

Ethnologue: Languages of Morocco

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 Map	17
Languages by Population	18
Languages by Status	20
Languages by Region	23
Languages by Family	24
Language Code Index	25
Language Name Index	26
Bibliography	29

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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
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
IMB	International Mission Board
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
LWC	language of wider communication
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
UNCPRD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Morocco 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 17 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Morocco. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 17) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 18) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 20) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Region” (page 23) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Morocco and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 24) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 25) 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 26) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 86 unique names are associated with the 17 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 29). 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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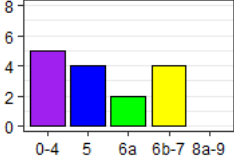
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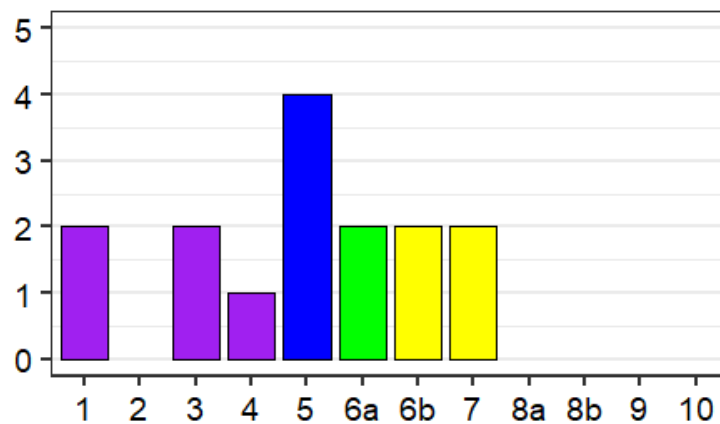
Country Overview

Name of country	Morocco												
Other names	Kingdom of Morocco												
Population	36,911,000 (2020 World Bank)												
Principal languages	Moroccan Spoken Arabic, Standard Arabic												
Literacy rate	74% (2018 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	155,000												
International conventions	CDE (1968), CPPDCE (2013), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1979), UNCRPD (2009)												
General references	Applegate 1970, Boukouss 2006, Campbell and King 2011, Cohen 1963, Cohen 1985, Coon 1931, Boukouss 2006, Zavadovskii 1962												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Morocco is 15. All are living languages. Of these, 10 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 5 are institutional, 4 are developing, 2 are vigorous, and 4 are in trouble. Also listed are 2 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Counts for Morocco</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Count	0-4	5	5	4	6a	2	6b-7	4	8a-9	0
Vitality Category	Count												
0-4	5												
5	4												
6a	2												
6b-7	4												
8a-9	0												

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 Morocco 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 20) 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 Morocco. 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 Morocco 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 Morocco 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 18) 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	6.7	6.7%	24,000,000	70.41470	70.41470%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	3	20.0	26.7%	9,600,000	28.16588	98.58059%
100,000 to 999,999	1	6.7	33.3%	295,000	0.86551	99.44610%
10,000 to 99,999	4	26.7	60.0%	174,400	0.51168	99.95778%
1,000 to 9,999	3	20.0	80.0%	14,390	0.04222	100.00000%
Unknown	3	20.0	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	15	100.0		34,083,790	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Morocco 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 20) 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 Morocco. 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	13.3	13.3%	Unknown				
3	2	13.3	26.7%	24,005,400	70.4305	70.4305%	12,002,700	12,002,700
4	1	6.7	33.3%	Unknown				
5	4	26.7	60.0%	7,038,400	20.6503	91.0808%	1,759,600	887,500
6a	2	13.3	73.3%	25,000	0.0733	91.1542%	12,500	12,500
6b	2	13.3	86.7%	3,006,000	8.8194	99.9736%	1,503,000	1,503,000
7	2	13.3	100.0%	8,990	0.0264	100.0000%	4,495	4,495
<i>Totals</i>	15	100.0		34,083,790	100.0000			

Summary by language family

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

Table 3: Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Afro-Asiatic	11	73.3	34,008,400	99.8	3,091,673	295,000
Indo-European	3	20.0	11,990	0.0	3,997	5,995
Sign language	1	6.7	63,400	0.2	63,400	63,400
<i>Totals</i>	15	100.0	34,083,790	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey] (Hasanya, Hassani, Maure, Mauri, Moor, Sahrawi, Sulaka). *Users:* 295,000 in Morocco (2020). *Location:* Souss-Massa-Drâa region: Mhamid, western Algeria border; Western Sahara, south from Laâyoune, Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra. *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, in development. *Other:* Non-indigenous. *Map:* 17. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria, Mali (Hasanya Arabic), Mauritania (Hassaniyya), Western Sahara. Also established in: Niger, Senegal (Hassaniyya). Unestablished in: Gambia (Hassaniyya), Libya, United States (Hassaniyya).

Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju] (il‘arabiyya dyalna). *Users:* 2,400 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Location:* Casablanca-Settat region. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Judeo-Arabic [jrb] (Israel). *Lg Use:* Youth have French [fra] as L1. Arabic used is more similar to Moroccan Arabic [ary] than to Moroccan Judeo-Arabic. Adults only. Most shifting to French [fra]. Some shifting to Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Also use Hebrew [heb]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Other:* Many borrowings from Spanish [spa], Ladino [lad], and French [fra]. Jewish. *Map:* 17. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 61,180. Also established in: Israel. Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

Arabic, Levantine [apc]. *Users:* 548,000 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), 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, Malaysia, Martinique, 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.

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary] (Colloquial Arabic, Maghrebi Arabic, Maghribi, Moroccan Arabic, Moroccan Colloquial Arabic, Moroccan Dareja, Moroccan Darija, Moroccan Dereja). *Users:* 33,500,000 in Morocco, all users. L1 users: 24,000,000 in Morocco (2020). L2 users: 9,500,000 (2020). *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. Originated in the Arabian Peninsula and came to Morocco in the 8th

century. LWC in the 20th century during colonial time. Spoken by the vast majority of the population. Used in daily life and religion. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. A member of macrolanguage Arabic [ara] (Saudi Arabia). *Dialects*: Rabat-Casablanca Arabic, Fez, Meknes, Tangier, Oujda, Jebli (Jbala, Jebelia), Southern Morocco Arabic, Marrakech. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, adjectives, relatives after noun heads; articles and numerals before noun heads; question word initial; prefixes 3. suffixes 4; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject, object-obligatory; CCVCC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Some also use French [fra]. Some also use Spanish [spa], in the north. Used as L2 by Central Atlas Tamazight [tzm], Ghomara [gho], Judeo-Moroccan Arabic [aju], Spanish [spa], Tachelhit [shi], Tarifit [rif], Taznatit [grr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932–2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000). Also indigenous in: Western Sahara. Also established in: Egypt, Spain. Unestablished in: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Italy, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Arabic, Standard [arb]. *Users*: 14,500,000 in Morocco (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2011, Constitution, Article 5). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use*: Education, official purposes, communication among Arabic-speaking countries. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 5,000,000 in Morocco (Ramaswami et al 2012), L2 users. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in 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: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

French [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 13,205,400 in Morocco, all users. L1 users:

5,400 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 13,200,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Use*: In cosmopolitan areas, such as Rabat and Casablanca, French is often preferred in certain circles as a proof of higher education and socioeconomic status. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Judeo-Moroccan Arabic [aju], Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools from grade 3. Taught in most tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

Ghomara [gho] (Shilha, Taghumarit, Tamazight). *Users*: 10,000 (2008 J. Hannouche). *Location*: Tangier-Tetouan region: Chechaouen province, along Rif Mountains coast. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Ghomara. *Lg Use*: Possible slow shift to Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Used by all. Also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], especially men. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17.

Moroccan Sign Language [xms] (LSM, Langue des signes du Maroc, Langue des signes marocaine, MSL). *Users*: 63,400 (2008 WFD). 63,400 sign language users. Another estimate: 165,000 deaf (2014 IMB). *Location*: Scattered in urban areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Signing varies between different cities, due to differences in the deaf schools, but is beginning to unify as younger deaf people from different cities are in contact with each other. Signed exact version of the spoken language (Arabic [arb] or French [fra]) is often used by teachers, and they may introduce signs from ASL [ase], LSF [fsl] or other foreign sign languages; students learn the local variety of sign language from their peers. Reported Algerian Sign Language [asp] influence in Oujda. Young deaf adults, ages 15–40 (as of 2014), are in contact with deaf from other cities and countries via the internet and are borrowing some signs. *Lg Use*: Deaf schools (mostly day schools); most teachers are hearing and have limited command of a sign language. Deaf adults, ages 15–40 (as of 2014), have the strongest command of a sign language and are using it over the internet in video chats with deaf in other cities or countries. Used by all. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev*: About 95% illiterate (2008 WFD). Dictionary. Agency: National Deaf Federation of Morocco. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: One-handed fingerspelling systems for words borrowed from French [fra] and Arabic [arb]. American Sign Language [ase] reportedly introduced by United States Peace Corps. 5 interpreters (2008 WFD). Very few hearing people sign well. Muslim.

Senhaja Berber [sjs] (Senhaja de Srair, Senhajiya, Shilha, Shilha Barbarya, Shilha n Jbala,

Tajebalit, Tamazight, Tamazight n Jbala, Tasenhajit). *Users*: 86,000 (2014 census). 6,000 Ayt Bshir, 7,000 Ayt Bunsar, 9,000 Ayt Hmed, 9,000 Ayt Khennus, 10,000 Ayt Mezduy, 17,000 Ayt Seddat, 17,000 Ketama, 5,000 Taghzut, 6,000 Zerqet. *Location*: Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate region: Ketama area west of Tarifit. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff. *Dialects*: Ayt Hmed (Beni Ahmed), Ayt Bshir (Beni Bechir), Ayt Bunsar (Beni Buensar), Ayt Khennus (Beni Jennus), Ayt Mezduy (Beni Mesdui), Ayt Seddat (Beni Seddat), Ketama (Quetama), Zerqet (Sarcet), Taghzut (Tagsut). A separate language from Tarifit [rif]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.05). *Other*: Shilha is Arabic for Moroccan Berber language varieties in general. Shilha n Jbala or Tamazight n Jbala are commonly used names which mean Berber of the Mountain People. An Arabic name for this is Senhajiya. Muslim. *Map*: 17.

Spanish [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 1,666,590 in Morocco, all users. L1 users: 6,590 in Morocco (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 1,660,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Location*: Scattered on north coast. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Use*: French [fra] and English [eng] are now the second and third languages of education, politics, and medicine (2013). Tourism and industry. Adults only. Shifting to Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Used as L2 by Judeo-Moroccan Arabic [aju], Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], Tarifit [rif]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in secondary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

Tachelhit [shi] (Chleuh, Shilha, Soussiya, Southern Shilha, Susiya, Tachelheit, Tachilhit, Tashelheit, Tashelheyt, Tashelhit, Tashilheet, Tashlihyt, Tasoussit). *Users*: 5,200,000 in Morocco (2020). *Location*: Guelmim-Es Semara, Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz, Souss-Massa-Drâa, and Tadra-Azilal regions: coast south to Ifni, north to near Agadir, northeast to Marrakech outskirts, east to Drâa, including Sous valley, and south near the border. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas. *Type*: Prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (marked, unmarked); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; tense and aspect; 32 consonant and 3 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Many also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], especially men but few women. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage. *Other*: ‘Shilha’ is the Arabic name for Moroccan Berber varieties in general. Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,827,000. Also established in: Algeria,

France, Western Sahara. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm] (Central Shilha, Middle Atlas Berber, Moroccan Amazigh, Shilha, Tachelhit, Tamazight, Tmazight). *Users*: 2,920,000 in Morocco (2020). 936,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Widespread, especially Middle and east High Atlas Mountains, adjacent valleys to Taza, Rabat area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas. *Dialects*: Much dialect variety. May be more than 1 language. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; causatives; 34 consonants and 3 vowels; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: A major Berber language. Some young people, all adults. Also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], as L2. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Men 25%, women 5%. Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1919–1981. *DLS*: Ascending (0.30). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, developed in 2003, official usage. *Other*: 65% live in rural areas, 10% live outside the traditional area. Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,074,740 (as L1: 3,072,940; as L2: 1,800). Unestablished in: Canada, France.

Tamazight, Standard Moroccan [zgh] (Amazighe standard marocain). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory language of national identity (2011, Constitution, Article 5), being developed by the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture in order to develop it as the standard Berber language. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas. *Lg Use*: Not used as an L1. *DLS*: Ascending (0.28). *Writing*: Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage.

Tarifit [rif] (Arrif, Northern Shilha, Rif, Rif Berber, Rifeño, Riff, Rifia, Rifiya, Ruafa, Shilha, Tamazight, Tamazight n Arrif, Tarifiyt, Tarifyt Berber, Tmaziyt, Tmazight). *Users*: 1,480,000 in Morocco (2020). *Location*: Oriental and Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate regions. Dialects from all areas of the Rif. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff. *Dialects*: Iznasen (Beni Snassen), Ayt Waryaghar, Ayt Ittef, Ayt Mezduy, Ayt Aamart, Ibeqquyen, Ayt Tamsaman, Ayt Tuzin, Igzenayen, Ayt Saaid, Ayt Urishesh, Ayt Tfarsit, Iqeraayen, Ayt Buyahyi, Ayt Settut, Icebdanen. *Lg Use*: Home, Community, Workplace, Religious settings, Special cultural events. Used by all. Many also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Ascending (0.17). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000. Also established in: Algeria, France. Unestablished in: Netherlands.

Taznatit [grr]. *Users*: 15,000 in Morocco (2022 No solid published sources but reviewing the size of Figuig, Aïn Chair, Ich, and places like Bouarfa; estimate about 15,000 speakers of Taznatit in Morocco). *Location*: Oriental region: Ain Chair, Bouarfa, Figuig, and Ich (South Oran dialect). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mzab-Wargla. *Dialect*: South Oran. *Lg Use*: Home, Community, Workplace, Special cultural events. Used by all. Most also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Map*: 17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000. Also indigenous in: Algeria.

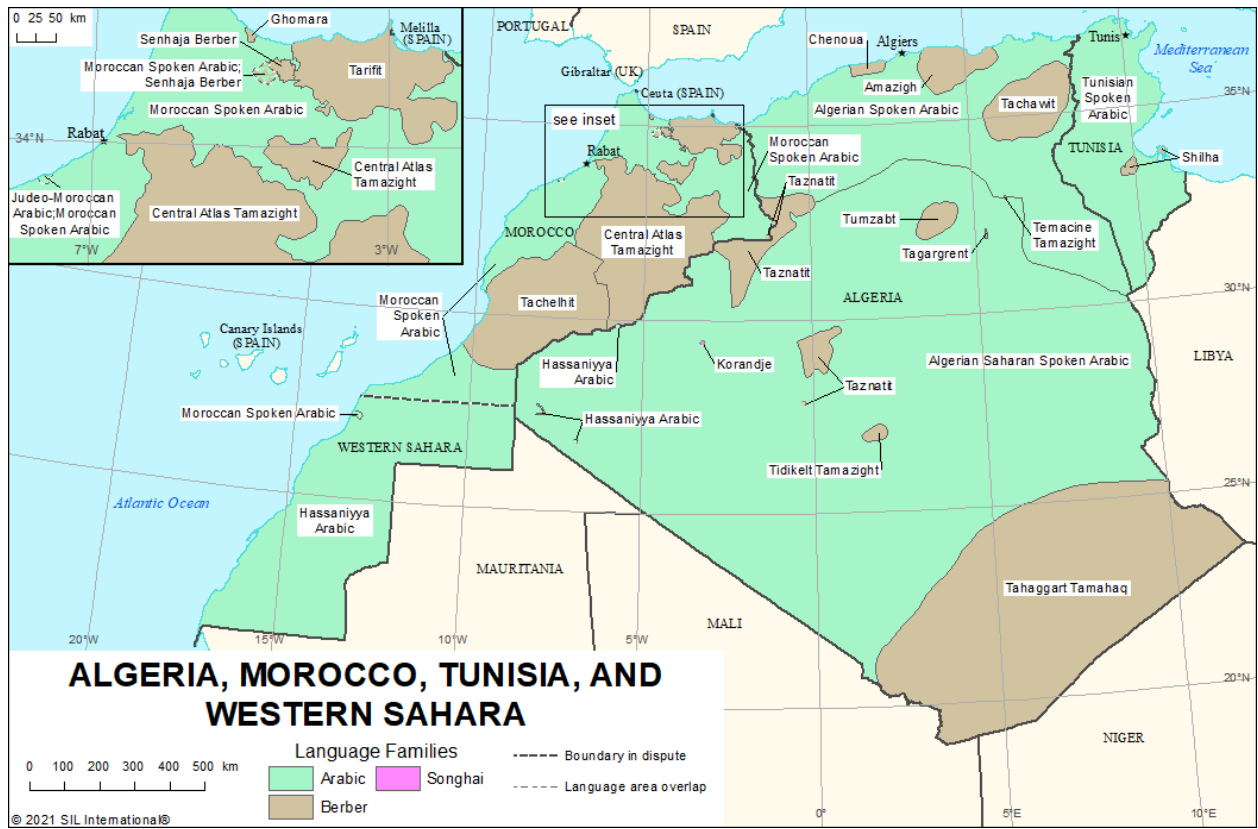
Turkish [tur]. Autonym: Türkçe. *Users*: 4,000 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity.

Status: Unestablished. *Class*: Turkic, Southern, Turkish. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; indefinite articles; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; causatives; comparatives; 19 consonant and 8 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on final syllable; vowel harmony; evidentiality. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1827–2006.

Writing: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage.

Other: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey. Also established in: Germany, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Syria, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Morocco 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

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [[ary](#)] *Users:* 24,000,000 in Morocco (2020). 33,500,000 in Morocco, all users. L2 users: 9,500,000 (2020). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Tachelhit [[shi](#)] *Users:* 5,200,000 in Morocco (2020). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,827,000.

Tamazight, Central Atlas [[tzm](#)] *Users:* 2,920,000 in Morocco (2020). 936,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,074,740 (as L1: 3,072,940; as L2: 1,800).

Tarifit [[rif](#)] *Users:* 1,480,000 in Morocco (2020). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

100,000 to 999,999

Arabic, Levantine [[apc](#)] *Users:* 548,000 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 47,595,360 (as L1: 47,236,360; as L2: 359,000).

Arabic, Hassaniyya [[mey](#)] *Users:* 295,000 in Morocco (2020). *Status:* 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980.

10,000 to 99,999

Senhaja Berber [[sjs](#)] *Users:* 86,000 (2014 census). 6,000 Ayt Bshir, 7,000 Ayt Bunsar, 9,000 Ayt Hmed, 9,000 Ayt Khennus, 10,000 Ayt Mezduy, 17,000 Ayt Seddat, 17,000 Ketama, 5,000 Taghzut, 6,000 Zerqet. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Moroccan Sign Language [[xms](#)] *Users:* 63,400 (2008 WFD). 63,400 sign language users. Another estimate: 165,000 deaf (2014 IMB). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Taznatit [[grr](#)] *Users:* 15,000 in Morocco (2022 No solid published sources but reviewing the size of Figuig, Aïn Chair, Ich, and places like Bouarfa; estimate about 15,000 speakers of Taznatit

in Morocco). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000.

Ghomara [gho] *Users*: 10,000 (2008 J. Hannouche). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

1,000 to 9,999

Spanish [spa] *Users*: 6,590 in Morocco (Instituto Cervantes 2021). 1,666,590 in Morocco, all users. L2 users: 1,660,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

French [fra] *Users*: 5,400 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc). 13,205,400 in Morocco, all users. L2 users: 13,200,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

Turkish [tur] *Users*: 4,000 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju] *Users*: 2,400 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 61,180.

Unknown

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users*: 14,500,000 in Morocco (2015 SIL), all users. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2011, Constitution, Article 5). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

English [eng] *Users*: L2 users: 5,000,000 in Morocco (Ramaswami et al 2012), L2 users. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Tamazight, Standard Moroccan [zgh] *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory language of national identity (2011, Constitution, Article 5), being developed by the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture in order to develop it as the standard Berber language.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Morocco 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)

Arabic, Standard [arb] *Users:* 14,500,000 in Morocco (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Statutory national language (2011, Constitution, Article 5). *Lg Use:* Education, official purposes, communication among Arabic-speaking countries. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

Tamazight, Standard Moroccan [zgh] *Status:* Statutory language of national identity (2011, Constitution, Article 5), being developed by the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture in order to develop it as the standard Berber language. *Lg Use:* Not used as an L1. *Writing:* Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage.

3 (Wider communication)

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary] *Users:* 33,500,000 in Morocco, all users. L1 users: 24,000,000 in Morocco (2020). L2 users: 9,500,000 (2020). *Status:* De facto national working language. Originated in the Arabian Peninsula and came to Morocco in the 8th century. LWC in the 20th century during colonial time. Spoken by the vast majority of the population. Used in daily life and religion. *Lg Use:* Some also use French [fra]. Some also use Spanish [spa], in the north. Used as L2 by Central Atlas Tamazight [tzm], Ghomara [gho], Judeo-Moroccan Arabic [aju], Spanish [spa], Tachelhit [shi], Tarifit [rif], Taznatit [grr]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1932–2012. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 39,160,180 (as L1: 29,540,180; as L2: 9,620,000).

French [fra] *Users:* 13,205,400 in Morocco, all users. L1 users: 5,400 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc). L2 users: 13,200,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Lg Use:* In cosmopolitan areas, such as Rabat and Casablanca, French is often preferred in certain circles as a proof of higher education and socioeconomic status. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Judeo-Moroccan Arabic [aju], Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

4 (Educational)

English [eng] *Users:* 5,000,000 in Morocco (Ramaswami et al 2012), L2 users. *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).

5 (Developing)

Moroccan Sign Language [xms] *Users*: 63,400 (2008 WFD). 63,400 sign language users.

Another estimate: 165,000 deaf (2014 IMB). *Lg Use*: Deaf schools (mostly day schools); most teachers are hearing and have limited command of a sign language. Deaf adults, ages 15–40 (as of 2014), have the strongest command of a sign language and are using it over the internet in video chats with deaf in other cities or countries. Used by all. A few also use Standard Arabic [arb]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

Tachelhit [shi] *Users*: 5,200,000 in Morocco (2020). *Lg Use*: Many also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], especially men but few women. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, official usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,827,000.

Tarifit [rif] *Users*: 1,480,000 in Morocco (2020). *Lg Use*: Home, Community, Workplace, Religious settings, Special cultural events. Used by all. Many also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,939,000.

5 (Dispersed)

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey] *Users*: 295,000 in Morocco (2020). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, in development. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,189,980.

6a (Vigorous)

Ghomara [gho] *Users*: 10,000 (2008 J. Hannouche). *Lg Use*: Possible slow shift to Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Used by all. Also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], especially men. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts.

Taznatit [grr] *Users*: 15,000 in Morocco (2022 No solid published sources but reviewing the size of Figuig, Aïn Chaïr, Ich, and places like Bouarfa; estimate about 15,000 speakers of Taznatit in Morocco). *Lg Use*: Home, Community, Workplace, Special cultural events. Used by all. Most also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000.

6b (Threatened)

Senhaja Berber [sjs] *Users*: 86,000 (2014 census). 6,000 Ayt Bshir, 7,000 Ayt Bunsar, 9,000 Ayt Hmed, 9,000 Ayt Khennus, 10,000 Ayt Mezduy, 17,000 Ayt Seddat, 17,000 Ketama, 5,000 Taghzut, 6,000 Zerqet. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary.

Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm] *Users:* 2,920,000 in Morocco (2020). 936,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* A major Berber language. Some young people, all adults. Also use Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], as L2. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1919–1981. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, developed in 2003, official usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,074,740 (as L1: 3,072,940; as L2: 1,800).

7 (Shifting)

Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju] *Users:* 2,400 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Youth have French [fra] as L1. Arabic used is more similar to Moroccan Arabic [ary] than to Moroccan Judeo-Arabic. Adults only. Most shifting to French [fra]. Some shifting to Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Also use Hebrew [heb]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Hebrew script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 61,180.

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 1,666,590 in Morocco, all users. L1 users: 6,590 in Morocco (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 1,660,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Lg Use:* French [fra] and English [eng] are now the second and third languages of education, politics, and medicine (2013). Tourism and industry. Adults only. Shifting to Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary]. Used as L2 by Judeo-Moroccan Arabic [aju], Moroccan Spoken Arabic [ary], Tarifit [rif]. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

Unestablished

Arabic, Levantine [apc] *Users:* 548,000 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), 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).

Turkish [tur] *Users:* 4,000 in Morocco (2018 J. Leclerc), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Cyrillic script, used in Bulgaria. Greek script, no longer in use. Latin script, used since 1928 or 1929, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 90,028,000 (as L1: 84,010,500; as L2: 6,017,500).

Languages by Region

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

Casablanca-Settat

Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju], 11

Guelmim-Es Semara

Tachelhit [shi], 14

Laâyoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey], 11

Marrakesh-Tensift-Al Haouz

Tachelhit [shi], 14

Oriental

Spanish [spa], 14

Tarifit [rif], 15

Taznatit [grr], 15

Souss-Massa-Drâa

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey], 11

Tachelhit [shi], 14

Tadla-Azilal

Tachelhit [shi], 14

Tangier-Tetouan

Ghomara [gho], 13

Spanish [spa], 14

Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate

Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13

Tarifit [rif], 15

Languages by Family

This index gives an alphabetical listing of the linguistic classifications used for the established languages of Morocco. The entries in this index represent the full path in the linguistic family tree from the highest level grouping down to the lowest. All the languages listed in the same entry are members of the same lowest-level subgroup. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language.

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Atlas

Tachelhit [shi], [14](#)

Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], [15](#)

Tamazight, Standard Moroccan [zgh], [15](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Ghomara

Ghomara [gho], [13](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Mzab-Wargla

Taznatit [grr], [15](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Northern, Zenati, Riff

Senhaja Berber [sjs], [13](#)

Tarifit [rif], [15](#)

Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic

Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju], [11](#)

Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], [11](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [12](#)

Hassaniyya [mey], [11](#)

Indo-European, Germanic, West, English

English [eng], [12](#)

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

French [fra], [12](#)

Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian

Spanish [spa], [14](#)

Sign language, Deaf community sign language

Moroccan Sign Language [xms], [13](#)

Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 17 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/>.

aju	Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan, 11	rif	Tarifit, 15
apc	Arabic, Levantine, 11	shi	Tachelhit, 14
arb	Arabic, Standard, 12	sjs	Senhaja Berber, 13
ary	Arabic, Moroccan Spoken, 11	spa	Spanish, 14
eng	English, 12	tur	Turkish, 16
fra	French, 12	tzm	Tamazight, Central Atlas, 15
gho	Ghomara, 13	xms	Moroccan Sign Language, 13
grr	Taznatit, 15	zgh	Tamazight, Standard Moroccan, 15
mey	Hassaniyya, 11		

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.

- Amazighe standard marocain**, *alt.* Tamazight, Standard Moroccan [zgh], 15
- Arabic, Hassaniyya** [mey], 11, 17
see Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan** [aju], 11, 17
see Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju], 11
- Levantine Arabic**, *see* Arabic, Levantine [apc], 11
- Arabic, Moroccan Spoken** [ary], 11, 17
see Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 12
see Arabic, Standard [arb], 12
- Arrif**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Aamart**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Bshir**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Ayt Bunsar**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Ayt Buyahyi**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Hmed**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Ayt Ittef**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Khennus**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Ayt Mezduy**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
dial. Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Saaid**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Seddat**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Ayt Settut**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Tamsaman**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Tfarsit**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Tuzin**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Urishesh**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ayt Waryaghar**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Beni Ahmed**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Beni Bechir**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Beni Buensar**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Beni Jennus**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Beni Mesdui**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Beni Seddat**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Beni Snassen**, *alt. dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Central Shilha**, *alt.* Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
- Chleuh**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Colloquial Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- English** [eng], 12
- Fez**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 12
- French** [fra], 12
- Ghomara** [gho], 13, 17
- Hasanya**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Hassani**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Ibeqquyen**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Icebdanen**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Igzennayen**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15

- il‘arabiyya dyalna**, *alt.* Arabic, Judeo-Moroccan [aju], 11
- lqeraayen**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- lznasen**, *dial.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Jbala**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Jebelia**, *alt. dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Jebli**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Ketama**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Langue des signes du Maroc**, *alt.* Moroccan Sign Language [xms], 13
- Langue des signes marocaine**, *alt.* Moroccan Sign Language [xms], 13
- LSM**, *alt.* Moroccan Sign Language [xms], 13
- Maghrebi Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Maghribi**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Marrakech**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Maure**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Mauri**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Meknes**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Middle Atlas Berber**, *alt.* Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
- Moor**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Moroccan Amazigh**, *alt.* Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
- Moroccan Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Moroccan Colloquial Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Moroccan Dareja**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Moroccan Darija**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Moroccan Dereja**, *alt.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Moroccan Sign Language** [xms], 13, 0
- MSL**, *alt.* Moroccan Sign Language [xms], 13
- Northern Shilha**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Oujda**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Quetama**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Rabat-Casablanca Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Rif**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Rif Berber**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Rifeño**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Riff**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Rifia**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Rifiya**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Ruafa**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Sahrawi**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Sarcat**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Senhaja Berber** [sjs], 13, 17
- Senhaja de Srair**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Senhajiya**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Shilha**, *alt.* Ghomara [gho], 13
alt. Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
alt. Tachelhit [shi], 14
alt. Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
alt. Tarifit [rif], 15
- Shilha Barbarya**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Shilha n Jbala**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Soussiya**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- South Oran**, *dial.* Taznatit [grr], 15
- Southern Morocco Arabic**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Southern Shilha**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Spanish** [spa], 14
- Sulaka**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Susiya**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Tachelheit**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14

- Tachelhit** [shi], 14, 17
alt. Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
- Tachilhit**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Taghumarit**, *alt.* Ghomara [gho], 13
- Taghzut**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Tagsut**, *alt. dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Tajebalit**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Tamazight**, *alt.* Ghomara [gho], 13
alt. Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
alt. Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
alt. Tarifit [rif], 15
- Tamazight n Arrif**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Tamazight n Jbala**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Tamazight, Central Atlas** [tzm], 15, 17
see Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
- Tamazight, Standard Moroccan** [zgh], 15
see Tamazight, Standard Moroccan [zgh], 15
- Tangier**, *dial.* Arabic, Moroccan Spoken [ary], 11
- Tarifit** [rif], 15, 17
- Tarifiyt**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Tarifyt Berber**, *alt.* Tarifit [rif], 15
- Tasenhajit**, *alt.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13
- Taselheit**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Taselheyt**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Taselhit**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Tashilheet**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Tashlihyt**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Tašlḥiyt**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Tasoussit**, *alt.* Tachelhit [shi], 14
- Taznatit** [grr], 15, 17
- Tmazight**, *alt.* Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
alt. Tarifit [rif], 15
- Tmaziyt**, *alt.* Tamazight, Central Atlas [tzm], 15
alt. Tarifit [rif], 15
- Zerqet**, *dial.* Senhaja Berber [sjs], 13

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