sabah Malay [[msi](#)]. Also use Southern Sama [[ssb](#)]. Used as L2 by Molbog [[pwm](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1992. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1987. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Maps*: [55](#):102, [55](#):102.

Brunei [[kxd](#)] (Brunai, Brunei-Kadayan, “Orang Bukit” *pej.*). *Users*: 51,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL), decreasing. 35,000 monolinguals (2015 S. Damit). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2014 census). *Location*: Sabah: Kota Kinabalu southwest to Labuan Federal Territory and Brunei border; Sarawak: north Lawas district; Batang Baram river mouth to Bintulu town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Dialects*: Brunei, Kadayan (Kadaian, Kadian, Kadien, Kadyan, Karayan, Kedayan, Kedien, Kedyan, Kerayan). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [[msi](#)]. Many also use Standard Malay [[zsm](#)]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)]. Some also use West Coast Bajau [[bdr](#)]. A few also use Tausug [[tsg](#)]. Also use Tatana [[txx](#)]. Used as L2 by Javanese [[jav](#)], Klias River Kadazan [[kqt](#)], Papar [[dpp](#)], Sabah Bisaya [[bsy](#)], Tatana [[txx](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 40%. Literacy rate in L2: 80% in Standard Malay [[zsm](#)]. Literature. Periodicals. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Persatuan Masyarakat Brunei Sabah (Sabah Brunei Community Association). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Regional, not ethnic, dialect variations. Muslim. *Maps*: [54](#):62, [55](#):62. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 303,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Brunei.

Bugis [[bug](#)] (Basa Ugi, Buginese). Autonym: Basa Ugi. *Users*: 17,800 in Malaysia (2000 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 138,000 (2015 A. Supeno). *Location*: Sabah: Kota Kinabalu, Lahad Datu, Sandakan and Tawau districts, major cities but also scattered. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis. *Dialects*: Bone, Enrekang, Mandar, Soppeng, Pinrang, Sinjai, Makasar, Duri. *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*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [[msi](#)]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)]. Some also use Standard Malay [[zsm](#)]. A few also use English [[eng](#)]. A few also use West Coast Bajau [[bdr](#)]. Also use Iranun [[ilm](#)]. *Lg Dev*:

Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1900–1997. *Writing*: Buginese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 55:112. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,398,800 (as L1: 3,898,800; as L2: 500,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Indonesia. Unestablished in: Singapore.

Bukitan [bkn] (Bakatan, Bakitan, Beketan, Mangkettan, Manketa, Pakatan). *Users*: 290 in Malaysia (2000). *Location*: Sarawak: small enclaves in Kapit and Tatau divisions. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Iban [iba]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:44. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 860. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Burmese [mya]. *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Peninsular: widespread. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; tense and aspect; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 4 diphthongs; tonal (3 tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2014. *Writing*: Braille script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Myanmar. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Laos (Myen), New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Thailand, United States.

Cham, Western [cja]. Autonym: Chām. *Users*: 12,000 in Malaysia (2011). *Location*: Scattered in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Chamic, Coastal, Cham. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Vietnam. Also established in: Laos (Cham), Thailand. Unestablished in: France.

Cheq Wong [cwg] (Beri, Ceq Wong, Che Wong, Che'wong, Chuba, Siwang). *Users*: 460 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Pahang: just south of Semai. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Chewong. *Lg Use*: Increasing exposure to Standard Malay [zsm], schooling in Standard Malay for the children. Some young people, all adults. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 53:13.

Chinese, Hakka [hak]. *Users*: 1,810,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor: scattered, especially in major towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialects*: Loong Chun, Her Po. *Type*: SVO; tonal. *Lg Use*: Stronger in Sabah, weakening in Peninsular Malaysia. Spoken as L2 by anyone attending Chinese school, or employed by Chinese (of any Chinese ethnicity), or with Hakka classmates. Home, Friends. Mixed use: Religion, Work. Some of all ages. Used by all ages in Sabah; not used by many young people in Peninsular Malaysia. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Yue Chinese [yue]. Many also use Rungus [drg]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use Min Nan Chinese [nan]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd],

Bugis [bug], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Keningau Murut [kxi], Lotud [dtr], Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Min Dong Chinese [cdo], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Pu-Xian Chinese [cpx], Rungus [drg], Tahol Murut [mvv], Tatana [txx], Timugon Murut [tih], Yue Chinese [yue]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 100% in Roman script (Pinyin); many are able to read the language in Chinese script. Literacy rate in L2: 100% in English [eng]; 100% in Sabah Malay [msi]; 75% in Standard Malay [zsm]; 50% in Chinese Mandarin [cmn]. 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. Christian. *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*: 1,230,000 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: Recent census figures do not detail the number of Mandarin speakers. L2 users: 1,230,000 (2015). *Location*: Scattered, especially urban areas. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Article 2). *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*: Positive attitudes. All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [hak], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Standard Malay [zsm]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 6 and as subject thereafter. 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. Primarily urban, in commerce. *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 Bei [mnp]. *Users*: 402,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: Tonal. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1934. *Writing*: Latin script, from 1896 to some time after last publication in 1922. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,720,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Singapore.

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo]. *Users*: 252,000 in Malaysia (2004). *Location*: Sarawak: mostly Bintangor, Sarikei, and Sibu towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialect*: Foochow (Fuzhou). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. *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, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] (Banlangi, Min Nan, Minnan). *Users*: 3,500,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 6,410,000 (2014). *Location*: Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, and Terengganu. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialects*: Hainanese, Teochew (Chaochow, Teochow), Hokkien (Amoy, Fujianese, Fukienese). *Type*: SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Use*: All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [hak]. *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, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States.

Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx]. *Users*: 24,700 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). Ethnic population: 24,700 (2000 census). In Peninsular Malaysia. *Location*: Selangor. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialect*: Xinghua (Hinghua, Hsinghua). *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1912. *Writing*: Latin script, used between 1890–1950, once used in a newspaper. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,151,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Singapore.

Chinese, Yue [yue] (Cantonese, Yue, Yueh). *Users*: 1,460,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 3,220,000 (2014). *Location*: Peninsular: Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Pahang, and Selangor states; Kuala Lumpur and other major cities and towns. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). The main lingua franca among the Chinese in the cities and towns of central Peninsular Malaysia. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialects*: Cantonese, Toishanese. *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*: All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [hak]. *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.

Duano [dup] (Desin Dolak, Desin Duano, Orang Kuala, Orang Laut). *Users*: 600 in Malaysia (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,010 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Johor: Batu Pahat, Muar, and Pontian districts, Kuala Benut, Lenga, Minyak Beku, Pontian Besar, Rengit, Semerah, Senggarang, and Sungai Layau on west coast, Pontian Kecil area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Lg Use*: Community. Older adults only. Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50%. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 53:25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,600. Global

EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Dumpas [dmv] (Doompas). *Users*: 2,400 (2015 A. Ismael). No monolinguals (2015 A. Ismael). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2015 A. Ismael). *Location*: Sabah: Beluran district, Bakung-Bakung, Gana Jati, Perancangan, Rancangan Nangoh, Tarasak, and Tombidong-Bidong villages. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Unclassified. *Dialects*: 87% intelligibility of Tombonuo [txa], 57% of Labuk-Kinabatangan Kadazan [dtb], 44% of Coastal Kadazan dialect of Kadazan Dusun [dtp] (King 1984). Lexical similarity: 80% with Sugut Dusun [kzs] (Smith 1984: 26). *Lg Use*: Due to the emphasis on Standard Malay [zsm] in the educational system, those born after the 1990s are not fluent in the language, although they can still understand. Home, Friends, some Religion, Work. Adults only. Mixed attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Tombonuo [txa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 55:109.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 10,383,900 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: 83,900 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), increasing, based on ethnicity. L2 users: 10,300,000 (2020). *Location*: Widespread: Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Putrajaya, Selangor, and Terengganu states. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (1957, Constitution, Articles 152(2) through 152(5)). *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*: Nearly all domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

Gana [gnq] (Gana', Ganaq, Ganna, Keningau Dusun, Minansut). *Users*: 250 (Pugh-Kitingan 2013), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Pugh-Kitingan 2013). *Location*: Sabah: Keningau district, Kuangoh and Minansut in Bingkor, along Baiaya river, a tributary of Pegalan river. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Unclassified. *Lg Use*: People seldom use Gana. There has been considerable intermarriage between Gana and Kuijau Dusun [dkr], a much larger group. This may explain why many of the Gana consider themselves as Dusun rather than Murut. Mixed use: Home, Friends. Older adults only. Mixed attitudes. Shifted to Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Kuijau [dkr]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Keningau Murut [kxi]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Agency: Gana Cultural Association. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 55:86.

Gujarati [guj]. *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Gujarati. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); no articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; split ergativity; passives; tense and aspect; comparatives; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1823–2005. *Writing*: Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Bahrain, Fiji, Kenya, Pakistan, Singapore, Tanzania, Zambia. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Iran, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States, Zimbabwe.

Hindi [hin]. *Users*: 60,000 in Malaysia (2021 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, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, 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.

Iban [iba] (Iban Sabah, Sea Dayak). Autonym: Jaku Iban. *Users*: 1,452,000 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: 752,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL), including 2,300 in 2 villages in Sabah (2013 A. Maraining). L2 users: 700,000 (2013 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Tawau district; Sarawak: scattered in all 12 divisions of Sarawak. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Originated on Borneo Island; Iban people migrated to Malaysia and settled in the state of Sarawak. In 1840 during the British colonization period, Iban language became widely spoken. Used in education, media, literature, and music. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic. *Dialects*: Batang Lupar, Bugau, Skrang, Dau, Lemanak, Ulu Ai, Undup, Sebuyau (Sabuyan, Sabuyau, Sibuiian, Sibuyan, Sibuyau). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Bukitan [bkn], Kajaman [kag], Kiput [kyi], Narom [nrm],

Remun [lkj]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in primary schools in Sarawak only. Taught at the Institute of Teacher Education Malaysia (for Bachelor of Teaching Primary School Iban Language) since 2014. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1988–2011. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Largest language group in Sarawak. *Maps*: 54:41, 54:41, 55:41. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,481,800 (as L1: 781,800; as L2: 700,000). Also indigenous in: Brunei, Indonesia.

Ida'an [dbj] (Bulud Upi, Eraans, Idaan, Idahan, Idan, Idayan). *Users*: 10,000 (2013 SIL), including 2,500 Begak. Ethnic population: 15,000 (2015 Pertubuhan Kebajikan Idahan Pewaris Madai, Lahad Datu (PEWARIS)). *Location*: Sabah: Kinabatangan, Lahad Datu and Sandakan districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Ida'an. *Dialects*: Begak (Bagahak, Begahak, Uni Begak), Subpan (Sungai, Supan), Ida'an. Isolate within the Sabahan subgroup. *Type*: Consonant fortition, vowel coalescence (ablaut), word-final stress, a 2 voice system, both verb-initial and subject-initial word order (slight preference for verb-initial), four pronoun sets, and no case marking on noun phrases. (Goudswaard 2005:4–5). *Lg Use*: Home and Friends. Mixed use: Work and Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Tausug [tsg]. Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Used as L2 by Suluk [tsg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 70%. Literacy rate in L2: 95% in Standard Malay [zsm]; 60% in English [eng]; 50% in Suluk [tsg]. Literature. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1987–2011. Agency: PEWARIS (Pertubuhan Kebajikan Idahan Pewaris Madai, Lahad Datu), Persatuan Aktivis Bahasa, Adat dan Budaya Idahan, Sabah (Idahan Language, Customs and Culture Activist Association, Sabah), Begak Language and Culture Association. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian. *Map*: 55:110.

Iranun [ilm] (Ilanun, Illanoan, Illanoon, Illanos, Illanun, Iranon Maranao, Iranum, Lanoon, Lanun, Ylanos). Autonym: Iranun. *Users*: 22,000 (2015 I. Sidik), decreasing. Ethnic population: 30,000 (Pugh-Kitingan and Mulia 1996). *Location*: Sabah: Kota Belud district, 24 villages; Kudat district, Indarasan Laut village; Lahad Datu district, Tungku. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Maranao-Iranon. *Dialects*: None known. Iranun in Sabah is different from any of its related languages in the Philippines, including Iranun [ilp] and Maranao [mrw]. The most similar language to Iranun in Sabah [ilm] is Maranao [mrw]. But even between Iranun [ilm] and Maranao [mrw], there are substantial differences. *Lg Use*: Home, Friends, Religion. Mixed use: Work, Education. Some young people, all adults, few children. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp], especially speakers of the Tempasuk dialect. Many also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use Rungus [drg]. Used as L2 by Bugis [bug], Rungus [drg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%–95% in Standard Malay [zsm]. Taught in 3 preschools. Periodicals. Dictionary. Texts. Agency: Persatuan Bahasa dan Kebudayaan Iranun Sabah (BKI). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: There is established evidence of at least 400 years' residence of Iranun in Sabah

(including evidence from genealogical records that go back some 13 generations). Muslim.
Maps: 55:98, 55:98.

Jah Hut [jah] (Jah Het). *Users:* 2,500 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 3,760 (2008 JHEOA). *Location:* Pahang: south of main Semai [sea] language area and Kuala Krau. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Jah Hut. *Dialects:* Kerdu, Krau, Ketiar Krau (Tengganu), Kuala Tembeling, Pulau Guai, Ulu Ceres (Cheres), Ulu Tembeling. *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2011. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2003. *Map:* 53:14.

Jakun [jak] (Djakun, Jakoon, Jaku'd, Jakud'n, Orang Hulu). *Users:* Ethnic population: 25,000 (2008 JHEOA). *Location:* Johor and Pahang: Pekan district south along east coast to south of Johor river. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Perhaps better considered a dialect of Malay [zlm]. *Map:* 53:26.

Japanese [jpn]. *Users:* 15,000 in Malaysia (2021 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, Indonesia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

Javanese [jav] (Jawa). Autonym: Jawa. *Users:* Ethnic population: 300,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location:* Kedah: Kota Setar and Kuala Munda districts; Perak: Kinta district; Sabah: scattered coastal areas; Selangor: Kuala Lumpur area. *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese. *Type:* SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; 3 articles; 21 consonants and 8 vowels; word accent not distinctive; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion. Older adults only. Mixed attitudes. Shifted to Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Brunei [kxd]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1854–1994. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Javanese script, no longer in use. Latin script. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Indonesia. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Jehai [jhi] (Jahai, Pangan). *Users:* 1,250 in Malaysia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 2,890 (2020). *Location:* Perak: northeast; Kelantan: west. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern. *Dialects:* Jehai, Batek Teh.

Lg Use: Southern Jehai are beginning to settle down and intermarry with Temiars [tea]. Some young people, all adults. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Temiar [tea]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 53:5. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,690. Also established in: Thailand.

Kadazan Dusun [dtp] (Central Kadazan, Dusan, Dusum, Dusun, Dusur, Idaan, Kadasan, Kadayan, Kadazandusun, Kedayan). Autonym: Kadazan Dusun. *Users:* 264,000 in Malaysia (2010 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 556,000 (2010 census). Increasing. *Location:* Sabah: West Coast division, Beaufort, Keningau, Kota Belud, Kota Kinabalu, Kota Marudu, Papar, Penampang, Ranau, Tambunan, and Tenom districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun, Central. *Dialects:* Dusun Sinulihan (Sinulihan), Kadazan-Tagaro (Tagaro), Kiundu, Pahu', Sokid, Menggatal (Kiulu, Telipok), Ranau, Bundu (Taginambur), Beaufort, Luba, Kuriyou (Kuala Monsok Dusun), Liwan, Tambunan Dusun (Tambunan, Tinombunan), Tinagas Dusun (Dusun, Kota Marudu Tinagas, "Panansawa" pej., Talantang, Tinagas, Ulu Sugut Dusun), Tindal Dusun (Kadamaian Dusun, Tampasok, Tampassuk, Tempasok, Tempasuk, Tempasuk Dusun, Tindal), Coastal Kadazan (Kadazan, Kadazan Tangaa', Membakut Kadazan, Papar Kadazan, Penampang Kadazan). *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Mixed attitudes, from positive to neutral. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. A few also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn], especially speakers of Tambunan and Coastal Kadazan varieties. A few also use Rungus [drg]. A few also use Tahol Murut [mvv], especially speakers of Tambunan variety. Also use English [eng]. Also use West Coast Bajau [bdr], especially users of Tindal variety. Used as L2 by Gana [gnq], Ida'an [dbj], Iranun [ilm], Keningau Murut [kxi], Kuijau [dkr], Lanas Lobu [ruu], Lotud [dtr], Rungus [drg], Sugut Dusun [kzs], Tahol Murut [mvv], Tampias Lobu [low], Tatana [txx], Tombonuo [txa]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60%–90%. Literacy rate in L2: 90%–95% in Standard Malay [zsm], 10%–60% in English [eng], 60% in West Coast Bajau [bdr], less than 10% in Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. The Bundu and Liwan dialects are used as the basis for the Kadazandusun language taught in schools/higher learning institutions. Coastal Kadazan has applied to the Ministry of Education for the teaching and learning of the language (2014 R. Lasimbang). Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2000. Agency: KadazanDusun Cultural Association (KDCA), Kadazandusun Language Foundation (KLF). *DLS:* Ascending (0.15). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 55:93. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 283,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also established in: Brunei.

Kadazan, Klias River [kqt] (Kuijou, Kuizou). *Users:* 800 (2015 E. Ampai), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2015 E. Ampai). *Location:* Sabah: Beaufort district, Klias river area. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun. *Dialects:* 80% intelligibility of Coastal Kadazan dialect of Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 80% of Tatana [txx], 80% of Sabah Bisaya [bsy]. Lexical similarity: 77% with Tatana [txx]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Positive

attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Brunei [kxd]. Most also use Sabah Bisaya [bsy]. Most also use Tatana [txx]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 55:89.

Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb] (Eastern Kadazan, Labuk Kadazan, Sogilitan, Sungai, Sungai Kinabatangan, Tindakon, Tompulung). Autonym: Tinangaran Kadajan. *Users*: Ethnic population: 20,600 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Beluran, Kinabatangan, and Sandakan districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun, Eastern. *Dialects*: Mangkaak (Mangkahak, Mangkak, Mangkok), Sukang, Labuk, Lamag Sungai (Sungei). Mangkaak and Sukang may be separate languages (2015 J. Lobel). *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after nouns; question word initial; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Children learn Sabah Malay [msi] first before learning Standard Malay [zsm]. Standard Malay used in church, school, and official settings. Mixed use: home, market, village. Adults only. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 85% in Standard Malay [zsm]. Literacy is highly valued. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Cross-cultural marriage and migration. Christian. *Map*: 55:82.

Kajaman [kag] (Kajaman-Sekapan, Kayaman, Kejaman). *Users*: 500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: Kapit division near Belaga on Balui river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Iban [iba], but with limited comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:55.

Kannada [kan]. *Users*: 59,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Kannada. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; causatives; 22 consonants, 20 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; light stress on first syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1831–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Kannada script, primary usage. Nandinagari script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 58,689,790 (as L1: 43,680,530; as L2: 15,009,260). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States.

Kayan, Baram [kys] (Baram Kajan). *Users*: 4,150 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: north, Baram river area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *Dialects*: Long Atip, Long Akahsemuka. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1990. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 54:70.

Kayan, Rejang [ree] (Rejang Kajan). *Users*: 3,030 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: Balui and Rejang river areas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper. *Dialects*: Ma'aging, Long Badan, Uma Daro, Long Kehobo (Uma Poh), Uma Juman, Long Murun, Long Geng, Lemena, Lisum. Limited comprehension of Baram Kayan [kys]. *Lg Use*:

Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Rejang [rej] in Sumatra. *Map*: 54:47.

Kelabit [kzi] (Kalabit, Kerabit). Autonym: Kelabit. *Users*: 4,000 in Malaysia (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 5,000. *Location*: Sarawak: highest most remote Borneo mountains, Bario highlands. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Dialects*: Pa' Umor (spoken in Bario), Pa' Dalih, Long Peluan, Long Lellang, Brung, Libbung, Lepu Potong, Tabun. *Lg Use*: Decreasingly used by the youth. All domains in the village. Positive attitudes. Most also use Lundayeh [lnd]. *Lg Dev*: Community mother-tongue based play school started in 2007 in Bario. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1965. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2009. *Other*: Strongly independent. Most live outside language area. *Maps*: 54:72, 55:72. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,640. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Kenaboi [xnb] (Kĕnaboi). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in about 1880 (Hajek 1998: 138). *Location*: Negeri Sembilan. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *DLS*: Still.

Kensiu [kns] (Kenseu, Kensieu, Kensiw, Mendi, Monik, Moniq, Ngok Pa, Orang Bukit, Orang Liar). *Users*: 250 in Malaysia (2015 N. Bishop). *Location*: Kedah: Baling district near Thai border; Perak: Hulu Perak district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Western. *Dialects*: Ijoh (Ijok), Jarum, Jeher (Sakai Tanjong of Temongoh), Kedah (Quedah), Plus, Ulu Selama, Kensiu Batu (Batuq), Kensiu Siong (Siong), Kentaq Nakil (Nakil), Maniq, Bong. *Lg Use*: Numerous other extinct dialects further west (Bradley 2007a). Used by all. Also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use, never widely used. Thai script, no longer in use, never widely used. *Map*: 53:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 259. Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl] (Bakong, Bakung, Bakung Kenya, Bakung Kenyah). *Users*: 40,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: near Kalimantan border, villages along Balui and Baram rivers and some tributaries; 1 village on Kakus river; Sungai Asap area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah. *Dialects*: Leppo' Aga, Leppo' Ga, Leppo' Jengan, Leppo' La'ang, Leppo' Tau, Uma' Ake, Uma' Jalan, Sambup, Leppo' Ke', Leppo' Jamok, Badeng (Madeng), Bakung, Leppo' Teppu'. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1978. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 54:43. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,000. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Kenyah, Wahau [whk]. *Users*: 1,000 in Malaysia (2007 A. Soriente). *Location*: Sarawak: Belaga, Kapit, Marudi, and Tatau districts, Balang Baram, Baleh, Balul, and Belaga along interior rivers, including headwaters. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Kayanic Kenyah. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 54:51. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,000. Indigenous in: Indonesia.

Kimaragang [kqr] (Kimaragan, Kimaragangan, Maragang, Marigang). Autonym: Kimaragang.

Users: 10,000 (Kroeger 2005), decreasing. Ethnic population: 25,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:*

Sabah: Beluran, Kota Marudu, and Pitas districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:*

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun. *Dialects:* Tandek

(Garo), Pitas Kimaragang, Sandayo, Sonsogon. Speakers of the Sonsogon dialect understand

67%–76% of a Kimaragang story (1986 P. Kroeger). Lexical similarity: 82% between

Kimaragang and Sonsogon dialects. *Type:* VSO; determiners and numbers before noun head,

possessors and modifiers after noun head; dual number; case-marking; 2 tenses (past, non-

past) and 3 aspects; causative prefix; 18 consonants and 5 vowels; inclusive/exclusive

pronouns. *Lg Use:* Children don't learn it in many areas, at least not well. Mixed use: Home,

Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly.

Mixed attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Rungus

[drg]. Used as L2 by Kota Marudu Talantang [grm], Rungus [drg], Tombonuo [txa]. *Lg Dev:*

Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 85% in Standard Malay [zsm]. Dictionary. Bible

portions: 1996. Agency: Persatuan Kimaragang Sabah Bersatu, Pertubuhan Kimaragang

Malaysia. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional

religion. *Map:* 55:95.

Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg] (Orang Sungai, Sungai Milian). *Users:* Ethnic population: 15,000

(2015 L. Rose). *Location:* Sabah: Lahad Datu district; Tongod district, primarily upper reaches

of Kinabatangan river. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian,

North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic, Upper Kinabatangan. *Dialects:* Kalabuan (Kolobuan),

Makiang, Sinabu' (Sinobu'), Sinarupa, Kuamut. Dialects have approximately 87% mutual

intelligibility. Lexical similarity: over 90% among all dialects, 80% between Makiang and

Sinabu' dialects. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all

adults. Speaker age range choice based on previous comment in that field. Positive attitudes.

All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use English

[eng]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1984–2004. Agency: The Orang Sungai

Cultural Association (Sabah Association of Bangsa Sungai). *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:*

Latin script, developed in about 1984. *Other:* Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map:*

55:81.

Kintaq [knq] (Bong, Kenta, Kintak, Kintaq Bong). *Users:* 110 in Malaysia (2008 JHEOA). Ethnic

population: 240 (Bradley 2007b). *Location:* Kedah and Perak border area, Thai border. *Status:*

6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Western. *Lg Use:*

Some young people, all adults. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *DLS:* Still. *Writing:*

Unwritten. *Map:* 53:4. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 111. Also established in:

Thailand.

Kiput [kyi]. *Users:* 450 (Blust 2002). *Location:* Sarawak: south of Marudi, Benawa and Kuala

Tutoh villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North

Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Lower Baram, Central, A. *Dialects:* Long

Kiput, Long Tutoh (Kuala Tutoh). Related to Narom [nrm], Lelak [llk], Tutong [ttg], Belait

[beg], and Berawan languages. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Iban [iba].

DLS: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:60.

Korean [kor]. *Users*: 20,900 in Malaysia (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, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, 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.

Kota Marudu Talantang [grm]. *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,800 (2000). *Location*: Sabah: Kota Marudu district, Talantang 1 and Talantang 2. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun. *Lg Use*: Also use Kimaragang [kqr]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 55:94.

Kuijau [dkr] (Hill Dusun, Kijau, Koi joe, Kuyow, Kujau, Kuliow, Kuriyo, Kwijau, Menindal, Menindaq, Minansut, Tidung, Tindal). *Users*: Ethnic population: 7,910 (2000 S. Maduli). *Location*: Sabah: Keningau district, Keningau town area north and west. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun. *Lg Use*: Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Used as L2 by Gana [gnq], Keningau Murut [kxi]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 55:85.

Lahanan [lhn] (Lanan, Lanun). *Users*: 350 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 700 (Alexander and Alexander 2002). *Location*: Sarawak: central, east of Belaga, southwest of Long Murum. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Kajaman [kag]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Iranun [ilm] or Maguindanaon [mdh] of the Philippines. *Map*: 54:54.

Lamaholot [slp] (Florenese, Om, Orang Timur, Timorese). *Users*: 45,000 in Malaysia (2015), decreasing. Ethnic population: 45,000 (2015 A. Supeno). Consulate of Indonesia. *Location*: Sabah: scattered. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Bima-Lembata. *Dialect*: 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*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 40%–60% in Standard Malay [zsm] and Indonesian [ind], 2% in English [eng]. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 313,000 (as L1: 225,000; as L2: 88,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Indonesia.

Lanoh [lnh] (Jengjeng, Lanoh Jengjeng). *Users*: Ethnic population: 240 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Perak: north central. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Senoic. *Lg Use*: All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). Many also use Temiar [tea] (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Lanoh includes Sabüm [sbo] and Semnam [ssm] as subgroups (Burenhult and Wegener 2009). *Map*: 53:7.

Lelak [llk]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or fully assimilated to Central Berawan [zbc] by the late 1970s. *Location*: Sarawak: Marudi district, Loagan Bunut lake area on Tinjar river. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Lower Baram, Central, B. *Dialects*: Dali, Nuclear Lelak. Related to Narom [nrm]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Central Berawan [zbc]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Lobu, Lanas [ruu] (Keningau Lobu, “Labou” *pej.*). Autonym: Lobu. *Users*: 4,000 (2015 P. Porodong), decreasing. No monolinguals (2015 P. Porodong). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2015 P. Porodong). 3,500 Lobu, 1,500 Rumanau. *Location*: Sabah: Keningau district, Sook sub-district, Lalapakon, Lanas, Kilu, Kuit, Mampisas, Manggarimot, Mansiat, Minusu, Pinipi, Sesalungon, and Tuawon; possibly Kinabatangan district. Rumanau dialect in Masaum, near Pinangah. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic, Upper Kinabatangan. *Dialects*: Lobu, Rumanau (Romanau, Roomarrows, Rumanau Alab). May be a dialect of Upper Kinabatangan [dmg]. *Type*: Philippine-type; VSO. *Lg Use*: Mixed use in Home, Friends, Religion, Work and Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp], specifically the Dusun Tambunan dialect. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Bookan Murut [bnb]. Some also use Minokok [mqq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 55:79.

Lobu, Tampias [low]. *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,800 (1985 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Tampias area, Ranau, 3 villages. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic, Upper Kinabatangan. *Dialects*: None known. High intelligibility of Upper Kinabatangan [dmg]. *Lexical similarity*: 73% with Lanas Lobu [ruu]. *Lg Use*: Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 55:83.

Long Wat [ttw] (Tutoh Kenya, Tutoh Kenyah). *Users*: 600 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: northeast, Tutoh river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Kayanic Kenyah. *Dialects*: Long Wat, Long Labid, Lugat. Not closely related to other languages. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:68.

Lotud [dtr] (Dusun Lotud, Dusun Tuaran, Latod, Latud). Autonym: Suang Lotud. *Users*: Ethnic population: 20,000 (2016 J. John-Baptist). *Location*: Sabah: Tuaran district, Kiulu, Telipok, Tuaran. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Bisaya-Lotud. *Dialects*: Suang Lotud, Suang Olung, Suang Sarayoh, Dusun Kadayan. *Lg Use*: Some use in Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some of all ages.

Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use English [eng]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Many also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1992. Agency: Pertubuhan Pelestarian Bahasa Suang Lotud Sabah (PELESTARIAN), Persatuan Suang Lotud Sabah (PERADATAN), Kadazandusun Language Foundation (KLF), Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Cawangan Sabah (DBP, Sabah). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1987. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 55:92.

Lundayeh [Ind] (Buri tau, Buri' Lun Bawang, Buri' Lun Dayeh, Lun Bawang, Lun Daya, Lun Dayah, Lun Daye, Lun Dayeh, Lun Dayoh, Lun Lod, Lundaya, Lundayu, Murut, Southern Murut). Autonym: Buri' Lun Bawang, Buri' Lun Dayeh. *Users*: 24,000 in Malaysia (1982 SIL), decreasing. Sarawak 21,000, Sabah 3,000–4,000. *Location*: Sabah: Keningau district, Kuala Puntih, and Saup Baru; Sipitang district, Bamban, Bahagia, Batu Tujuh, Kaban, Kawang Baru, Kawang Lama, Long Kinangan, Long Mio, Long Pasia, Mendulong, Pekiak, Ranau-Ranau, Samin, Seri Menanti, Solob, and Tunas Baru; Sarawak: Lawas and Limbang districts; Tawau district, Batu 18 Balung, Batu 22 Balung, Batu 32, Cinta Damai, Kalabakan, Kunak, Merotai, and Serudung; Tenom district, Baru Jumpa, Baru Jumpa Seberang, Belumbung, Kalibatang Baru, Kelanan, Meluyan Ulu, Mengkelias, Sapong, and Sugiang Baru. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Dialects*: Lun Bawang (Sarawak Murut), Lun Dayah, Padas, Trusan (Lawas, Limbang), Lepu Potong. Lun Bawang dialect is spoken in Sarawak. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Kelabit [kzi], Kolod Murut [kqv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 90%–95%. Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Standard Malay [zsm], 90% in English [eng]. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1982. Agency: Lundayeh Cultural Association Sabah. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Not Murutic, although sometimes called Southern Murut. Christian. *Maps*: 54:73, 55:73. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,500. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Brunei, Indonesia.

Mah Meri [mhe] (Besisi, Cellate, Hma' Btsisi', Ma' Betisek, "Orang Sabat" *pej.*). *Users*: 2,990 (2003 Center for Orang Asli Concerns). Ethnic population: 3,680 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Putrajaya, Negeri Sembilan, and Selangor: coastal areas; islands off the coasts. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, South Aslian. *Dialects*: Kuala Langot Besisi, Malakka Besisi, Ulu Langat Orang Bukit, Selangor Sakai, Betise' (Betisek), Sisi. *Type*: 30 consonants and 9 vowels; stress on final syllable. *Lg Use*: Most children are monolingual when they enter preschool at age four (Kruspe 2010). All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: One dialect became extinct late 19th century, others have become extinct. Traditional religion. *Map*: 53:20.

Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm] (Chitties Malay Creole). *Users*: Ethnic population: 300. *Location*: Melaka: Gajah Berang and Kampung Tujung on Malacca straits. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Creole, Malay based. *Dialects*: None known. May be historically related to Sri Lankan Malay

Creole [sci]. *Lg Use*: Intermarriage and out-migration are shrinking the community (Mohammed 2009). Shifted to Baba Malay [mbf] (Mohammed 2009). Shifted to Malay [zlm] (Mohammed 2009). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Spoken since the 16th century by descendants of Tamil merchants who intermarried with other groups. Speakers are called Chitties (Lim 1981, Holm 1989). *Map*: 53:23.

Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm] (Bahasa Geragau, Bahasa Serani, Luso-Malay, Malacca Creole, Malaccan, Malaqueiro, Malaquenho, Malaquense, Malaquês, Malayo-Portuguese, Malaysian Portuguese Creole, Papia Cristao, Papia Kristang, Portuguese Patois, Português de Malaca, Serani). Autonym: Kristang. *Users*: 2,150 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Melaka: Hilir and Trankera on Malacca Straits; Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Creole, Portuguese based. *Lg Use*: English [eng] is rapidly becoming the dominant language among the younger generation. Some young people, all adults. Mainly adults 50 and older, about one-third of young adults, some children (Bradley 2007a). Most also use Malay [zlm], especially local varieties. Some also use English [eng], especially older women. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1884. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 53:24.

Malay [zlm] (Colloquial Malay, Informal Malay, Local Malay, Malayu). *Users*: 13,500,000 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: 10,500,000 in Malaysia (2004 census). 10 million in Peninsular Malaysia, 506,000 in Sarawak, and 30,000 in Labuan. L2 users: 3,000,000. *Location*: Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, and Putrajaya states; Sarawak state: Betong, Kuching, Samarahan, and Sri Aman districts; Selangor and Terengganu states. *Status*: 5* (Developing). Originated in Sumatra; spoken throughout southeast Asia. With the advent of Islam, Malay became widespread in the 15th and 16th centuries. Lingua franca for Malaysia's multiethnic population. Used in trade, literature, and story telling. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *Dialects*: Coastal Terengganu, Inland Terengganu, Kelantan, Pahang, Southeast Island, Jugra-Muar-Melaka-Johor, Sarawak (Sarawak Malay), Tamiang, Deli, Riau Mainland, Akit, Sakai, Riau islands, Coastal Jambi, Belitung, Northwestern Kalimantan, Upstream Western Kalimantan, Southwestern Coastal Kalimantan. Kedah Malay [meo], Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], Jakun [jak], Orang Kanaq [orn], Orang Seletar [ors], Temuan [tmw], Sabah Malay [msi], and Brunei [kxd] are so closely related that they may one day be included as dialects of Malay. Coastal Terengganu, inland Terengganu, Kelantan most aberrant but evidently mutually intelligible with Pattani Malay [mfa]. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Used as L2 by Baba Malay [mbf], Central Berawan [zbc], Central Melanau [mel], Cheq Wong [cwg], Duano [dup], Jah Hut [jah], Jehai [jhi], Kensiu [kns], Kintaq [knq], Lanoh [lnh], Mah Meri [mhe], Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm], Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], Minriq [mnq], Mintil [mzt], Murik [mxr], Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], Orang Kanaq [orn], Remun [lkj], Sabüm [sbo], Salako [knx], Semai [sea], Semaq Beri [szc], Semelai [sza], Southern Sama [ssb], Tamil [tam], Temiar [tea], Temoq [tmo], Toraja [sda]. *DLS*: Vital (0.83). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: This entry refers to local or vernacular Malay varieties not well

differentiated from each other, and other varieties for which further research is needed to clarify differentiation from mainstream dialects. Distinguished from court-Malay-derived Standard Indonesian [ind] or Standard Malay [zsm] by sociolinguistic status as vernaculars, and other linguistic features. *Maps*: 53:22, 54:22, 54:22. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890). Also indigenous in: Indonesia. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

Malay [msa]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 82,223,886. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Batek [btq]. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Bacanese Malay [btj] (Indonesia), Bangka [mfb] (Indonesia), Banjar [bjn] (Indonesia), Berau Malay [bve] (Indonesia), Brunei [kxd] (Brunei), Bukit Malay [bvu] (Indonesia), Central Malay [pse] (Indonesia), Cocos Islands Malay [coa] (Cocos (Keeling) Islands), Col [liw] (Indonesia), Duano [dup] (Indonesia), Haji [hji] (Indonesia), Indonesian [ind] (Indonesia), Jakun [jak], Jambi Malay [jax] (Indonesia), Kaur [vkk] (Indonesia), Kedah Malay [meo], Kerinci [kvr] (Indonesia), Kota Bangun Kutai Malay [mqg] (Indonesia), Kubu [kvb] (Indonesia), Lubu [lcf] (Indonesia), Malay [zlm], Manado Malay [xmm] (Indonesia), Minangkabau [min] (Indonesia), Musi [mui] (Indonesia), Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], North Moluccan Malay [max] (Indonesia), Orang Kanaq [orn], Orang Seletar [ors], Pattani Malay [mfa] (Thailand), Pekal [pel] (Indonesia), Sabah Malay [msi], Sekak [lce] (Indonesia), Standard Malay [zsm], Temuan [tmw], Tenggaraong Kutai Malay [vkt] (Indonesia), Urak Lawoi' [urk] (Thailand). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 82,223,886.

Malay, Baba [mbf] (Chinese Malay, Peranakan, Straits Malay). Autonym: Peranakan. *Users*: 2,000 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Location*: Melaka: Melaka city area and nearby coast; Pulau Pinang: Malacca Straits, Pinang island. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Creole, Malay based. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1913–2007. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Developed since the 15th century from Low Malay with many Hokkien Chinese borrowings. Lim (1981) and Holm (1989) treat it as a Malay-based creole. *Map*: 53:21. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,000. Indigenous in: Singapore.

Malay, Cocos Islands [coa] (Cocos, Cocos Islands, Melayu Cocos, Ong Pulu). *Users*: 500 monolinguals (2015 A. Serasa Tosel). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Beluran, Lahad Datu and Tawau districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Creole, Malay based. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. From the Cocos Islands (Keeling Islands), an Australian territory. *Map*: 55:107. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 730. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Indigenous in: Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Also established in: Christmas Island.

Malay, Kedah [meo] (Kedahan Malay, Satun Malay). Autonym: Pelat Utagha. *Users*: 2,600,000 in Malaysia (2004). *Location*: Kedah, Perak, Perlis, and Pulau Pinang states. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Became the lingua franca of the state of Kedah in the late 1800s. Spoken by

almost all Kedahans regardless of race. Used in trade and at home. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Pattani Malay [mfa] and Standard Malay [zsm]. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: More use Thai [tha] than Pattani Malay. Most outside contacts are with Thai population centers in Songkhla, Phattalung, and Haad Yai; with west coast Malay states of Perlis and Kedah. Culturally Malay. May be a dialect of Malay [zlm]. *Map*: 53:1. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Thailand (Satun Malay).

Malay, Sabah [msi] (Bazaar Malay, Pasar Malay, Sabah Malay Dialect). Autonym: Bahasa Sabah.

Users: 3,000,000 (2013 SIL), all users. L1 users: Mostly second-language speakers, but growing number of L1 speakers (2015 J. K. L. Wong). No ethnic community (2015 J.K.L. Wong). *Location*: Sabah. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Used throughout the state of Sabah in virtually all non-formal domains. Became the lingua franca of over 50 different ethno-linguistic groups. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Widely spoken in Sabah, beginning as a lingua franca for interaction with other ethnic groups for trading purposes. Since then, its function as a trade language has expanded. There is an increasing number of L1 speakers, especially children of mixed-ethnic parentage. This happens more often in urban areas than rural areas where mono-ethnic groups are concentrated. *Mixed use*: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Used by all. *Mixed attitudes*. Used as L2 by Abai Sungai [abf], Banjar [bjn], Bonggi [bdg], Bookan Murut [bnb], Brunei [kxd], Bugis [bug], Cocos Islands Malay [coa], Dumpas [dmv], Gana [gnq], Hakka Chinese [hak], Ida'an [dbj], Iranun [ilm], Javanese [jav], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Kalabakan Murut [kve], Keningau Murut [kxi], Kimaragang [kqr], Klias River Kadazan [kqt], Kolod Murut [kqv], Labuk-Kinabatangan Kadazan [dtb], Lanas Lobu [ruu], Lotud [dtr], Lundayeh [lnd], Mapun [sjm], Minokok [mqq], Molbog [pwm], Northern Tidung [ntd], Rungus [drg], Sabah Bisaya [bsy], Selungai Murut [slg], Sembakung Murut [sbr], Serudung Murut [srk], Southern Sama [ssb], Southern Tidung [itd], Suluk [tsg], Tahol Murut [mvv], Tatana [txx], Timugon Murut [tih], Tobilung [tgb], Tombonuo [txa], Toraja [sda], Upper Kinabatangan [dmg], West Coast Bajau [bdr]. *Lg Dev*: The Sabah Malay orthography has not been standardized. Reading and writing is done using the Standard Malay [zsm] orthography. *Literature*. *Radio*. *Videos*. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Sabah Malay is a simplified variety of Standard Malay [zsm], greatly influenced by Malay Brunei [kxd]. It has adopted many lexical items from the indigenous languages of Sabah. Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion.

Malay, Standard [zsm] (Bahasa Malayu, Bahasa Melayu Malaysia, Formal Malay, Malay, Malaysian Malay, Malayu, Melayu, Melayu Baku). *Users*: Few L1 speakers. L2 includes most Malaysian population. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1963, Constitution (amended), Article 153A(1)). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *Dialects*: None known. *Lexical similarity*: more than 80% with Indonesian [ind]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev*: Used

through secondary education and in some tertiary institutions. Taught in all primary and secondary schools; taught as subject in schools using Chinese [cmn] or Tamil [tam] as the language of instruction. Taught in tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1733–2016. *DLS*: Ascending (0.43). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script. *Other*: On Peninsular Malaysia, Standard Malay [zsm] exists in a diglossic relationship with Local Malay [zlm]. Standard Malay (derived from court Malay), both in terms of its linguistic structure as well as its sociolinguistic function, has its closest counterpart not in a particular Local Malay dialect but in Standard Indonesian [ind]. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Brunei, Singapore.

Malayalam [mal]. *Users*: 35,800 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Location*: Peninsular: western states. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Malayalam. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); case-marking (7 cases); tense; 37 consonants, 11 vowels, 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; light stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1841–2004. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script, used since 1998. Malayalam script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 37,359,380 (as L1: 36,647,680; as L2: 711,700). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Ireland, Israel, Oman, Qatar, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Malaysian Sign Language [xml] (BIM, Bahasa Isyarat Malaysia). *Users*: 58,700 (2013 census). Approximately 0.2% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Variations found in every state, but are mutually intelligible with the possible exception of some places in Terengganu state (2015 S. Lim). *Lg Use*: BIM is considered a natural sign language and is widely used by deaf people. Since 1978, the Ministry of Education has developed KTBM (Kod Tangan Bahasa Malaysia, or Manual Coded Bahasa Malaysia) to be used in public schools. Deaf children must learn KTBM, and BIM is not allowed to be used in schools. Deaf children from deaf families, and those from hearing families who enter early intervention programs, know and use BIM at an early age. Some hearing parents send their deaf children straight to public schools, and these children generally learn KTBM in schools. However, many who have completed schooling and joined deaf social groups quickly adopt BIM. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm], in written form. Some also use English [eng], in written form. Used as L2 by Penang Sign Language [psg], Selangor Sign Language [kgi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70%–80% in Standard Malay [zsm], 30%–40% in English [eng]. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04).

Mapun [sjm] (Bajau Kagayan, Cagayan de Sulu, Cagayanon, Jama Mapun, Kagayan, Orang Cagayan, Pallun Mapun, Pellun Mapun, Sama Mapun). Autonym: Pallun Mapun. *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2015 M. Tanjul). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2015 M. Tanjul). *Location*: Sabah: Kota Kinabalu district, Kota Kinabalu; Kota Marudu district, Kota Marudu; Kudat district, Banggi and Mantanani islands, Kudat; Sandakan district, Sandakan. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-

Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw. *Type*: VSO; stress is on the penultimate syllable; verbal affixations can mark actor-experiencer, instrument, object-undergoer-patient, beneficiary, location, passive, imperative, abilitative, causative, non-volitional, reciprocal, multiple actors, intransitive, etc.; 3 prepositions used primarily to indicate special and temporal relationships. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Southern Sama [ssb]. Some also use Tausug [tsg]. Some also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. Used as L2 by Bonggi [bdg], Molbog [pwm], Southern Sama [ssb], West Coast Bajau [bdr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Standard Malay [zsm]. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Maps*: 55:99, 55:99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 58,000. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Philippines.

Melanau, Central [mel] (Belana'u, Milanau, Milano). *Users*: 113,000 in Malaysia (2000 census).

Location: Sarawak: Mukah division, Rejang delta coastal area to Balingian river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Melanau. *Dialects*: Mukah-Oya (Muka, Mukah, Oga, Oya, Oya'), Balingian, Bruit, Dalat (Dalad), Igan, Sarikei, Segahan, Prehan, Segalang, Siteng. Balingian dialect is linguistically quite distinct from others. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Sibu Melanau [sdx]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Above 50%. *Grammar*. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Map*: 54:37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 113,280. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Brunei.

Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro]. *Users*: 7,600 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 4,800 Matu, 2,800 Daro.

Location: Sarawak: Daro and Matu areas on Matu river from Rejang river north channel to the sea. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Melanau. *Dialects*: Daro, Matu (Langle-Tamtlaih, Ngaleng, Phaneng). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:38.

Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn]. *Users*: 200 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 500. *Location*: Sarawak: Sibu division, middle Rejang River. Kanowit dialect downstream from Tanjong dialect. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Melanau. *Dialects*: Kanowit, Tanjong. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Being absorbed by Iban [iba]. Home. Some young people, all adults. Few or no children use Kanowit dialect. Neutral attitudes. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:40.

Melanau, Sibu [sdx] (Seduan-Banyok, Sibu, Siduan, Siduani). *Users*: 420 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: Sibu division, Rejang river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Melanau. *Dialects*: Seduan, Banyok. May be intelligible with Central Melanau [mel]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Central Melanau [mel]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:39.

Minokok [mqq]. *Users*: 1,200 (2007 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Kinabatangan river headwaters. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun, Central. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Labuk-Kinabatangan Kadazan [dtb], Kimaragang [kqr] and Tobilung [tgb]. *Lg Use*: Some young

people, all adults. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Used as L2 by Lanas Lobu [ruu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Maps*: 55:80, 55:80.

Minriq [mnq] (Mendriq, Menraq, Menrik, Menriq). *Users*: 100 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 270 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Kelantan: southeast, 2 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Temiar [tea] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Malay [zlm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 53:9.

Mintil [mzt] (Mitol). *Users*: 180 (2005 Lye Tuck-Po). *Location*: Pahang: Lipis district, Tamun river, 3 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern. *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Batek [btq]. Many shifted to Malay [zlm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: May have no remaining speakers. *Map*: 53:11.

Molbog [pwm]. Autonym: Molbog. *Users*: 2,500 in Malaysia (2015 T. Imam Tuah). 250 monolinguals (2015 T. Imam Tuah). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2015 T. Imam Tuah). *Location*: Sabah: Kudat district, Balambangan and Banggi islands. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanian. *Lg Use*: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Bonggi [bdg]. Many also use Southern Sama [ssb]. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Used as L2 by Bonggi [bdg]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: A lexicon compiled as part of a Sabah Culture Board project has not yet been published (2015 T. Imam Tuah). Muslim. *Map*: 55:103. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,440. Also indigenous in: Philippines.

Murik [mxr]. *Users*: 1,120 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: below Long Miri (Banyok dialect) and below Lio Mato (Semiang dialect) on Baram river. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Murik Kayan. *Dialects*: Long Banyok (Banyok), Long Semiang (Semiang). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Malay [zlm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:57.

Murut, Bookan [bnb] (Baukan, Baukan Murut, Bookan). *Users*: Ethnic population: 2,400 (2017 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Keningau and Kinabatangan districts, Kinabatangan and Sook rivers' headwaters area. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Northern. *Dialects*: Baukan (Baokan, Bokan, Boken, Bokon, Bokun, Bookan, Bukun, Pingas, Ulun-No-Bokan, Ulun-No-Bokon), Kokoroton Murut, Tenggara (Kinabatangan Murut, Tangara', Tanggaraq, Tenggaraq, Tingara, Tenggara). Reportedly similar to Keningau Murut [kxi], Timugon [tih], and Tagal [mvv]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Used as L2 by Keningau Murut [kxi], Lanas Lobu [ruu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2003. *Map*: 55:78.

Murut, Kalabakan [kve] (Kalabakan, Tawau Murut, Tidung). *Users*: Ethnic population: 2,230 (2000 B. Lingki). *Location*: Sabah: Tawau district, along Kalabakan river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 73% with Bookan Murut [bnb]; 70% with

Serudung Murut [srk]; 67% with Tagal Murut [mvv] (Smith 1984:22). *Lg Use*: Some Home, Friends, and Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Many also use Northern Tidung [ntd]. Used as L2 by Northern Tidung [ntd]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 70% in Standard Malay [zsm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 55:116.

Murut, Keningau [kxi] (Central Murut). Autonym: Keningau Murut. *Users*: 3,000 (2015 A. Jampadin), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,000 (2000 A. Jampadin). *Location*: Sabah: Keningau district, east of Pegalan river down to Ansip village. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects*: Nabay (Nabai), Ambual. Reportedly similar to Bookan [bnb] and Timugon [tih]. *Lg Use*: Young people prefer Sabah Malay [msi], Standard Malay [zsm]. Mixed use: Home, Friends. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Bookan Murut [bnb]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use Paluan Murut [plz]. Some also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. Some also use Timugon Murut [tih]. A few also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. A few also use Kuijau [dkr]. Used as L2 by Gana [gnq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 55:84.

Murut, Kolod [kqv] (Kolod, Kolor, Kolour, Kolor, Okolod, Okolod Murut). *Users*: 2,000 in Malaysia (2015 R. Ganang), decreasing. Less than 1,000 in Sarawak. More than 1,000 in Sabah. *Location*: Sabah: Sipitang district, Bamban, Iburu, Meligan, Sulob, and Ulu Bole villages; Tenom district, Bamban village; Sarawak: Lawas district, Long Tengoa. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 82% with Okolod [kqv] in Sabah; 70% with Pensiangan Murut dialect of Tagal Murut [mvv]; 34% with Lun Bawang [lnd]. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Work. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Lundayeh [lnd]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Many also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 54:75, 55:75. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,390. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Indonesia (Okolod).

Murut, Paluan [plz] (Paluan). *Users*: 5,500 (2000 SIL). 3,000 Paluan, 1,000 to 2,000 Pandewan. *Location*: Sabah: Keningau, Pensiangan, and Tenom districts, Padas river tributaries; Dalit, Keramatoi, Mesopo, Nabawan, and Pamentarian rivers; lower Sook river valley; Sapulut and Talankai rivers' headwaters. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects*: Paluan (Peluan), Dalit Murut, Sook Murut, Takapan, Makaheeliga (Makialiga), Pandewan (Pandewan Murut). Reportedly most similar to Tagal Murut [mvv]. *Lg Use*: Also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. Used as L2 by Keningau Murut [kxi]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 55:77.

Murut, Selungai [slg]. *Users*: 600 in Malaysia (2000 SIL). Ethnic population: 600 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Nabawan district, 1 village in Pensiangan river basin south to Indonesia border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo,

Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. *Map*: 55:118. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,240. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Murut, Sembakung [sbr] (Sembakoeng, Sembakong, Simbakong, Tenggalan, Tidoeng, Tidong, Tidung, Tingalan, Tingalun, Tinggalan, Tinggalum). *Users*: Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Sembakung river area. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Southern. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: All also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Northern Tidung [ntd]. Some also use Sabah Malay [msi]. *Map*: 55:117. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,180. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Murut, Serudung [srk] (Serudong, Suudung, Tawau Murut, Tawou Murut). *Users*: 400 (2015 J. Rushing), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000 (2015 J. Rushing). *Location*: Sabah: Tawau district, along Serudung river, 1 village near Tawau town. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Tidung. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 63% with Kalabakan Murut [kve], 52% with Selungai Murut [slg], and less than 60% with Tagal [mvv] and Sembakung [sbr] Murut languages. Very low intelligibility with Northern Tidung [ntd] (Moody and Walton 1984: 132). *Lg Use*: Home, Friends, Work; Mixed use: Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Sabah Malay [msi]. A few also use Standard Malay [zsm]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Standard Malay [zsm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 55:115.

Murut, Tahol [mvv] (Pensiangan, Sumambu, Tagal, Tagal Murut, Tagol). Autonym: Tahol. *Users*: 20,000 in Malaysia (2015 L. Murang), decreasing. Ethnic population: 200,000 (2015 L. Murang). Largest Murutic group in Sabah (Harris 1991; Brewis 2004: 43). *Location*: Sabah: Nabawan district, south Sipitang and Tenom districts, mainly along Maligan, Padas (Tomani), Salalir, Tahol, Tolokoson, and watersheds. Sarawak: Lawas district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects*: Rundum (Arundum), Tagal (North Borneo Murut, Sabah Murut, Taggal, Tagol, Tagul), Sumambu (Semambu, Semembu, Sumambuq), Tolokoson (Telekoson), Sapulut Murut (Sapulut Murut), Pensiangan Murut (Lagunan Murut, Pentjangan), Salalir (Sadalir, Saralir, Sedalir), Alumbis (Loembis, Lumbis), Tawan, Tomani (Tumaniq), Maligan (Bol Murut, Bole Murut, Mauligan, Meligan). Reportedly most similar to Paluan [plz]. *Lg Use*: The Tahol language seems to be widely used, even among young people. Home, Friends, Religion, Work; Mixed use: Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. A few also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. A few also use Timugon Murut [tih]. Used as L2 by Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Keningau Murut [kxi], Kolod Murut [kqv], Paluan Murut [plz], Selungai Murut [slg], Timugon Murut [tih]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%. Literacy rate in L2: 80% in Standard Malay [zsm]. A school for older adults has been set up to teach them to read in Murut Tahol. The primary reviewers expressed the need for primary and secondary school language subjects in Tahol Murut (like Kadazan Dusun), since this is the largest Murutic language in Sabah. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar.

Texts. Bible: 1998. Agency: Sabah Murut Cultural Association, Kadazandusun Language Foundation (KLF). *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1987. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 54:74, 55:74. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000. Also indigenous in: Indonesia (Tagal Murut).

Murut, Timugon [tih] (Temogun, Timigan, Timigun, Timogon, Timogun, Tumugun, “Tenom Murut” *pej.*). Autonym: Timugon. *Users*: Ethnic population: 9,000 (2004 S. Majius). *Location*: Sabah: Beaufort district, Bukau and lower Padas rivers; Tenom district, Padas river from Melalap to Batu-Batu. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut. *Dialects*: Kapagalan, Poros, Beaufort Murut (Binta’), Timugon, Sandiwar (Sandewar), Dabugus, Lower Murut, Murut Padas, Bukau (Bukow). Beaufort Murut may be a distinct language, though highly intelligible with Timugon (Spitzack 1984). Whether these two varieties are distinct languages requires further investigation. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. Used as L2 by Keningau Murut [kxi], Tahol Murut [mvv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Less than 40%. Literacy rate in L2: More than 50% in Standard Malay [zsm]. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. Agency: Kadazandusun Language Foundation (KLF), Murut Language Centre. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1984. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 55:76.

Narom [nrm] (Narum). *Users*: Ethnic population: 4,000. Population includes about 1,000 Bakong, 1,000 Dali’, and 1,000 Miri’ (2012 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Miri area and south; Kuala Nusah and Tanjung Beliput Niah area (Bakong dialect); Bekenu, Benkenu Asli, Jengalas, Menjelin, Rambai Asli, and Ranche-Ranche villages (Dali’ dialect); Bakam, Lopeng, Miri city, Pengkalan, and Pujut villages (Miri’ dialect). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Lower Baram, Central, B. *Dialects*: Bakong, Miri’, Narom, Dali’. Bakong, Dali’, and Miri’ may be distinct languages. *Lg Use*: Also use Iban [iba]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:61.

Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi] (Malaysian Minangkabau, Orang Negeri, Ulu Muar Malay). *Users*: Used as L1 by many inhabitants of Negeri Sembilan State (2011 K. Anderbeck). Ethnic population: 508,000 (2004). *Location*: Negeri Sembilan: Ulu Muar district. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *Lg Use*: Also use Malay [zlm], with some shifting. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: People call Minangkabau immigrants, who have come during the last 60 to 80 years, Minang. May be a dialect of Malay [zlm]. *Map*: 53:18.

Nepali [npi]. *Users*: 235,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Eastern, Eastern Pahari. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; 11 noun classes or

genders; no articles; content q-word in situ; 1 prefix, up to 5 suffixes; clause constituents indicated by case-marking (4 cases); verbal affixation marks person, number and gender of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 29 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1914–2004. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bhutan, India, Nepal. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Orang Kanaq [orn] (Kanaq). *Users*: Ethnic population: 160 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Johor: east, northeast of Mawai (Kota Tinggi). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: May be better considered a dialect of Malay [zlm]. Originally from Sumatra, previously a sea tribe which settled on the land in the mid-19th century (Musa 2011). *Map*: 53:27.

Orang Seletar [ors] (Orang Laut). *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,250 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Johor: southeast coast, Kukuo area; Johore Bahru, east and north. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [msa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: May be better considered a dialect of Malay [zlm]. Named after Seletar Island in Singapore from which they were removed in 1986. *Map*: 53:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,200. Also established in: Singapore.

Papar [dpp] (Bajau Bukit, Bajau Pa’par, Pa’par, Pappar, “Papar Hanyut” *pej.*). *Users*: 500 (2015 J. Saban), decreasing. No monolinguals (2015 J. Saban). Ethnic population: 1,900 (2015 J. Saban). *Location*: Sabah: Kuala Penyu district, Jangkit, Linsuk, Tenambak, and Tidung-Bedungon. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Unclassified. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 30% with Tatana [txx]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Brunei [kxd]. Some also use Sabah Bisaya [bsy]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Tatana [txx]. Some also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 55:91.

Penan, Eastern [pez]. *Users*: 10,000 in Malaysia (2011 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Apoh river district east of Baram river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Penan. *Dialect*: Penan Apoh. Not intelligible of Western Penan [pne] and Uma Lasan [xky]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1978–2009. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 54:69. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,055. Also indigenous in: Brunei.

Penan, Western [pne] (Nibon, Nibong, “Punan” *pej.*). *Users*: 3,400 (2007 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Kapit division, Balui and upper Baram rivers, Mount Dulit area, 3 villages; Nibong

branch of Lobong river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Penan. *Dialects*: Nibong, Bok Penan (Bok), Penan Silat, Penan Gang (Gang), Penan Lusong (Lusong), Penan Apo, Sipeng (Speng), Penan Lanying, Jelalong Penan. Not closely related to other languages. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1974. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditionalists are nomadic and seminomadic. *Map*: 54:53.

Penang Sign Language [psg]. *Users*: 1,000, decreasing. 150 monolinguals. *Location*: Pulau Pinang: scattered. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Malaysian Sign Language [xml]. Many also use English [eng], in written form. Used as L2 by Selangor Sign Language [kgi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Up to 50% in English [eng]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Deaf school established in Penang in 1954, with only oral method. Penang Sign Language evolved outside the classroom. Use declined after introduction of ASL [ase] to the country in the early 1960s, and the school in 1976 (Hurlbut 2003).

Punan Bah-Biau [pna] (Bah-Biau, Bah-Biau Penan, Punan). *Users*: 6,000 (2020 Punan National Association). *Location*: Sarawak: Kapit division, Merit and Rejang rivers areas. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau. *Dialects*: Punan Bah (Punan Ba), Punan Biau. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:45.

Punan Batu [pnm] (Punan Batu 1). *Users*: 30 (Wurm 2000). *Location*: Sarawak: Marudi district, west of Long Geng, southeast of Belaga. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Lg Use*: Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from Punan Batu, a dialect of Sajau Basap [sjb] in Kalimantan. Nomadic. They get salt from the Kayan. *Map*: 54:52.

Punjabi, Eastern [pan]. *Users*: 56,400 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Location*: Western Peninsular. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Intermediate Divisions, Western, Panjabi. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 15 consonant and 24 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1959–2017. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Fiji, Kenya, Mauritius, Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Iran, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Remun [lkj] (Milikin, Millikin, Remun Iban). *Users*: 3,500 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sarawak: Serian district, Kuching division, 13 villages, southeast of Serian to Balai Ringin. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic. *Lg*

Use: Strong identity centered around the Remun isoelect. Some young people, all adults. Also use Bidayah Serian [*sdo*]. Also use English [*eng*]. Also use Iban [*iba*]. Also use Malay [*zlm*].
DLS: Still. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Map:* 54:36.

Rohingya [rhg]. Autonym: Ruwainggya. *Users:* 150,000 in Malaysia (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, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates.

Rungus [drg] (Dayak Laut, Dusun Dayak, Kadazan, Melobong Rungus, Melubong Rungus, Memagun, Memogun, Roongas, Rungus Dusun). Autonym: Momogun. *Users:* 55,000 (2009 Protestant Church in Sabah), decreasing. 10,000 monolinguals (2015 P. Porodong, F. Akiam). Ethnic population: 60,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Sabah: Beluran, Kota Marudu, Kudat, and Pitas districts. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun. *Dialects:* Gandahon, Gonsomon, Nuluw, Pilapazan (Central Rungus, Rungus Tanga). Gonsomon and Nuluw most distinctive dialects. Gandahon is less distinct. Pilapazan uses elements of the other three dialects. Lexical similarity among dialects within 86%–96%. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* 90% L1 speakers. Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [*msi*]. Some also use Standard Malay [*zsm*]. A few also use Hakka Chinese [*hak*]. A few also use Iranun [*ilm*]. A few also use Kadazan Dusun [*dtp*]. A few also use Kimaragang [*kqr*]. A few also use Tombonuo [*txa*]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [*hak*], Iranun [*ilm*], Kadazan Dusun [*dtp*], Kimaragang [*kqr*], Tombonuo [*txa*]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 80%. Literacy rate in L2: 85% in Standard Malay [*zsm*]. Literacy rate in L1: low for those over 45; much higher for those under 30. Literacy in L2: Standard Malay [*zsm*] literacy higher than Rungus; school language is Standard Malay. Language of instruction in about 5 kindergartens. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. Agency: Persatuan Momogun Rungus Sabah (SAMORA), Rungus Cultural Association (RCA), Sabah Rungus Cultural and Heritage (SARUCHA), Persatuan Rungus Pitas (PISAAN), Pertubuhan Rungus Malaysia, Yayasan Rungus (Rungus Foundation). *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Reside on the Bengkoka and Kudat peninsulas surrounding Marudu bay and identify themselves by which side of the bay they come from. Self-identify as Momogun and have complex internal social and ethnic relationships (Appell 1965). There is a strong sense of Rungus ethnic identity across all dialect groups. Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Maps:* 55:100, 55:100.

Sa'ban [snv] (Berau, Braow, “Merau” *pej.*). *Users:* 1,110 in Malaysia (2000). Ethnic population: 1,400 (2011). *Location:* Sarawak: Miri division, Long Banga', Upper Baram, Long Peluan, Long Puak on Kalimantan border. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. People have been moving into urban areas for employment, and as a consequence

have abandoned some of their cultural traditions. It is not clear whether young people are giving up on their ethnic language, but there is evidence that they are becoming proficient in other languages for employment opportunities. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 1969. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 54:71. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,960. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Sabüm [sbo]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker survived into the late 1970s (Benjamin 1976). *Location*: Perak: north central. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Senoic. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Lanoh [lnh] and Semnam [ssm]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Salako [knx] (Kenayatn, Kendayan, Salakau, Selakau, Selako, Silakau). Autonym: Kendayan. *Users*: 10,700 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Location*: Sarawak: Kuching division, Lundu district, Saak. 22 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic. *Lg Use*: Gradually being adopted by Lara' [lra] youth. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Malay [zlm]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Sarawak census data for Lundu Bidayuh; Salako are not linguistically Bidayuh, but are referred to as Bidayuh. *Map*: 54:29. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 331,700. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Indonesia (Kendayan).

Sama, Balangingih [sse] (Baangingi', Balagnini, Balangingi, Balangingi Bajau, Balanian, Balanini, Balignini, Bangingih, Bangingih Sama, Northern Sinama, Sama, Sama Bangingih). Autonym: Bangingih, Sama Bangingih. *Users*: 5,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Location*: Sabah: Lahad Datu coast, Semporna, and Tawau districts; some in Kota Belud district. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama. *Dialect*: Bajau Balangingih. *Type*: SVO to introduce a topic, thereafter VSO; prepositions; gender not marked; ergative; nontonal; CVC, CV, VC; 17 consonant phonemes and 5 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. NT: 2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, plans for future development using this script. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Maps*: 55:101, 55:101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,000. Indigenous in: Philippines.

Sama, Central [sml] (Badjaw, Bajau Pela'u, Sama, Sama Dilaut, Sama Kabinga'an, Sama Mandelaut, Sama Pala'u, Sama Siasi, Sama Sitangkai, Sama Ubian, Sinama). Autonym: Sinama. *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2000 C. Soderberg). *Location*: Sabah: Kunak and Semporna districts, Bebung, Bohe'an, Gaya, Karindingan, and Kallo' islands; Halo, Hidayat, Mastra, Panji, Salamat, Siriyaman villages; Ampalling, Balimbing, Bangaw-Bangaw, Batu Ruwa, Danawan, Kabogang, Labuan Hadji, Mabul, Manam Pellit, Matakang Island, Tampe'-Tampe', Timbun Mata, Tubu'-Tubu', and Umaral settlements. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama. *Type*: 17 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes, which occur as geminate clusters word-medially. Vowel harmony between front and back vowels in bisyllabic roots (Pallesen and Soderberg 2012:355–357). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Texts. NT: 1987–2008. *Writing*: Latin

script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 55:113. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 105,000. Indigenous in: Philippines.

Sama, Southern [ssb] (Sinama, Southern Bajau, Tawi-Tawi Sinama). Autonym: Sinama, Sinama Tawi-Tawi. *Users*: 60,000 in Malaysia (2015 S. Hinayat, M. Miller), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 119,000 (2000 SIL). 61,000 Bajau Kubang (or Bajau Semporna), 15,000 Bajau Laut, 14,500 Bajau Simunul, 13,000 Bajau Ubian, 9,000 Sibutu, 6,000 Sikubung, 700 Bajau Banaran. *Location*: Sabah: some coastal regions of Kota Belud district; Kota Kinabalu district, including Gaya island; Kuala Penyu district; Kudat district, Banggi and Mantanani islands; Sandakan and Semporna districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama. *Dialects*: Bajau Banaran (Benadan, Binadan), Bajau Darat, Bajau Laut (Mandelaut, Pala'au, "Pala'u" *pej.*, Sama Dilaut, Sama Laut, Sama Mandelaut, Sama Pala'au, Sea Bajau, Sea Gypsies), Bajau Semporna (Bajau Asli, Bajau Kubang, Kubang, Sama Kubang), Laminusa (Laminusa Sinama), Sibutu (Sama Sibutu, Samah Lumbuh, Samah-Samah, Sibutuq), Simunul (Bajau Simunul, Sama Simunul), Sikubung (Kubung, Sama Kubung), Sama (A'a Sama, Sama', Samah, Samal, Samar), Ubian (Bajau Ubian, Obian, Sama Ubian, Tau Ubian), Denawan. *Lexical similarity*: Binadan and Denawan dialects are 89% lexically similar; 80%–82% with Balangingih Sama [sse] (1999 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Neutral attitudes. Also use Malay [zlm]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. Also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. Used as L2 by Bonggi [bdg], Mapun [sjm], Molbog [pwm], Suluk [tsg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 80% Standard Malay [zsm]. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1979–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map*: 55:104. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 260,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Indigenous in: Philippines.

Sebop [sib] (Cebop, Sabup, Sebob, Sibop). *Users*: 1,730 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: Bintulu, Kapit, and Miri divisions junctures on upper Tinjar river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Kayanic Kenyah. *Dialects*: Tinjar Sibop, Lirong, Long Pokun, Bah Malei (Ba Mali), Long Atun, Long Ekang (Long Ikang), Long Luyang. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Cebop used on the Indonesian side of the border, Sebop in Sarawak. *Map*: 54:56.

Sekapan [skp] (Sekepan). *Users*: 750 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak: Kapit division, Belaga. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:48.

Selangor Sign Language [kgi] (KLSL, Kuala Lumpur Sign Language, SSL). *Users*: 500, decreasing. *Location*: Selangor: scattered. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility testing (Hurlbut 2003) showed that Selangor signers understood Penang Sign Language [psg] well (90%), but Penang

signers had more difficulty with SSL (77%). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Some shifted to Malaysian Sign Language [[xml](#)]. Many also use English [[eng](#)], in written form. Some also use Standard Malay [[zsm](#)], in written form. A few also use Penang Sign Language [[psg](#)]. Older deaf from Selangor studied at the school in Penang (Hurlbut 2003). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 50% in English [[eng](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Developed out of American Sign Language [[ase](#)]. Used not only in the capital city Kuala Lumpur, but also surrounding Selangor state, so deaf prefer the name Selangor Sign Language.

Semai [[sea](#)] (Semay, Seng'oi, Sengoi, Senoi, "Central Sakai" *pej.*). Autonym: Semai. *Users*: 45,000 (2020 G. Benjamin). *Location*: Pahang state: northwest; Perak state: south; Selangor state: north. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). The Semai were the original inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula; their language spread widely in the 20th century. The language was the lingua franca of the Malaysian Aslian military armed forces unit (Bradley 2007a). Used in trade, hunting, fishing, farming, and literacy projects. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Senoic. *Dialects*: Jelai, Perak I, Perak II, Cameron (Cameron Highlands), Telom, Bidor, Betau, Lipis, Bil, Ulu Kampar (Kampar), Gopeng, Tanjung Malim, Parit, Tapah (Jalan Pahang). Some dialects not mutually intelligible (2006 T. Phillips). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Cameron Highlands dialect is used on radio and is a school language (Bradley 2007a). Home, church, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Malay [[zlm](#)] (Bradley 2007a). Some also use Temiar [[tea](#)] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Literacy in Semai growing. Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1951–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: "Sakai", slave. 'Sengoi', people, in Semai. West Semai more acculturated to Malay society than east Semai. *Map*: [53](#):12.

Semaq Beri [[szc](#)] (Semaq Bri, Semoq Beri). *Users*: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 3,970 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Kelantan, Pahang, and Terengganu states. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, South Aslian. *Dialects*: 2 dialects. *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Malay [[zlm](#)] (Bradley 2007a). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: [53](#):15.

Semelai [[sza](#)]. *Users*: 4,100 (Kruspe 2009). Ethnic population: 6,270 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Pahang state: southwest; Negeri Sembilan state: northwest; Tasek Bera shores area, along Bera, Teriang, and Serting rivers; Johor state, northwest, Muar river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, South Aslian. *Type*: 32 consonant and 20 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: All also use Malay [[zlm](#)] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2021. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2021. *Map*: [53](#):17.

Semnam [[ssm](#)]. *Users*: 670 (2000). *Location*: Perak state: north central. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Senoic. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Lanoh [[lnh](#)] and Sabüm [[sbo](#)]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: [53](#):6.

Sihan [[spg](#)] (Sian). *Users*: 50 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 100 (2000). *Location*: Sarawak state: Kapit division, Belaga. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Dialects*: None known. May be

intelligible of Bukitan [bkn], Ukit [umi], and Punan Batu [pnm]. *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. Few to half the children speak Sihan. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:46.

Sindhi [snd]. *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Sindhi. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; 24 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1954. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, used in India. Gurmukhi script, used in India. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Philippines, Singapore. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Belize, Canada, Kenya, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States.

Sinhala [sin]. *Users*: 4,400 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Southern, Sinhalese-Maldivian. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); indefinite article suffix; case-marking (5 cases); tense and aspect; causatives; 23 consonants and 13 vowels; non-tonal; distinctive diglossia. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1823–1982. *Writing*: Braille script. Sinhala script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Sri Lanka. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Libya, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Sugut Dusun [kzs] (Dusun, Kadayan, Sugut, Sugut Kadazan, Tanggal, Tilau-Ilau). *Users*: Ethnic population: 12,200 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Sabah state: Labuk-Sugut district on Sugut river headwaters. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun, Central. *Dialects*: Tinagas, Talantang. *Lg Use*: Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 55:106.

Suluk [tsg] (Bahasa Sūg, Joloano, Joloano Sulu, Jolohano, Pamung Sug, Sinūg, Sinug, Sooloo, Sug, Sulu, Taosug, Tausog, Tausug, Taw Sug, “Moro” pej.). *Users*: 150,000 in Malaysia (2000 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals (2015 N. Dino). *Location*: Sabah state: Beluran, Kudat, Lahad Datu, Sandakan, Semporna, and Tawau districts’ coasts; Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, and Papar coasts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South, Butuan-Tausug. *Lg Use*: Home. Mixed use: Friends, Religion, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Southern Sama [ssb]. A few also use Ida’an [dbj]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd], Ida’an [dbj], Mapun [sjm], Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 95%.

Literacy rate in L2: 95% in Sabah Malay [[msi](#)], 30% in English [[eng](#)]. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2002. Agency: Pusaka. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. While some have lived in North Borneo for hundreds of years, many are recent immigrants from the southern Philippines seeking work and fleeing conflict. Muslim. *Maps*: [55:96](#), [55:96](#). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 946,000. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Philippines (Tausug). Also established in: Indonesia (Tausug).

Tagalog [tgl]. Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 478,000 in Malaysia (2021 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, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

Tamil [tam]. *Users*: 1,890,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Widespread: Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Kuala Lumpur, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Putrajaya, Selangor, and Terengganu states. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Articles 2 and 18). *Class*: Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (rational, non-rational); no articles; case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives (affective, effective); tense; no comparatives; 18 consonants, 10 vowels and 2 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Malay [[zlm](#)]. Used as L2 by Standard Malay [[zsm](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary and secondary schools through grade 6 and as subject thereafter. Fully developed. Bible: 1727–2002. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Sri Lanka. Also established in: Fiji, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Tatana [txx] (Dusun Tatana, Gia Tatana, Kadazan Tatana, Tatana', Tatanaq). Autonym: Tatana. *Users*: 10,000 (2015 KadazanDusun Cultural Association), decreasing. Ethnic population: 22,000 (2015 KadazanDusun Cultural Association). *Location*: Sabah state: Kuala Penyu

district, Beaufort (Kg. Manamam, Kg. Takuli), Kelang Valley, Keningau, Klias Kecil, Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, and Membakut. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [[msi](#)]. Many also use Brunei [[kxd](#)]. Many also use Sabah Bisaya [[bsy](#)]. Many also use Standard Malay [[zsm](#)]. Some also use English [[eng](#)]. Some also use Kadazan Dusun [[dtp](#)]. A few also use Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)]. Used as L2 by Brunei [[kxd](#)], Klias River Kadazan [[kqt](#)], Papar [[dpp](#)], Sabah Bisaya [[bsy](#)], West Coast Bajau [[bdr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 70%. Literature. Periodicals. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Agency: Sabah Tatana Cultural Association (STCA), KadazanDusun Cultural Association (KDCA). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in the mid-1980s. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 55:90.

Telugu [tel]. *Users*: 119,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Location*: Peninsular. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Dravidian, South-Central, Telugu. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; gender; no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes mark person, number gender of subject; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1854–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Telugu script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Fiji, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Finland, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Temiar [tea] (Northern Sakai, Nèhtuh Temèèr, Pie, Seroq, Temer). *Users*: 32,000 (2020 G. Benjamin). *Location*: Kelantan, Pahang, and Perak states. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous to the Malay Peninsula; became a lingua franca among the Orang Asli communities around 1830. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Senoic. *Dialects*: Grik, Kenderong, Kenering, Po-Klo (Sakai Bukit of Temongoh), Sakai of Plus Korbu, Sungai Piah, Tanjong Rambutan, Tembe' (Tembi), Ulu Kinta (Kinta Sakai), Lanoh Kobak. Most closely related to Lanoh [[lnh](#)] (2020 G. Benjamin). *Type*: 18 consonants and 30 vowels. *Lg Use*: The most secure Aslian language (Bradley 2007a). All domains. Used by all. All also use Malay [[zlm](#)] (Bradley 2007a). Used as L2 by Batek [[btq](#)], Jehai [[jhi](#)], Lanoh [[lnh](#)], Minriq [[mnq](#)], Semai [[sea](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Seminomadic. *Map*: 53:8.

Temoq [tmo]. *Location*: Pahang state: Pekan and Rompin districts on Jeram river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, South Aslian. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Malay [[zlm](#)]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 53:16.

Temuan [tmw] (Benua, Niap). *Users*: Ethnic population: 22,700 (2008 JHEOA). *Location*: Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Putrajaya, and Selangor states: Kuala Langat and scattered settlements. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. A member of macrolanguage Malay [[msa](#)]. *Dialects*: Beduanda (Biduanda), Belanda (Belana, Belanas, Belandas, Blanda, Landa), Berembun (Birmun), Mantra (Mentera, Mintra),

Temuan, Udai. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Also classified as Malacca group of Austro-Asiatic phylum. Beduanda sometimes considered a separate language. May be a dialect of Malay [zlm]. *Map*: 53:19.

Ten'edn [tnz] (Mos Tean-ean, Tonga). *Users*: 15 in Malaysia (2007). *Location*: Perlis state: northwest tip, north of Kaki. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Tonga. *Dialect*: Satun. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: This small group crosses back and forth between the Malaysia and Thailand. *Map*: 53:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 365. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Thai [tha]. *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; comparatives; 20 consonants, 18 vowels, 14 diphthongs, 3 triphthongs; tonal (5 phonemic tones: 3 level, 2 contour). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Kedah Malay [meo]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1883–2011. *Writing*: Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Cambodia, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Thai, Southern [sou]. *Users*: 8,200 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 2000. *Writing*: Thai script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,508,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Thailand.

Tidung, Northern [ntd] (Camucones, Nonukan, Tedong, Tidoeng, Tidong, Tidung, Tiran, Tirones, Tiroon, Zedong). *Users*: 5,000 (2015 J. Lobel). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2015 J. Lobel). *Location*: Sabah state: Beluran, Sandakan, and Tawau districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Tidung. *Dialects*: Sesayap (Sesajap), Tarakan (Terakan). There is no inherent intelligibility between Southern Tidung [itd] and Northern Tidung according to speakers of varieties of both languages. Lexical similarity: 65% with Southern Tidung [itd]. *Lg Use*: Home, Work, Market and other informal domains. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use Kalabakan Murut [kve]. Used as L2 by Kalabakan Murut [kve], Sembakung Murut [sbr]. *Lg Dev*: Standard Malay [zsm] used in school and formal settings. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 55:108.

Tidung, Southern [itd] (Tidong, Tidung). *Location*: Sabah state: Kalabakan and Tawau districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Tidung. *Dialects*: None known. 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*: Home, Work, Market and other informal domains. Adults only. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. *Map*: 55:114. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 27,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Tobilung [tgb] (Momogun, Tabilong, Tebilung, Tobilang). Autonym: Tobilung. *Users*: 4,000 (2015 G. Buck), decreasing. 1,500 monolinguals (2015 G. Buck). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2015 G. Buck). *Location*: Sabah state: Kota Belud, Kota Marudu, and Kudat districts; Kota Kinabalu, Inanam and other towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun. *Dialects*: Moderate intelligibility with the Central Dusun dialect of Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Kimaragang [kqr] and Rungus [drg]. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; 17 consonants and 5 vowels; non-tonal language; vowel harmony (O is the neutral vowel) and neutralization. *Lg Use*: Stronger in villages in the interior. Half of the children are learning the language or using it at home. Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 60%–70% in Standard Malay [zsm]. The current spelling system is not widely known, but anyone who is literate in L2 (Standard Malay [zsm]) can read and write in Tobilung. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2004. *Other*: Christian, Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 55:97.

Tombonuo [txa] (Lobu, Paitan, Sungai, Sungei, Tambanua, Tambanuo, Tambanuva, Tambanwas, Tambenua, Tambunwas, Tembenua, Tombonuva, Tombonuwo, Tumbunwha, Tunbumohas, “Lobou nu Tindal” *pej.*, “Pagan” *pej.*). Autonym: Tangar nu Tombonuo. *Users*: Ethnic population: 10,000 (2000 SIL). 3,000 Lingkabau. *Location*: Sabah state: Beluran, Kota Marudu, and Pitas districts. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic. *Dialects*: Lingkabau Sugut (Linkabau), Sugut (Sungoi). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Family, Work, Education, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Few children, some adolescents, many adults, all elderly. Positive attitudes. A few also use Rungus [drg]. Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Also use Kimaragang [kqr]. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Used as L2 by Dumpas [dmv], Rungus [drg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 65%. Literacy rate in L2: 80% in Standard Malay [zsm]. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2002. Agency: Kota Kinabalu Tombonuo Association, Persatuan Bangsa Tombonuo Pitas, Persatuan Bangsa Tombonuo Beluran. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1984. *Map*: 55:105.

Tring [tgq]. *Users*: 550 (2000). *Location*: Sarawak state: Long Terawan on lower Tutoh river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Distinct from Tringgus-Sembaan Bidayuh [trx]. *Map*: 54:66.

Ukit [umi]. *Users*: 150 (2019). *Location*: Sarawak state: Kapit division, Baleh on upper Rajom and Tatau rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different from the Punan Ukit dialect of Bukitan [bkn]. *Map*: 54:49.

Uma' Lasan [xky] (Kanyay, Kenja, Kindjin, Kinjin, Western Kenya, Western Kenyah). *Users*: 1,250 in Malaysia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Location*: Sarawak state: Balui, Belaga, Kalua, Kemena rivers; Sungai Asap resettlement camp. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Upper Pujungan. *Dialects*: Uma' Alim, Uma' Lasan, Uma' Baka (Uma Baha). Lexical similarity:

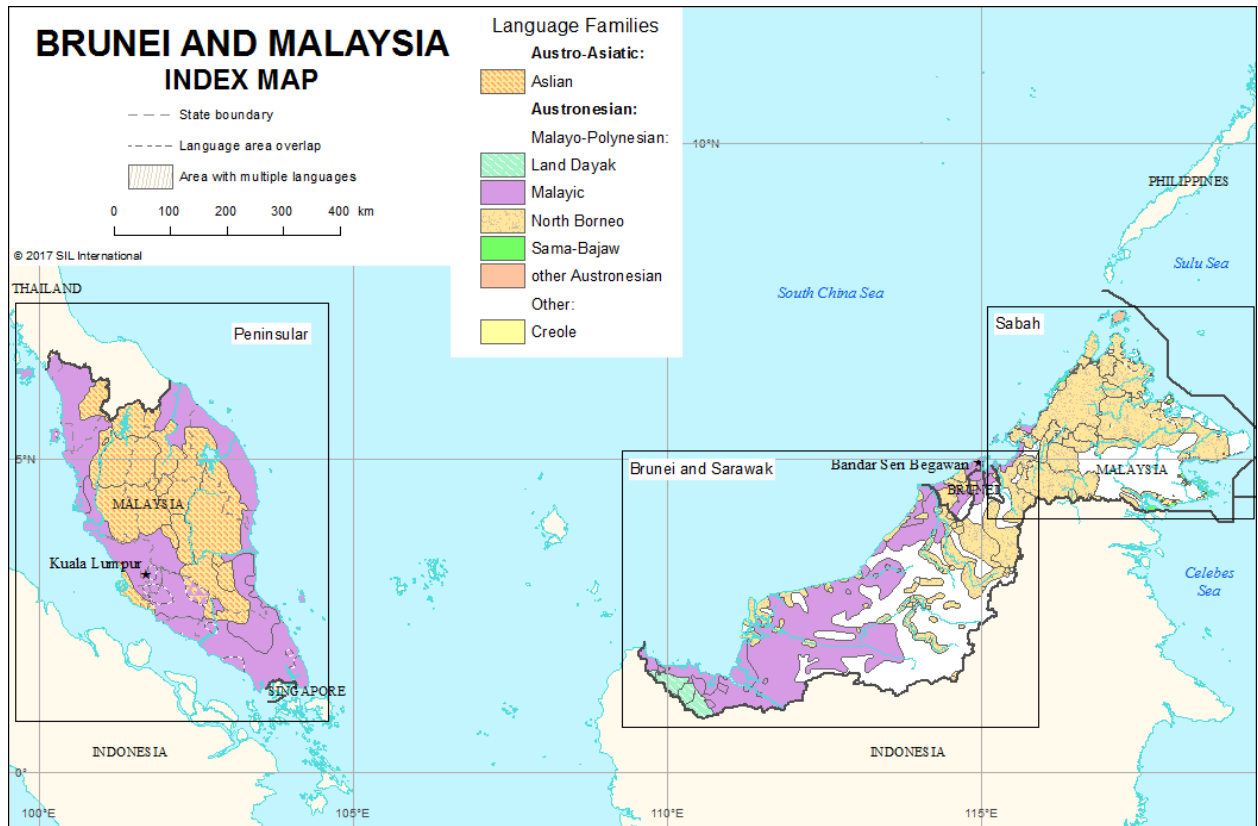
80% with Badeng and Lepu Kulit dialects of Mainstream Kanyah [xkl]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 54:50. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,750. Also indigenous in: Indonesia.

Urdu [urd]. *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postposition; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; direct and oblique cases; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 35 consonants, 21 vowels; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1843–1998. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Bangladesh (Bihari), Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius, Nepal, South Africa. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

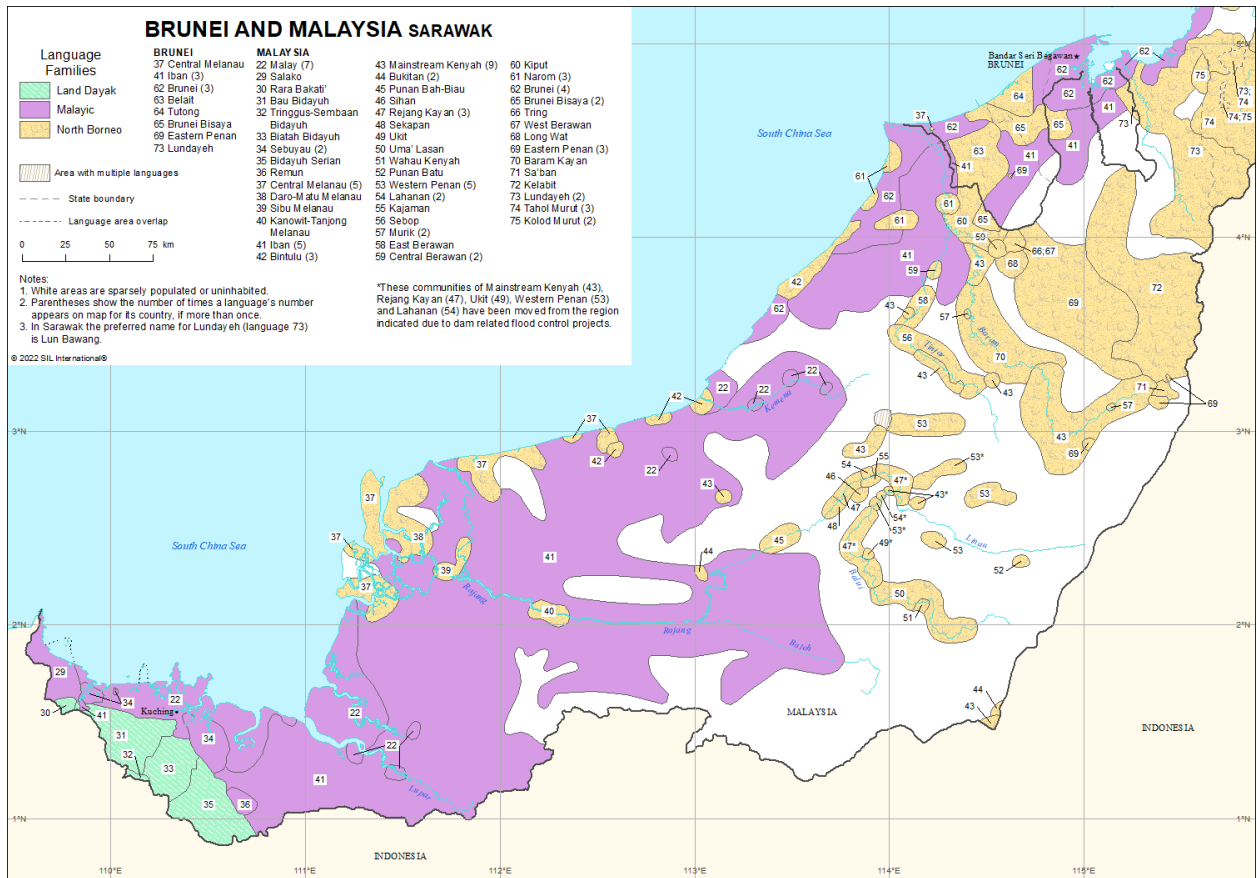
Vietnamese [vie]. Autonym: Tiếng Việt. *Users*: 101,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Viet-Muong, Vietnamese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; classifiers and numerals precede noun heads; possessor noun phrases and adjectives follow noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; passives; comparatives; 25 consonants, 11 vowels, 20 diphthongs, 4 triphthongs; tonal (6 tones); inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1916–2008. *Writing*: Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: China, Vietnam. Also established in: Cambodia, Thailand, United States. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China–Taiwan, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Martinique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Vanuatu.

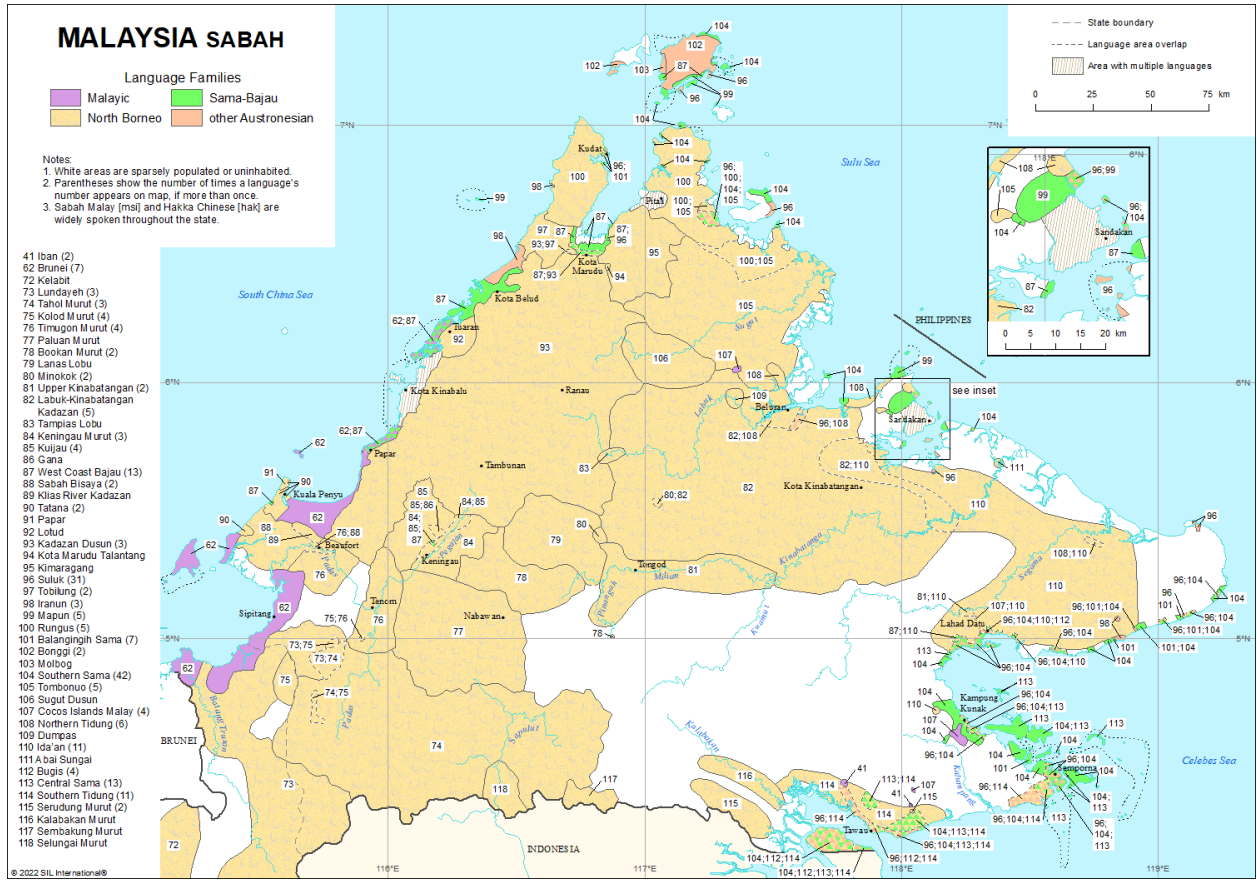
Language Maps

Brunei and Malaysia: Index map	52
Malaysia: Peninsular	53
Brunei and Malaysia: Sarawak	54
Malaysia: Sabah	55









Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Malaysia 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

Malay [zlm] *Users:* 10,500,000 in Malaysia (2004 census). 10 million in Peninsular Malaysia, 506,000 in Sarawak, and 30,000 in Labuan. 13,500,000 in Malaysia, all users. L2 users: 3,000,000. *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,179,170 (as L1: 16,171,280; as L2: 3,007,890).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Chinese, Min Nan [nan] *Users:* 3,500,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 6,410,000 (2014). *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

Malay, Kedah [meo] *Users:* 2,600,000 in Malaysia (2004). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Tamil [tam] *Users:* 1,890,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Articles 2 and 18). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Chinese, Hakka [hak] *Users:* 1,810,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 44,271,630 (as L1: 44,020,430; as L2: 251,200).

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users:* 1,460,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 3,220,000 (2014). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

100,000 to 999,999

Bengali [ben] *Users:* 800,000 in Malaysia (2021 The Daily Star), based on nationality. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Iban [iba] *Users:* 752,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL), including 2,300 in 2 villages in Sabah (2013 A. Maraining). 1,452,000 in Malaysia, all users. L2 users: 700,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,481,800 (as L1: 781,800; as L2: 700,000).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 478,000 in Malaysia (2021 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).

Chinese, Min Bei [mnp] *Users*: 402,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,720,000.

Kadazan Dusun [dtp] *Users*: 264,000 in Malaysia (2010 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 556,000 (2010 census). Increasing. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 283,700.

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo] *Users*: 252,000 in Malaysia (2004). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,919,420 (as L1: 10,918,950; as L2: 470).

Nepali [npi] *Users*: 235,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Rohingya [rhg] *Users*: 150,000 in Malaysia (2017 The Arakan Project), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Suluk [tsg] *Users*: 150,000 in Malaysia (2000 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals (2015 N. Dino). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 946,000.

Telugu [tel] *Users*: 119,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Melanau, Central [mel] *Users*: 113,000 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 113,280.

Vietnamese [vie] *Users*: 101,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

10,000 to 99,999

Bajau, West Coast [bdr] *Users*: 90,000 in Malaysia (2022 M. Miller). Ethnic population: 210,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000.

English [eng] *Users*: 83,900 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), increasing, based on ethnicity. 10,383,900 in Malaysia, all users. L2 users: 10,300,000 (2020). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (1957, Constitution, Articles 152(2) through 152(5)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth] *Users*: 63,900 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 72,380.

Hindi [hin] *Users*: 60,000 in Malaysia (2021 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).

Sama, Southern [ssb] *Users:* 60,000 in Malaysia (2015 S. Hinayat, M. Miller), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 119,000 (2000 SIL). 61,000 Bajau Kubang (or Bajau Semporna), 15,000 Bajau Laut, 14,500 Bajau Simunul, 13,000 Bajau Ubian, 9,000 Sibutu, 6,000 Sikubung, 700 Bajau Banaran. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 260,000.

Kannada [kan] *Users:* 59,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,689,790 (as L1: 43,680,530; as L2: 15,009,260).

Malaysian Sign Language [xml] *Users:* 58,700 (2013 census). Approximately 0.2% of total population. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users:* 56,400 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Rungus [drg] *Users:* 55,000 (2009 Protestant Church in Sabah), decreasing. 10,000 monolinguals (2015 P. Porodong, F. Akiam). Ethnic population: 60,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Brunei [kxd] *Users:* 51,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL), decreasing. 35,000 monolinguals (2015 S. Damit). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2014 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 303,000.

Bidayuh Serian [sdo] *Users:* 49,100 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Lamaholot [slp] *Users:* 45,000 in Malaysia (2015), decreasing. Ethnic population: 45,000 (2015 A. Supeno). Consulate of Indonesia. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 313,000 (as L1: 225,000; as L2: 88,000).

Semai [sea] *Users:* 45,000 (2020 G. Benjamin). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl] *Users:* 40,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,000.

Malayalam [mal] *Users:* 35,800 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,359,380 (as L1: 36,647,680; as L2: 711,700).

Temiar [tea] *Users:* 32,000 (2020 G. Benjamin). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Burmese [mya] *Users:* 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840).

Gujarati [guj] *Users:* 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Sindhi [snd] *Users:* 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060).

Thai [tha] *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*:

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

Bidayuh, Bau [sne] *Users*: 29,200 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx] *Users*: 24,700 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). Ethnic population: 24,700 (2000 census). In Peninsular Malaysia. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,151,700.

Lundayeh [lnd] *Users*: 24,000 in Malaysia (1982 SIL), decreasing. Sarawak 21,000, Sabah 3,000–4,000. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,500.

Iranun [ilm] *Users*: 22,000 (2015 I. Sidik), decreasing. Ethnic population: 30,000 (Pugh-Kitingan and Mulia 1996). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Korean [kor] *Users*: 20,900 in Malaysia (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).

Bisaya, Brunei [bsb] *Users*: 20,000 in Malaysia (2007 SIL). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 57,600.

Murut, Tahol [mvv] *Users*: 20,000 in Malaysia (2015 L. Murang), decreasing. Ethnic population: 200,000 (2015 L. Murang). Largest Murutic group in Sabah (Harris 1991; Brewis 2004: 43). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 22,000.

Bugis [bug] *Users*: 17,800 in Malaysia (2000 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 138,000 (2015 A. Supeno). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,398,800 (as L1: 3,898,800; as L2: 500,000).

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (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).

Japanese [jpn] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2021 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).

Mapun [sjm] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2015 M. Tanjul). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2015 M. Tanjul). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 58,000.

Sama, Central [sml] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2000 C. Soderberg). *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 105,000.

Urdu [urd] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2:

161,162,800).

Cham, Western [cja] *Users:* 12,000 in Malaysia (2011). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 312,500.

Bakati', Rara [lra] *Users:* 11,300 in Malaysia (2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,300.

Salako [knx] *Users:* 10,700 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 331,700.

Ida'an [dbj] *Users:* 10,000 (2013 SIL), including 2,500 Begak. Ethnic population: 15,000 (2015 Pertubuhan Kebajikan Idahan Pewaris Madai, Lahad Datu (PEWARIS)). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kimaragang [kqr] *Users:* 10,000 (Kroeger 2005), decreasing. Ethnic population: 25,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Penan, Eastern [pez] *Users:* 10,000 in Malaysia (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,055.

Tatana [txx] *Users:* 10,000 (2015 KadazanDusun Cultural Association), decreasing. Ethnic population: 22,000 (2015 KadazanDusun Cultural Association). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Penang Sign Language [psg] *Users:* 1,000, decreasing. 150 monolinguals. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

1,000 to 9,999

Thai, Southern [sou] *Users:* 8,200 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,508,200.

Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro] *Users:* 7,600 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 4,800 Matu, 2,800 Daro. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Punan Bah-Biau [pna] *Users:* 6,000 (2020 Punan National Association). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Selangor Sign Language [kgi] *Users:* 500, decreasing. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Murut, Paluan [plz] *Users:* 5,500 (2000 SIL). 3,000 Paluan, 1,000 to 2,000 Pandewan. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Banjar [bjn] *Users:* 5,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,655,000.

Sama, Balangingih [sse] *Users:* 5,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,000.

Tidung, Northern [ntd] *Users:* 5,000 (2015 J. Lobel). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2015 J. Lobel). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Sinhala [sin] *Users:* 4,400 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:*

Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100).

Bintulu [bny] *Users*: 4,200 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Kayan, Baram [kys] *Users*: 4,150 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Semelai [sza] *Users*: 4,100 (Kruspe 2009). Ethnic population: 6,270 (2008 JHEOA). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Kelabit [kzi] *Users*: 4,000 in Malaysia (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 5,000. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,640.

Lobu, Lanas [ruu] *Users*: 4,000 (2015 P. Porodong), decreasing. No monolinguals (2015 P. Porodong). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2015 P. Porodong). 3,500 Lobu, 1,500 Rumanau. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Tobilung [tgb] *Users*: 4,000 (2015 G. Buck), decreasing. 1,500 monolinguals (2015 G. Buck). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2015 G. Buck). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Remun [lkj] *Users*: 3,500 (2000 SIL). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Penan, Western [pne] *Users*: 3,400 (2007 SIL). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Kayan, Rejang [ree] *Users*: 3,030 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Murut, Keningau [kxi] *Users*: 3,000 (2015 A. Jampadin), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,000 (2000 A. Jampadin). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Mah Meri [mhe] *Users*: 2,990 (2003 Center for Orang Asli Concerns). Ethnic population: 3,680 (2008 JHEOA). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened).

Jah Hut [jah] *Users*: 2,500 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 3,760 (2008 JHEOA). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Molbog [pwm] *Users*: 2,500 in Malaysia (2015 T. Imam Tuah). 250 monolinguals (2015 T. Imam Tuah). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2015 T. Imam Tuah). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,440.

Dumpas [dmv] *Users*: 2,400 (2015 A. Ismael). No monolinguals (2015 A. Ismael). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2015 A. Ismael). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm] *Users*: 2,150 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Malay, Baba [mbf] *Users*: 2,000 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,000.

Murut, Kolod [kqv] *Users*: 2,000 in Malaysia (2015 R. Ganang), decreasing. Less than 1,000 in Sarawak. More than 1,000 in Sabah. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,390.

Semaq Beri [szc] *Users*: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 3,970 (2008 JHEOA). *Status*:

6a (Vigorous).

Sebop [sib] *Users:* 1,730 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Berawan, Central [zbc] *Users:* 1,500 (2010 SIL). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Jehai [jhi] *Users:* 1,250 in Malaysia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 2,890 (2020). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,690.

Uma' Lasan [xky] *Users:* 1,250 in Malaysia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,750.

Minokok [mqq] *Users:* 1,200 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Murik [mxr] *Users:* 1,120 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Sa'ban [snv] *Users:* 1,110 in Malaysia (2000). Ethnic population: 1,400 (2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,960.

Berawan, East [zbe] *Users:* 1,100 (2010 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Batek [btq] *Users:* 1,000 (2006 JHEOA), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,160 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Berawan, West [zbw] *Users:* 1,000 (2010 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kenyah, Wahau [whk] *Users:* 1,000 in Malaysia (2007 A. Soriente). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 9,000.

100 to 999

Bidayuh, Tringus-Sembaan [trx] *Users:* 850 in Malaysia (2007 Z. Akter). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kadazan, Klias River [kqt] *Users:* 800 (2015 E. Ampai), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2015 E. Ampai). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Sekapan [skp] *Users:* 750 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Semnam [ssm] *Users:* 670 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Duano [dup] *Users:* 600 in Malaysia (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,010 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,600.

Long Wat [ttw] *Users:* 600 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Murut, Selungai [slg] *Users:* 600 in Malaysia (2000 SIL). Ethnic population: 600 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,240.

Tring [tgq] *Users:* 550 (2000). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kajaman [kag] *Users:* 500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Papar [dpp] *Users:* 500 (2015 J. Saban), decreasing. No monolinguals (2015 J. Saban). Ethnic

population: 1,900 (2015 J. Saban). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Cheq Wong [cwg] *Users*: 460 (2008 JHEOA). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Kiput [kyi] *Users*: 450 (Blust 2002). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Melanau, Sibü [sdx] *Users*: 420 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

Murut, Serudung [srk] *Users*: 400 (2015 J. Rushing), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000 (2015 J. Rushing). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Lahanan [lhn] *Users*: 350 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 700 (Alexander and Alexander 2002). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Bukitan [bkn] *Users*: 290 in Malaysia (2000). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 860.

Gana [gnq] *Users*: 250 (Pugh-Kitingan 2013), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Pugh-Kitingan 2013). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Kensiu [kns] *Users*: 250 in Malaysia (2015 N. Bishop). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 259.

Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn] *Users*: 200 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 500. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Mintil [mzt] *Users*: 180 (2005 Lye Tuck-Po). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

Ukit [umi] *Users*: 150 (2019). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Kintaq [knq] *Users*: 110 in Malaysia (2008 JHEOA). Ethnic population: 240 (Bradley 2007b). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 111.

Minriq [mnq] *Users*: 100 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 270 (2008 JHEOA). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

10 to 99

Sihan [spg] *Users*: 50 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 100 (2000). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Punan Batu [pnm] *Users*: 30 (Wurm 2000). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Ten'edn [tnz] *Users*: 15 in Malaysia (2007). *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 365.

0

Kenaboi [xbn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in about 1880 (Hajek 1998: 138). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Lelak [llk] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or fully assimilated to Central Berawan [zbc] by the late 1970s. *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

Sabüm [sbo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker survived into the late 1970s (Benjamin 1976). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Unknown

Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi] *Users:* Used as L1 by many inhabitants of Negeri Sembilan State (2011 K. Anderbeck). Ethnic population: 508,000 (2004). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* Recent census figures do not detail the number of Mandarin speakers. 1,230,000 in Malaysia, all users. L2 users: 1,230,000 (2015). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Malay, Sabah [msi] *Users:* Mostly second-language speakers, but growing number of L1 speakers (2015 J. K. L. Wong). 3,000,000 (2013 SIL), all users. Ethnic population: No ethnic community (2015 J.K.L. Wong). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication).

Malay, Standard [zsm] *Users:* Few L1 speakers. L2 includes most Malaysian population. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1963, Constitution (amended), Article 153A(1)).

Abai Sungai [abf] *Users:* Ethnic population: 500 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Bisaya, Sabah [bsy] *Users:* No monolinguals (2015 S.A. Luken). Ethnic population: 70,000 (2015 Sabah Bisaya Cultural Association). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bonggi [bdg] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,400 (1990 UBS). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Jakun [jak] *Users:* Ethnic population: 25,000 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Javanese [jav] *Users:* Ethnic population: 300,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 68,278,400.

Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb] *Users:* Ethnic population: 20,600 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg] *Users:* Ethnic population: 15,000 (2015 L. Rose). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kota Marudu Talantang [grm] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,800 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kuijau [dkr] *Users:* Ethnic population: 7,910 (2000 S. Maduli). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lanoh [lnh] *Users:* Ethnic population: 240 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lobu, Tampias [low] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,800 (1985 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Lotud [dtr] *Users:* Ethnic population: 20,000 (2016 J. John-Baptist). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm] *Users:* Ethnic population: 300. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Malay, Cocos Islands [coa] *Users:* 500 monolinguals (2015 A. Serasa Tosel). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 730.

Murut, Bookan [bnb] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,400 (2017 SIL). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Murut, Kalabakan [kve] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,230 (2000 B. Lingki). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Murut, Sembakung [sbr] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 3,180.

Murut, Timugon [tih] *Users:* Ethnic population: 9,000 (2004 S. Majius). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Narom [nrm] *Users:* Ethnic population: 4,000. Population includes about 1,000 Bakong, 1,000 Dali', and 1,000 Miri' (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Orang Kanaq [orn] *Users:* Ethnic population: 160 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Orang Seletar [ors] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,250 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,200.

Sugut Dusun [kzs] *Users:* Ethnic population: 12,200 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Temoq [tmo] *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Temuan [tmw] *Users:* Ethnic population: 22,700 (2008 JHEOA). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Tidung, Southern [itd] *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,000.

Tombonuo [txa] *Users:* Ethnic population: 10,000 (2000 SIL). 3,000 Lingkabau. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Malaysia are listed in order of their status within the country as represented by their level on the EGIDs scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). The language entries are reduced to just the information elements that are relevant to assessing the EGIDS level: population, status, language use, language development, and writing.

1 (National)

English [eng] *Users:* 10,383,900 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: 83,900 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), increasing, based on ethnicity. L2 users: 10,300,000 (2020). *Status:* Statutory national working language (1957, Constitution, Articles 152(2) through 152(5)). *Lg Use:* Nearly all domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *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).

Malay, Standard [zsm] *Users:* Few L1 speakers. L2 includes most Malaysian population. *Status:* Statutory national language (1963, Constitution (amended), Article 153A(1)). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Tamil [tam]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1733–2016. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script.

3 (Wider communication)

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users:* 1,460,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 3,220,000 (2014). *Status:* The main lingua franca among the Chinese in the cities and towns of central Peninsular Malaysia. *Lg Use:* All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [hak]. *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).

Iban [iba] *Users:* 1,452,000 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: 752,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL), including 2,300 in 2 villages in Sabah (2013 A. Maraining). L2 users: 700,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* Originated on Borneo Island; Iban people migrated to Malaysia and settled in the state of Sarawak. In 1840 during the British colonization period, Iban language became widely spoken. Used in education, media, literature, and music. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Bukitan [bkn], Kajaman [kag], Kiput [kyi], Narom [nrm], Remun [lkj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1988–2011. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,481,800 (as L1: 781,800; as L2: 700,000).

Malay, Kedah [meo] *Users:* 2,600,000 in Malaysia (2004). *Status:* Became the lingua franca of

the state of Kedah in the late 1800s. Spoken by almost all Kedahans regardless of race. Used in trade and at home. *Lg Use*: Also use Thai [tha]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Malay, Sabah [msi] *Users*: 3,000,000 (2013 SIL), all users. L1 users: Mostly second-language speakers, but growing number of L1 speakers (2015 J. K. L. Wong). Ethnic population: No ethnic community (2015 J.K.L. Wong). *Status*: Used throughout the state of Sabah in virtually all non-formal domains. Became the lingua franca of over 50 different ethno-linguistic groups. *Lg Use*: Widely spoken in Sabah, beginning as a lingua franca for interaction with other ethnic groups for trading purposes. Since then, its function as a trade language has expanded. There is an increasing number of L1 speakers, especially children of mixed-ethnic parentage. This happens more often in urban areas than rural areas where mono-ethnic groups are concentrated. *Mixed use*: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Used by all. *Mixed attitudes*. Used as L2 by Abai Sungai [abf], Banjar [bjn], Bonggi [bdg], Bookan Murut [bnb], Brunei [kxd], Bugis [bug], Cocos Islands Malay [coa], Dumpas [dmv], Gana [gnq], Hakka Chinese [hak], Ida'an [dbj], Iranun [ilm], Javanese [jav], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Kalabakan Murut [kve], Keningau Murut [kxi], Kimaragang [kqr], Klias River Kadazan [kqt], Kolod Murut [kqv], Labuk-Kinabatangan Kadazan [dtb], Lanas Lobu [ruu], Lotud [dtr], Lundayeh [lnd], Mapun [sjm], Minokok [mqq], Molbog [pwm], Northern Tidung [ntd], Rungus [drg], Sabah Bisaya [bsy], Selungai Murut [slg], Sembakung Murut [sbr], Serudung Murut [srk], Southern Sama [ssb], Southern Tidung [itd], Suluk [tsg], Tahol Murut [mvv], Tatana [txx], Timugon Murut [tih], Tobilung [tgb], Tombonuo [txa], Toraja [sda], Upper Kinabatangan [dmg], West Coast Bajau [bdr]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. *Writing*: Latin script.

Semai [sea] *Users*: 45,000 (2020 G. Benjamin). *Status*: The Semai were the original inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula; their language spread widely in the 20th century. The language was the lingua franca of the Malaysian Aslian military armed forces unit (Bradley 2007a). Used in trade, hunting, fishing, farming, and literacy projects. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Cameron Highlands dialect is used on radio and is a school language (Bradley 2007a). Home, church, village. Used by all. *Positive attitudes*. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). Some also use Temiar [tea] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1951–2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

Temiar [tea] *Users*: 32,000 (2020 G. Benjamin). *Status*: Indigenous to the Malay Peninsula; became a lingua franca among the Orang Asli communities around 1830. *Lg Use*: The most secure Aslian language (Bradley 2007a). All domains. Used by all. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). Used as L2 by Batek [btq], Jehai [jhi], Lanoh [lnh], Minriq [mnq], Semai [sea]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Writing*: Unwritten.

4 (Educational)

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users*: 1,230,000 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: Recent census figures do not detail the number of Mandarin speakers. L2 users: 1,230,000 (2015). *Status*: Recognized language (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Article 2). *Lg Use*: *Positive attitudes*. All also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [hak], Kadazan Dusun [dtp],

Standard Malay [zsm]. *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).

Tamil [tam] *Users*: 1,890,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Recognized language (1996, Education Act, No. 550, Articles 2 and 18). *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Standard Malay [zsm]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

5 (Developing)

Malay [zlm] *Users*: 13,500,000 in Malaysia, all users. L1 users: 10,500,000 in Malaysia (2004 census). 10 million in Peninsular Malaysia, 506,000 in Sarawak, and 30,000 in Labuan. L2 users: 3,000,000. *Status*: Originated in Sumatra; spoken throughout southeast Asia. With the advent of Islam, Malay became widespread in the 15th and 16th centuries. Lingua franca for Malaysia's multiethnic population. Used in trade, literature, and story telling. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng]. Also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Used as L2 by Baba Malay [mbf], Central Berawan [zbc], Central Melanau [mel], Cheq Wong [cwg], Duano [dup], Jah Hut [jah], Jehai [jhi], Kensiu [kns], Kintaq [knq], Lanoh [lnh], Mah Meri [mhe], Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm], Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], Minriq [mnq], Mintil [mzt], Murik [mxr], Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], Orang Kanaq [orn], Remun [lkj], Sabüm [sbo], Salako [knx], Semai [sea], Semaq Beri [szc], Semelai [sza], Southern Sama [ssb], Tamil [tam], Temiar [tea], Temoq [tmo], Toraja [sda]. *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).

Molbog [pwm] *Users*: 2,500 in Malaysia (2015 T. Imam Tuah). 250 monolinguals (2015 T. Imam Tuah). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2015 T. Imam Tuah). *Lg Use*: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Bonggi [bdg]. Many also use Southern Sama [ssb]. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Used as L2 by Bonggi [bdg]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,440.

Sama, Balangingih [sse] *Users*: 5,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, plans for future development using this script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,000.

Sama, Central [sml] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2000 C. Soderberg). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 105,000.

6a (Vigorous)

Bakati', Rara [[lra](#)] *Users:* 11,300 in Malaysia (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1989. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 23,300.

Chinese, Min Nan [[nan](#)] *Users:* 3,500,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. Ethnic population: 6,410,000 (2014). *Lg Use:* All also use Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)]. *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, Pu-Xian [[cpx](#)] *Users:* 24,700 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). Ethnic population: 24,700 (2000 census). In Peninsular Malaysia. *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Hakka Chinese [[hak](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script, used between 1890–1950, once used in a newspaper. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,151,700.

Jah Hut [[jah](#)] *Users:* 2,500 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 3,760 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use:* Used by all. All also use Malay [[zlm](#)] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2003.

Kensiu [[kns](#)] *Users:* 250 in Malaysia (2015 N. Bishop). *Lg Use:* Numerous other extinct dialects further west (Bradley 2007a). Used by all. Also use Malay [[zlm](#)] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use, never widely used. Thai script, no longer in use, never widely used. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 259.

Malaysian Sign Language [[xml](#)] *Users:* 58,700 (2013 census). Approximately 0.2% of total population. *Lg Use:* BIM is considered a natural sign language and is widely used by deaf people. Since 1978, the Ministry of Education has developed KTBM (Kod Tangan Bahasa Malaysia, or Manual Coded Bahasa Malaysia) to be used in public schools. Deaf children must learn KTBM, and BIM is not allowed to be used in schools. Deaf children from deaf families, and those from hearing families who enter early intervention programs, know and use BIM at an early age. Some hearing parents send their deaf children straight to public schools, and these children generally learn KTBM in schools. However, many who have completed schooling and joined deaf social groups quickly adopt BIM. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Standard Malay [[zsm](#)], in written form. Some also use English [[eng](#)], in written form. Used as L2 by Penang Sign Language [[psg](#)], Selangor Sign Language [[kgi](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary.

Murut, Selungai [[slg](#)] *Users:* 600 in Malaysia (2000 SIL). Ethnic population: 600 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Sabah Malay [[msi](#)]. Most also use Tahol Murut [[mvv](#)]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,240.

Punan Bah-Biau [[pna](#)] *Users:* 6,000 (2020 Punan National Association). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Salako [[knx](#)] *Users:* 10,700 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Gradually being adopted by Lara'

[lra] youth. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 331,700.

Semaq Beri [szc] *Users*: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 3,970 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: Used by all. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Writing*: Unwritten.

6b (Threatened)

Bajau, West Coast [bdr] *Users*: 90,000 in Malaysia (2022 M. Miller). Ethnic population: 210,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: All domains except Education. Some young people, all adults. Some youth delay using the language until their early teens, when they are driven by social expectations of adulthood if they stay in the village (2022 M. Miller). Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. A few also use English [eng]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Tatana [txx]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd], Bugis [bug], Iranun [ilm], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Lotud [dtr], Mapun [sjm], Papar [dpp], Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1998. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 100,000.

Batek [btq] *Users*: 1,000 (2006 JHEOA), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,160 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Malay [msa]. Also use Temiar [tea] (Bradley 2007a). Used as L2 by Mintil [mzt]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Berawan, East [zbe] *Users*: 1,100 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, village. Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Berawan, West [zbw] *Users*: 1,000 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, church, village. Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2003.

Bidayuh Serian [sdo] *Users*: 49,100 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Used as L2 by Remun [lkj]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2005.

Bidayuh, Bau [sne] *Users*: 29,200 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Radio. NT: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2005.

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth] *Users*: 63,900 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1995. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 72,380.

Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx] *Users*: 850 in Malaysia (2007 Z. Akter). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Bintulu [bny] *Users*: 4,200 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Bisaya, Brunei [bsb] *Users*: 20,000 in Malaysia (2007 SIL). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 57,600.

Bisaya, Sabah [bsy] *Users*: No monolinguals (2015 S.A. Luken). Ethnic population: 70,000

(2015 Sabah Bisaya Cultural Association). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Brunei [kxd]. Also use Tatana [txx]. Used as L2 by Klias River Kadazan [kqt], Papar [dpp], Tatana [txx]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Bible portions: 1938. *Writing*: Latin script.

Bonggi [bdg] *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,400 (1990 UBS). *Lg Use*: Mixed use in Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Molbog [pwm]. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Southern Sama [ssb]. Used as L2 by Molbog [pwm]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1987.

Brunei [kxd] *Users*: 51,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL), decreasing. 35,000 monolinguals (2015 S. Damit). Ethnic population: 350,000 (2014 census). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. A few also use Tausug [tsg]. Also use Tatana [txx]. Used as L2 by Javanese [jav], Klias River Kadazan [kqt], Papar [dpp], Sabah Bisaya [bsy], Tatana [txx]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 303,000.

Bugis [bug] *Users*: 17,800 in Malaysia (2000 SIL), decreasing. Ethnic population: 138,000 (2015 A. Supeno). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. Also use Iranun [ilm]. *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).

Bukitan [bkn] *Users*: 290 in Malaysia (2000). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Iban [iba]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 860.

Cheq Wong [cwg] *Users*: 460 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: Increasing exposure to Standard Malay [zsm], schooling in Standard Malay for the children. Some young people, all adults. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Chinese, Hakka [hak] *Users*: 1,810,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use*: Stronger in Sabah, weakening in Peninsular Malaysia. Spoken as L2 by anyone attending Chinese school, or employed by Chinese (of any Chinese ethnicity), or with Hakka classmates. Home, Friends. Mixed use: Religion, Work. Some of all ages. Used by all ages in Sabah; not used by many young people in Peninsular Malaysia. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Most also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Yue Chinese [yue]. Many also use Rungus [drg]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use Min Nan Chinese [nan]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd], Bugis [bug], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Keningau Murut [kxi], Lotud [dtr], Mandarin Chinese [cmn], Min Dong Chinese [cdo], Min Nan Chinese [nan], Pu-Xian Chinese [cpx], Rungus [drg], Tahol Murut [mvv], Tatana [txx], Timugon Murut [tih], Yue Chinese [yue]. *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 Dong [**cdo**] *Users*: 252,000 in Malaysia (2004). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Hakka Chinese [**hak**]. *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).

Ida'an [**dbj**] *Users*: 10,000 (2013 SIL), including 2,500 Begak. Ethnic population: 15,000 (2015 Pertubuhan Kebajikan Idahan Pewaris Madai, Lahad Datu (PEWARIS)). *Lg Use*: Home and Friends. Mixed use: Work and Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Many also use Standard Malay [**zsm**]. Some also use English [**eng**]. Some also use Tausug [**tsg**]. Also use Kadazan Dusun [**dtp**]. Used as L2 by Suluk [**tsg**]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1987–2011. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Latin script.

Iranun [**ilm**] *Users*: 22,000 (2015 I. Sidik), decreasing. Ethnic population: 30,000 (Pugh-Kitingan and Mulia 1996). *Lg Use*: Home, Friends, Religion. Mixed use: Work, Education. Some young people, all adults, few children. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [**dtp**], especially speakers of the Tempasuk dialect. Many also use West Coast Bajau [**bdr**]. Some also use Standard Malay [**zsm**]. A few also use Rungus [**drg**]. Used as L2 by Bugis [**bug**], Rungus [**drg**]. *Lg Dev*: Periodicals. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

Jakun [**jak**] *Users*: Ethnic population: 25,000 (2008 JHEOA). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Jehai [**jhi**] *Users*: 1,250 in Malaysia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 2,890 (2020). *Lg Use*: Southern Jehai are beginning to settle down and intermarry with Temiars [**tea**]. Some young people, all adults. All also use Malay [**zlm**] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Temiar [**tea**]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,690.

Kadazan Dusun [**dtp**] *Users*: 264,000 in Malaysia (2010 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 556,000 (2010 census). Increasing. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Mixed attitudes, from positive to neutral. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Many also use Standard Malay [**zsm**]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [**hak**]. A few also use Mandarin Chinese [**cmn**], especially speakers of Tambunan and Coastal Kadazan varieties. A few also use Rungus [**drg**]. A few also use Tahol Murut [**mvv**], especially speakers of Tambunan variety. Also use English [**eng**]. Also use West Coast Bajau [**bdr**], especially users of Tindal variety. Used as L2 by Gana [**gnq**], Ida'an [**dbj**], Iranun [**ilm**], Keningau Murut [**kxi**], Kujau [**dkr**], Lanas Lobu [**ruu**], Lotud [**dtr**], Rungus [**drg**], Sugut Dusun [**kzs**], Tahol Murut [**mvv**], Tampias Lobu [**low**], Tatana [**txx**], Tombonuo [**txa**]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2000. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 283,700.

Kadazan, Klias River [**kqt**] *Users*: 800 (2015 E. Ampai), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (2015 E. Ampai). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all

elderly. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Brunei [kxd]. Most also use Sabah Bisaya [bsy]. Most also use Tatana [txx]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kajaman [kag] *Users*: 500 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Iban [iba], but with limited comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kayan, Baram [kys] *Users*: 4,150 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1990. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kayan, Rejang [ree] *Users*: 3,030 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kelabit [kzi] *Users*: 4,000 in Malaysia (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 5,000. *Lg Use*: Decreasingly used by the youth. All domains in the village. Positive attitudes. Most also use Lundayeh [lnd]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1965. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2009. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,640.

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl] *Users*: 40,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 52,000.

Kenyah, Wahau [whk] *Users*: 1,000 in Malaysia (2007 A. Soriente). *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 9,000.

Kimaragang [kqr] *Users*: 10,000 (Kroeger 2005), decreasing. Ethnic population: 25,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use*: Children don't learn it in many areas, at least not well. Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Mixed attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Rungus [drg]. Used as L2 by Kota Marudu Talantang [grm], Rungus [drg], Tombonuo [txa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg] *Users*: Ethnic population: 15,000 (2015 L. Rose). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Speaker age range choice based on previous comment in that field. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1984–2004. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1984.

Kintaq [knq] *Users*: 110 in Malaysia (2008 JHEOA). Ethnic population: 240 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 111.

Kiput [kyi] *Users*: 450 (Blust 2002). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Iban [iba]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kota Marudu Talantang [grm] *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,800 (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Kimaragang [kqr]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Kuijau [dkr] *Users*: Ethnic population: 7,910 (2000 S. Maduli). *Lg Use*: Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Used as L2 by Gana [gnq], Keningau Murut [kxi]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Lahanan [lhn] *Users*: 350 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). Ethnic population: 700 (Alexander and

Alexander 2002). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Lanoh [**lnh**] *Users*: Ethnic population: 240 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: All also use Malay [**zlm**] (Bradley 2007a). Many also use Temiar [**tea**] (Bradley 2007a). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Lobu, Lanas [**ruu**] *Users*: 4,000 (2015 P. Porodong), decreasing. No monolinguals (2015 P. Porodong). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2015 P. Porodong). 3,500 Lobu, 1,500 Rumanau. *Lg Use*: Mixed use in Home, Friends, Religion, Work and Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [**dtp**], specifically the Dusun Tambunan dialect. Many also use Standard Malay [**zsm**]. Some also use Bookan Murut [**bnb**]. Some also use Minokok [**mqq**]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

Lobu, Tampias [**low**] *Users*: Ethnic population: 1,800 (1985 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Kadazan Dusun [**dtp**]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Long Wat [**ttw**] *Users*: 600 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Lotud [**dtr**] *Users*: Ethnic population: 20,000 (2016 J. John-Baptist). *Lg Use*: Some use in Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Many also use English [**eng**]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [**dtp**]. Many also use West Coast Bajau [**bdr**]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [**hak**]. Some also use Standard Malay [**zsm**]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 1987.

Lundayeh [**lnd**] *Users*: 24,000 in Malaysia (1982 SIL), decreasing. Sarawak 21,000, Sabah 3,000–4,000. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Some also use English [**eng**]. Used as L2 by Kelabit [**kzi**], Kolod Murut [**kqv**]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 47,500.

Mah Meri [**mhe**] *Users*: 2,990 (2003 Center for Orang Asli Concerns). Ethnic population: 3,680 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: Most children are monolingual when they enter preschool at age four (Kruspe 2010). All also use Malay [**zlm**] (Bradley 2007a). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Malaccan Portuguese Creole [**mcm**] *Users*: 2,150 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: English [**eng**] is rapidly becoming the dominant language among the younger generation. Some young people, all adults. Mainly adults 50 and older, about one-third of young adults, some children (Bradley 2007a). Most also use Malay [**zlm**], especially local varieties. Some also use English [**eng**], especially older women. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1884. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use.

Mapun [**sjm**] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2015 M. Tanjul). Ethnic population: 30,000 (2015 M. Tanjul). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [**msi**]. Some also use English [**eng**]. Some also use Southern Sama [**ssb**]. Some also use Tausug [**tsg**]. Some also use West Coast Bajau [**bdr**]. Used as L2 by Bonggi [**bdg**], Molbog [**pwm**], Southern Sama [**ssb**], West Coast Bajau [**bdr**]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in

all countries: 58,000.

Melanau, Central [mel] *Users:* 113,000 in Malaysia (2000 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Sibu Melanau [sdx]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 113,280.

Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro] *Users:* 7,600 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). 4,800 Matu, 2,800 Daro. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn] *Users:* 200 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 500. *Lg Use:* Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Being absorbed by Iban [iba]. Home. Some young people, all adults. Few or no children use Kanowit dialect. Neutral attitudes. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Minokok [mqq] *Users:* 1,200 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Used as L2 by Lanas Lobu [ruu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script.

Minriq [mnq] *Users:* 100 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 270 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Temiar [tea] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Malay [zlm]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Murut, Kalabakan [kve] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,230 (2000 B. Lingki). *Lg Use:* Some Home, Friends, and Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Many also use Northern Tidung [ntd]. Used as L2 by Northern Tidung [ntd]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Murut, Paluan [plz] *Users:* 5,500 (2000 SIL). 3,000 Paluan, 1,000 to 2,000 Pandewan. *Lg Use:* Also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. Used as L2 by Keningau Murut [kxi]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Murut, Sembakung [sbr] *Users:* Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* All also use Indonesian [ind]. Many also use Northern Tidung [ntd]. Some also use Sabah Malay [msi]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,180.

Murut, Serudung [srk] *Users:* 400 (2015 J. Rushing), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000 (2015 J. Rushing). *Lg Use:* Home, Friends, Work; Mixed use: Religion. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Sabah Malay [msi]. A few also use Standard Malay [zsm]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Murut, Tahol [mvv] *Users:* 20,000 in Malaysia (2015 L. Murang), decreasing. Ethnic population: 200,000 (2015 L. Murang). Largest Murutic group in Sabah (Harris 1991; Brewis 2004: 43). *Lg Use:* The Tahol language seems to be widely used, even among young people. Home, Friends, Religion, Work; Mixed use: Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use English [eng]. A few also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. A few also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. A few also use Timugon Murut [tih]. Used as L2 by Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Keningau Murut [kxi], Kolod Murut [kqv], Paluan Murut [plz], Selungai Murut [slg], Timugon Murut [tih]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1998. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1987. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 22,000.

- Murut, Timugon** [tih] *Users:* Ethnic population: 9,000 (2004 S. Majius). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. Used as L2 by Keningau Murut [kxi], Tahol Murut [mvv]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1984.
- Narom** [nrm] *Users:* Ethnic population: 4,000. Population includes about 1,000 Bakong, 1,000 Dali', and 1,000 Miri' (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Iban [iba]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Negeri Sembilan Malay** [zmi] *Users:* Used as L1 by many inhabitants of Negeri Sembilan State (2011 K. Anderbeck). Ethnic population: 508,000 (2004). *Lg Use:* Also use Malay [zlm], with some shifting. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Orang Seletar** [ors] *Users:* Ethnic population: 1,250 (2008 JHEOA). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,200.
- Penan, Eastern** [pez] *Users:* 10,000 in Malaysia (2011 SIL). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1978–2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,055.
- Penan, Western** [pne] *Users:* 3,400 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1974. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Punan Batu** [pnm] *Users:* 30 (Wurm 2000). *Lg Use:* Seriously endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Remun** [lkj] *Users:* 3,500 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Strong identity centered around the Remun isolect. Some young people, all adults. Also use Bidayuh Serian [sdo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Iban [iba]. Also use Malay [zlm]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Rungus** [drg] *Users:* 55,000 (2009 Protestant Church in Sabah), decreasing. 10,000 monolinguals (2015 P. Porodong, F. Akiam). Ethnic population: 60,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* 90% L1 speakers. Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. A few also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. A few also use Iranun [ilm]. A few also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. A few also use Kimaragang [kqr]. A few also use Tombonuo [txa]. Used as L2 by Hakka Chinese [hak], Iranun [ilm], Kadazan Dusun [dtp], Kimaragang [kqr], Tombonuo [txa]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Sa'ban** [snv] *Users:* 1,110 in Malaysia (2000). Ethnic population: 1,400 (2011). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. People have been moving into urban areas for employment, and as a consequence have abandoned some of their cultural traditions. It is not clear whether young people are giving up on their ethnic language, but there is evidence that they are becoming proficient in other languages for employment opportunities. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1969. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,960.
- Sama, Southern** [ssb] *Users:* 60,000 in Malaysia (2015 S. Hinayat, M. Miller), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 119,000 (2000 SIL). 61,000 Bajau Kubang (or Bajau

Semporna), 15,000 Bajau Laut, 14,500 Bajau Simunul, 13,000 Bajau Ubian, 9,000 Sibutu, 6,000 Sikubung, 700 Bajau Banaran. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Neutral attitudes. Also use Malay [zlm]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. Also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. Used as L2 by Bonggi [bdg], Mapun [sjm], Molbog [pwm], Suluk [tsg]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 260,000.

Sebop [sib] *Users*: 1,730 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Sekapan [skp] *Users*: 750 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Semelai [sza] *Users*: 4,100 (Kruspe 2009). Ethnic population: 6,270 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: All also use Malay [zlm] (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2021.

Semnam [ssm] *Users*: 670 (2000). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Sihan [spg] *Users*: 50 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 100 (2000). *Lg Use*: Endangered (2000 S. Wurm). Some young people, all adults. Few to half the children speak Sihan. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Sugut Dusun [kzs] *Users*: Ethnic population: 12,200 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Suluk [tsg] *Users*: 150,000 in Malaysia (2000 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals (2015 N. Dino). *Lg Use*: Home. Mixed use: Friends, Religion, Work, Education. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Southern Sama [ssb]. A few also use Ida'an [dbj]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd], Ida'an [dbj], Mapun [sjm], Southern Sama [ssb]. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 946,000.

Tatana [txx] *Users*: 10,000 (2015 KadazanDusun Cultural Association), decreasing. Ethnic population: 22,000 (2015 KadazanDusun Cultural Association). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Some children and adults; all elderly. Positive attitudes. All also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Brunei [kxd]. Many also use Sabah Bisaya [bsy]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. Some also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. A few also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Used as L2 by Brunei [kxd], Klias River Kadazan [kqt], Papar [dpp], Sabah Bisaya [bsy], West Coast Bajau [bdr]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in the mid-1980s.

Temuan [tmw] *Users*: Ethnic population: 22,700 (2008 JHEOA). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Ten'edn [tnz] *Users*: 15 in Malaysia (2007). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 365.

- Tobilung** [tgb] *Users:* 4,000 (2015 G. Buck), decreasing. 1,500 monolinguals (2015 G. Buck). Ethnic population: 10,000 (2015 G. Buck). *Lg Use:* Stronger in villages in the interior. Half of the children are learning the language or using it at home. Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. Most also use Sabah Malay [msi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2004.
- Tombonuo** [txa] *Users:* Ethnic population: 10,000 (2000 SIL). 3,000 Lingkabau. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Family, Work, Education, Religion. Some young people, all adults. Few children, some adolescents, many adults, all elderly. Positive attitudes. A few also use Rungus [drg]. Also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Also use Kimaragang [kqr]. Also use Sabah Malay [msi]. Used as L2 by Dumpas [dmv], Rungus [drg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2002. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 1984.
- Tring** [tgq] *Users:* 550 (2000). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Ukit** [umi] *Users:* 150 (2019). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Uma' Lasan** [xky] *Users:* 1,250 in Malaysia (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,750.

7 (Shifting)

- Abai Sungai** [abf] *Users:* Ethnic population: 500 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi] (Wurm 2007). *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Banjar** [bjn] *Users:* 5,000 in Malaysia (2013 SIL). *Lg Use:* Adults only. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,655,000.
- Dumpas** [dmv] *Users:* 2,400 (2015 A. Ismael). No monolinguals (2015 A. Ismael). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2015 A. Ismael). *Lg Use:* Due to the emphasis on Standard Malay [zsm] in the educational system, those born after the 1990s are not fluent in the language, although they can still understand. Home, Friends, some Religion, Work. Adults only. Mixed attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Also use Tombonuo [txa]. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan** [dtb] *Users:* Ethnic population: 20,600 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Children learn Sabah Malay [msi] first before learning Standard Malay [zsm]. Standard Malay used in church, school, and official settings. Mixed use: home, market, village. Adults only. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Malay, Cocos Islands** [coa] *Users:* 500 monolinguals (2015 A. Serasa Tosel). Ethnic population: 4,000 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 730.
- Melanau, Sibiu** [sdx] *Users:* 420 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use:* Shifting to Central Melanau

[mel]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Murik [mxr] *Users*: 1,120 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Murut, Bookan [bnb] *Users*: Ethnic population: 2,400 (2017 SIL). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Used as L2 by Keningau Murut [kxi], Lanas Lobu [ruu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2003.

Murut, Keningau [kxi] *Users*: 3,000 (2015 A. Jampadin), decreasing. Ethnic population: 7,000 (2000 A. Jampadin). *Lg Use*: Young people prefer Sabah Malay [msi], Standard Malay [zsm]. Mixed use: Home, Friends. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Bookan Murut [bnb]. Some also use Hakka Chinese [hak]. Some also use Paluan Murut [plz]. Some also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. Some also use Timugon Murut [tih]. A few also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. A few also use Kuijau [dkr]. Used as L2 by Gana [gnq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Papar [dpp] *Users*: 500 (2015 J. Saban), decreasing. No monolinguals (2015 J. Saban). Ethnic population: 1,900 (2015 J. Saban). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifting to Brunei [kxd]. Some also use Sabah Bisaya [bsy]. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use Tatana [txx]. Some also use West Coast Bajau [bdr]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tidung, Northern [ntd] *Users*: 5,000 (2015 J. Lobel). Ethnic population: 20,000 (2015 J. Lobel). *Lg Use*: Home, Work, Market and other informal domains. Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. Some also use Kalabakan Murut [kve]. Used as L2 by Kalabakan Murut [kve], Sembakung Murut [sbr].

Tidung, Southern [itd] *Lg Use*: Home, Work, Market and other informal domains. Adults only. Shifting to Sabah Malay [msi]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 27,000.

8a (Moribund)

Berawan, Central [zbc] *Users*: 1,500 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Home, village. Older adults only. Shifted to Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Lelak [llk]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Duano [dup] *Users*: 600 in Malaysia (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 3,010 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: Community. Older adults only. Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,600.

Gana [gnq] *Users*: 250 (Pugh-Kitingan 2013), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,000 (Pugh-Kitingan 2013). *Lg Use*: People seldom use Gana. There has been considerable intermarriage between Gana and Kuijau Dusun [dkr], a much larger group. This may explain why many of the Gana consider themselves as Dusun rather than Murut. Mixed use: Home, Friends. Older adults only. Mixed attitudes. Shifted to Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Kuijau [dkr]. Many also use Kadazan Dusun [dtp]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English

[eng]. Some also use Keningau Murut [kxi]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

Javanese [jav] *Users*: Ethnic population: 300,000 (Wurm and Hattori 1981). *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion. Older adults only. Mixed attitudes. Shifted to Sabah Malay [msi]. Most also use Brunei [kxd]. Most also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Some also use English [eng]. *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.

Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm] *Users*: Ethnic population: 300. *Lg Use*: Intermarriage and out-migration are shrinking the community (Mohammed 2009). Shifted to Baba Malay [mbf] (Mohammed 2009). Shifted to Malay [zlm] (Mohammed 2009). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Malay, Baba [mbf] *Users*: 2,000 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Malay [zlm]. Used as L2 by Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,000.

Mintil [mzt] *Users*: 180 (2005 Lye Tuck-Po). *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Batek [btq]. Many shifted to Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Murut, Kolod [kqv] *Users*: 2,000 in Malaysia (2015 R. Ganang), decreasing. Less than 1,000 in Sarawak. More than 1,000 in Sabah. *Lg Use*: Mixed use: Home, Friends, Work. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Sabah Malay [msi]. Many also use Lundayeh [lnd]. Many also use Standard Malay [zsm]. Many also use Tahol Murut [mvv]. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,390.

Penang Sign Language [psg] *Users*: 1,000, decreasing. 150 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Malaysian Sign Language [xml]. Many also use English [eng], in written form. Used as L2 by Selangor Sign Language [kgi]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Selangor Sign Language [kgi] *Users*: 500, decreasing. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Positive attitudes. Some shifted to Malaysian Sign Language [xml]. Many also use English [eng], in written form. Some also use Standard Malay [zsm], in written form. A few also use Penang Sign Language [psg]. Older deaf from Selangor studied at the school in Penang (Hurlbut 2003).

8b (Nearly extinct)

Orang Kanaq [orn] *Users*: Ethnic population: 160 (2008 JHEOA). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Temoq [tmo] *Lg Use*: Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

9 (Dormant)

Sabüm [sbo] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker survived into the late 1970s

(Benjamin 1976). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Malay [zlm]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

10 (Extinct)

Kenaboi [xbn] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died in about 1880 (Hajek 1998: 138).

Lelak [llk] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker either died or fully assimilated to Central Berawan [zbc] by the late 1970s. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Central Berawan [zbc]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users*: 15,000 in Malaysia (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).

Bengali [ben] *Users*: 800,000 in Malaysia (2021 The Daily Star), based on nationality. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, primary usage. Braille script. Newa script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Burmese [mya] *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840).

Cham, Western [cja] *Users*: 12,000 in Malaysia (2011). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Cham script. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 312,500.

Chinese, Min Bei [mnp] *Users*: 402,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Latin script, from 1896 to some time after last publication in 1922. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,720,000.

Gujarati [guj] *Users*: 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Gujarati script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,116,220 (as L1: 57,076,220; as L2: 5,040,000).

Hindi [hin] *Users*: 60,000 in Malaysia (2021 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*: 15,000 in Malaysia (2021 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).

Kannada [kan] *Users*: 59,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Kannada script, primary usage. Nandinagari script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*:

Total users in all countries: 58,689,790 (as L1: 43,680,530; as L2: 15,009,260).

Korean [kor] *Users:* 20,900 in Malaysia (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).

Lamaholot [slp] *Users:* 45,000 in Malaysia (2015), decreasing. Ethnic population: 45,000 (2015 A. Supeno). Consulate of Indonesia. *Lg Use:* Mixed use: Home, Friends, Religion, Work. Some young people, all adults. Mixed attitudes. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 313,000 (as L1: 225,000; as L2: 88,000).

Malayalam [mal] *Users:* 35,800 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script, used since 1998. Malayalam script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 37,359,380 (as L1: 36,647,680; as L2: 711,700).

Nepali [npi] *Users:* 235,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Punjabi, Eastern [pan] *Users:* 56,400 in Malaysia (Salleh 2006). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Gurmukhi script, primary usage. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 52,077,070 (as L1: 48,299,070; as L2: 3,778,000).

Rohingya [rhg] *Users:* 150,000 in Malaysia (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.

Sindhi [snd] *Users:* 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, used in India. Gurmukhi script, used in India. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060).

Sinhala [sin] *Users:* 4,400 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Sinhala script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 17,553,910 (as L1: 15,542,810; as L2: 2,011,100).

Tagalog [tgl] *Users:* 478,000 in Malaysia (2021 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).

Telugu [tel] *Users:* 119,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Telugu script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Thai [tha] *Users:* 30,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Kedah Malay [meo]. *Writing:* Braille script. Thai script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 60,830,110 (as L1: 20,823,610; as L2: 40,006,500).

Thai, Southern [sou] *Users:* 8,200 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,508,200.

Urdu [urd] *Users:* 15,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Arabic script, Nastaliq variant, primary usage. Braille script. Devanagari script, used in India (Ahmad 2011). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 231,717,940 (as L1: 70,555,140; as L2: 161,162,800).

Vietnamese [vie] *Users:* 101,000 in Malaysia (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script. Han (Hanzi, Kanji, Hanja) script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,807,700 (as L1: 85,023,700; as L2: 784,000).

Languages by State

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

Johor

Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
 Duano [dup], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Jakun [jak], 22
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Orang Kanaq [orn], 39
 Orang Seletar [ors], 39
 Semelai [sza], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temuan [tmw], 47

Kedah

Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Javanese [jav], 22
 Kensiu [kns], 25
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
 Tamil [tam], 46

Kelantan

Batek [btq], 12
 Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Jehai [jhi], 22
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Minriq [mnq], 35
 Semaq Beri [szc], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temiar [tea], 47

Kuala Lumpur

Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Tamil [tam], 46

Labuan

Brunei [kxd], 15

Melaka

English [eng], 19
 Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm], 29
 Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Malay, Baba [mbf], 31
 Tamil [tam], 46

Negeri Sembilan

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 16
 Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Kenaboi [xbn], 25
 Mah Meri [mhe], 29
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], 38
 Semelai [sza], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temuan [tmw], 47

Pahang

Batek [btq], 12
 Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
 Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Jah Hut [jah], 22
 Jakun [jak], 22
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Mintil [mzt], 35
 Semai [sea], 44
 Semaq Beri [szc], 44
 Semelai [sza], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temiar [tea], 47
 Temoq [tmo], 47

Perak

Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Javanese [jav], 22
 Jehai [jhi], 22
 Kensiu [kns], 25
 Kintaq [knq], 26
 Lanoh [lnh], 28
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
 Sabüm [sbo], 42
 Semai [sea], 44
 Semnam [ssm], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temiar [tea], 47

Perlis

English [eng], 19
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Ten'edn [tnz], 48

Pulau Pinang

English [eng], 19
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Malay, Baba [mbf], 31
 Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
 Penang Sign Language [psg], 40
 Tamil [tam], 46

Putrajaya

English [eng], 19
 Mah Meri [mhe], 29
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temuan [tmw], 47

Sabah

Abai Sungai [abf], 11
 Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
 Banjar [bjn], 12
 Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
 Bonggi [bdg], 15
 Brunei [kxd], 15

Bugis [bug], 15
 Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 17
 Dumpas [dmv], 19
 Gana [gnq], 19
 Iban [iba], 20
 Ida'an [dbj], 21
 Iranun [ilm], 21
 Javanese [jav], 22
 Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
 Kadazan, Klias River [kqt], 23
 Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
 Kinaragang [kqr], 26
 Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
 Kota Marudu Talantang [grm], 27
 Kuijau [dkr], 27
 Lamaholot [slp], 27
 Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
 Lobu, Tampias [low], 28
 Lotud [dtr], 28
 Lundayeh [lnd], 29
 Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31
 Malay, Sabah [msi], 32
 Malaysian Sign Language [xml], 33
 Mapun [sjm], 33
 Minokok [mqq], 34
 Molbog [pwm], 35
 Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
 Murut, Kalabakan [kve], 35
 Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36
 Murut, Kolod [kqv], 36
 Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
 Murut, Selungai [slg], 36
 Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
 Murut, Serudung [srk], 37
 Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
 Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
 Papar [dpp], 39
 Rungus [drg], 41
 Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
 Sama, Central [sml], 42
 Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
 Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45

Suluk [tsg], 45
 Tatana [txx], 46
 Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
 Tidung, Southern [itd], 48
 Tobilung [tgb], 49
 Tombonuo [txa], 49
 Toraja [sda], 0
 Wolio [wlo], 0

Sarawak

Bakati', Rara [lra], 12
 Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
 Berawan, East [zbe], 13
 Berawan, West [zbw], 13
 Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
 Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
 Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
 Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx], 14
 Bintulu [bny], 14
 Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
 Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
 Brunei [kxd], 15
 Bukitan [bkn], 16
 Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 17
 Iban [iba], 20
 Kajaman [kag], 24
 Kayan, Baram [kys], 24
 Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
 Kelabit [kzi], 25
 Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
 Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 25
 Kiput [kyi], 26
 Lahanan [lhn], 27
 Lelak [llk], 28
 Long Wat [ttw], 28
 Lundayeh [lnd], 29
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Melanau, Central [mel], 34
 Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34

Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn], 34
 Melanau, Sibul [sdx], 34
 Murik [mxr], 35
 Murut, Kolod [kqv], 36
 Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
 Narom [nrm], 38
 Penan, Eastern [pez], 39
 Penan, Western [pne], 39
 Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
 Punan Batu [pnm], 40
 Remun [lkj], 40
 Sa'ban [snv], 41
 Salako [knx], 42
 Sebop [sib], 43
 Sekapan [skp], 43
 Sihan [spg], 44
 Tring [tgq], 49
 Ukit [umi], 49
 Uma' Lasan [xky], 49

Selangor

Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx], 18
 Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Mah Meri [mhe], 29
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Selangor Sign Language [kgi], 43
 Semai [sea], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46
 Temuan [tmw], 47

Terengganu

Batek [btq], 12
 Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
 English [eng], 19
 Malay [zlm], 30
 Semaq Beri [szc], 44
 Tamil [tam], 46

Languages by Family

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

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Jah Hut

Jah Hut [jah], [22](#)

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Chewong

Cheq Wong [cwg], [16](#)

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Eastern

Batek [btq], [12](#)

Jehai [jhi], [22](#)

Minriq [mnq], [35](#)

Mintil [mzt], [35](#)

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Tonga

Ten'edn [tnz], [48](#)

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, North Aslian, Western

Kensiu [kns], [25](#)

Kintaq [knq], [26](#)

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, Senoic

Lanoh [lnh], [28](#)

Sabüm [sbo], [42](#)

Semai [sea], [44](#)

Semnam [ssm], [44](#)

Temiar [tea], [47](#)

Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Aslian, South Aslian

Mah Meri [mhe], [29](#)

Semaq Beri [szc], [44](#)

Semelai [sza], [44](#)

Temoq [tmo], [47](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw

Bajau, West Coast [bdr], [11](#)

Mapun [sjm], [33](#)

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama

Sama, Balangingih [sse], [42](#)

Sama, Central [sml], 42

Sama, Southern [ssb], 43

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South, Butuan-Tausug

Tausug [tsg], 45

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Maranao-Iranon

Iranun [ilm], 21

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic

Bonggi [bdg], 15

Molbog [pwm], 35

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Javanese

Javanese [jav], 22

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bakati'

Bakati', Rara [lra], 12

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Central

Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Sembaan

Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx], 14

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Core, Western

Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Land Dayak, Bidayuh, Eastern

Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic

Kendayan [knx], 42

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Ibanic

Iban [iba], 20

Remun [lkj], 40

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay

Banjar [bjn], 12

Brunei [kxd], 15

Duano [dup], 18

Jakun [jak], 22

Malay [zlm], 30

Malay, Kedah [meo], 31

Malay, Sabah [msi], 32

Malay, Standard [zsm], 32

Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], 38

Orang Kanaq [orn], 39

Orang Seletar [ors], 39

Temuan [tmw], 47

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Kajang

Bukitan [bkn], 16
Kajaman [kag], 24
Lahanan [lhn], 27
Punan Batu [pnm], 40
Sekapan [skp], 43
Sihan [spg], 44
Ukit [umi], 49

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Melanau-Kajang, Melanau

Melanau, Central [mel], 34
Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34
Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn], 34
Melanau, Sibuh [sdh], 34

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Berawan

Berawan, West [zbw], 13

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Berawan, Central-East Berawan

Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
Berawan, East [zbe], 13

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Lower Baram, Central, A

Kiput [kyi], 26

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Berawan-Lower Baram, Lower Baram, Central, B

Lelak [llk], 28
Narom [nrm], 38

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Bintulu

Bintulu [bny], 14

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Dayic, Kelabitic

Kelabit [kzi], 25
Lundayeh [lnd], 29
Sa'ban [snv], 41
Tring [tgq], 49

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Kayan Proper

Kayan, Baram [kys], 24
Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kayanic, Murik Kayan

Murik [mxr], 35

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah

Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Kayanic Kenyah

Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 25

Long Wat [ttw], 28

Sebop [sib], 43

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Kenyah, Upper Pujungan

Uma' Lasan [xky], 49

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, North Sarawakan, Kayan-Kenyah, Penan

Penan, Eastern [pez], 39

Penan, Western [pne], 39

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Rejang-Sajau

Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Bisaya-Lotud

Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14

Lotud [dtr], 28

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Bisaya-Lotud, Southern

Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun

Kadazan, Klias River [kqt], 23

Kimaragang [kqr], 26

Kota Marudu Talantang [grm], 27

Kuijau [dkr], 27

Rungus [drg], 41

Tobilung [tgb], 49

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun, Central

Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23

Minokok [mqq], 34

Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Dusun, Eastern

Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Dusunic, Unclassified

Dumpas [dmv], 19

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Ida'an

Ida'an [dbj], 21

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Murut

Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36

Murut, Paluan [plz], 36

Murut, Selungai [slg], 36

Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37

Murut, Timugon [tih], 38

Okolod [kqv], 36

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Northern

Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Southern

Murut, Kalabakan [kve], 35

Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Tidung

Murut, Serudung [srk], 37

Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48

Tidung, Southern [itd], 48

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Murutic, Unclassified

Gana [gnq], 19

Papar [dpp], 39

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic

Abai Sungai [abf], 11

Tombonuo [txa], 49

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Paitanic, Upper Kinabatangan

Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26

Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28

Lobu, Tampias [low], 28

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Borneo, Sabahan, Unclassified

Tatana [txx], 46

Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, South Sulawesi, Bugis

Bugis [bug], 15

Creole, Malay based

Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm], 29

Malay, Baba [mbf], 31

Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31

Creole, Portuguese based

Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30

Dravidian, Southern, Tamil-Kannada, Tamil-Kodagu, Tamil-Malayalam, Tamil

Tamil [tam], 46

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], 19

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Malaysian Sign Language [xml], 33

Penang Sign Language [psg], 40

Selangor Sign Language [kgi], 43

Sino-Tibetan, Chinese

Chinese, Hakka [hak], 16

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 17

Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 17

Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18

Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx], 18

Chinese, Yue [yue], 18

Unclassified

Kenaboi [xbn], 25

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 157 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/>.

abf	Abai Sungai, 11	guj	Gujarati, 20
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	hak	Chinese, Hakka, 16
bdg	Bonggi, 15	hin	Hindi, 20
bdr	Bajau, West Coast, 11	iba	Iban, 20
ben	Bengali, 12	ilm	Iranun (Malaysia), 21
bjn	Banjar, 12	itd	Tidung, Southern, 48
bkn	Bukitan, 16	jah	Jah Hut, 22
bnb	Murut, Bookan, 35	jak	Jakun, 22
bny	Bintulu, 14	jav	Javanese, 22
bsb	Bisaya, Brunei, 14	jhi	Jehai, 22
bsy	Bisaya, Sabah, 14	jpn	Japanese, 22
bth	Bidayuh, Biatah, 13	kag	Kajaman, 24
btq	Batek, 12	kan	Kannada, 24
bug	Bugis, 15	kgi	Selangor Sign Language, 43
ccm	Malaccan Malay Creole, 29	knq	Kintaq, 26
cdo	Chinese, Min Dong, 17	kns	Kensiu, 25
cja	Cham, Western, 16	knx	Kendayan, 42
cmn	Chinese, Mandarin, 17	kor	Korean, 27
coa	Malay, Cocos Islands, 31	kqr	Kimaragang, 26
cpx	Chinese, Pu-Xian, 18	kqt	Kadazan, Klias River, 23
cwg	Cheq Wong, 16	kqv	Okolod, 36
dbj	Ida'an, 21	kve	Murut, Kalabakan, 35
dkr	Kuijau, 27	kxd	Brunei, 15
dmg	Kinabatangan, Upper, 26	kxi	Murut, Keningau, 36
dmv	Dumpas, 19	kxn	Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong, 34
dpp	Papar, 39	kyi	Kiput, 26
drg	Rungus, 41	kys	Kayan, Baram, 24
dro	Melanau, Daro-Matu, 34	kzi	Kelabit, 25
dtb	Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan, 24	kzs	Sugut Dusun, 45
dtp	Kadazan Dusun, 23	lhn	Lahanan, 27
dtr	Lotud, 28	lkj	Remun, 40
dup	Duano, 18	llk	Lelak, 28
eng	English, 19	lnd	Lundayeh, 29
gnq	Gana, 19	lnh	Lanoh, 28
grm	Kota Marudu Talantang, 27	low	Lobu, Tampias, 28

ira	Bakati', Rara, 12	skp	Sekapan, 43
mal	Malayalam, 33	slg	Murut, Selungai, 36
mbf	Malay, Baba, 31	slp	Lamaholot, 27
mcm	Malaccan Portuguese Creole, 30	sml	Sama, Central, 42
mel	Melanau, Central, 34	snd	Sindhi, 45
meo	Malay, Kedah, 31	sne	Bidayuh, Bau, 13
mhe	Mah Meri, 29	snv	Sa'ban, 41
mnp	Chinese, Min Bei, 17	sou	Thai, Southern, 48
mnq	Minriq, 35	spg	Sihan (Malaysia), 44
mqq	Minokok, 34	srk	Murut, Serudung, 37
msa	Malay (macrolanguage), 31	ssb	Sama, Southern, 43
msi	Malay, Sabah, 32	sse	Sama, Balangingih, 42
mvv	Murut, Tahol, 37	ssm	Semnam, 44
mxr	Murik (Malaysia), 35	sza	Semelai, 44
mya	Burmese, 16	szc	Semaq Beri, 44
mzt	Mintil, 35	tam	Tamil, 46
nan	Chinese, Min Nan, 18	tea	Temiar, 47
npi	Nepali, 38	tel	Telugu, 47
nrm	Narom, 38	tgb	Tobilung, 49
ntd	Tidung, Northern, 48	tgl	Tagalog, 46
orn	Orang Kanaq, 39	tgq	Tring, 49
ors	Orang Seletar, 39	tha	Thai, 48
pan	Punjabi, Eastern, 40	tih	Murut, Timugon, 38
pez	Penan, Eastern, 39	tmo	Temoq, 47
plz	Murut, Paluan, 36	tmw	Temuan, 47
pna	Punan Bah-Biau, 40	tnz	Ten'edn, 48
pne	Penan, Western, 39	trx	Bidayuh, Tringus-Sembaan, 14
pnm	Punan Batu, 40	tsg	Tausug, 45
psg	Penang Sign Language, 40	ttw	Long Wat, 28
pwm	Molbog, 35	txa	Tombonuo, 49
ree	Kayan, Rejang, 24	txx	Tatana, 46
rhg	Rohingya, 41	umi	Ukit, 49
ruu	Lobu, Lanas, 28	urd	Urdu, 50
sbo	Sabüm, 42	vie	Vietnamese, 50
sbr	Murut, Sembakung, 37	whk	Kenyah, Wahau, 25
sdo	Bidayuh Serian, 13	xbn	Kenaboi, 25
sdx	Melanau, Sibü, 34	xkl	Kenyah, Mainstream, 25
sea	Semai, 44	xky	Uma' Lasan, 49
sib	Sebop, 43	xml	Malaysian Sign Language, 33
sin	Sinhala, 45	yue	Chinese, Yue, 18
sjm	Mapun, 33	zbc	Berawan, Central, 13

zbe Berawan, East, [13](#)
zbw Berawan, West, [13](#)
zlm Malay, [30](#)

zmi Negeri Sembilan Malay, [38](#)
zsm Malay, Standard, [32](#)

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’a Sama**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Abai Sungai** [abf], 11, 55
- Akit**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Ambual**, *dial.* Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36
- Amoy**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Arundum**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Assem**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Ba Mali**, *alt. dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Baangingi’**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Badeng**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Badjaw**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Bagahak**, *alt. dial.* Ida’an [dbj], 21
- Bah Malei**, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Bahasa Geragau**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Bahasa Isyarat Malaysia**, *alt.* Malaysian Sign Language [xml], 33
- Bahasa Malaysia**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Bahasa Malayu**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Bahasa Melayu**, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Bahasa Melayu Malaysia**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Bahasa Sabah**, *alt.* Malay, Sabah [msi], 32
- Bahasa Serani**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Bahasa Sūg**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Bah-Biau**, *alt.* Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
- Bah-Biau Penan**, *alt.* Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
- Bajau**, *alt.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Bajau Asli**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Balangingih**, *dial.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Bajau Banaran**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Bukit**, *alt.* Papar [dpp], 39
- Bajau Darat**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Kagayan**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Bajau Kubang**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Laut**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Pa’par**, *alt.* Papar [dpp], 39
- Bajau Pela’u**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Bajau Sama**, *alt.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Bajau Semporna**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Simunul**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Bajau Ubian**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43

- Bajau, West Coast** [bdr], 11, 55
see Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Bakatan**, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 16
- Bakati', Rara** [lra], 12, 54
see Bakati', Rara [lra], 12
- Bakitan**, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 16
- Bakong**, *alt.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
dial. Narom [nrm], 38
- Bakung**, *alt.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
dial. Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Bakung Kenya**, *alt.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Bakung Kenyah**, *alt.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Balagnini**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Balangingi**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Balangingi Bajau**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Balanian**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Balanini**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Balignini**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Balingian**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Bandjarese**, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 12
- Bangay**, *alt.* Bonggi [bdg], 15
- Banggi**, *dial.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
pej. alt. Bonggi [bdg], 15
- Banggi Dusun**, *pej. alt.* Bonggi [bdg], 15
- Bangingih**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Bangingih Sama**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Banjar** [bjn], 12
- Banjar Malay**, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 12
- Banjar Melau**, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 12
- Banjarese**, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 12
- Banlamgi**, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Banyok**, *alt. dial.* Murik [mxr], 35
dial. Melanau, Sibiu [sdx], 34
- Baokan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Baram Kajan**, *alt.* Kayan, Baram [kys], 24
- Basa Ugi**, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Basaya**, *alt.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Batang Lupar**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Bateg**, *alt.* Batek [btq], 12
- Batek** [btq], 12, 53
- Batek De'**, *dial.* Batek [btq], 12
- Batek Iga**, *dial.* Batek [btq], 12
- Batek Nong**, *dial.* Batek [btq], 12
- Batek Teh**, *dial.* Jehai [jhi], 22
- Batek Teq**, *dial.* Batek [btq], 12
- Bateq**, *alt.* Batek [btq], 12
- Batok**, *alt.* Batek [btq], 12
- Batu Belah**, *alt.* Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
- Batu Belah Berawan**, *dial.* Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
- Batuq**, *alt. dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Bau-Jagoi**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Baukan**, *alt.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
dial. Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Baukan Murut**, *alt.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Bazaar Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Sabah [msi], 32
- Beaufort**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Beaufort Bisaya**, *dial.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Beaufort Murut**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Beduanda**, *dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Begahak**, *alt. dial.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Begak**, *dial.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Beketan**, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 16
- Bekiau**, *alt.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Belana**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Belanas**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Belana'u**, *alt.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Belanda**, *dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Belandas**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Belitung**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Benadan**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43

- Benjar**, *alt.* Banjar [bjn], 12
- Benua**, *alt.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Berau**, *alt.* Sa'ban [snv], 41
- Berawan**, *alt.* Berawan, West [zbw], 13
- Berawan, Central** [zbc], 13, 54
see Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
- Berawan, East** [zbe], 13, 54
see Berawan, East [zbe], 13
- Berawan, West** [zbw], 13, 54
see Berawan, West [zbw], 13
- Berembun**, *dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Beri**, *alt.* Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
- Besaya**, *alt.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Besisi**, *alt.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Betau**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Betise'**, *dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Betisek**, *alt. dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Biatah**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Bibenuk**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Bidayah**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bidayuh**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bidayüh Bukar-Sadung**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bidayuh Serian** [sdo], 13, 54
- Bidayuh, Bau** [sne], 13, 54
see Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Bidayuh, Biatah** [bth], 13, 54
see Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan** [trx], 14, 54
see Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx], 14
- Bideyu**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bidor**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Biduanda**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Bikuab**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Bil**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- BIM**, *alt.* Malaysian Sign Language [xml], 33
- Bimbaan**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx], 14
- Binadan**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Binta'**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Bintulu** [bny], 14, 54
- Bipuruh**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Birmun**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Bisaia**, *alt.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Bisapug**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Bisaya**, *alt.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Bisaya'**, *alt. dial.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Bisaya Bukit**, *alt.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Bisaya, Brunei** [bsb], 14, 54
see Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Bisaya, Sabah** [bsy], 14, 55
see Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Bisayah**, *alt.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
alt. Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Bisingai**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Bisitaang**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Biya**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Blanda**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Bok**, *alt. dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Bok Penan**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Bokan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Boken**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Bokon**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Bokun**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Bol Murut**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Bole Murut**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Bone**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Bong**, *alt.* Kintaq [knq], 26
dial. Kensiu [kns], 25
- Bonggi** [bdg], 15, 55
- Bookan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
alt. Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Braow**, *alt.* Sa'ban [snv], 41
- Bratak**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Bruit**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34

- Brunai**, *alt.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Brunei** [kxd], 15, 54, 55
dial. Brunei [kxd], 15
- Brunei-Kadayan**, *alt.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Brung**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Bugau**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Buginese**, *alt.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Bugis** [bug], 15, 55
- Buka**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bukar**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
dial. Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bukar Bidayuh**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bukar Sadung Bidayah**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bukar-Sadong Bidayuh**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Bukau**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Bukitan** [bkn], 16, 54
- Bukow**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Bukun**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Bulud Upi**, *alt.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Bundu**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Buri' Lun Bawang**, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Buri' Lun Dayeh**, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Buri tau**, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Cagayan de Sulu**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Cagayanon**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Cameron**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Cameron Highlands**, *alt. dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Camucones**, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Cantonese**, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
dial. Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
- Cebop**, *alt.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Cellate**, *alt.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Central Kadazan**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Central Murut**, *alt.* Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36
- Central Sakai**, *pej. alt.* Semai [sea], 44
- Ceq Wong**, *alt.* Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
- Western Cham**, *see* Cham, Western [cja], 16
- Chaochow**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Che Wong**, *alt.* Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
- Cheq Wong** [cwg], 16, 53
- Cheres**, *alt. dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Che'wong**, *alt.* Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
- Chinese Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Baba [mbf], 31
- Chinese, Hakka** [hak], 16
see Chinese, Hakka [hak], 16
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn], 17
see Chinese, Mandarin [cmn], 17
- Min Bei Chinese**, *see* Chinese, Min Bei [mnp], 17
- Chinese, Min Dong** [cdo], 17
see Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 17
- Chinese, Min Nan** [nan], 18
see Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Chinese, Pu-Xian** [cpx], 18
see Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx], 18
- Chinese, Yue** [yue], 18
see Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
- Chitties Malay Creole**, *alt.* Malaccan Malay Creole [ccm], 29
- Chuba**, *alt.* Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
- Coastal Jambi**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Coastal Kadazan**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Coastal Terengganu**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Cocos**, *alt.* Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31
- Cocos Islands**, *alt.* Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31
- Colloquial Malay**, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Dabugus**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Dalad**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Dalat**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34

- Dali**, *dial.* Lelak [llk], 28
- Dali'**, *dial.* Narom [nrm], 38
- Dalit Murut**, *dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Daro**, *dial.* Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34
- Dau**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Dayak Laut**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Deli**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Denawan**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Deq**, *alt. dial.* Batek [btq], 12
- Desin Dolak**, *alt.* Duano [dup], 18
- Desin Duano**, *alt.* Duano [dup], 18
- Djakun**, *alt.* Jakun [jak], 22
- Dongay**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Doompas**, *alt.* Dumpas [dmv], 19
- Duano** [dup], 18, 53
- Dumpas** [dmv], 19, 55
- Duri**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Dusan**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Dusum**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Dusun**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
alt. Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
alt. Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
- Dusun Dayak**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Dusun Kadayan**, *dial.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Dusun Lotud**, *alt.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Dusun Sinulihan**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Dusun Tatana**, *alt.* Tatana [txx], 46
- Dusun Tuaran**, *alt.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Dusur**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Eastern Kadazan**, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Empawa**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- English** [eng], 19
- Enrekang**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Eraans**, *alt.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Foochow**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 17
- Formal Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Fujianese**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Fukienese**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Fuzhou**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Dong [cdo], 17
- Gana** [gnq], 19, 55
- Gana'**, *alt.* Gana [gnq], 19
- Ganaq**, *alt.* Gana [gnq], 19
- Gandahon**, *dial.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Gang**, *alt. dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Ganna**, *alt.* Gana [gnq], 19
- Garó**, *alt. dial.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Gia Tatana**, *alt.* Tatana [txx], 46
- Gonsomon**, *dial.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Gopeng**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Grik**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Grogo**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Grogoh**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Gumbang**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Hainanese**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Her Po**, *dial.* Chinese, Hakka [hak], 16
- Hill Dusun**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Hinghua**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx], 18
- Hma' Btsisi'**, *alt.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Hokkien**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Hsinghua**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx], 18
- Iban** [iba], 20, 54, 55
- Iban Sabah**, *alt.* Iban [iba], 20
- Idaan**, *alt.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
alt. Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Ida'an** [dbj], 21, 55
dial. Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Idahan**, *alt.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Idan**, *alt.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Idayan**, *alt.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Igan**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34

- Ijoh**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Ijok**, *alt. dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Ilanun**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Illanoan**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Illanoon**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Illanos**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Illanun**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Informal Malay**, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Inland Terengganu**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Iranon Maranao**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Iranum**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Iranun** [ilm], 21, 55
- Jaggoi**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Jagoi**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Jah Het**, *alt.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Jah Hut** [jah], 22, 53
- Jahai**, *alt.* Jehai [jhi], 22
- Jakoon**, *alt.* Jakun [jak], 22
- Jaku Iban**, *alt.* Iban [iba], 20
- Jaku'd**, *alt.* Jakun [jak], 22
- Jakud'n**, *alt.* Jakun [jak], 22
- Jakun** [jak], 22, 53
- Jalan Pahang**, *alt. dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Jama Mapun**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Jarum**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Javanese** [jav], 22
- Jawa**, *alt.* Javanese [jav], 22
- Jehai** [jhi], 22, 53
dial. Jehai [jhi], 22
- Jeher**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Jelai**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Jelalong Penan**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Jengjeng**, *alt.* Lanoh [lnh], 28
- Jilama Bawang**, *alt.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Jilama Sungai**, *alt.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Joloano**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Joloano Sulu**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Jolohano**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Jugra-Muar-Melaka-Johor**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Kadaian**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kadamaian Dusun**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kadasan**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kadayan**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
alt. Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
dial. Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kadazan**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
alt. Rungus [drg], 41
- Kadazan Dusun** [dtp], 23, 55
- Kadazan Tangaa'**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kadazan Tatana**, *alt.* Tatana [txx], 46
- Kadazan, Klias River** [kqt], 23, 55
see Kadazan, Klias River [kqt], 23
- Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan** [dtb], 24, 55
see Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Kadazandusun**, *alt.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kadazan-Tagaro**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kadian**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kadien**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kadyan**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kagayan**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Kajaman** [kag], 24, 54
- Kajaman-Sekapan**, *alt.* Kajaman [kag], 24
- Kalabakan**, *alt.* Murut, Kalabakan [kve], 35
- Kalabit**, *alt.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Kalabuan**, *dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Kampar**, *alt. dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Kanaq**, *alt.* Orang Kanaq [orn], 39
- Kanowit**, *dial.* Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn], 34

- Kanyay**, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Kapagalan**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Karayan**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kawang**, *dial.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Kayaman**, *alt.* Kajaman [kag], 24
- Kayan, Baram** [kys], 24, 54
see Kayan, Baram [kys], 24
- Kayan, Rejang** [ree], 24, 54
see Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Kedah**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kedahan Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
- Kedayan**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
alt. Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kedien**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kedyan**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kejaman**, *alt.* Kajaman [kag], 24
- Kelabit** [kzi], 25, 54, 55
- Kelantan**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Kenaboi** [xbn], 25
- Kĕnaboi**, *alt.* Kenaboi [xbn], 25
- Kenayatn**, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 42
- Kendayan**, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 42
- Kenderong**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Kenering**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Keningau Dusun**, *alt.* Gana [gnq], 19
- Keningau Lobu**, *alt.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Kenja**, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Kenseu**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kensieu**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kensiu** [kns], 25, 53
- Kensiu Batu**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kensiu Siong**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kensiw**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kenta**, *alt.* Kintaq [knq], 26
- Kentaq Nakil**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Kenyah, Mainstream** [xkl], 25, 54
see Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Kenyah, Wahau** [whk], 25, 54
see Kenyah, Wahau [whk], 25
- Kerabit**, *alt.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Kerayan**, *alt. dial.* Brunei [kxd], 15
- Kerdau**, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Ketiar Krau**, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Kijau**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Kimaragan**, *alt.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Kimaragang** [kqr], 26, 55
- Kimaragangan**, *alt.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Kinabatangan Murut**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Kinabatangan, Upper** [dmg], 26, 55
see Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Kindjin**, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Kinjin**, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Kinta Sakai**, *alt. dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Kintak**, *alt.* Kintaq [knq], 26
- Kintaq** [knq], 26, 53
- Kintaq Bong**, *alt.* Kintaq [knq], 26
- Kiput** [kyi], 26, 54
- Kiulu**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kiundu**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kleb**, *alt.* Batek [btq], 12
- Klias Bisaya**, *dial.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- KLSSL**, *alt.* Selangor Sign Language [kgi], 43
- Koijoe**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Kokoroton Murut**, *dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Kolobuan**, *alt. dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Kolod**, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 36
- Kolor**, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 36
- Kolour**, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 36
- Kolur**, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 36
- Kota Belud**, *dial.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Kota Marudu Talantang** [grm], 27, 55

- Kota Marudu Tinagas**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Krau**, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Kristang**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Krokong**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Kuala Langot Besisi**, *dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Kuala Lumpur Sign Language**, *alt.* Selangor Sign Language [kgi], 43
- Kuala Monsok Dusun**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kuala Penyu Bisaya**, *dial.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Kuala Tembeling**, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Kuala Tutoh**, *alt. dial.* Kiput [kyi], 26
- Kuamut**, *dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Kuap**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Kubang**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Kubung**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Kuijau** [dkr], 27, 55
- Kuijou**, *alt.* Kadazan, Klias River [kqt], 23
- Kuiyow**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Kuizou**, *alt.* Kadazan, Klias River [kqt], 23
- Kujau**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Kuliow**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Kuriyo**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Kuriyou**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Kwijau**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Labou**, *pej. alt.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Labuk**, *dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Labuk Kadazan**, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Lagunan Murut**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Lahanan** [lhn], 27, 54
- Lamag Sungai**, *dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Laminusa**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Laminusa Sinama**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Lanan**, *alt.* Lahanan [lhn], 27
- Land Bajaw**, *alt.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Landa**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Langle-Tamtaih**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34
- Lanoh** [lhn], 28, 53
- Lanoh Jengjeng**, *alt.* Lanoh [lhn], 28
- Lanoh Kobak**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Lanoon**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Lanun**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
alt. Lahanan [lhn], 27
- Latod**, *alt.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Latud**, *alt.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Lawas**, *alt. dial.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Lelak** [llk], 28
- Lemanak**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Lemena**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Leppo' Aga**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' Ga**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' Jamok**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' Jengan**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' Ke'**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' La'ang**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' Tau**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Leppo' Teppu'**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Lepu Potong**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
dial. Lundayeh [lnd], 29

- Libbung**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Limbang**, *alt. dial.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Limbang Bisaya**, *dial.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Lingkabau Sugut**, *dial.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Linkabau**, *alt. dial.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Lipis**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Lirong**, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Lisum**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Liwan**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Lobou nu Tindal**, *pej. alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Lobu**, *alt.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
alt. Tombonuo [txa], 49
dial. Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Lobu, Lanas** [ruu], 28, 55
see Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Lobu, Tampias** [low], 28, 55
see Lobu, Tampias [low], 28
- Local Malay**, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Long Akahsemuka**, *dial.* Kayan, Baram [kys], 24
- Long Atip**, *dial.* Kayan, Baram [kys], 24
- Long Atun**, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Long Badan**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Long Banyak**, *dial.* Murik [mxr], 35
- Long Ekang**, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Long Geng**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Long I kang**, *alt. dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Long Jegan Berawan**, *alt.* Berawan, East [zbe], 13
- Long Kehobo**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Long Kiput**, *dial.* Kiput [kyi], 26
- Long Labid**, *dial.* Long Wat [ttw], 28
- Long Lellang**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Long Luyang**, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Long Murun**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Long Peluan**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Long Pokun**, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Long Semiang**, *dial.* Murik [mxr], 35
- Long Terawan**, *alt.* Berawan, West [zbw], 13
- Long Teru**, *alt.* Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
- Long Teru Berawan**, *dial.* Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
- Long Tutoh**, *dial.* Kiput [kyi], 26
- Long Wat** [ttw], 28, 54
dial. Long Wat [ttw], 28
- Loong Chun**, *dial.* Chinese, Hakka [hak], 16
- Lorang Bukit**, *alt.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Lotud** [dtr], 28, 55
- Lower Murut**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Luba**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Lugat**, *dial.* Long Wat [ttw], 28
- Lun Bawang**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
dial. Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lun Daya**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lun Dayah**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
dial. Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lun Daye**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lun Dayeh**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lun Dayoh**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lun Lod**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lundaya**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Lundayeh** [Ind], 29, 54, 55
- Lundayu**, *alt.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
- Luru**, *alt.* Bakati', Rara [lra], 12
- Luso-Malay**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Lusong**, *alt. dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Ma' Betisek**, *alt.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Ma'aging**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Madeng**, *alt. dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Mah Meri** [mhe], 29, 53
- Makaheeliga**, *dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Makasar**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15

- Makialiga**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Makiang**, *dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Malacca Creole**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaccan**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaccan Malay Creole** [ccm], 29, 53
- Malaccan Portuguese Creole** [mcm], 30, 53
- Malakka Besisi**, *dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Malaqueiro**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaquenho**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaquense**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaquês**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malay** [zlm], 30, 53, 54
alt. Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Malay, Baba** [mbf], 31, 53
see Malay, Baba [mbf], 31
- Malay, Cocos Islands** [coa], 31, 55
see Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31
- Malay, Kedah** [meo], 31, 53
see Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
- Malay, Sabah** [msi], 32
see Malay, Sabah [msi], 32
- Malay, Standard** [zsm], 32
see Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Malayo-Portuguese**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaysian Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Malaysian Minangkabau**, *alt.* Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], 38
- Malaysian Portuguese Creole**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Malaysian Sign Language** [xml], 33, 0
- Malayu**, *alt.* Malay [zlm], 30
alt. Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Maligan**, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Mandar**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Mandelaut**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Mangkaak**, *dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Mangkahak**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Mangkak**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Mangkettan**, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 16
- Mangkok**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Maniq**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Manketa**, *alt.* Bukitan [bkn], 16
- Mantra**, *dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Mapun** [sjm], 33, 55
- Maragang**, *alt.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Marigang**, *alt.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Matu**, *dial.* Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34
- Mauligan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Mbaan**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx], 14
- Melanau, Central** [mel], 34, 54
see Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Melanau, Daro-Matu** [dro], 34, 54
see Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34
- Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong** [kxn], 34, 54
see Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn], 34
- Melanau, Sibü** [sdx], 34, 54
see Melanau, Sibü [sdx], 34
- Melawan**, *alt.* Berawan, Central [zbc], 13
alt. Berawan, East [zbe], 13
- Melayu**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Melayu Baku**, *alt.* Malay, Standard [zsm], 32
- Melayu Cocos**, *alt.* Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31

- Meligan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Melobong Rungus**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Melubong Rungus**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Memagun**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Membakut Kadazan**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Memogun**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Mendi**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Mendriq**, *alt.* Minriq [mnq], 35
- Menggatal**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Menindal**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Menindaq**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Menraq**, *alt.* Minriq [mnq], 35
- Menrik**, *alt.* Minriq [mnq], 35
- Menriq**, *alt.* Minriq [mnq], 35
- Mentera**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Mentu**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Mentuh Tapuh**, *dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Merau**, *pej. alt.* Sa'ban [snv], 41
- Milanau**, *alt.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Milano**, *alt.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Milikin**, *alt.* Remun [lkj], 40
- Millikin**, *alt.* Remun [lkj], 40
- Min Nan**, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Minansut**, *alt.* Gana [gnq], 19
alt. Kuijau [dkr], 27
- Minnan**, *alt.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Minokok** [mqq], 34, 55
- Minriq** [mnq], 35, 53
- Mintil** [mzt], 35, 53
- Mintra**, *alt. dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Miri'**, *dial.* Narom [nrm], 38
- Mitil**, *alt.* Mintil [mzt], 35
- Molbog** [pwm], 35, 55
- Momogun**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
alt. Tobilung [tgb], 49
- Monik**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Moniq**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Moro**, *pej. alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Mos Tean-ean**, *alt.* Ten'edn [tnz], 48
- Muka**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Mukah**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Mukah-Oya**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Murik** [mxr], 35, 54
- Murut**, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Murut Padas**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Murut, Bookan** [bnb], 35, 55
see Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Murut, Kalabakan** [kve], 35, 55
see Murut, Kalabakan [kve], 35
- Murut, Keningau** [kxi], 36, 55
see Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36
- Murut, Kolod** [kqv], 36, 54, 55
see Okolod [kqv], 36
- Murut, Paluan** [plz], 36, 55
see Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Murut, Selungai** [slg], 36, 55
see Murut, Selungai [slg], 36
- Murut, Sembakung** [sbr], 37, 55
see Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
- Murut, Serudung** [srk], 37, 55
see Murut, Serudung [srk], 37
- Murut, Tahol** [mvv], 37, 54, 55
see Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Murut, Timugon** [tih], 38, 55
see Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Nabai**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36
- Nabay**, *dial.* Murut, Keningau [kxi], 36
- Nakil**, *alt. dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Narom** [nrm], 38, 54
dial. Narom [nrm], 38
- Narum**, *alt.* Narom [nrm], 38
- Negeri Sembilan Malay** [zmi], 38, 53
- Nèhtuh Temèèr**, *alt.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Ngaleng**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro],

- 34
- Ngok Pa**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Niap**, *alt.* Temuan [tmw], 47
- Nibon**, *alt.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Nibong**, *alt.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
dial. Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Nong**, *alt. dial.* Batek [btq], 12
alt. Batek [btq], 12
- Nonukan**, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Northern Sakai**, *alt.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Northern Sinama**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Northwestern Kalimantan**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Nuclear Lelak**, *dial.* Lelak [llk], 28
- Nuluw**, *dial.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Obian**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Oga**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Okolod**, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 36
- Okolod Murut**, *alt.* Okolod [kqv], 36
- Ong Pulu**, *alt.* Malay, Cocos Islands [coa], 31
- Orang Bukit**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
pej. alt. Brunei [kxd], 15
- Orang Cagayan**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Orang Hulu**, *alt.* Jakun [jak], 22
- Orang Kanaq** [orn], 39, 53
- Orang Kuala**, *alt.* Duano [dup], 18
- Orang Laut**, *alt.* Duano [dup], 18
alt. Orang Seletar [ors], 39
- Orang Liar**, *alt.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Orang Negeri**, *alt.* Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], 38
- Orang Sabat**, *pej. alt.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Orang Seletar** [ors], 39, 53
- Orang Sungai**, *alt.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Oya**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Oya'**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Pa' Dalih**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Pa' Umor**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Padas**, *dial.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Padas Bisaya**, *dial.* Bisaya, Sabah [bsy], 14
- Pagan**, *pej. alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Pahang**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Pahu'**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Paitan**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Pakatan**, *alt.* Bukitani [bkn], 16
- Pala'au**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Pala'u**, *pej. alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Pallun Mapun**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Paluan**, *alt.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
dial. Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Pamung Sug**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Panansawa**, *pej. alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Pandewan**, *dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Pandewan Murut**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Pangan**, *alt.* Jehai [jhi], 22
- Papar** [dpp], 39, 55
dial. Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Pa'par**, *alt.* Papar [dpp], 39
- Papar Hanyut**, *pej. alt.* Papar [dpp], 39
- Papar Kadazan**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Papia Cristao**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Papia Kristang**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Pappar**, *alt.* Papar [dpp], 39
- Parit**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Pasar Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Sabah [msi], 32
- Pelat Utagha**, *alt.* Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
- Pellun Mapun**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Peluan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Penampang Kadazan**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan

- Dusun [dtp], 23
- Penan Apo**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Penan Apoh**, *dial.* Penan, Eastern [pez], 39
- Penan Gang**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Penan Lanying**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Penan Lusong**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Penan Silat**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Penan, Eastern** [pez], 39, 54
see Penan, Eastern [pez], 39
- Penan, Western** [pne], 39, 54
see Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Penang Sign Language** [psg], 40, 0
- Pensiangan**, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Pensiangan Murut**, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Pentjangan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Perak I**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Perak II**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Peranakan**, *alt.* Malay, Baba [mbf], 31
- Phaneng**, *alt. dial.* Melanau, Daro-Matu [dro], 34
- Pie**, *alt.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Pilapazan**, *dial.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Pingas**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Pinrang**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Pinyawa'**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Pitas**, *dial.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Pitas Kimaragang**, *dial.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Plus**, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Po-Klo**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Poros**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Português de Malaca**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Portuguese Patois**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Prehan**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Pulau Guai**, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Punan**, *alt.* Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
pej. alt. Penan, Eastern [pez], 39
pej. alt. Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Punan Ba**, *alt. dial.* Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
- Punan Bah**, *dial.* Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
- Punan Bah-Biau** [pna], 40, 54
- Punan Batu** [pnm], 40, 54
- Punan Batu 1**, *alt.* Punan Batu [pnm], 40
- Punan Biau**, *dial.* Punan Bah-Biau [pna], 40
- Eastern Punjabi**, *see* Punjabi, Eastern [pan], 40
- Putatan**, *dial.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Quedah**, *alt. dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Quop**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Ranau**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Rara Bakati'**, *alt.* Bakati', Rara [Ira], 12
- Rejang Kajan**, *alt.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Remun** [lkj], 40, 54
- Remun Iban**, *alt.* Remun [lkj], 40
- Riau islands**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Riau Mainland**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Romanau**, *alt. dial.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Roomarrows**, *alt. dial.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Roongas**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Rumanau**, *dial.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Rumanau Alab**, *alt. dial.* Lobu, Lanas [ruu], 28
- Rundum**, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Rungus** [drg], 41, 55
- Rungus Dusun**, *alt.* Rungus [drg], 41
- Sabah Malay Dialect**, *alt.* Malay, Sabah [msi], 32
- Sa'ban** [snv], 41, 54
- Sabüm** [sbo], 42
- Sabup**, *alt.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Sabuyan**, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Sabuyau**, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Sadalir**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37

- Sadung**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
dial. Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Sadung Bunan**, *dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Sakai**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Sakai Bukit of Temongoh**, *alt. dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Sakai of Plus Korbu**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Sakai Tanjong of Temongoh**, *alt. dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
- Salakau**, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 42
- Salako** [knx], 42, 54
- Salalir**, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Sama**, *alt.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
alt. Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
alt. Sama, Central [sml], 42
dial. Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama'**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Bangingih**, *alt.* Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Sama Dilaut**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
alt. Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama Kabinga'an**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama Kubang**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Kubung**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Laut**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Mandelaut**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
alt. Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama Mapun**, *alt.* Mapun [sjm], 33
- Sama Pala'au**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Pala'u**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama Siasi**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama Sibutu**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Simunul**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sama Sitangkai**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama Ubian**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
alt. Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama, Balangingih** [sse], 42, 55
see Sama, Balangingih [sse], 42
- Sama, Central** [sml], 42, 55
see Sama, Central [sml], 42
- Sama, Southern** [ssb], 43, 55
see Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Samah**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Samah Lumbuh**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Samah-Samah**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Samal**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Samar**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sambup**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Sandakan**, *dial.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Sandayo**, *dial.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Sandewar**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Sandiwar**, *dial.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Sangking**, *dial.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Saralir**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Sarawak**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Sarawak Bisaya**, *dial.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- Sarawak Dayak**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Sarawak Malay**, *alt. dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Sarawak Murut**, *alt. dial.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Sarikei**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Satun**, *dial.* Ten'edn [tnz], 48
- Satun Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Kedah [meo], 31
- Sea Bajau**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sea Dayak**, *alt.* Iban [iba], 20
- Sea Gypsies**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sebob**, *alt.* Sebop [sib], 43

- Sebop** [sib], 43, 54
- Sebuyau**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Sedáilir**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Seduan**, *dial.* Melanau, Sibü [sdx], 34
- Seduan-Banyok**, *alt.* Melanau, Sibü [sdx], 34
- Segahan**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Segalang**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Sekapan** [skp], 43, 54
- Sekepan**, *alt.* Sekapan [skp], 43
- Selakau**, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 42
- Selako**, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 42
- Selangor Sakai**, *dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Selangor Sign Language** [kgi], 43, 0
- Semai** [sea], 44, 53
- Semambu**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Semaq Beri** [szc], 44, 53
- Semaq Bri**, *alt.* Semaq Beri [szc], 44
- Semay**, *alt.* Semai [sea], 44
- Sembaan**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Tringgus-Sembaan [trx], 14
- Sembakoeng**, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
- Sembakong**, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
- Semelai** [sza], 44, 53
- Semembu**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Semiang**, *alt. dial.* Murik [mxr], 35
- Semnam** [ssm], 44, 53
- Semoq Beri**, *alt.* Semaq Beri [szc], 44
- Sengoi**, *alt.* Semai [sea], 44
- Seng'oi**, *alt.* Semai [sea], 44
- Senoi**, *alt.* Semai [sea], 44
- Sentah**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Serambau**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Serambo**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Serambu**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Serani**, *alt.* Malaccan Portuguese Creole [mcm], 30
- Serian**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Seroq**, *alt.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Serudong**, *alt.* Murut, Serudung [srk], 37
- Sesajap**, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Sesayap**, *dial.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Sian**, *alt.* Sihan [spg], 44
- Sibop**, *alt.* Sebop [sib], 43
- Sibu**, *alt.* Melanau, Sibü [sdx], 34
- Sibuian**, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Siburan**, *alt.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
dial. Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Sibutu**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sibutuq**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sibuyan**, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Sibuyau**, *alt. dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Siduan**, *alt.* Melanau, Sibü [sdx], 34
- Siduani**, *alt.* Melanau, Sibü [sdx], 34
- Sihan** [spg], 44, 54
- Sikubung**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Silakau**, *alt.* Kendayan [knx], 42
- Simbakong**, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
- Simunul**, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sinabu'**, *dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Sinama**, *alt.* Sama, Central [sml], 42
alt. Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Sinarupa**, *dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Singai**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Singgai**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Singgi**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Singgie**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Singhi**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Sinjai**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Sinobu'**, *alt. dial.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Sinug**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Sinūg**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Sinulihan**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Siong**, *alt. dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25

- Sipeng**, *dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- Sisi**, *dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
- Sitaang**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Siteng**, *dial.* Melanau, Central [mel], 34
- Siwang**, *alt.* Cheq Wong [cwg], 16
- Skrang**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Sogilitan**, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Sokid**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Solor**, *dial.* Lamaholot [slp], 27
- Sonsogon**, *dial.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Sook Murut**, *dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Sooloo**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Soppeng**, *dial.* Bugis [bug], 15
- Southeast Island**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Southern Bajau**, *alt.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Southern Murut**, *alt.* Lundayeh [lnd], 29
- Southwestern Coastal Kalimantan**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Speng**, *alt. dial.* Penan, Western [pne], 39
- spoken in Bario**, *alt. dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- SSL**, *alt.* Selangor Sign Language [kgi], 43
- Stang**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Stenggang Jagoi**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Straits Malay**, *alt.* Malay, Baba [mbf], 31
- Suang Lotud**, *alt.* Lotud [dtr], 28
dial. Lotud [dtr], 28
- Suang Olung**, *dial.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Suang Sarayoh**, *dial.* Lotud [dtr], 28
- Subpan**, *dial.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Sug**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Sugut**, *alt.* Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
dial. Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Sugut Dusun** [kzs], 45, 55
- Sugut Kadazan**, *alt.* Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
- Sukang**, *dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Sulu**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Suluk** [tsg], 45, 55
- Sumambu**, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
dial. Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Sumambuq**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Sungai**, *alt. dial.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
alt. Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
alt. Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Sungai Kinabatangan**, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
- Sungai Milian**, *alt.* Kinabatangan, Upper [dmg], 26
- Sungai Piah**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Sungei**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
alt. Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Sungoi**, *alt. dial.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Supan**, *alt. dial.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Suti**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Suudung**, *alt.* Murut, Serudung [srk], 37
- Tabilong**, *alt.* Tobilung [tgb], 49
- Tabun**, *dial.* Kelabit [kzi], 25
- Tagal**, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Tagal Murut**, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Tagaro**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Taginambur**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tagol**, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Tahol**, *alt.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Tahup**, *alt. dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Takapan**, *dial.* Murut, Paluan [plz], 36
- Talantang**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
dial. Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
- Tambanua**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tambanuo**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tambanuva**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tambanwas**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tambenua**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49

- Tambunan**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tambunan Dusun**, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tambunwas**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tamiang**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Tamil** [tam], 46
- Tampasok**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tampassuk**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tandek**, *dial.* Kimaragang [kqr], 26
- Tangar nu Tombonuo**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tangara'**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Tanggal**, *alt.* Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
- Tanggaraq**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Tanjong**, *dial.* Melanau, Kanowit-Tanjong [kxn], 34
- Tanjong Rambutan**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Tanjung Malim**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Taosug**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Tapah**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Tarakan**, *dial.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Tatana** [txx], 46, 55
- Tatana'**, *alt.* Tatana [txx], 46
- Tatanaq**, *alt.* Tatana [txx], 46
- Tau Ubian**, *alt. dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Taup**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Tausog**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Tausug**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Taw Sug**, *alt.* Tausug [tsg], 45
- Tawau Murut**, *alt.* Murut, Kalabakan [kve], 35
alt. Murut, Serudung [srk], 37
- Tawi-Tawi Sinama**, *alt.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
- Tawou Murut**, *alt.* Murut, Serudung [srk], 37
- Tebakang**, *alt.* Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
dial. Bidayuh Serian [sdo], 13
- Tebilung**, *alt.* Tobilung [tgb], 49
- Tedong**, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Telekoston**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
- Telipok**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Telom**, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
- Tembe'**, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Tembenua**, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
- Tembi**, *alt. dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Temer**, *alt.* Temiar [tea], 47
- Temiar** [tea], 47, 53
- Temogun**, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Temoq** [tmo], 47, 53
- Tempasok**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tempasuk**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Tempasuk Dusun**, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
- Temuan** [tmw], 47, 53
dial. Temuan [tmw], 47
- Ten'edn** [tnz], 48, 53
- Tengara**, *dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Tenggalan**, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
- Tengganu**, *alt. dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Tenggaraq**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Tengoh**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Bau [sne], 13
- Tenom Murut**, *pej. alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
- Teochew**, *dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Teochow**, *alt. dial.* Chinese, Min Nan [nan], 18
- Teq**, *alt. dial.* Batek [btq], 12
- Terakan**, *alt. dial.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Southern Thai**, *see* Thai, Southern [sou], 48
- Tibia**, *dial.* Bidayuh, Biatah [bth], 13
- Tidoeng**, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
alt. Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
- Tidong**, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
alt. Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
alt. Tidung, Southern [itd], 48
- Tidung**, *alt.* Kuijau [dkr], 27
alt. Murut, Kalabakan [kve], 35
alt. Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37

- alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
alt. Tidung, Southern [itd], 48
Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48, 55
see Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
Tidung, Southern [itd], 48, 55
see Tidung, Southern [itd], 48
Tilau-Ilau, *alt.* Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
Timigan, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
Timigun, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
Timogon, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
Timogun, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
Timugon, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
dial. Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
Tinagas, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
dial. Sugut Dusun [kzs], 45
Tinagas Dusun, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
Tinangaran Kadajan, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
Tindakan, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
Tindal, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
alt. Kuijau [dkr], 27
Tindal Dusun, *dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
Tingalan, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
Tingalun, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
Tingara, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
Tinggalan, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
Tinggalum, *alt.* Murut, Sembakung [sbr], 37
Tinjar Sibop, *dial.* Sebop [sib], 43
Tinombunan, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23
Tiran, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
Tirones, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
Tiroon, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48
Tobilang, *alt.* Tobilung [tgb], 49
Tobilung [tgb], 49, 55
Toishanese, *dial.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
Tolokoson, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
Tomani, *dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
Tombonuo [txa], 49, 55
Tombonuva, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
Tombonuwo, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
Tomo, *alt.* Batek [btq], 12
Tompulung, *alt.* Kadazan, Labuk-Kinabatangan [dtb], 24
Tonga, *alt.* Ten'edn [tnz], 48
Tring [tgq], 49, 54
Tringus Bireng, *dial.* Bidayuh, Tringus-Sembaan [trx], 14
Tringus Raya, *dial.* Bidayuh, Tringus-Sembaan [trx], 14
Tringus, *alt.* Bidayuh, Tringus-Sembaan [trx], 14
Trusan, *dial.* Lundayeh [Ind], 29
Tumaniq, *alt. dial.* Murut, Tahol [mvv], 37
Tumbunwha, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
Tumugun, *alt.* Murut, Timugon [tih], 38
Tunbumohas, *alt.* Tombonuo [txa], 49
Tungara, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
Tutoh Kenya, *alt.* Long Wat [ttw], 28
Tutoh Kenyah, *alt.* Long Wat [ttw], 28
Tutong 1, *dial.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
Ubian, *dial.* Sama, Southern [ssb], 43
Udai, *dial.* Temuan [tmw], 47
Ukit [umi], 49, 54
Ulu Ai, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
Ulu Ceres, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
Ulu Kampar, *dial.* Semai [sea], 44
Ulu Kinta, *dial.* Temiar [tea], 47
Ulu Langat Orang Bukit, *dial.* Mah Meri [mhe], 29
Ulu Muar Malay, *alt.* Negeri Sembilan Malay [zmi], 38
Ulu Selama, *dial.* Kensiu [kns], 25
Ulu Sugut Dusun, *alt. dial.* Kadazan Dusun [dtp], 23

- Ulu Tembeling**, *dial.* Jah Hut [jah], 22
- Ulun-No-Bokan**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Ulun-No-Bokon**, *alt. dial.* Murut, Bookan [bnb], 35
- Uma' Ake**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Uma' Alim**, *dial.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Uma Baha**, *alt. dial.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Uma' Baka**, *dial.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Uma Daro**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Uma' Jalan**, *dial.* Kenyah, Mainstream [xkl], 25
- Uma Juman**, *dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Uma' Lasan** [xky], 49, 54
dial. Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Uma Poh**, *alt. dial.* Kayan, Rejang [ree], 24
- Undup**, *dial.* Iban [iba], 20
- Uni Begak**, *alt. dial.* Ida'an [dbj], 21
- Upstream Western Kalimantan**, *dial.* Malay [zlm], 30
- Visayak**, *alt.* Bisaya, Brunei [bsb], 14
- West Coast Bajao**, *alt.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- West Coast Bajaw**, *alt.* Bajau, West Coast [bdr], 11
- Western Kenya**, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Western Kenyah**, *alt.* Uma' Lasan [xky], 49
- Xinghua**, *dial.* Chinese, Pu-Xian [cpx], 18
- Ylanos**, *alt.* Iranun [ilm], 21
- Yue**, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
- Yueh**, *alt.* Chinese, Yue [yue], 18
- Zedong**, *alt.* Tidung, Northern [ntd], 48

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