

Ethnologue: Languages of Myanmar

Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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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)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
LSDO	Language and Social Development Organization (Myanmar)
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
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
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 Myanmar 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 129 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Myanmar. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Maps” (page 49) 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 55) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 63) 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 and Region” (page 78) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Myanmar and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 81) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 86) 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 88) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 887 unique names are associated with the 129 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 111). 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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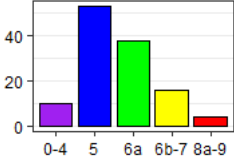
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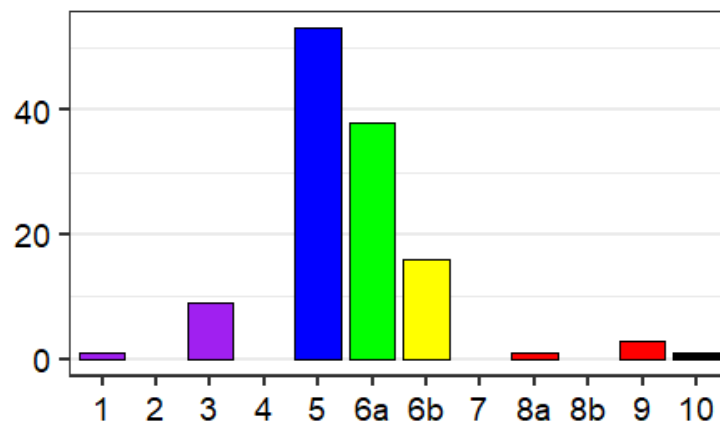
Country Overview

Name of country	Myanmar												
Other names	Republic of the Union of Myanmar												
Population	55,295,000 (2021 census)												
Principal language	Burmese												
Literacy rate	76% (2016 UNESCO)												
Deaf population	2,684,500												
International conventions	CSICH (2014), UNCRPD (2011), UNDRIP (2007)												
General references	Burling 2003, Bradley 1997, Bradley 2005, Bradley 2007a, Campbell and King 2011, Comrie 1987, Hale 1982, Jones 1988, Lebar et al 1964, Manson 2010, Manson 2011, Matisoff et al 1996, Thurgood and LaPolla 2003, VanBik 2006												
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Myanmar is 122. Of these, 121 are living and 1 is extinct. Of the living languages, 115 are indigenous and 6 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 10 are institutional, 53 are developing, 38 are vigorous, 16 are in trouble, and 4 are dying. Also listed are 7 unestablished languages.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Language Vitality Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Vitality Category</th> <th>Number of Languages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6a</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6b-7</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8a-9</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vitality Category	Number of Languages	0-4	10	5	45	6a	38	6b-7	16	8a-9	4
Vitality Category	Number of Languages												
0-4	10												
5	45												
6a	38												
6b-7	16												
8a-9	4												

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 Myanmar 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 63) 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 Myanmar. 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 Myanmar 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 Myanmar 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 55) 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%	32,000,000	64.22611	64.22611%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	3	2.5	3.3%	7,560,000	15.17342	79.39953%
100,000 to 999,999	26	21.5	24.8%	8,775,000	17.61200	97.01153%
10,000 to 99,999	43	35.5	60.3%	1,339,900	2.68927	99.70080%
1,000 to 9,999	34	28.1	88.4%	144,850	0.29072	99.99152%
100 to 999	8	6.6	95.0%	4,175	0.00838	99.99990%
10 to 99	1	0.8	95.9%	50	0.00010	100.00000%
0	3	2.5	98.3%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
Unknown	2	1.7	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	121	100.0		49,823,975	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Myanmar 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 63) 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 Myanmar. 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	1	0.8	0.8%	32,000,000	64.2261	64.2261%	32,000,000	32,000,000
3	9	7.4	8.3%	9,159,000	18.3827	82.6088%	1,017,667	300,000
5	53	43.8	52.1%	6,820,300	13.6888	96.2976%	128,685	33,100
6a	38	31.4	83.5%	1,378,655	2.7671	99.0647%	36,280	8,500
6b	16	13.2	96.7%	465,620	0.9345	99.9992%	29,101	4,000
8a	1	0.8	97.5%	400	0.0008	100.0000%	400	400
9	3	2.5	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	121	100.0		49,823,975	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			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Austro-Asiatic	14	11.6	1,847,250	3.7	131,946	12,000
Austronesian	1	0.8	4,000	0.0	4,000	4,000
Hmong-Mien	1	0.8	10,000	0.0	10,000	10,000
Indo-European	3	2.5	484,000	1.0	161,333	242,000
Kra-Dai	6	5.0	4,960,000	10.0	826,667	100,000
Sign language	1	0.8	270,000	0.5	270,000	270,000
Sino-Tibetan	95	78.5	42,248,725	84.8	444,723	15,000
<i>Totals</i>	121	100.0	49,823,975	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Akeu [aeu] (Akheu, Aki, Akui, Gaolkheel). *Users*: 1,000 in Myanmar (2004 E. Johnson).

Location: Shan state: Kengtung and Mongla townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Some communities have literacy classes. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 2005, used mainly in Thailand and Myanmar. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Maps*: 54:104, 54:104. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,400. Indigenous in: China. Also established in: Laos, Thailand.

Akha [ahk] (Ahka, Aini, Ak'a, Aka, Ikor, Yani, “Ekaw” *pej.*, “Ikaw” *pej.*, “Kaw” *pej.*, “Kha Ko” *pej.*, “Khako” *pej.*, “Khao Kha Ko” *pej.*, “Ko” *pej.*). *Users*: 200,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Shan state: east Kengtung district. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern. *Dialects*: Much dialectal variation; some do not understand each other. Most similar to Hani [hni]. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers; isolating language; 32 consonants and 11 vowels; tonal (3 tones); phonation types (lax and tense). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes in some communities. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2002. *Writing*: Latin script, used at least since 1950, used in China, Myanmar, and Thailand. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Maps*: 54:105, 54:105. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600. Also indigenous in: China, Laos, Thailand. Also established in: Vietnam.

Anal [anm] (Anal Naga, Namfau). *Users*: 50 in Myanmar (2010). *Location*: Sagaing region: Tamu town, 10 households. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Northwestern. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 27,250. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: India.

Anong [nun] (Anoong, Anu, Anung, Fuch'ye, Fuchve, Khingpang, Kwingsang, Kwinp'ang, Naw, Nawpha, Nu). Autonym: Anong. *Users*: 400 in Myanmar (2000 D. Bradley), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Kachin state: Kawnglangphu, Myitkyina, Putao, Machanbaw, and Tanai townships. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Dialects*: Byabe, Kizolo, Nora. Slightly different dialects of Anong spoken in China and Myanmar, although no reported difficulty communicating with each other. Low inherent intelligibility with the Matwang variety of Rawang [raw]. Lexical similarity: 87%–89% with Anong in Myanmar and Anong in China, 73%–76% with T'rung [duu], 77%–83% with Matwang variety of Rawang [raw]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Majority are indifferent that Anong is disappearing (Sun 2005). Shifted to Lisu [lis]. Some also use Rawang [raw]. *Lg Dev*: Some community literacy classes. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Nung (Tai family) of Vietnam, Laos, and China, and from Chinese Nung (Cantonese) of Vietnam. Anong is one of the 5 principal divisions of Rawang

clans, along with Matwang [raw], Daru-Jerwang, Longmi, and Tangsar (Morse 1989:240). Christian. *Map*: 52:6. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 450. Also established in: China.

Bengali [ben]. *Users*: 286,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Blang [blr] (Bulang, K'ala, Kawa, Kontoi, Plang, Pula, Pulang). *Users*: 12,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Location*: Shan state: Kengtung and Mong Yang townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Bulang. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow noun heads; voiceless nasal initials; singular-dual-plural pronoun distinction; rich in morphophonemic processes; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Awa [vwa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script. Tai Le script, used in Dehong and Lincang, Yunnan, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, used in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China. Thai script. *Other*: Some urbanized in Myanmar, Thailand, and China. An official nationality in China. Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 54:108. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55,200. Also indigenous in: China, Thailand.

Burmese [mya] (Bama, Bama Saka, Bamachaka, Myamasa, Myamma Saka, Myanma, Myanmar, Myen). *Users*: 42,000,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 32,000,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a), increasing. 250,000 Beik, 20,000 Yaw (Bradley 2007a). L2 users: 10,000,000. *Location*: Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, and Yangon regions. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Chapter XV, Article 450). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Dialects*: Beik (Merguese, Mergui), Yaw, Mandalay Burmese, Yangon Burmese. Diglossic high and low varieties. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; tense and aspect; 31 consonants, 8 vowels, 4 diphthongs; tonal (3 tones). *Lg Use*: Many Mon, some Shan, some Karen are monolingual in Burmese. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Fully developed. *Bible*: 1835–2014. *DLS*: Vital (0.79). *Writing*: Braille script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Other*: The official language name is Myanmar. Educated speech has many Pali borrowings. Buddhist. *Maps*: 52:29, 53:30, 53:30, 54:30, 54:30, 51:30. *Worldwide*: Total users

in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Laos (Myen), Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Thailand, United States.

Chak [ckh] (Ashah, Sak, Thet). *Users*: 1,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,600 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Rakhine state: 17 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Asakian. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Other*: Distinct from Chakma [ccp]. Buddhist. *Map*: 53:67. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,000. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Chakma [ccp] (Daingnet, Sangma). Autonym: Changma Vaj. *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa township, a few villages; Rakhine state: Buthidaung, Kyauktaw (main concentration), Maungdaw, and Punnakyun townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script. Chakma script. Latin script. *Other*: Dialect variation by township. A variety of Bangla, not to be confused with Chak [ckh]. Buddhist. *Map*: 53:69. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 378,000. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, India.

Chin, Anu-Khongso [anl] (Anu-Hkongso Chin, Kaungso, Kaungtso, Khaungtso, Khawngso, Khong, Khongso, No). *Users*: 4,000 (2008), decreasing. *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa and Sami townships, 14 villages, between Kaladan and Michaung rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Mru. *Dialects*: Anu, Khongso. Lexical similarity: 96%–98% and high intelligibility between Anu and Khongso dialects, 72%–76% with Mru [mro] but intelligibility is low, 23%–37% lexical similarity with all neighboring Chin languages, but bilingualism is high. *Type*: SVO; negation is marked before the verb. *Lg Use*: Fairly strong vitality in Anu and Khongso majority villages. But in mixed villages and intermarried families, Khumi [cnk] and Asang dialect of Eastern Khumi [cek] are now used. Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Eastern Khumi Chin [cek]. Also use Khumi Chin [cnk]. Used as L2 by Eastern Khumi Chin [cek]. *Lg Dev*: Anu and Khongso have separate literature efforts. Some literacy classes. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Although the Anu and Khongso varieties are not part of the Kuki-Chin-Naga branch, these groups consider themselves to be Chin. Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 53:59.

Chin, Asho [csh] (Asho, Ashu, Hyow, Khamaw, Khamoe, Khyang, Kyang, Qin, Saingbaung, Sho, Shoa). Autonym: Asho Chin. *Users*: 170,000 in Myanmar (2015 LSDO). *Location*: Ayeyarwady, Bago region, and Magway regions; Rakhine state. Rakhine state; Magwe region: Mindon township (Hill Asho dialect); Magway region, Bago region, and Ayeyarwady region: most of the townships; Rakhine state: Tounggup township and townships further south (Plains Asho dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin,

Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Asho. *Dialects*: Hill Asho, Plains Asho. Hyow (Khyang) variety in Bangladesh is more similar to Laitu [clt] than Asho [csh] and is likely a separate language. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Other*: Although some consider the Uppu [cnb], Laitu [clt], Sumtu [csv], Songlai [csj], and Mro-Khimi [cmr] to be part of Asho [csh], these groups speak different languages from Asho (and each other) and view themselves as separate from Asho. Buddhist, Christian. *Maps*: 53:74, 54:74. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 174,000. Also established in: Bangladesh.

Chin, Bawm [bgr] (Bawm, Bawm hawlh, Bawn, Bawng, Boam, Bom, Laisaw, Laizo, Langkay). Autonym: Bawm hawlh. *Users*: 700 in Myanmar (2016 LSDO), decreasing. *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa township, Bahun Taung, Pi Taung, Mawtalar, and Rakan villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible: 1989–2018. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Speakers moving to Bangladesh because of internal conflicts. Christian. *Map*: 53:60. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,140. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, India.

Chin, Bualkhaw [cbl] (Bualkhua, Phadei). Autonym: Bualkhaw Chin. *Users*: 2,500 (2006). *Location*: Chin state: Falam township, north of Falam town, Bualkhua, Phaizawl, and Khuang villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Falam Chin [cfm]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:43.

Chin, Daai [dao] (Dai, Khyo, Kkhyou). Autonym: Daai, Daai Chin. *Users*: 37,000 (2010). *Location*: Chin state: Kanpetlet, Matupi, Mindat, and Paletwa townships, 142 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Cho. *Dialects*: Ngxang, Nghngilo (Yang), Ma-Tu, Shiip, Vet (Yet), Daa Yindu, Duk-Msang, Kheng, Mkui. Intelligibility among Nghngilo (Yang), Daa Yindu, and Mkui groups is high, but is lower among other groups. Lexical similarity: more than 90% with Daa Yindu, Yang, Mkui, Duk, and Msang, 81%–88% with Ngxang (Paletwa township) and Kheng, 80% with Shiip (Matupi township), 91%–94% with Gah/Ng-Gha (part of Müün [mwq]), and 81%–87% with Müün [mwq]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked before the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Müün Chin [mwq]. Used as L2 by Kaang Chin [ckn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The name Nghmoye is used by both Yang and Daa Yindu to refer to each other. The Daai varieties in Matupi township have low intelligibility with the other varieties and should perhaps be considered a separate language. The Daa Yindu consider themselves to be a separate group from the Daai and do not accept the Daai name. Christian. *Map*: 53:63.

Chin, Eastern Khumi [cek] (Khami). *Users*: 12,000 (2009 SIL). Total for all the Eastern Khumi groups. *Location*: Chin state: Matupi township, 4 villages; Paletwa township, Sami area, 85 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects*: Nisay (Nise, Palyng, Tao Cha), Nideun (Amlai, Ghu, Laungtha, Maru, Paru, Tahaensae, Taheunso, Uiphaw), Lemi (Akelong, Aki Along, Kaja, Kajauk, Lemi Chin), Khongtu, Likhy (Likhaeng), Rengcaa (Namboi, Nangbwe), Khenlak, Asang Khongcaa (Asang, Kasang, Sangtha). High degree of intelligibility among the dialect groups, although strong attitudes against sharing the same literature. Lexical similarity: Nisay, Nideun, and Khongtu dialects share 92%–97%; Khenlak and Asang dialects also share 92%–97%; all dialects share at least 74% with each other; 75%–87% with Khumi Chin [cnk]; Likhy variety shares 86%–90% with Mro-Khimi Chin [cmr]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. Also use Anu-Khongso Chin [anl], but only by some Asang dialect speakers. Used as L2 by Anu-Khongso Chin [anl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes are being taught in some communities. Orthographies and primers have been developed by many of the dialect groups. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: These dialect groups do not have a unified identity or overarching name for themselves. However, because their speech varieties are highly intelligible with each other and because they are referred to as Nisay - eastern groups - by the Khumi, the term Eastern Khumi is used here as a cover term to refer to these groups. The Likhy people live among the other Eastern Khumi peoples, but their language is very similar to the Aroeng variety of Mro-Khimi [cmr]. Some people use the name Ta-aw/Ta-oo to refer to the groups in this region. Christian. *Map*: 53:64.

Chin, Ekai [cey] (Ekai, Lawktu). *Users*: 6,000 (2018 P. Nan). *Location*: Rakhine state: northern Ann township. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Asho. *Dialects*: Khulai, Daitu. Lexical similarity: 76% with Asho Chin [csh] and with Sumtu Chin [csv], 74% with Laitu Chin [clj], and 73% with Uppu Chin [cnb]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 53:72.

Chin, Falam [cfm] (Falam, Fallam, Halam, Hallam Chin). Autonym: Falam Chin. *Users*: 69,000 in Myanmar (1983). 9,000 Taisun, 16,000 Zanniat, 7,000 Khualsim, 4,000 Lente, 14,400 Zahau, 18,600 Laizo (1983). *Location*: Chin state: Falam township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Dialects*: Zanniat (Zahnyiet, Zanniet), Taisun (Shunkla, Sunkhla, Taishon, Tashom, Tashon), Laizo (Laiso, Laizao, Laizo-Shimhrin), Zahau (Lyen-Lyem, Yahow, Za-How, Zahao, Zahau-Shimhrin), Khualsim (Khualshim, Kwelshin), Lente (Gunte, Lyente), Sim, Tapong, Hlawnceu. Collectively called Baro Halam. Tapong reportedly has difficult intelligibility for other dialect speakers. 75% lexical similarity with Zanniat dialect. Ngawn [cnw], Bualkhaw [cbl], and the Hualngo dialect of Mizo [lus] are often included as sub-groups of Falam, since they live in Falam township. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Most youth and some older people, if educated, can read Falam. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1991–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11).

Writing: Bengali (Bangla) script, used in India. Latin script, primary usage. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 53:44. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 107,900. Also established in: India.

Chin, Hakha [cnh] (Baungshe, Haka, Haka Chin, Hakha, Hakha Lai). Autonym: Lai, Lai Chin. *Users:* 177,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 137,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). L2 users: 40,000 (2013 SIL). *Location:* Chin state: Hakha township; Magway region: 2 small border areas extreme north. *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Widespread in the 19th century during the British colonial rule. Lingua franca for most of Chin State. Also used in northeastern India and southeastern Bangladesh. Primary language of five people groups. Used in church, literature, home, government work, business, farming, and agriculture. *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Lai. *Dialects:* Thantlang (Klangklang), Zokhua. *Type:* SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lautu Chin [clt], Matu Chin [hlt], Senthang Chin [sez], Tawr Chin [tcp], Thaiphum Chin [cth], Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1978–2016. *DLS:* Ascending (0.22). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 53:45. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 211,990 (as L1: 171,990; as L2: 40,000). Also indigenous in: India. Unestablished in: Australia.

Chin, Kaang [ckn] (Kang, M'kaang, Makaang, Mgan, Mkan). Autonym: Kaang Chin. *Users:* 1,000 (2010 SIL). *Location:* Chin state: Mindat township, 3 villages. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Cho. *Dialects:* Some dialectal variation among Kaang villages. Lexical similarity: 73%–80% with Rawngtu Chin [weu], 77%–79% with Müün Chin [mwq], 67%–80% with Daai [dao] varieties. *Type:* SOV; negation is marked before the verb. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Daai Chin [dao]. Also use Müün Chin [mwq]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy classes in some communities. NT: 2014. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 53:61.

Chin, Khumi [cnk] (Kaladan Khumi, Khami, Yangpan, “Khweymi” pej.). Autonym: Khumi, Khumi Chin. *Users:* 60,000 in Myanmar (2006). *Location:* Chin state: Paletwa township, Kaladan river area; Rakhine state: Kyauktaw township, a few villages. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects:* Pi Chaung, Kaladan, Eastern Kaladan, Southern Paletwa. Little dialect variation within Khumi. Lexical similarity: 76%–87% with Eastern Khumi varieties, 78%–81% with Mro-Khimi. *Type:* SOV; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. Used as L2 by Anu-Khongso Chin [anl]. *Lg Dev:* Some community literacy classes. Radio. Bible: 2015. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map:* 53:57. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 64,000. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh, India.

Chin, Laitu [clj] (Daitu, Hio Bei, Hle-tu, Laikhy, Laitu Kheu, Ledu, Leitu). Autonym: Laitu Chin. *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). *Location:* Rakhine state: Sittwe district, Minpya, Mrauk-U, and Myepung townships; Chin state: Paletwa township. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-

Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Asho. *Dialects*: Panmyaunggyi Stream (Kongtu), Phuntha Stream (Daaitu), Kanni Stream, Yaw Stream. Dialects tend to differ by stream. High intelligibility within the main dialect area along the Kanni Stream and Yaw Stream. Lower intelligibility with more distant dialect areas, such as Dalet Stream. Intelligibility to some extent with Sumtu Chin [csv]. Low intelligibility with Uppu Chin [cnb]. Low intelligibility with Songlai [csj]. Lexical similarity: 91%–96% with Sumtu Chin [csv] and Songlai Chin [csj] (but other factors block comprehension since they must use another language to communicate), 85%–89% with Uppu Chin [cnb], 82%–84% with Asho [csh]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes are being taught in some communities. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, preliminary orthography developed in 2009. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 53:71.

Chin, Lautu [clt] (Lautu, Lawhtu). Autonym: Lautu Chin. *Users*: 15,000 (2005 SIL). *Location*: Chin state: Matupi and Thantlang townships, 17 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic, Mara. *Dialects*: None known. High intelligibility within Lautu. Some differences between the northern Surngen variety and the southern varieties. Lexical similarity: 90%–97% within Lautu Chin, 87%–94% with Mara Chin [mrh], 82%–85% with Zophe Chin [zyp], 80%–86% with Senthang Chin [sez]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in the 1960s. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:49.

Chin, Mara [mrh] (Lakher, Mara, Mara Chin, Mara reih, Maram, Mira, Miram, Zao). Autonym: Mara, Mara reih. *Users*: 20,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa, Matupi, and Thantlang townships, border area with Mizoram in India, 70 villages. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic, Mara. *Dialects*: Tlongsai, Hlawthai, Sabeu. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1955–2002. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:50. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,400. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: India.

Chin, Matu [hlt] (Matupi, Nga La). Autonym: Matu, Matu Chin. *Users*: 30,000 in Myanmar (2012). *Location*: Chin state: Matupi township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Cho. *Dialects*: Siing (Vuitu), Doem (Ngatu, Valang), Langle-Tamtlaih, Ngalleng, Phaneng, Thlangpang (Changpyang), Ngala (Batu). Not intelligible with Hakha Chin [cnh]. Mizoram Matu reportedly not intelligible with Myanmar varieties. There are many Matu varieties in Myanmar, all intelligible to some extent with each other. Lexical similarity: 78%–89% within Matu varieties in Myanmar, 65%–76% with Rawngtu Chin [weu], 66%–71% with Thaiphum Chin [cth]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Used as L2 by Thaiphum Chin [cth]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin

script. *Other*: The Chin in Mindat township refer to all the Matu as Batu, but the Matu use this name only for the area around Matupi town. Christian. *Map*: 53:56. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,000. Also indigenous in: India.

Chin, Mizo [lus] (Hualngo, Ka-Lin-Kaw, Le, Lusai, Lushai, Lushay, Lushei, Mizo, Mizo Chin, Whelngo). Autonym: Mizo. *Users*: 12,500 in Myanmar (1983 census). *Location*: Chin state: northwest Falam, west Tedim and Tonzang townships, near India border. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central, Mizo. *Dialects*: Dulien, Ngente, Mizo, Hualngo (Haulngo). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Lg Dev*: Some community literacy classes. Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1959–1995. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:40. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 843,750. Global EGIDS level: 4 (Educational). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh (Mizo), India (Mizo).

Chin, Müün [mwq] (Cho, K'cho Chin, Mindat, Mün, Müün). Autonym: K'cho. *Users*: 15,000 (2011). *Location*: Chin state: Mindat township; Magway region: Saw and Htilin townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Cho. *Dialects*: Ng'men (Hletlong, Hmong-K'cha, Nitu), Hngiyung, Gah (Ng-Gha). Related to Daai Chin [dao]. The Daai who live close to the Müün understand Müün due to contact. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked before the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Daai Chin [dao], Kaang Chin [ckn], Rawngtu Chin [weu]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy classes. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The ethnonyms Yawdwin, Chinbok, Tsinbok, Chinme, and Chinbe are old colonial names referring to people groups of current south Chin state and neighboring Yaw Valley and not to distinct languages. Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 53:54.

Chin, Ngawn [cnw] (Ngon, Ngorn). Autonym: Ngawn. *Users*: 18,600 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Chin state: north Falam township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:42.

Chin, Rawngtu [weu] (Rongtu, Shimi, Welaung). *Users*: 5,000 (2008). *Location*: Chin state: Mindat township; Magway region: Htilin township, 2 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects*: Kyonnam, Welaung, Boishi, Shitwanu. Most Rawngtu in Mindat township adequately comprehend the Kyonnam variety, but nearby Matu [hlt] villages in Matupi township do not. These villages also do not consider themselves Rawngtu. Lexical similarity: more than 90% within Rawngtu; 84%–89% with Matupi Daai [dao], 67%–74% with Kaang Chin [ckn], 71%–83% with Matu varieties [hlt], less than 70% with Rungtu [rtc]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Müün Chin [mwq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in Burmese [mya] highest; very low literacy rate in

Müün [mwq]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:55.

Chin, Rungtu [rtc] (Rungtu, Taungtha). *Users*: 4,000 (2016 LSDO), decreasing. Ethnic population: 20,000 (2016 LSDO). *Location*: Magway region: Htilin, Kyaukhtu, and Saw townships, 35 villages. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects*: Northern Rungtu, Central Rungtu, Southern Rungtu. Lexical similarity: 94%–96% within Rungtu, 60%–66% with Rawngtu Chin [weu]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Also use Burmese [mya], with some shifting. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 53:53.

Chin, Senthang [sez] (Hsemtang, Sentang). Autonym: Senthang Chin. *Users*: 33,000 (2007 SIL). *Location*: Chin state: Hakha township; Thantlang township, 2 villages; Magway region: Gangaw township, 15 villages; Sagaing region: Kaleymyo township, 2 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic. *Dialects*: Surkhua-Lungrang, Shoneshi (Shonshe), Sakta, Central Senthang (Bungzung, Khuapi, Lei-Um, Phaipha). High intelligibility among all Senthang villages, except possibly outlying dialects of Shoneshi, Surkhua (Lungrang), and Sakta. Lexical similarity: 79%–95% within Senthang. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in Hakha township villages; lower use in Magway division, Gangaw township. All domains in Hakha township villages. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hakha Chin [cnh], especially the older generation. Also use Burmese [mya], especially the younger generation. *Lg Dev*: Some community literacy classes (2011). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Preliminary orthography developed and primers designed: 2007–2010. Christian, Buddhist. *Map*: 53:47.

Chin, Siyin [csy] (Siyang, Siyin). Autonym: Sizang. *Users*: 10,700 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Chin state: south Tedim township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Sizang. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tedim Chin [ctd] and Paite Chin [pck]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2004–2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:41.

Chin, Songlai [csj] (Hio). *Users*: 7,300 (2012 SIL). *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa township (Doitu, Hettui, and Mang Um dialects); Rakhine state: Mrauk-U township (Lai dialect); along Phunglaung river. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects*: Doitu, Hettui, Mang Um (Song), Lai. Lexical similarity over 90% with Laitu Chin [clj] but low intelligibility. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist. *Map*: 53:70.

Chin, Sumtu [csv] (Ahmyo, Chang, Hmyo, Settu, Settu Hmyo, Sungtu). Autonym: Cumtu, Sumtu Chin. *Users*: 14,000 (2007 SIL). *Location*: Rakhine state: Ann, Minbya, and Myebon townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Some variation between Minbya and Myebon

townships, more variation with Ann township. Lexical similarity: 91%–96% with Laitu Chin [clj] (but other factors block comprehension since they must use another language to communicate), 84%–87% with Uppu Chin [cnb]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, preliminary orthography developed in 2010. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 53:73.

Chin, Tawr [tcp] (Tawr, Thawr, Thor, Thor Chin, Torr). *Users*: 580 (Khun 2019), decreasing.

Location: Chin state: Hakha township, Laamtuk and Ruavan villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Class: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Central. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Hakha Chin [cnh] (Khun 2019). Also use Burmese [mya] (Khun 2019). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01).

Writing: Unwritten. *Other*: Included in official ethnic list as Torr. Not the same as Chintaw, a dialect of Achang [acn], a Northern Burmic language spoken in Yunnan, China. Christian.

Map: 53:46.

Chin, Tedim [ctd] (Hai-Dim, Tiddim, Tidim, Zo pau, Zome, Zomi). Autonym: Tedim. *Users*:

256,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Chin state: Tedim and Tonzang townships;

Sagaing region: Kale and Mawlaik townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Thado. *Dialects*: Sokte, Kamhau (Kamhao, Kamhow). *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains.

Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts.

Bible: 1977–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. Pau Cin Hau alphabet, for liturgical purposes only. *Other*: Zomi (or Zome) is a collective name for Tedim Chin in

Myanmar, as well as for Paite [pck] and Vaiphei [vap] of Manipur in India. Christian. *Map*:

53:39. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 411,000. Also indigenous in: India.

Chin, Thado [tcz] (Thado-Pao, Thado-Ubiphei, Thadou, Thadou pao, “Kuki” *pej.*, “Kuki-Thado” *pej.*). Autonym: Thadou Kuki, Thadou pao. *Users*: 33,100 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d).

Location: Sagaing region: Homalin, Khamti, Layshi, and Tamu townships, India border area.

Status: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Thado. *Dialects*: Baite, Paite, Changsen, Jangshen, Kaokeep, Khongzai, Kipgen, Langiung, Saihriem (“Sairang” *pej.*), Thangngen, Hawkip. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains.

Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals.

Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1971–1994. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*:

52:20, 53:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 346,100. Also indigenous in: India.

Chin, Thaiphum [cth] (Thui Phum). Autonym: Thaiphum. *Users*: 1,000 (2005 SIL). *Location*:

Chin state: Matupi township, 4 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-

Burman, Kuki-Chin. *Dialects*: Very little dialectal variation among the Thaiphum villages.

Thaiphum is intelligible to some extent with neighboring languages, such as the Eastern

Khumi [cek] varieties of Khenlak, Asang, and Rengcaa. Lexical similarity: 72%–75% with

Eastern Khumi [cek], 69%–71% with Khumi [cnk], 65%–68% with Mro-Khimi [cmr],

66%–71% with Matu Chin [hlt]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*:

Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Hakha Chin [cnh], especially the older generation. Also use Matu Chin [hlt]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:51.

Chin, Uppu [cnb] (Chin Pong, Chin Pung, Chinbon Chin, Chindwin Chin, Chinpon, Oo-pu, Sho, Tuishiip, Tuiship, Ütbü). Autonym: Uppu, Uppu Chin. *Users*: 44,400 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Chin state: Kanpetlet and Paletwa townships; Magway region: Saw and Sidoktaya townships; Rakhine state: Minbya township. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern, Cho-Asho, Cho. *Dialect*: Doitu. Lexical similarity: 50% with Asho Chin [csh]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, recently developed, has a small user community. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 53:62.

Chin, Zotung [czt] (Yotun, Zo Mingphuwin, Zobyia). Autonym: Zotung, Zotung Chin. *Users*: 40,000 (1990 UBS). *Location*: Chin state: Reizwa sub-township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly intelligible with Hakha Chin [cnh]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:52.

Chin, Zyphe [zyp] (Zo-pe, Zophei, Zoptei). Autonym: Zyphe. *Users*: 17,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Location*: Chin state: Thantlang township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Maraic. *Dialects*: Lower Zyphe, Upper Zyphe. Reportedly similar to Mara Chin [mrh]. Myanmar and India varieties reportedly mutually intelligible. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use Mara Chin [mrh]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev*: Some community literacy classes. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in 1997. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:48. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 20,000. Also indigenous in: India.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] (Tayok). *Users*: 994,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Shan state: large China border area, Kokang Self-Administered Zone in Laukkai and Konkyan townships, and Muse township. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Dialect*: Kokang (Kokant). *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*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Burmese [mya], Drung [duu], Muak Sa-aak [ukk], Parauk Wa [prk], Rumai Palaung [rbb], Tai Loi [tlq], Tai Nüa [tdd]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. The Kokang have been given a Self-Administered Zone. The Kokang dialect in Myanmar is most

similar to the dialect spoken in Yunnan Province, China. Buddhist, Daoist. *Maps*: 52:36, 54:36. *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.

Danau [dnu] (Danaw). *Users*: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Shan state: Kalaw township, Ang Pan area, west of Inle lake, on the road to Heho. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Danau. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Riang Lang [ril]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Pa'o [blk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Not the same as Danu [dnu], a Southern Burmic language. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 54:95.

Danu [dnu] (Intha-Yaw, Taruw, Täruw). *Users*: 100,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Shan state: Danu Self-Administered Zone, Pindaya and Ywa Ngan townships; Aung Ban, and Kalaw, Taunggyi, Yak Sauk, and Ye Oo townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Dialects*: Some dialect variation between Danu villages; however, intelligibility is quite high. Lexical similarity: 93% with standard Burmese [mya], 93% with Intha [int], 91% with Taungyo [tco], 85%–94% with Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Officially considered a Burmese dialect. Not the same as Danau [dnu], a Palaungic language. Buddhist. *Map*: 54:96.

Drung [duu] (Derung, Dulong, Durung, Qiu, Rawang, T'rung, Tarong, Thrung, Trone, Trung, Tulung, Tvrung). *Users*: 225 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). *Location*: Kachin state: Pannandin township, Talatu and Khraung villages far north. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Type*: SOV; dual number; numeral classifiers; 28 consonants, 7 vowels, and 3 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Rawang [raw], specifically the Jerwang variety, with high bilingualism. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Very low. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1984–1990s. *Other*: Geographically isolated from the Drung in China. Christian. *Map*: 52:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,225. Also indigenous in: China.

English [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 45,600 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Taught as subject in all primary and secondary schools from grade 1. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary

usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

Hindi [hin]. *Users*: 133,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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, Malaysia, Mauritius, 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.

Hmong Njua [hnj] (Blue Hmong, Blue Meo, Ching Miao, Green Hmong, Green Meo, Hmong Leng, Hmong Nzhua, Hmoob Leeg, Lu Man Zi, Meo Dam, Meo Lai, Miao Tsi, Mong Leng, Mong Ntsua, Qing Miao, Tak Miao). Autonym: Hmongb Nzhuab, Moob Leeg. *Users*: 10,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Location*: Kachin state: Bhamo district, Momauk township; Shan state: Hseni, Kunlong, and Namtu townships, 6 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Hmong-Mien, Hmongic, Chuanqiandian. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. *Bible*: 2011. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Maps*: 52:32, 54:33. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920. Indigenous in: China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam. Unestablished in: Australia, French Guiana, United States.

Hpon [hpo] (Hpun, Hpön, Megyaw, Phon, Phun, Phön, Samong). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Kachin state: Bhamo district, upper Ayeyarwady gorges. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Dialects*: North Hpon, South Hpon. *Lg Use*: Southern dialect extinct; northern dialect moribund; some older people remember lexical items but none can speak it (Bradley 2007b). Shifted to Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Intha [int] (Inntha, Insa, Naung Ma). *Users*: 90,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Shan state: Taunggyi district, Shwe Nyaung township, Inle lake area. Important Intha-speaking villages: Heha Ywama (largest), In Chan, Nan Pan, Paw Kon, and Tha Lay. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Dialects*: Well-known nonstandard variety of Burmese [mya] with major pronunciation and vocabulary differences. Some dialect variation between Intha villages; however, intelligibility reportedly high. Some comprehension of Danu [dnu] and Taungyo [tco]. Lexical similarity: 95% with standard Burmese [mya], 93% with Danu [dnu], 89% with Taungyo [tco], 90% with Rakhine [rki]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except education and formal contexts. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten, informal and non-standardized use of Myanmar script. *Other*: Officially viewed as a Burmese dialect. Pa-O people call them Naung Ma, people who live on the lake. Buddhist. *Map*: 54:92.

Jingpho [kac] (Aphu, Chingp'o, Chingpaw, Jinghpaw, Jingphaw, Kachin, Phu). *Autonym*: Jinghpo. *Users*: 900,000 in Myanmar (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Location*: Kachin state: large area except north and southwest; Shan state: Lashio and Muse districts; Sagaing region: western border strip. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Became widespread toward the end of the 19th century. L2 of smaller ethnic groups in Kachin State. Used in the justice system and education. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Jingphaw. *Dialects*: Hkaku (Hka-Hku, Hkahku), Kauri (Gauri, Guari, Hkauri), Dzili (Jili), Dulong (Dalaung, Duleng). Dzili is likely a separate language that is most likely extinct. Hkaku and Kauri are only slightly different. Lexical similarity: 50% with Singhpo [sgp] of India. *Type*: SOV; adjectives and numbers follow nouns; singular, dual, plural pronouns; tense-lax vowel distinction; 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Khamti [kht], Lacid [lsi], Lhao Vo [mhx], Lisu [lis], Rawang [raw], Rumai Palaung [rbb], Zaiwa [atb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%–100%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Some community literacy classes. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1927–2016. *DLS*: Ascending (0.15). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Kachin refers to a cultural, not linguistic, group. Christian. *Maps*: 52:10, 52:10, 54:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 940,000. Also indigenous in: China.

Kadu [zkd] (Gadu, Ka'do, Kadu-Ganaan, Kantu', Kato, Kudo, Maw, Mawteik, Puteik, Thet). *Autonym*: Asak. *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL), decreasing. Over 30 villages in Mawteik dialect (nearly extinct); over 30 villages in Settaw dialect; 5 villages in Mawkhwin dialect. No monolinguals. *Location*: Sagaing region: Katha district, Banmauk and Indaw townships; Homalin, Paungbyin, Pinlebu, and Wuntho townships. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Asakian. *Dialects*: Mawkhwin, Settaw, Mawteik. Each Kadu dialect distinct with low comprehension between the Mawkhwin, Settaw, and Mawteik Kadu varieties. All Kadu (except possibly Mawkhwin Kadu) have low comprehension of Kanan [zkn]. Lexical similarity: 95%–98% with Settaw and Mawteik Kadu, 91%–93% with Mawkhwin Kadu and other Kadu varieties, 84%–89% with Kadu varieties and Kanan [zkn]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in Banmauk Township (Settaw and Mawkhwin dialects),

almost extinct in Indaw and Pinlebu townships (Mawteik dialect) where speakers have shifted to Burmese [mya]. All domains. Some young people, all adults. All ages in Banmauk Township; only over 80 years old in Indaw Township. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Bible portions: 1939. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Different from Kaduo [ktp], a Sino-Tibetan language of China and Laos. The Kadu say they are descended from the Thet, also known as Sak (see Chak [ckh]). Buddhist. *Map*: 52:30.

Kanan [zkn] (Ganaan, Ganan, Ganon, Genan, Kana). *Users*: 9,000 (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. *Location*: Sagaing region: Katha district, Banmauk township along Mu river, 24 villages; Homalin, Indaw, and Pinlebu townships, a few villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Asakian. *Dialects*: None known. High comprehension within all the Kanan villages. Low comprehension of, but reportedly similar to, Kadu [zkd]. Lexical similarity: 95%–99% within Kanan varieties, 84%–89% with Kadu varieties. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 52:28.

Karen, Bwe [bwe] (Baghi, Bghai, Bghai Karen, Blimaw, Bwe, Dareh, Manaw). *Users*: 17,200 (1997 F. Bennett), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Location*: Bago region: Taungoo and Hpa-Ana townships; Kayah state: Hpruso township; Kayin state: Thandaung township, about 100 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Western Bwe Karen, Eastern Bwe Karen. Most comprehend Western Bwe Karen dialect; some comprehend Geba [kvq] and Kayaw [kvl]; no inherent intelligibility with Kayah [eky] or Geko [ghk]. Lexical similarity: 82%–100% with Geba Karen [kvq]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Some shift to S'gaw Karen [ksw] or Burmese [mya]. Most domains, except church. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially in church. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Some S'gaw Karen [ksw] literacy classes held. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1858–1859. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Western Bwe Karen more widely understood, more prestigious. Bwe is sometimes used as an overarching cover term for all high-dwelling Central Karennic groups, who are not S'gaw Karen or Pwo Karen. Bwe people are very similar to the Mobwa people in lifestyle and culture. Christian. *Map*: 54:81.

Karen, Geba [kvq] (Daneh, Geba, Kaba, Karenbyu, Kayinbyu, Kayinpyu, Kebar, Kono, Koo-ong, Northern Bwe, White Karen). *Users*: 40,000 (2010 Geba Literature and Culture Committee). *Location*: Bago region; Mandalay region: Pyinmana township; Kayah state; Kayin state: Thandaunggyi township, 140 villages; Shan state: Pekon and Pinlong townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Sawkho, Gerkho-Geba, Thamitaik (Sawkeepho). May be same subgroup with Bwe Karen [bwe] and Kayaw [kvl]. Some comprehension of Bwe Karen [bwe]. Sawkho and Gerkho-Geba varieties slightly divergent. Lexical similarity: 82%–100% with Bwe Karen [bwe]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially among Baptists and Anglicans. Also use Burmese [mya], especially among Catholics, Baptists, and Anglicans. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 1870–2013. Agency:

Geba Literature and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1870, used by Roman Catholics. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used since 2002, used by Anglicans and Baptists. *Other*: Geko Karen [ghk] and Geba Karen are grouped together in the local Baptist Association administration and are often considered to be the same language (Geko-Geba), although they are distinct. Christian. *Map*: 54:85.

Karen, Geko [ghk] (Gaikho, Gek'o, Gekho, Ghekhoh, Ghekhu, Gheko, Kakhau, Kayan, Kayan Kakhau, Kekaungdu, Kekhong, Keku, Yathu Gekho). *Users*: 17,000 (Manson 2010). *Location*: Bago region: Toungoo district; Mandalay region: Yamethin district; Kayin state: Thandaunggyi township; Shan state: Pekon township. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Geker, Gekho, Thaidai (Htideh). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Geko Karen is often considered a sub-variety or clan of Kayan [pdu]. Geko Karen and Geba Karen [kvq] are grouped together in the local Baptist Association administration and are often considered to be the same language (Geko-Geba), although they are distinct. Christian. *Map*: 54:90.

Karen, Mobwa [jkm] (Bilichi, Blimaw, Dermuha, Maleh, Mobwa Karen, Monpwa, Mopwa, Pa-Le-Chi, Palachi, Palakhi, Palaychi). *Users*: 4,000 (2010 SIL). Also live mixed with Bwe Karen [bwe] and Paku Karen [jpk] in some villages. *Location*: Kayin state: Thandaung township, western foot of Thandaung mountains, 9 villages; some in Bago region: Taungoo township. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Southern. *Dialects*: Palaychi (Southern Mobwa), Dermuha (Southern Mobwa). Reportedly similar to Paku Karen [jpk]. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], with some youth shifting. Also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], with some youth shifting. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Similar to Bwe Karen [bwe] in lifestyle and culture. Christian. *Map*: 54:82.

Karen, Paku [jpk] (Mogpha, Mogwa, Monebwa, Monnepwa, Mopaga, Mopha, Pagu, Paku, Paku Karen, Thalwepwe). *Users*: 6,710 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Bago region: east near Kayin state border; Kayah state: south; Kayin state: hills southeast of Taungoo. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Southern. *Dialects*: Shwe Kyin, Mawchi, Kyauk Gyi, Bawgali. Dialects based on villages: Kyauk Gyi and Shwe Kyin are spoken in east Bago region, Taungoo district near Kayin state border; Mawchi is spoken in Kayah state; Bawgali is spoken in north Kayin state. Some Paku dialects are reportedly quite similar to S'gaw Karen [ksw], while others are more similar to Bwe [bwe] and Geba [kvq]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: The Paku Karen use S'gaw Karen [ksw] literature and consider it to be their own. S'gaw Karen literacy classes in some Christian communities through the churches. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 54:78.

Karen, Pwo Eastern [kjp] (Moulmein Pwo Karen, Phlong, Pho). *Users*: 1,000,000 in Myanmar

(1998). *Location*: Bago region: Bago and Toungoo townships; Kayin state and Tanintharyi region: a large area near the Thailand border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Pa'an (Inland Eastern Pwo Karen, Moulmein), Kawkareik (Eastern Border Pwo Karen), Tavoy (Southern Pwo Karen). Not intelligible with Pwo Western Karen [pwo]. Reportedly fairly high comprehension among Eastern Pwo Karen dialects. Likely intelligible but politically and sociolinguistically distinct from Pwo Eastern Karen [kjp] in Thailand. Lexical similarity: 91%–97% among dialects; 63%–65% with Pwo Western Karen [pwo]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1883–1926. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Leke (Chicken-Scratch) script, developed between 1830–1860, used by adherents to the Leke Millenarian sect. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage, a variety of orthographies are in use. Thai script, developed by expatriates around 2000, used in Thailand by West Central Thailand Pwo Karen community, limited usage. *Other*: Eastern Pwo Karen [kjp] Christians use the Pwo Karen Bible. Buddhist, Christian. *Maps*: 54:77, 51:77. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,050,000. Also indigenous in: Thailand (Pwo West-Central Thailand Karen).

Karen, Pwo Western [pwo] (Bassein Pwo Karen, Delta Pwo Karen, Mon Karen, Mon Kayin, Mutheit, Pathein Pwo Karen, Phlong, Phlong Sho, Pho, Shu, Talaing Karen). *Users*: 210,000, decreasing. *Location*: Ayeyarwady region: Einmeh, Maubin, Pathein, Twante, others; Bago region: Kyonpyaw and Hinthada, others; Yangon region: Twante. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Very little dialectal variation among Western Pwo Karen. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; numeral classifiers; 25 consonants, 11 vowels and 2 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones); verb serialization. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in villages; lessening in towns. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Lg Dev*: Summer and church literacy classes in many communities; used and taught in Bible schools. Dictionary. Bible: 1883–1926. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Western Pwo Karen [pwo] Christians use the Pwo Karen Bible. Buddhist, Christian. *Maps*: 53:75, 54:75, 51:75.

Karen, S'gaw [ksw] (Burmese Karen, Kanyaw, Kayinpyu, Kyetho, Paganyaw, Pchcknya, Pwakenyaw, S'gau, S'gaw, S'gaw Kayin, White Karen, Yang Khao). *Users*: 2,050,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 1,970,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). L2 users: 80,000 (2013 SIL). *Location*: Ayeyarwady region, Bago region, Yangon region, and Kayin state; scattered in Ayeyarwady delta area, generally among Western Pwo Karen [pwo] speakers. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Karen people are thought to originate from Mongolia; language became widespread around mid-19th century with the creation of a written script by an American Baptist missionary, and under British colonial rule. Used in ethnic communication, church, farming, and trade. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Southern. *Dialects*: Eastern dialect of S'gaw Karen (Pa'an), Southern dialect of Western Kayah (Dawei), Delta dialect of S'gaw Karen. Reportedly similar to Paku Karen [jkip]. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Most communities vigorous; some shift toward Burmese [mya]. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also

use Burmese [mya]. Also use Pwo Eastern Karen [kjp]. Also use Pwo Western Karen [pwo]. Used as L2 by Bwe Karen [bwe], Eastern Kayah [eky], Geba Karen [kvq], Geko Karen [ghk], Kawyaw [kxf], Kayan [pdu], Kayaw [kvl], Mobwa Karen [jkm], Paku Karen [jpk], Western Kayah [kyu], Wewaw [wea], Yintale [kvy]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy classes. Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1853–2004. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 53:76, 54:76, 51:76. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,268,230 (as L1: 2,187,430; as L2: 80,800). Also indigenous in: Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada.

Kawyaw [kxf] (Kayah Monu, Kayah-Munu, Kayàw, Manaw, Manu, Manu Manaw, Manumanaw, Manumanaw Karen, Manö, Monu). Autonym: Kawyaw. *Users*: 10,000 (2000 D. Bradley). Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Kayah state: West Kyèbogyi area, border of Bawlake and Hpruso townships, 23 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Tawkhu, Doloso. Reports of comprehension difficulty between the 2 dialects. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S’gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Yintale [kvy]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Agencies: Kayah Literature and Culture Committee; Kayah-Manu Literature and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used by Roman Catholics. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used since 2011. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 54:88.

Kayah, Eastern [eky] (Karenni, Karenni, Kayah, Kayah Li, Kayay, Kayeh, Red Karen). *Users*: 8,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Location*: Kayah state: Shadaw township east of Thanlwin river; Shan state: Langkho district. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Upper Eastern Kayah, Lower Eastern Kayah. Upper Eastern Kayah and Lower Eastern Kayah are mutually intelligible; Huai Sua Thaw village (Lower Eastern) is prestigious in both dialect groups. Difficulty understanding Western Kayah [kyu]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use S’gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya], specifically among Buddhists and Roman Catholics. Also use Shan [shn]. Also use Thai [tha], in education of Kayah in permanent villages. Also use Western Kayah [kyu], in education in refugee camps. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Kayah Li script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 54:80. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 26,000. Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Kayah, Western [kyu] (Karenni, Karenni, Karieng Daeng, Kayah, Kayah Li, Kayahli, Red Karen, Yang Daeng). *Users*: 150,000 (2007). 2,000 refugees in Thailand. *Location*: Kayah state and Kayin state: east of Thanlwin river; Shan state: Pekon township south. Shan state: north of Loikaw (northern dialect); Dimawso and Hpruso townships south of Loikaw (southern dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Northern dialect of Western Kayah, Southern dialect of Western Kayah, Dawtama, Dawnnyjekhu, Sounglog, Chi Kwe, Wan Cheh. Part of a dialect continuum of Central Karen varieties stretching from Thailand (Eastern Kayah [eky]) to western Kayah state. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S’gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya], especially among Baptists, but among others as well.

Used as L2 by Eastern Kayah [eky]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy classes in some communities. NT: 2010–2014. Agency: Kayah Literature and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Kayah Li script, primary usage. Latin script, preferred by Catholics. Myanmar (Burmese) script, limited usage. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 54:79.

Kayan [pdu] (Ka-Yun, Kayang, Lahwi, “Long-Necked Karen” *pej.*, “Padaung” *pej.*, “Padaung Karen” *pej.*). Autonym: Kayān, Kayān tamangaō. *Users*: 133,000 in Myanmar (2005 E. Phan). *Location*: Kayah state; Kayin state: Thandaung township; Shan state: Pekon township; Mandalay region: Pyinmana township. Kayah state: Lahwi and northwest Dimawso townships. Shan state: south Pekon (Kayan Lahwi dialect); northwest Kayah state: Dimawso area (Kayan Kangan dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Northern. *Dialects*: Standard Pekon, Kayan Lahwi, Kayan Kangan (Yeinbaw, Yinbaw). Significant dialectal variation. Most seem to understand standard Pekon (prestige) dialect. Lexical similarity: more than 90% among dialects, 71%–76% with Lahta [kvt]. *Type*: SVO; Word Order; Prepositions; Noun Head: Initial; Content Q-Word Position: In Situ; Consonants: 22, Vowels: 17; Tone: High, High-Breathy, Mid-Breathy, Low, Low-Breathy, Falling. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most areas, but in some larger towns, children are no longer learning it. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S’gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Lahta [kvt], Zayein [kxk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Burmese [mya]; 10% in Sgaw Karen [ksw]. Literacy classes in some communities. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2009–2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 54:84. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,600. Unestablished in: Thailand.

Kayaw [kvl] (Deleh, Ka-yaw, Laku, Pramano, “Bre” *pej.*, “Brec” *pej.*, “Brek” *pej.*, “Kayaw Brek” *pej.*, “Paret” *pej.*, “Pre” *pej.*, “Pret” *pej.*). Autonym: Kayaw. *Users*: 20,100 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Kayah state: 30 villages east; Kayin state: Yado area; Shan state: Pekon township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. *Dialects*: Bwe-Kayaw, Upper Kayaw, Lower Kayaw. Upper Kayaw dialect is the basis for Kayaw literature. Some intelligibility with Bwe Karen [bwe], though some Kayaw who speak with the Bwe Karen may use S’gaw Karen [ksw] to communicate. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S’gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1990–2018. Agency: Kayaw Literature and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used by Roman Catholics and Baptists. *Other*: Brek and Bwe are variant names of a dialect continuum extending from southwest Kayah state to northeast Kayin (Karen) state. Bwe-Kayaw is a mixed variety spoken in the middle of this continuum. See also Karen, Bwe [bwe]. Christian. *Map*: 54:83.

Khamti [kht] (Hkampti Shan, Hkamti, Kam Ti, Khampti, Khampti Sam, Khampti Shan, Khamti Shan, Khandi Shan, Tai Kam Ti, Tai-Khamti). *Users*: 8,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Location*: Kachin state: Putao district (4,500) and Myitkyina area (3,500); Sagaing region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Assam Khamti, North Burma Khamti, Sinkaling Hkamti. *Type*: SOV; postpositional case-marking particle. *Lg Use*:

Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Maps*: 52:5, 52:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,000. Also established in: India.

Khün [kkh] (Gon Shan, Hkun, Kengtung Dai, Khuen, Khun Shan, Khyn, Tai Khün, Tai-Khuen). *Users*: 100,000 in Myanmar (Diller and Juntanamalaga 1990). *Location*: Shan state: Kentung valley area east. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Muang Lang, Kang Muang. Khün, Northern Thai [nod] and Lü [khh] traditionally all use the same ancient script. Lexical similarity: 93%–100% with Khün varieties; Khün varieties: 90%–95% with Northern Thai [nod], 92%–95% with Lü [khh], 93%–97% with Shan [shn], 80%–83% with standard Thai [tha]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 95% among males; 50% among females. Promoted through monastery education. Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1938. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Tai Tham (Lanna) script. *Other*: Different from Khuen [khf], a Mon-Khmer language of Laos. Buddhist. *Maps*: 54:107, 54:107. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,600. Also established in: Laos, Thailand.

Lacid [lsi] (Ac'ye, Chashan, La Chit, Lachi, Lachik, Lachikwaw, Lacik, Lashi, Lashi-Maru, Lasi, Lechi, Leqi, Letsi). Autonym: Lacid. *Users*: 30,000 in Myanmar (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Kachin state: east border area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Type*: SOV; final nasals and stops; vowel length and tense-lax contrasts; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 52:9, 52:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,800. Also indigenous in: China (Lashi).

Lahta [kvt] (Kayan Lahta, Khahta, Lahta Karen, Peu, Taru, Tarulakhi, Yan Wohta). *Users*: 9,550 (2000). *Location*: Nay Pyi Taw region: Pyinmana township; Shan state: Pekon and Pinlaung townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Northern. *Dialects*: Socially related to Kayan [pdu] but not intelligible. Zayein [kxk] may be a dialect of Lahta. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], especially among the young. Also use Kayan [pdu]. Also use Pa'o [blk]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Officially recognized as part of Kayan [pdu]. Much dialect variation. Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 54:91.

Lahu [lhu] (Black Lahu, Lahu Na, Lahuna, Launa, Muhso, Museu, Musser Dam, Musso, Mussur, Na, “Lohei” *pej*). Autonym: Ladhof. *Users*: 200,000 in Myanmar (2012 D. Bradley), increasing. *Location*: Shan state: Kentung district. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Type*: SOV; noun head initial; classifiers; dual number; aspect; causatives; 24 consonants and 9 vowels; tonal (7 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn], which was formerly used by most. Used as L2 by Lahu Shi [lhi], Lü [khh], Parauk

Wa [prk], Pyen [pyy]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes in some communities. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 54:101, 54:101. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300. Also indigenous in: China, Laos. Also established in: Thailand, Vietnam.

Lahu Shi [lhi] (Kwi, Lad hur Si, Lahu Si, Yellow Lahu). Autonym: Lad hur Si. *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Location*: Shan state: Kentung district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lahu [lhu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes taught in some communities. Literature. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Little dialect variation between Lahu Shi spoken in Myanmar and Thailand. They live among the Lahu Na [lhu]. Christian. *Map*: 54:103. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200. Also indigenous in: China. Also established in: Laos (Lahu Si), Thailand (Lahu Si). Unestablished in: United States.

Lhao Vo [mhx] (Diso, Lang, Laungaw, Laungwaw, Lawgore, Lawng, Liangsu, Lovo, Malu, Mulu, Zi, “Maru” *pej.*). Autonym: Lhaovo. *Users*: 121,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Kachin state: Chiphwe, Sawlaw, and Waimaw townships widely dispersed in east border area; Shan state: Kutkai township north. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Dialects*: Dago’ Lawng Bit, Zaganan Mran, Gawan Naw’, Hlo’lan, Laking, Wa Khawk, Lawng Hsu. Lawng Hsu may have difficult intelligibility with the other dialects. *Type*: SOV; tense-lax vowel distinction; loans from Jingpho [kac], Daai Chin[dao], Burmese [mya], and Chinese [cmn]; 3 tones. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Mru [mro] and Mro-Khimi [cmr] of northwest Rakhine state and Paletwa township, South Chin state. Culturally similar to Kachin. Christian. *Maps*: 52:7, 52:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 124,500. Also established in: China (Lhaovo).

Lisu [lis] (Central Lisu, Li-Hsaw, Li-Shaw, Lisaw, Lu-Tzu, Southern Lisu, Yao Yen, Yaw Yin, Yaw-Yen, Yeh-Jeh). *Users*: 300,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2019). *Location*: Kachin state: Putao township toward Assam border, also Myitkyina; Mandalay region: Mogok township; Sagaing region: Katha and Tygyaing townships; Shan state: Lashio and Loilen townships. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Many use Lisu as L2. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Hwa Lisu (Flowery Lisu), Black Lisu, Lu Shi Lisu. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; classifiers; isolating language; no passives; aspect markers; causatives; topic markers; 28 consonants and 10 vowels; tonal (6 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Rawang [raw]. Used as L2 by Anong [nun], Drung [duu], Nusu [nuf], Rawang [raw]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literacy classes in some communities. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1968–1986. *Writing*: Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Other*: All 3 dialects are found in Myanmar. Black Lisu is

most distinct. The Lisu in Myanmar and Thailand have difficulties in communicating due to dialect differences. Christian. *Maps*: 52:4, 52:4, 54:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700. Also indigenous in: China. Also established in: India, Thailand.

Lü [khh] (Lue, Pai-I, Shu-Ai-I, Tai Lu). *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2013). *Location*: Shan state: Muang Yong township east. *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialect*: Muang Yong. *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow noun heads. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Khün [khh]. Some also use Burmese [mya]. Some also use Thai [tha]. A few also use Akha [ahk]. A few also use Lahu [lhu]. A few also use Muak Sa-aak [ukk]. A few also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Muak Sa-aak [ukk], Ruching Palaung [pce], Tai Loi [tlq]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Periodicals. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1933. *Writing*: New Tai Lue script, used in Yunnan Province, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, still used by some, particularly in Buddhist monasteries in Yunnan Province, China. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 54:109. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: China, Laos. Also established in: Thailand, Vietnam.

Mok [mqt] (A Mök, Doi, Loi, Loi Cim, “Hsem” *pej.*, “Hsen Hsum” *pej.*, “Shim Ceem” *pej.*). *Users*: 4,000 in Myanmar (2018 S. Devereux). *Location*: Shan state: Mong Khet, Kengtung and Mong Yang townships, 10 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Shan [shn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Lahu [lhu] call this group ‘sətəi’. Burmese [mya] call this group ‘sɪəm tɛim’. Akha [ahk] and Akeu [aeu] call them ‘ʔape’. Buddhist. *Map*: 54:106. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,700. Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Moken [mwt] (Basing, Chau Ko’, Lawta, Mawken, Orang Laut, Salon, Salong, Selong, Selung). *Users*: 4,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). *Location*: Tanintharyi region: widespread in Mergui archipelago islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Moklen. *Dialects*: Dung, Jait (Ja-It), Lebi (L’be), Niawi. Reportedly most similar to Moklen [mkm]. *Type*: SVO; noun head initial; classifier; 22 consonants and 25 vowels (long and short vowels, tense and lax back vowels); tonal; stress on the final syllable; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Other*: Primarily live on boats, but occasionally settle on area islands. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 51:114. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,000. Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Mon [mnw] (Aleng, Mou, Mun, Peguan, Raman, Rman, Rmen, Takanoon, Talaing, Taleng, Teguan). *Users*: 743,000 in Myanmar (2004), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location*: Kayin state and Mon states; Tanintharyi region: north. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Monic. *Dialects*: Martaban-Moulmein (Central Mon, Mon Te), Pegu (Mon Tang, Northern Mon), Ye (Mon Nya, Southern Mon). Intelligibility between Mon varieties high; between Mon in Thailand and Myanmar 99%

(Huffman 1976). Varieties in Myanmar and Thailand “mutually intelligible” (Bauer 1990) but lexical borrowings from Thai and Burmese may cause miscommunication (Guillon 1999). Lexical similarity: 69% with Mon and Nyah Kur [cbn] (Huffman 1976). *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in some rural areas and in Three Pagodas border area. Low or no usage in urban centers; some language shift to Burmese. Many domains in some communities; only among the elderly, in the monastery, or not at all in other communities. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Some literacy among the older generation; very low literacy rates among those under 40. Taught in some Buddhist monasteries in both Myanmar and Thailand. Some literacy efforts made on Thailand-Myanmar border. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1928. *DLS*: Ascending (0.28). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Remnants of a nation that once spread over south Myanmar and west Thailand. Preferred names: Mon or Raman. Buddhist. *Map*: 51:112. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 851,000. Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Mro-Khimi [cmr] (Awa Khami, Khami, Khumi Awa, Mro, Mro-Khimi Chin, “Kwe Myi” pej.). Autonym: Khimi, Mro-Khimi. *Users*: 75,000 (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 200,000 (2018). *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa township; Rakhine state: Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Mrauk U, Pauktaw, and Ponnagyun townships. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Southern. *Dialects*: Arang (Ahraing Khami, Areung, Aroeng), Xengna (Hrengna), Xata, Vakung (Wakun, Wakung). Generally high comprehension of Vakung dialect among other dialect speakers. Vakung is the largest dialect and basis of literature. Lexical similarity: 91%–98% within Mro-Khimi varieties, 86%–90% with Likhy variety of Eastern Khumi [cek], 81%–85% with Lemi variety of Eastern Khumi [cek], 77%–81% with Kaladan Khumi [cnk]. *Type*: SOV; negation is marked after the verb. *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy classes. Texts. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 53:65, 53:65.

Mru [mro] (Dak, Launghu, Mro, Mrucha, Mrung, Mrusa, Murung, Niopreng, Taung Mru). Autonym: Mru. *Users*: 20,000 in Myanmar (1999 Association of Baptists for World Evangelism). *Location*: Rakhine state: Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Ponnagyun townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Mru. *Dialects*: Anok, Dowpreng (Doumrong, Pongmi, Tamsa), Sungma, Launghu. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1994. *Writing*: Latin script. Mro script, developed in the 1980s. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 53:68. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,200. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh. Also established in: India.

Muak Sa-aak [ukk] (Doi). Autonym: Muak Sa-aak. *Users*: 4,500 in Myanmar (2016 E. Hall). *Location*: Shan state: Mong Yawng township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Mok [mqt]. Lexical similarity: 42% with U [uuu], 25% with Parauk Wa [prk], and 35% with Blang [blr]. *Type*: Tonal (3 tones). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, church. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya] (Hall 2013). Also use Lü [khh]

(Hall 2013). Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn] (Hall 2013). Used as L2 by Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used in Myanmar. *Other*: Prior to 2017, Muak-Sa-aak was included as a speech variety within Tai Loi [tlq]. *Map*: 54:111. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: China.

Myanmar Sign Language [ysm] (Burmese Sign Language). *Users*: 270,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 160,000–320,000 signers, assuming 0.1%–0.5% of the general population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: Yangon, Mandalay. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. 4 deaf schools (2 in Yangon, 1 each in Kale and Mandalay). Deaf associations. Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible portions: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01).

Naga, Akyaug Ari [nqy] (Akyaug Ari Naga, Ngachan). *Users*: 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Layshi township, Heinkut, Jagram, and Ngachan villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Very little (if any) dialect variation within Akyaug Ari Naga. Lexical similarity: 52% with Tangkhul Naga of Somra [ntx], 23% with Tangkhul Naga of Ukhrul in India [nmf], 23% with Kokak Naga [nxk]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Tangkhul Naga [ntx]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Tribally, the Akyaug Ari are included as part of Tangkhul Naga, but their language is very distinct. Christian. *Map*: 52:24.

Naga, Chen-Kayu [nqq] (Kyan-Karyaw Naga). *Users*: 9,000 (2012 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Hkamti district, Lahe township, 13 villages, along India border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Chen (Kyan), Kayu (Kahyu, Kaiyaw, Karyaw, Kayaw). The 2 dialects are closely related. Kayu is reportedly similar to the Chuyo and Gakat dialects of Tase Naga [nst]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 52:14.

Naga, Jejara [pzn] (Bara Naga, Para Naga, Parasar Naga). Autonym: Naga. *Users*: 1,500 (2004). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Layshi township, 7 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Very little dialect variation within Jejara. Lexical similarity: 83%–93% within Jejara Naga, 23%–25% with Long Phuri Naga [lpn], 17%–19% with Makuri Naga [jmn]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:22.

Naga, Khamniungan [kix] (Khamniungan, Makware, Nokaw, Para, Tukhemmi, Welam). Autonym: Khamniungan. *Users*: 10,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Khamti and Lahe townships, about 30 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Wolam, Thang, Nokhu, Ponso. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible: 2005–2019. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: This group is sometimes called Para by other groups, but Para typically refers to the Jejara Naga [pzn]. Christian. *Map*: 52:18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 72,000. Also indigenous in: India.

Naga, Kokak [nxk] (Goga, Kokak, Koki, Koki Naga, Konke). *Users*: 2,000 (2004 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: south Layshi township; 10 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Very little (if any) dialect variation within Kokak. Lexical similarity within Kokak: 98%. Lexical similarity: 19%–32% with Tangkhul Naga [ntx] in Myanmar, 23% with Akyauung Ari Naga [nqy], 22%–24% with Jejara Naga [pzn]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Tangkhul Naga [ntx], especially the older generation. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Tribally, the Kokak are included as part of Tangkhul Naga [ntx], but their language is very distinct. Not the same as Kuki Chin (Chin, Thado [tcz]). Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:25.

Naga, Konyak [nbe]. Autonym: Konyak. *Users*: 2,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Lahe township. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Kun, Lonwa. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Burmese [mya], or standard Konyak Naga dialect from India. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 1%. Use Konyak Naga literature from India. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1992. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 52:15. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 246,000. Also indigenous in: India.

Naga, Lainong [lzn] (Htang Ngan, Htangan, Leinong Naga, Lenaung Naga). *Users*: 15,000 (Wayesha 2010). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Lahe township, about 25 villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Yao Dyang (Northern Lainong, Zau Dyang), Southern Lainong. High intelligibility between Lainong villages. Lexical similarity: within Lainong Naga 89%–100%. Lexical similarity: 69%–75% with Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg], 62%–67% with Khamniungan Naga [kix], 37%–41% with Lao Naga [nlq]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], but only by the educated. Used as L2 by Lao Naga [nlq], Paungnyuan Naga [umn], Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg]. *Lg Dev*: Some literacy classes. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2005–2013. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The majority group within Lahe township. Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:13.

Naga, Lao [nlq] (Law, Loh). *Users*: 1,000 (2012 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Lahe township, along India border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Reportedly most similar to Chen-Kayu Naga [nqq] and the Chuyo and Gakat dialects of Tase Naga [nst]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Lainong Naga [lzn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 52:16.

Naga, Long Phuri [lpn] (Amimi Naga, Longpfuri, Longpfuru, Mimi). *Users*: 1,000 (2004). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Layshi township, 6 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Little (if any) dialect variation within Long Phuri. Lexical similarity: 30%–37% with Makuri Naga [jmn], 23%–25% with Jejara Naga [pzn]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Makuri Naga [jmn], especially older generation. Also use Burmese [mya], especially youth. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*:

52:21.

Naga, Makuri [jmn] (Makury). Autonym: Makuri. *Users*: 2,500 in Myanmar (2004). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Homalin, Lahe, and Layshi townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Unclassified. *Dialects*: Makhwale, Saingphule (Saingpuri), Arale, Kyile, Kyaungphuri (Shu), Shera (Shaera). Lexical similarity: 93% within Makuri Naga, 30%–37% with Long Phuri Naga [lpn], 17%–19% with Jejara Naga [pzn]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Long Phuri Naga [lpn]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,500. Also indigenous in: India.

Naga, Paungnyuan [umn] (Lasam, Macham Naga, Makyam, Makyam Naga, Pongnyun). Autonym: Paungnyuan Naga. *Users*: 4,000 (2008 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Khamti and northeast Lahe townships, 13 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Main dialect variation is between western Paungnyuan villages and Kuku villages. Lexical similarity: 99% within western Paungnyuan, 31%–35% with Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg], 29%–36% with Lainong Naga [lzn], 27%–28% with Lao Naga [nlq]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], especially youth. Also use Lainong Naga [lzn], especially the older generation. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2016. *Other*: Distinct language from Lainong Naga [lzn], although culturally and geographically related. Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:12.

Naga, Ponyo-Gongwang [npg]. Autonym: Gongwang Naga, Ponyo Naga. *Users*: 4,500 (2008 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Lahe township, 19 villages. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Ponyo (Manauk, Mannok, Ponnyio, Pounyu), Gongwang (Gongvan, Saplo, Saplow, Solo, Tsaplo, Tsawlaw). Very little dialect variation within Gongwang and within Ponyo, but between these 2 dialects, there are differences. Comprehension seems to be high between Ponyo and Gongwang speakers. Lexical similarity: 89%–91% between Ponyo and Gongwang, 69%–75% with Lainong Naga [lzn], 67%–73% with Khamniungan Naga [kix]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Khamniungan Naga [kix]. Also use Lainong Naga [lzn] (Wayesha 2010). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2014. *Other*: They feel culturally and linguistically related to both Lainong Naga [lzn] and Khamniungan Naga [kix]. Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:17.

Naga, Tangkhul [ntx] (Somara, Somra). Autonym: Tangkhul Naga. *Users*: 4,000 (2004 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Homalin township; Layshi township, Somra tract. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Tangkhulic. *Dialect*: Somra. Very little dialect variation within Tangkhul (Somra) Naga. Somra village is the prestige dialect. Lexical similarity: 93%–94% within Tangkhul (Somra) Naga, 31% with Tangkhul Naga [nmf] in India, 51%–52% with Akyang Ari Naga [nqy], 29%–32% with Kokak Naga [nxk]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2

by Akyauung Ari Naga [nqy], Kokak Naga [nxk]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1989. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, based on the Somra village dialect. *Other*: Included in official ethnic group list as Tangkhul. The Kokak Naga [nxk] and Akyauung Ari Naga [nqy] in Myanmar are included tribally within Tangkhul, but their languages are quite distinct. The Tangkhul (Somra) Naga [ntx] language in Myanmar is very different from Tangkhul (Ukhrul) Naga [nmf] in India. Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 52:23.

Naga, Tangshang [nst] (Haimi, Hawa, Heimi, Kuwa, Pangmi, Pangwa, Rangpan, Rangpang, Tangwa, Tase, Tase Naga). Autonym: Tangshang Naga. *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Khamti, Lahe, Nanyun, and Pangsau townships; Kachin state: Myitkyina district, Shinbwiyan and Tanai townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Boro-Garo, Northern Naga. *Dialects*: Bote (Bongtai, Butay, Hteinpa, Nokpa, Nukpa), Chamchang (Kimsing), Champhang (Thamphang), Chuyo (Wanggu, Wangoo), Gaha (Halum), Gakat (Wakka, Wanga), Gaqchan (Gashan), Gawkchung (Kochong), Henchin (Sanching, Shangchein), Kaishan (Kaisan, Kyetsan), Khalak (Hkalak), Lakki (Lakai), Lama, Lochang (Lanchein, Langshin), Lumnu, Lungri, Moshang (Mawshang), Miku (Maihku), Mungre (Mawrang, Morang), Nahen (Nahim, Nahin), Ngaimong (Maimong, Ngaimau), Pingku (Pyengoo), Ranchi (Rangchein), Rasa, Rara, Ranu, Ringkhu (Rangkhu), Sansik (Sheiknyo, Siknyo, Sikpo), Shangti (Sangtai, Shangthi), Shangwan (Changwan, Shangwal, Shawvel), Shecyü (Sangche, Sanke, Shaekjeng, Shaekyeu, Shekyü), Shokra (Sawkrang, Shaukra, Shograng), Toke (Tawkay), Yangno, Chamkok (Tamko, Thamkok), Cholim (Tawlum, Tulim, Tulum), Hachum (Chumnyu, Chumsa, Gachung), Hakhun (Gakhun), Hacheng (Hakyai), Haman (Gaman), Hapaw, Ollo Naga (Awla, Awlay, Hasik, Laju, Lazu Naga), Kumka (Kum Ga, Kumga), Rera (Ronrang), Asen (Aasen, Hansin, Raqsa, Yasa), Hakhü (Gakhi, Hachi, Hakhii, Hatse), Hokuq, Jöngi (Dongai, Donghee, Dongi), Kon (Chawang, Kyawan, Yawngkon, Yongkon), Kotlum (Kawlum), Lonyung (Galawn, Galun), Lungkhi (Longkhai), Maitai (Meitei, Mitay), Riha (Lulum). A group of many Naga speech varieties, some of which are separate languages. Intelligibility high between some speech varieties; low between others. Intelligibility between varieties is higher in the north and fairly low in the south. Wide range of lexical similarity within dialects, from 35%–97%. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles before noun heads; numerals, adjectives after head nouns; question word final; word order distinguishes subject, object, and indirect object; person agreement is marked on verbs in many but not all varieties; ergative-absolutive marked, particles indicate case after the noun; passives; tonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in remote areas; lessening in town areas. Shifting to Burmese [mya] in town areas. All domains in remote areas. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The name ‘Tangsa’, which is used in India, refers to only [nst] varieties. ‘Tangshang’, which is the official name in Myanmar, also includes Nocte [njb], Tutsa [tvt], and Wancho [nnp], which are spoken in India. Christian, Buddhist. *Map*: 52:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,600. Also indigenous in: India (Tangsa Naga).

Nepali [npi]. *Users*: 299,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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 Use*: Used as L2 by Rumai Palaung [rbb]. *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, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Ngochang [acn] (Acang, Achang, Anchan, Atsang, Chung, Longchuan Achang, Maingtha, Manmaw, Mõnghsa, Ngac’ang, Ngachang, Ngoq Changh, Ngoqchangh, Tai Sa’). Autonym: Ngachang. *Users*: 35,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Location*: Kachin state: Jahpui, Lawhkawng, Hpimaw, Uyan, and Waimaw townships, west of Ayeyarwaddy river near Bhamo (locally known as Manmaw); China border area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Type*: SOV; 24 consonant, 7 vowels and 4 diphthongs; tonal (4 tones); voice quality contrast. *Lg Use*: Also used by Tai Sa blacksmiths among northern Shan. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Burmese glossonym: Maingtha, Chinese glossonym: Achang. Christian. *Maps*: 52:33, 54:34. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,700. Also indigenous in: China (Achang).

Nusu [nuf] (Nang Tsu, No Tso, No Tsu, “Naw” *pej.*, “No” *pej.*, “No Pha” *pej.*, “No Shi” *pej.*, “Nu” *pej.*). *Users*: 670 in Myanmar (2011), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500 (2011). *Location*: Kachin state: Myitkyina district, Chipwi, and Hsawlaw townships, about 22 villages. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. *Dialects*: Northern Nusu (Wawa, Yuoduoluo), Central Nusu (Miangu/Laomudeng), Southern Nusu (Puluo, Tuoping). *Type*: SOV; grammatical relations indicated mainly by word order and particles; tonal, 4 tones with relatively complex sandhi; loans from Lisu, Chinese, and a few from Burmese. *Lg Use*: Most communities are shifting toward Lisu [lis], but still vigorous in remote areas. Home. Some young people, all adults. All ages in some areas; only elderly in others. Positive attitudes. All also use Burmese [mya]. Most also use Lisu [lis], for many as L1. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: High literacy rates in Lisu [lis]. Some literacy classes. Literature. Bible portions: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 52:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,670. Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also indigenous in: China.

Odia [ory]. *Users*: 122,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Oriya. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; case-marking (7 cases); verb affixes

mark person, number; passives; tense and aspect; 22 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1815–2004. *Writing*: Braille script. Oriya (Odia) script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,763,607 (as L1: 34,463,280; as L2: 5,300,327). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: India. Unestablished in: Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Nepal, United States.

Palaung, Ruching [pce] (Da'ang, Di-Ang, Ngwe Palaung, Palay, Silver Palaung). *Users*: 258,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Location*: Mandalay region: Katha and Pyinoolwin townships; Shan state: Taunggyi district. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Dialects*: Pale, Rulai. Rulai dialect near Lashio has regular phonological changes and some lexical difference from Ruching. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Rumai Palaung [rbb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Strong literacy program. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Other*: Kalaw dialect tends toward loss of final consonants, could be moving to develop tones. Tense vowels change into glides with a palatal final in the Pale variety. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Maps*: 54:94, 54:94. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,300. Also established in: China, Thailand (Pale Palaung).

Palaung, Rumai [rbb] (Humai, Ngwe Palaung, Rumai, Rumai Humai, Shan Rumai, Silver Palaung, Ta'ang, Ta'ang Rumai, Tai Rumai). *Users*: 158,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Kachin state: Bhamo district, Mansi township; Shan state: Lashio area, north to the border in Mantong, Muse, Nam Kham, north Hsenwi, and Tawngpeng (the ancient Palaung state). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Dialects*: Nam Kham Rumai is a different dialect from Lashio Rumai but comprehension is still good. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Also use Ruching Palaung [pce]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Parauk Wa [prk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Buddhist, traditional religion. *Maps*: 52:35, 54:35. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 162,100. Also indigenous in: China.

Palaung, Shwe [pll] (Golden Palaung, Liang, Red Da'ang, Saam-Loong, Shwe Palaung, Ta'ang Samlung, Ta-Ang Palaung). *Users*: 231,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Shan state: Nam Hsan is center. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Palaung. *Dialect*: Ywama. 15 Palaung dialects in Myanmar. Ruching Palaung [pce] and Rumai Palaung [rbb] are related, but distinct languages. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script, initial development in the 1930s with revisions in the 1980s. *Other*: Ywama is a prestige dialect. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map*: 54:99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 233,000. Also established in: China.

Pali [pli]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Myanmar. No ethnic community. *Location*:

Widespread. *Status*: 9 (Second language only). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified. *Lg Use*: Literary language of Buddhist Scriptures. *Lg Dev*: Taught in Buddhist monasteries. Grammar. NT: 1835. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Myanmar (Burmese) script. Sinhala script. Thai script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Indigenous in: India.

Pa'o [blk] (Black Karen, Northern Taungthu, Pa Oh, Pa'o Karen, Pa-O, Pa-U). *Users*: 858,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Kayah state: Loikaw; Kayin state: Shan state border area; Mon state: near Thaton; Shan state. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Southern Pa'o, Northern Pa'o. Reportedly fairly high comprehension among dialects. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Danau [dnu], Lahta [kvt], Zayein [kxk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy classes in some communities, especially at Buddhist monasteries. Dictionary. NT: 1961–2009. Agency: Pa'o Literature and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 54:86. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 858,740. Also indigenous in: Thailand.

Pyen [pyy] (Bi, su, Hpinba, Hpyin, Misu, Phen, Pyin). *Users*: 600 (2013 Pyen Language Committee). *Location*: Shan state: Mong Yang township, Namt Theun and Yaw Tan villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Southern, Bisoid. *Dialects*: None known. Closely related to Laomian [lwm] and Bisu [bzi]; all 3 languages are largely mutually intelligible. Lexical similarity: 36% with Hani [hni], 32% with Lahu [lhu], 31% with Lisu [lis]. *Type*: SOV; simple syllable structure; syllables may be closed by stop or nasal; modifiers follow heads; loanwords from Shan [shn] and Lahu [lhu]; 3 contrastive tones. *Lg Use*: Small population but vigorous use. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography revision planned in preparation for literacy classes. Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 54:102.

Rakhine [rki] (Arakanese, Rakhain, Rakhaing, Rakkhaine, “Mogh” pej., “Moghi” pej.). *Users*: 1,820,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 800,000 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). L2 users: 1,020,000 (2013 SIL). *Location*: Chin state: Paletwa township; Rakhine state: widespread; Bago region, Shwegyin and Waw townships. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Descendants of Muslim immigrants, Rakhine people and language became dominant in Arakan in the 17th century. Used in poetry, among educated men, administrators, trade, farming, and religion. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Dialects*: Sittwe (Akyab), Mrauk-U, Chaungtha, Yangbye (Rambree, Yanbe, Yanbye, Yangye), Kyaukphyu, Man Aung (Chebuda Island). Intelligibility in Rakhine state of prestigious Sittwe dialect seems fairly high. Slight variations in north Rakhine speech in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Minpya, Ponnagyun, Buthidaung, and Maungdaw townships. The variety spoken in south Rakhine state townships of Kyauk Phyu, Yangbye, Thandwe, and Toungup is noticeably different from the northern variety. The southern variety, particularly in Thandwe township, is more similar to standard Burmese [mya]. Lexical similarity: among Rakhine and Marma varieties in both

Myanmar and Bangladesh is over 85%. Lexical similarity: 91% with standard Burmese [mya]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous, but some shift toward Burmese [mya], especially in south Rakhine state. All except formal domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Rohingya [rhg], in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. Used as L2 by Anu-Khongso Chin [anl], Bawm Chin [bgr], Chak [ckh], Chakma [ccp], Eastern Khumi Chin [cek], Khumi Chin [cnk], Laitu Chin [clj], Mro-Khimi [cmr], Mru [mro], Rohingya [rhg], Sumtu Chin [csv]. *Lg Dev*: ‘The literary (written) languages of Rakhine and standard Burmese are largely identical’ (Leider 2008:453). Rakhine pronunciation is closer to the literary language than modern spoken Burmese. Some Rakhine spell words according to Rakhine usage, but most use standard Burmese [mya] for writing. Literature. Newspapers. Videos. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script, informal and non-standardized use. *Other*: Buddhist. *Maps*: 53:58, 53:58, 51:58. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,020,000 (as L1: 1,000,000; as L2: 1,020,000). Also indigenous in: Bangladesh.

Rawang [raw] (Ch’opa, Chiutse, Ganung-Rawang, Kiutze, Nung, Nung Rawang, Qiuze, Rvwangka, “Hkanung” *pej.*). Autonym: Rvwang. *Users*: 62,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Location*: Kachin state: Putao district, Kawnglangphu, Machanbaw, Naungmaw, Pannandin, and Putao townships. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Of Mongolian descent, the Rawang migrated to northern Burma in the second millennium. Became widespread in the early 1800s under British rule. Used at home, in education, farming, church, and gospel radio broadcasts. *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Dialects*: Kyaikhu (Dangraq-Mashang, Northern Lungmi), Matwang, Daru-Jerwang, Khrangkhu-Thininglong (Southern Lungmi), Tangsar West (Langdaqgong, Renyinchi), Thaluq, Tangsar East (Changgong). Most reportedly understand Matwang, a central, written dialect. Part of a chain of related varieties with the Drung [duu] people of Nu nationality in China. Dialects near Tibet border more divergent. Lungmi varieties of Mashang and Dangraq are especially divergent. Rawang speakers from the Kunglang variety of Daru live in Arunachal Pradesh, India. Some Rawang dialects, especially Kyaikhu Lungmi and Changgong Tangsar, have less intelligibility with the standard written dialect of Matwang. Anong (Khingpang) [nun] and Drung (Thrung) [duu] are related to Rawang and are sometimes included as Rawang varieties (Morse 1989). Lexical similarity: 82%–99% among Matwang-related dialects. Lexical similarity between Matwang and the following varieties or languages: 74% with Drung [duu], 79%–80% with Anong [nun], 81%–87% with Renyinchi (Langdaqgong Tangsar), 77% with Changgong Tangsar, 74%–85% with Lungmi, 74%–80% with Daru-Jerwang. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Rawang literature used mainly in church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Burmese [mya], especially young people. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Used as L2 by Anong [nun], Drung [duu], Lisu [lis]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Older generation is more literate in Rawang; younger generation literacy rate in Rawang is declining. Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1986. Agency: Rawang Language and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditionally, Rawang is made up of 5 major clan divisions (plus subclans): Lungmi, Matwang, Daru-Jerwang, Tangsar, and Anong

[nun] (Morse 1989). Christian. *Map: 52:3. Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 63,000. Also indigenous in: India.

Riang Lai [yin] (Ban Roi, Liang Sek, Ranei, Red Rieng, Rieng Saek, Rieng Sak, Striped Karen, Yang, Yang Lai, Yin Kya, Yinchia, Yinja). *Users:* 12,000 (2008), decreasing. *Location:* Shan state: Langkho district. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Rieng. *Dialects:* None known. Related to Rieng Lang [ril]. Traditionally, the 2 groups occupy different social and geographic space and wear different traditional clothing styles. Not related to the Rieng [ria] and Kok Borok [trp]-speaking Rieng people of India and Bangladesh or to Pa'o [blk], which is Sino-Tibetan. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Endangered. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Shan [shn], particularly a southern dialect. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Related to Rieng Lang [ril]. Included in official ethnic group list as Yin Kya. Called Karen ('yin' and 'yang') by the Burmese [mya] and Shan [shn] due to their dress. Yinchia or Yin Kya means Striped (tiger) Karen in Burmese. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map: 54:97.*

Riang Lang [ril] (Black Karen, Black Rieng, Black Yang, Drum, Rieng, Yang, Yang Lang, Yang Wan Kun, Yanglam, Yin, Yin Net, Yinnet). Autonym: Rieng Lang. *Users:* 12,500 in Myanmar (2008). *Location:* Shan state: Hopang district, Pang Long area. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Rieng. *Type:* SVO. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1950. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Related to Rieng Lai [yin]. Included in official ethnic group list as Yin Net. Called Karen ('yin' and 'yang') by the Burmese [mya] and Shan [shn] due to their dress. Yin Net means Black Karen in Burmese. Not related to Kok Borok [trp] or Pa'o [blk]. Rieng Lang [ril] and Rieng Lai [yin] difference unknown but these have been treated as separate languages. Traditionally, the 2 groups occupy different social and geographic space and wear different traditional clothing styles. Buddhist, traditional religion. *Map: 54:98. Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,500. Also established in: China.

Rohingya [rhg] (Rohinja). Autonym: Ruwainggya. *Users:* 484,000 in Myanmar (2017 The Arakan Project). Due to unrest, numbers are very uncertain. *Location:* Rakhine state: Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. *Dialects:* Not much contact between dialect groups living in different townships; intelligibility situation is not clear. Dialects differ by river valleys. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Rakhine [rki]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Educated individuals are literate in it. Used as L2 by Rakhine [rki]. *DLS:* Ascending (0.23). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Hanifi Rohingya script, some development in immigrant communities for all three scripts. Latin script. *Other:* Over 1,000,000 refugees went to Bangladesh in recent years, the majority having fled in 2017. Though some of them have dispersed to other countries, most refugees remain in UN-controlled camps in Bangladesh under severely restricted movement rules. Repatriation back to Myanmar is stalled. *Maps:*

53:66, 53:66. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,529,270. Also indigenous in: Bangladesh. Unestablished in: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates.

Samtao [stu] (Samtau, Samtuan). *Users*: 9,550 in Myanmar (2000). *Location*: Shan state: east. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, community affairs. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Samtao is used among the Palaungic peoples to refer to unintelligible dialects of Plang [blr]. In China, Samtao refers to Plang in Burma and occasionally to Plang from other China-based varieties with low intelligibility. ‘Samtao’, also refers to south Mong La area in East Shan state between the China border and Nam Lwe River. A third meaning refers to Plang who live in the Samtao area. Wan Phii Plang is a Samtao variety similar to and intelligible with Wan Sen and Wan Nyet, ancient Plang villages along Mong La-Kentung Road further west. A fourth meaning of ‘Samtao’ refers to Palaungic varieties more similar to Wa, such as the Wa, Pangloh, who also refer to themselves as Samtao. 1 Samtao village in Veng Phu Kha insists they speak the ancient Samtao language, but lexically it is Lao [lao] with Mon-Khmer phonology. Traditional religion. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,170. Also established in: China, Laos. Unestablished in: Thailand.

Shan [shn] (Burmese Shan, Great Thai, Sam, Sha, Shan Bama, Shan Gyi, Tai, Tai Long, Tai Luang, Tai Shan, Tai Yai, Tai-Lon, Thai Yai, “Ngeo” *pej.*, “Ngiao” *pej.*, “Ngiaw” *pej.*, “Ngio” *pej.*, “Ngiow” *pej.*). *Users*: 4,590,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Kachin state: Mansi and Mogaung townships, Bhamo, Mohnyin, west Momauk, and south Myitkyina; Kayah state: Loikaw; Mandalay region: assorted north border areas; Sagaing region: Homalin and Tamu townships; Shan state: north in Konkyan, Muse, and Nanhkan townships, to south in Hsihseng, Langko, Mawkwa, and Mongpan townships; southeast in Matman, Mongkhet, Monghpyak, Mongyang, and Mongyawng townships. Myanmar-Yunnan border, Mu’ang Mao Long and Namkham (Tai Mao dialect). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). The Shan people migrated from Yunnan, China. Their presence in modern-day Burma dates back to the 10th century. In the second half of the 19th century Shan people migrated to northern Thailand. Under British colonial rule beginning around 1885, the Shan languages of Burma gained speakers and became widespread in different regions of Myanmar, Thailand, and China. Used in trade, agriculture, small business (artisans), interethnic communication, and religion. *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Tai Mao (Mao Shan, Tai Khe), Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State. Regional dialect differences. Low intelligibility of Lü [khh]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Eastern Kayah [eky], Khün [kkh], Lahu [lhu], Lü [khh], Mok [mqt], Pa’o [blk], Parauk Wa [prk], Pyen [pyy], Riang Lai [yin], Riang Lang [ril], Ruching Palaung [pce], Rumai Palaung [rbb], Samtao [stu], Shwe Palaung [pll]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1892–2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.41). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Other*: Tai Mao (Mao Shan, Tai Khe) is linguistically closer to Tai Nüa [tdd] but political and cultural factors lead them to identify with Shan. Buddhist. *Maps*: 52:26, 54:26. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

Also indigenous in: Thailand. Also established in: China.

Tai Laing [tjl] (Red Tai, Shan Bamar, Shan Kalee, Shan Ni, Tai Laeng, Tai Lai, Tai Lang, Tai Nai, Tai Naing). *Users*: 100,000 (2010 SIL). *Location*: Sagaing region: Homalin township, along Chindwin, Irrawaddy, and Uru rivers; Kachin state: Bamaw to Myitkyina townships. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Tai Lai, Tai Nai. 2 subgroups: Those who live along the railway line between Myitkyina and Mandalay and call themselves Tai Nai; Those who live along the river south of Myitkyina who call themselves Tai Lai. However, apart from the sound shift l to n among the first group, there do not seem to be any major differences in language between these 2 subgroups. Reportedly similar to Khamti [kht]. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Burmese [mya], with some shifting in some areas. Used as L2 by Taman [tcl]. *Lg Dev*: Agency: Tai Laing Cultural and Literature Committee. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script, historic usage with some recent revival of the script. *Other*: The name Tai Laing means Red Tai. Buddhist. *Map*: 52:27.

Tai Loi [tlq] (Aw-aak, Bulang-Su, Doi, Khabe, Kon Doi, Kon Loi, Loi, Mong Lue, Monglwe, Tai-Loi, Tailoi, Wakut). *Users*: Population information is not yet available for the other groups known as Tai Loi. *Location*: Shan state. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkuic. *Dialects*: Considerable dialectal variation between villages. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], especially educated young people. Also use Lü [khh], especially adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Tai Loi means ‘mountain Tai’ and is a cover term for multiple Palaungic groups in the area, some of which are Angkuic and some of which are Waic. Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 54:110. *Worldwide*: Also indigenous in: Laos.

Tai Nüa [tdd] (Chinese Shan, Tai Kong, Tai Neua). *Users*: 102,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Location*: Kachin state: east; Shan state: north. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Kra-Dai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. *Dialects*: Mang Shi, Ruili (Meng Mao). *Type*: SVO; modifiers follow heads. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1931–1948. *Writing*: Tai Le script, used in the Dehong Dai and Jingpho Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. *Other*: Mang Shi is the prestige dialect. Tai Nüa in Laos is probably a distinct but related language. Buddhist. *Map*: 52:31. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 726,100. Also indigenous in: China. Also established in: Laos, Vietnam.

Taman [tcl]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last Taman speaker died in 1990s. Descendants intermarried and now speak other languages. *Location*: Sagaing region: Khamti district, Homalin township, Tamanthi area. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingppaw-Asakia, Jingphaw. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Burmese [mya]. Many shifted to Tai Laing [tjl]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tamil [tam]. *Users*: 151,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *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 Dev*: 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, Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Bahrain, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guadeloupe, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Taungyo [tco] (Taru, Taung Yoe, Taung-yo, Toru, Twing Reu, Twinreu). *Users*: 40,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Shan state: Taunggyi district, Kalaw, and Pinlong townships. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. Nonstandard variety of Burmese [mya]. Intelligibility low between distant villages; low comprehension of Intha [int]; high comprehension of Danu [dnu]. Lexical similarity: 89% with standard Burmese [mya] and Intha [int], 91% with Danu [dnu], 84%–92% with Rakhine [rki]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All except formal domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten, informal and non-standardized use of Myanmar script. *Other*: Officially viewed as a Burmese dialect. Buddhist. *Map*: 54:93.

Tavoyan [tvn] (Dawai, Dawe, Dawei, Tavoya, Tawe-Tavoy). *Users*: 400,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Location*: Tanintharyi region: southeast. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Dialects*: None known. A well-known nonstandard Burmese with profound pronunciation and vocabulary differences from Burmese [mya]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All except formal domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten, informal and non-standardized use of Myanmar script. *Other*: Officially viewed as a Burmese dialect [mya]. Buddhist. *Map*: 51:113.

Telugu [tel]. *Users*: 140,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Tibetan, Khams [khg]. *Users*: 300 in Myanmar (2010 D. Bradley). *Location*: Kachin state: Nomung township, Da On Dam, Dahom Dam, Mading, and San Dam villages. *Status*: 6a

(Vigorous). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Western Tibeto-Burman, Bodish, Central Bodish, Khams. *Type*: SOV; tonal, 4 tones. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Other*: Buddhist. *Map*: 52:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,380,300. Also indigenous in: China.

Wa, Parauk [prk] (Baraog, Phalok, Praok, Standard Wa, Wa). *Users*: 400,000 in Myanmar (2000 census). *Location*: Shan state: Kengtung and upper Salween river areas; resettling since 2000 in Shan state: Mong Hsat and Mong Ton townships, especially Mong Kyut, Mong Yawn, and Pong Pa Kyin town areas. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa. *Dialects*: Meung, Ien, Bible Wa, Nom Tum, Sau Hin, Panglao, Man Teu (Jo Phyu, Man Teey, Man Ton, Man Tong), Toi Lawng, Pang Yang (Muik Khaox), Khui Ma, Ying Phang (Sigang), La Dah, Ai Cheung, Ai Swa, Ang Krax, Awm Plawk, Caong Naong, Cuan, Kang Seu, Kaung Sang, Kawn Cawng, Kawn Jiem, Kawn Mau, Kawn Poih, Kawn Rao, Kawng Lang, Kha Lax, Kok Lah, La Kong, Lah Kreum, Lhax Tiah, Lung Kua, Man Leen, Man Shiang, Man Tong, Meung Kun, Meung Mao, Meung Yum, Hom, Muik Lhang, Muik Lhax, Muik Nghawng, Muik Nu, Muik Raix, Muik Sime, Nawng Plawx, Pa Tah, Pang Vai, Rho Mawng, Rok Tong, Savaik, Si Gang Rai, Si Nawk, Si Nga, Si Viex, Simung, Taoh Mie, Veng Ngeen, Vui Sai, Yaong Brex, Yaong Khrum, Yaong Krak, Yaong Kua, Yaong Leen, Yaong Lung, Yaong Nong, Yaong O, Yaong Peng, Yaong Raok, Yaong Riex, Yaong Sang, Yaong Soi, Yaong Ting. Over 70 varieties of Wa in Myanmar; 300 varieties in China (2006 Institute of Nationalities, Sun Hong Kai). Wa official nationality standard form in China based on Yong Shuai, one of many Parauk varieties. Bible Wa, a composite language, based on the Yong Shuai, Yong Rauk, Mang Toei, and Toilawng varieties, forms the standard for Myanmar. *Type*: SVO and VSO; prepositions; noun heads initial; no case-marking; 3 numbers (singular, dual, plural); classifiers; 35 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes, 15 diphthongs and 2 triphthongs. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Females in rural areas tend to be monolingual in local Parauk varieties. Males tend to be more bilingual. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Rumai Palaung [rbb]. Also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 8% in Burmese [mya] (mostly males), 5% in Chinese in border areas (mostly males); 2% in Shan [shn] (males). Literacy classes. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2006–2012. Agency: Wa Language and Culture Committee. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Maps*: 52:37, 54:37. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 805,700. Also indigenous in: China. Also established in: Thailand.

Wa, Vo [wbm] (Meung Hom, Peung Sux, Vax, Vhax). Autonym: Vax. *Users*: 700 in Myanmar (2012). *Location*: Shan state: Hopang township, 5 villages. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Waic, Wa. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Traditional religion, Buddhist, Christian. *Map*: 54:100. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,700. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: China.

Wewaw [wea] (Wewau). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by late 20th century.

Location: Bago region: Karen hills, near Taungoo, Bago Yoma range between Ayeyarwady and Sittang rivers. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Southern. *Dialects:* Reportedly similar to and may be a dialect of S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Type:* SOV. *Lg Use:* Shifted to S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Yinbaw [kvu] (Yeinbaw, Yinbaw Karen). *Users:* 9,240 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location:* Kayah state; Shan state: east. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Northern. *Dialects:* None known. Consider themselves part of Kayan ethnic group. Reportedly similar to Kayan [pdu] and Geko [ghk]. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Buddhist, Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 54:89.

Yintale [kvy] (Tali, Taliak, Yangatalet, Yangtadai, Yintale Karen, Yintalet). *Users:* 1,000 (2000 D. Bradley), decreasing. Wa Awng village is main village, with 100 households. Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Location:* Kayah state: Bawlakhè district, Hpasawng township, 3 villages. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Northern. *Dialects:* Bawlake, Wa Awng. Reportedly a variety of Western Kayah [kyu]. *Lg Use:* Used in 3 villages; in other villages not used at all. Some young people, all adults. Elderly and young children, not youth. Neutral attitudes. Some also use Kawyaw [kxf], especially the older generation. Also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially the youth. *Lg Dev:* Some language development activity at Wa Awng village monastery. Dictionary. NT: 2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Kayah Li script. *Other:* Buddhist. *Map:* 54:87.

Zaiwa [atb] (Aci, Atshi, Atsi, Atzi, Azi, Tsaiva, Tsaiwa, Zaiwâ, Zi). Autonym: Zaiwâ. *Users:* 33,000 in Myanmar (2021). *Location:* Kachin state: Waimaw township, Sedan area; Shan state: Kentung district. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Northern. *Type:* SOV; 3 tone categories in unchecked syllables and 2 in checked; tense-lax vowel contrast. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Jingpho [kac]. Some also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Literacy classes in some communities. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009–2019. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 1957, modified in 1997. Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. *Other:* The Chinese name is Tsaiwa, Jingpho is Atsi, Burmese is Zi. Christian. *Maps:* 52:34, 54:38. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 153,000. Also indigenous in: China.

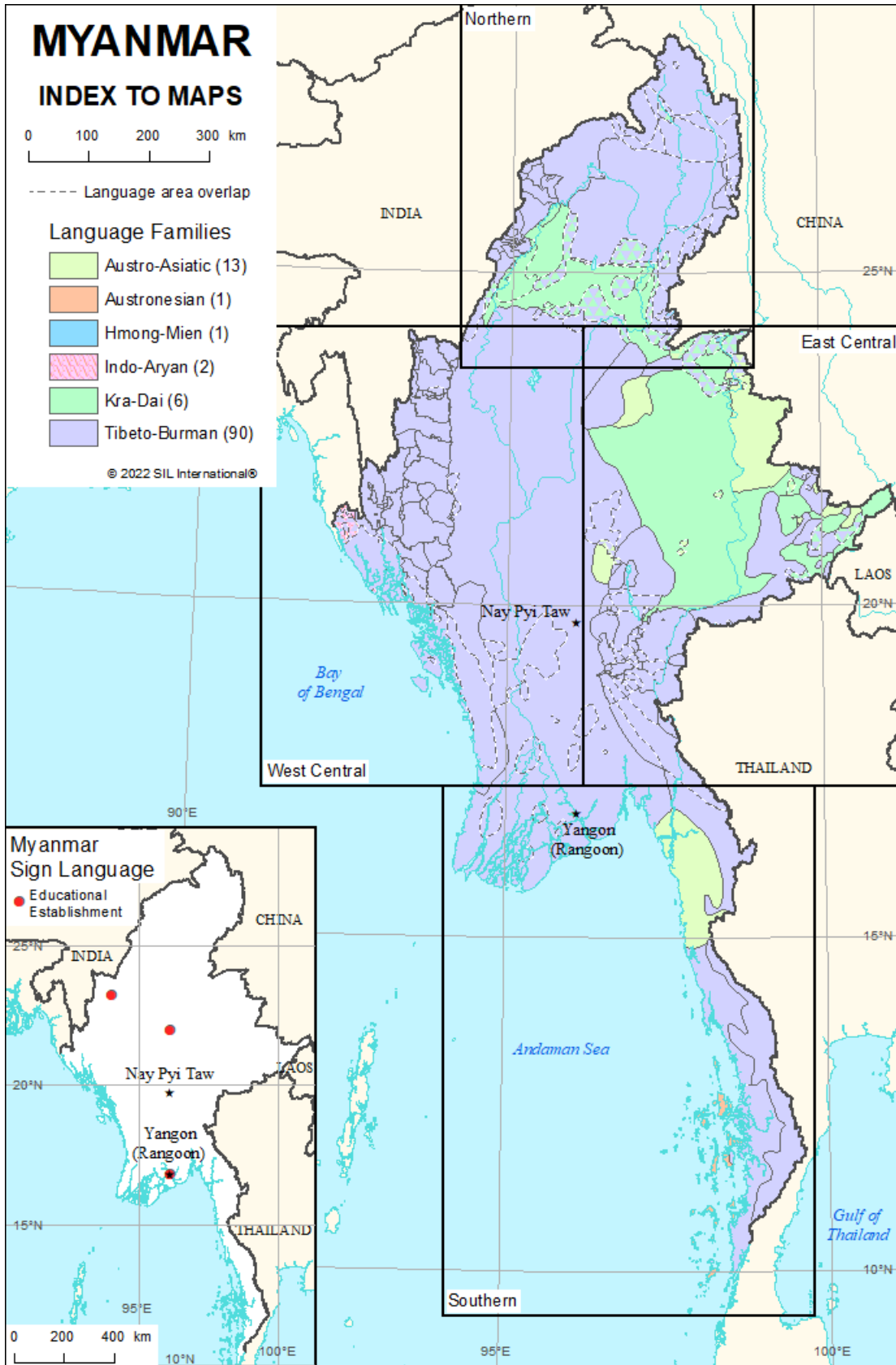
Zayein [kxk] (Gaungtou, Khaungtou, Lahta-Zayein Karen, Zayein Karen). *Users:* 11,800 (Leclerc 2017d). *Location:* Shan state: south between Mobyè and Phekon towns. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Northern. *Dialects:* None known. May be subgroup of Lahta [kvt]. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Kayan [pdu]. Also use Pa'ò [blk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Reportedly, Zayein is an area name where many Lahta [kvt] live. Buddhist, traditional religion.

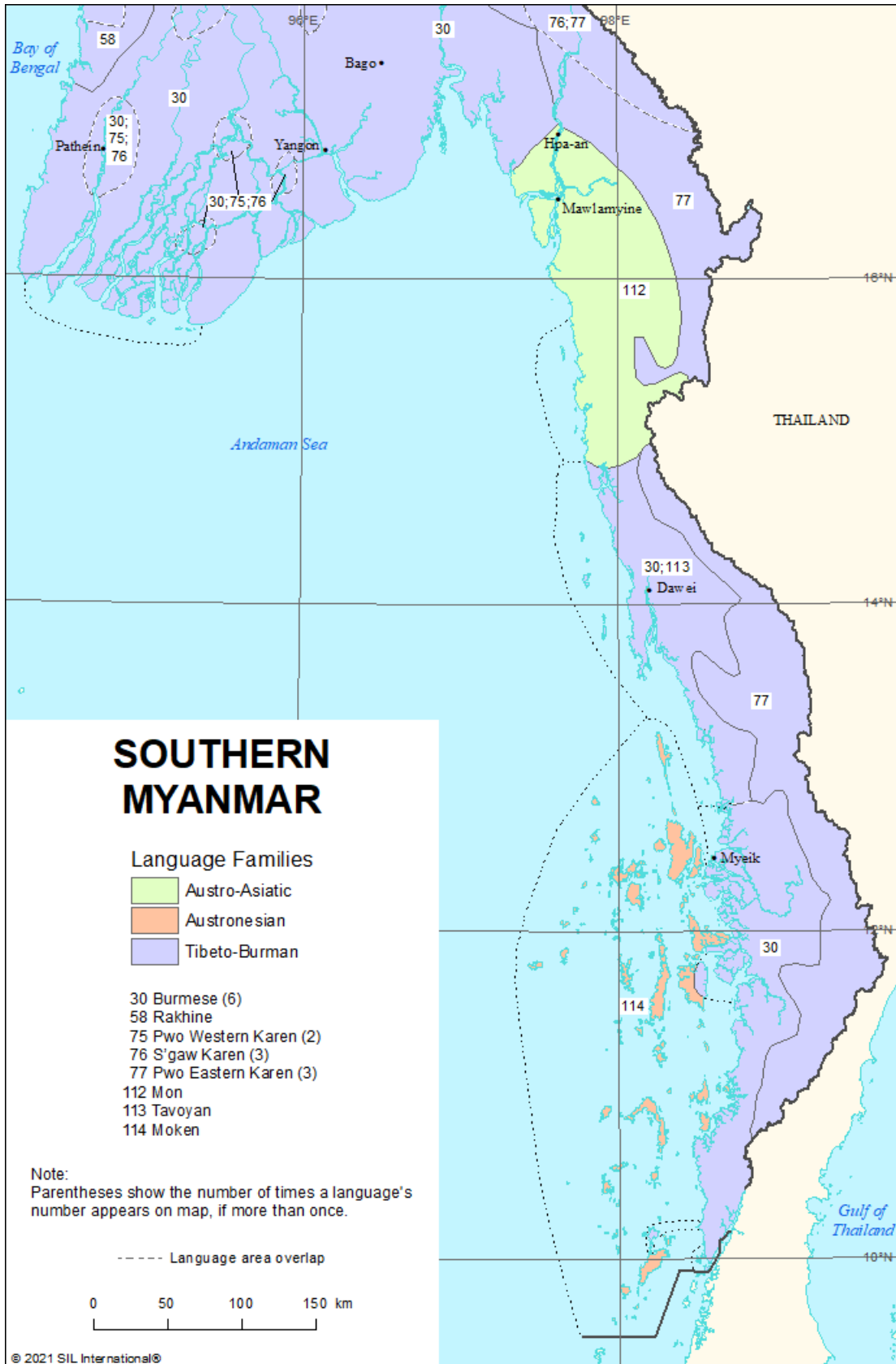
Zo [zom] (Jou, Yo, Yos, Zohâm, Zou, Zou Chin). Autonym: Zokam. *Users:* 61,000 in Myanmar (2012 P. Tungdim). *Location:* Sagaing region: Kalay, Khampat, and Tamu townships; Chin

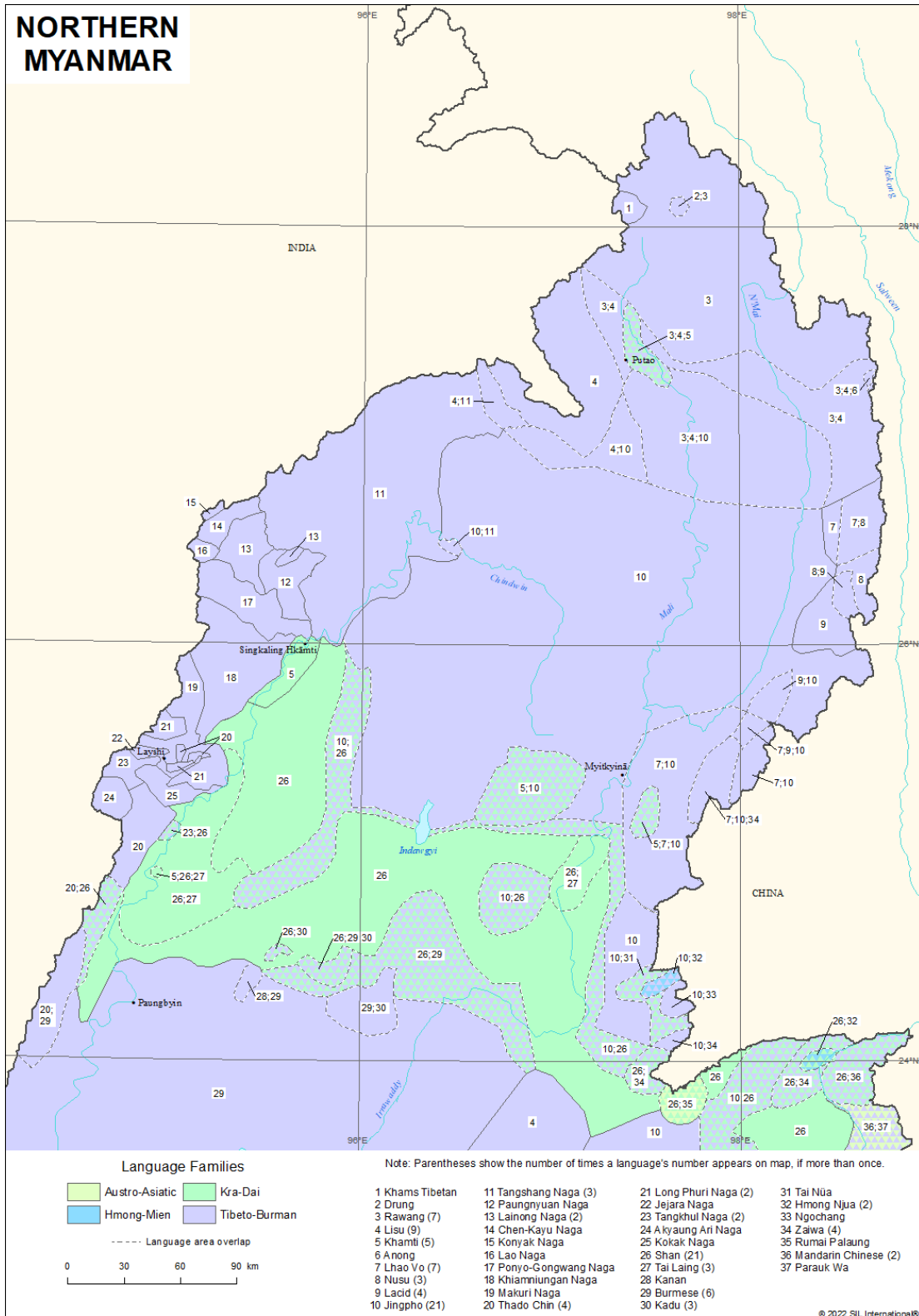
state: Hakha, Tedim, and Tonzang townships. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Kuki-Chin, Peripheral, Northern, Sizang. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tedim [ctd], Paite Chin [pck], Vaiphei [vap], and Simte [smt]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script, used in India. *Other*: Zomi (or Zome) is also a collective name for Tedim Chin [ctd] of Myanmar, Paite [pck], and Vaiphei [vap] of Manipur. Christian. *Map*: 53:28. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 87,500. Also indigenous in: India (Zou).

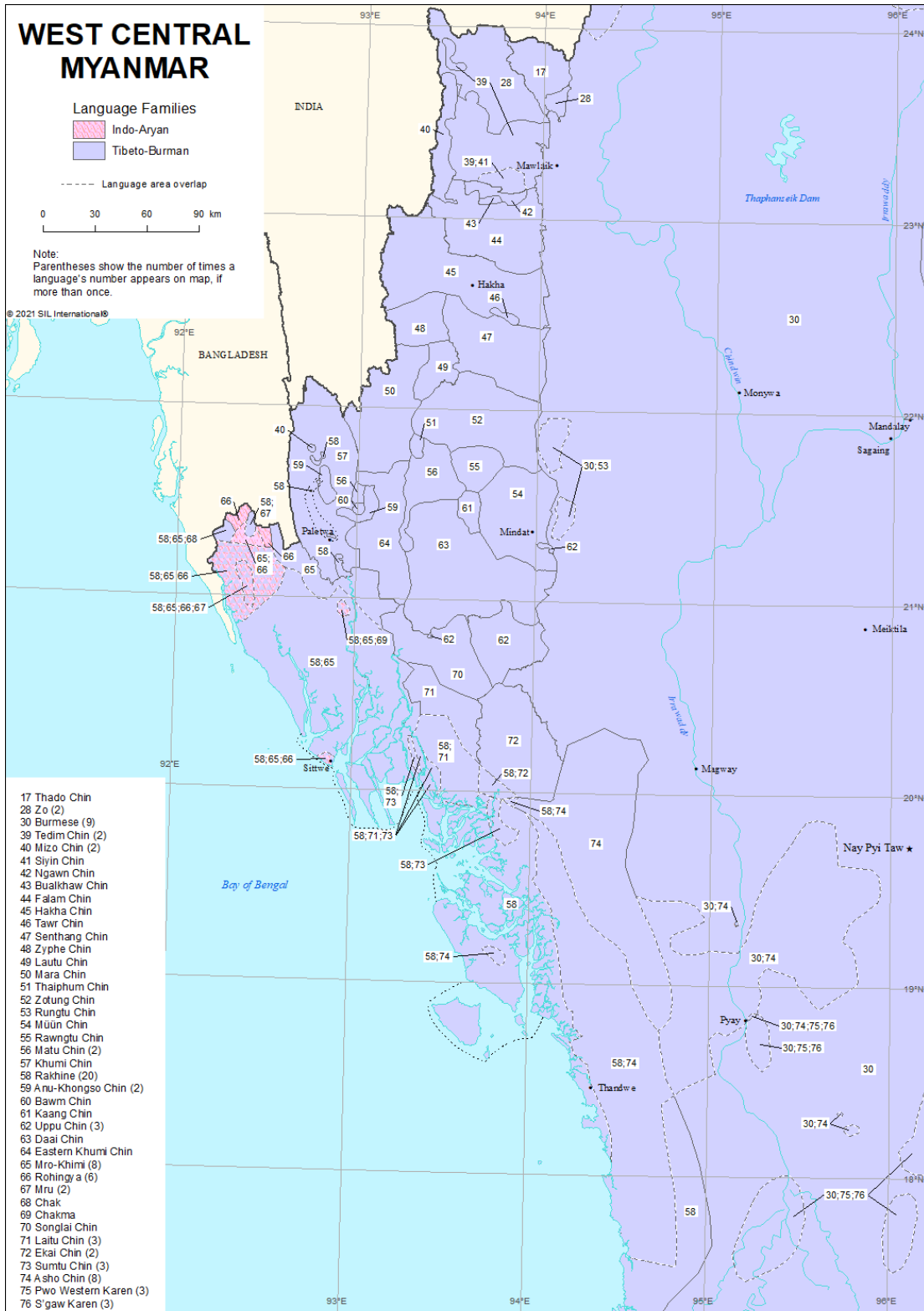
Language Maps

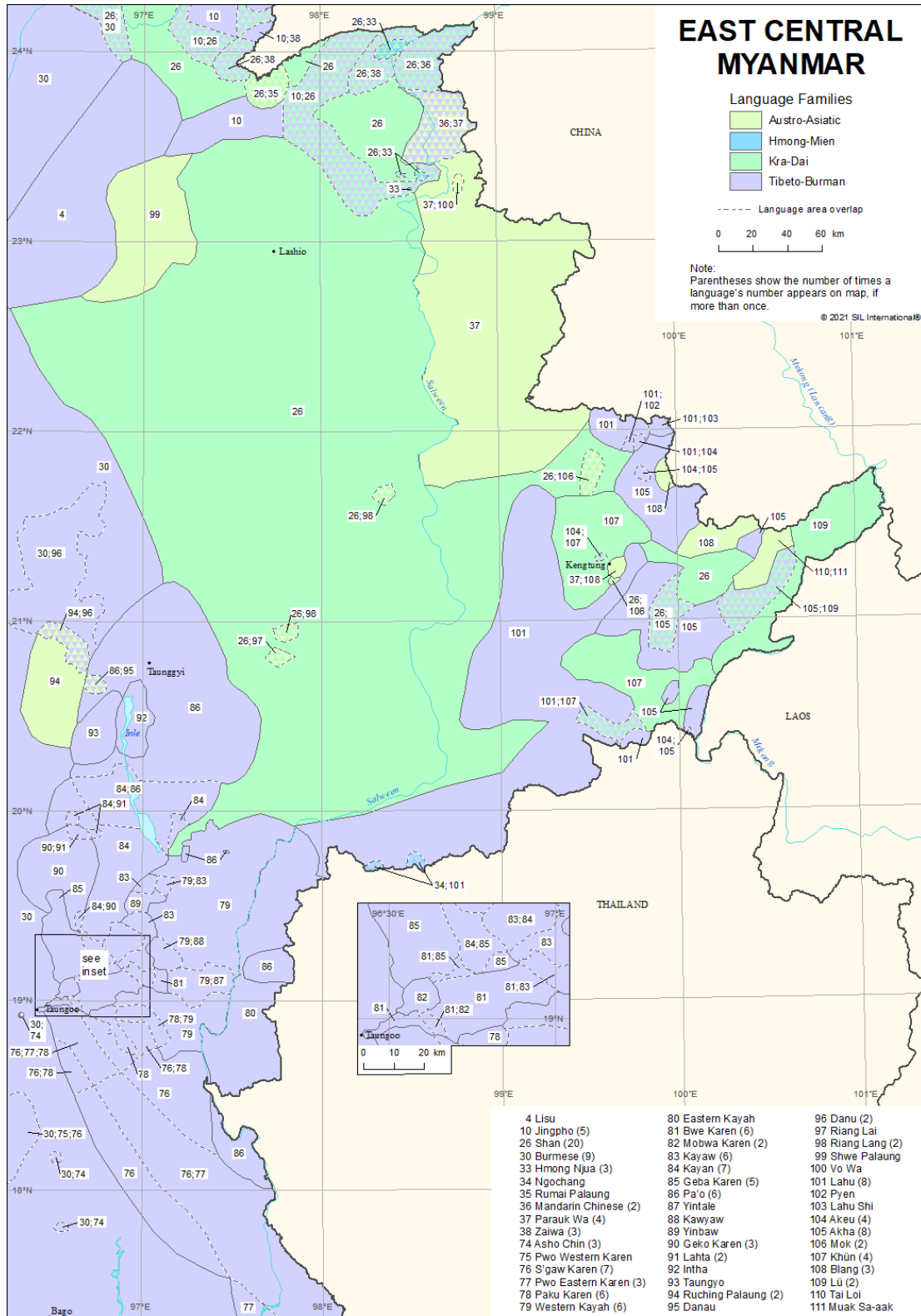
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Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Myanmar 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

Burmese [[mya](#)] *Users:* 32,000,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a), increasing. 250,000 Beik, 20,000 Yaw (Bradley 2007a). 42,000,000 in Myanmar, all users. L2 users: 10,000,000. *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Chapter XV, Article 450). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 43,025,110 (as L1: 33,023,270; as L2: 10,001,840).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Shan [[shn](#)] *Users:* 4,590,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

Karen, Pwo Western [[pwo](#)] *Users:* 210,000, decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Karen, S'gaw [[ksw](#)] *Users:* 1,970,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). 2,050,000 in Myanmar, all users. L2 users: 80,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,268,230 (as L1: 2,187,430; as L2: 80,800).

Karen, Pwo Eastern [[kjp](#)] *Users:* 1,000,000 in Myanmar (1998). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,050,000.

100,000 to 999,999

Chinese, Mandarin [[cmn](#)] *Users:* 994,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

Jingpho [[kac](#)] *Users:* 900,000 in Myanmar (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 940,000.

Pa'o [[blk](#)] *Users:* 858,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 858,740.

Rakhine [[rki](#)] *Users:* 800,000 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). 1,820,000 in Myanmar, all users. L2 users: 1,020,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,020,000 (as L1: 1,000,000; as L2: 1,020,000).

Mon [[mnw](#)] *Users:* 743,000 in Myanmar (2004), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 851,000.

Rohingya [[rhg](#)] *Users:* 484,000 in Myanmar (2017 The Arakan Project). Due to unrest, numbers

are very uncertain. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,529,270.

Tavoyan [tvn] *Users*: 400,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Wa, Parauk [prk] *Users*: 400,000 in Myanmar (2000 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 805,700.

Lisu [lis] *Users*: 300,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2019). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

Nepali [npi] *Users*: 299,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Bengali [ben] *Users*: 286,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 272,828,760 (as L1: 233,808,880; as L2: 39,019,880).

Myanmar Sign Language [ysm] *Users*: 270,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 160,000–320,000 signers, assuming 0.1%–0.5% of the general population. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Palaung, Ruching [pce] *Users*: 258,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,300.

Chin, Tedim [ctd] *Users*: 256,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 411,000.

Palaung, Shwe [pll] *Users*: 231,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 233,000.

Akha [ahk] *Users*: 200,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 616,600.

Lahu [lhu] *Users*: 200,000 in Myanmar (2012 D. Bradley), increasing. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 591,300.

Chin, Asho [csh] *Users*: 170,000 in Myanmar (2015 LSDO). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 174,000.

Palaung, Rumai [rbb] *Users*: 158,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 162,100.

Tamil [tam] *Users*: 151,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017b). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Kayah, Western [kyu] *Users*: 150,000 (2007). 2,000 refugees in Thailand. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Telugu [tel] *Users*: 140,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 95,981,790 (as L1: 82,966,790; as L2: 13,015,000).

Chin, Hakha [cnh] *Users*: 137,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). 177,000 in Myanmar, all users. L2 users: 40,000 (2013 SIL). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all

countries: 211,990 (as L1: 171,990; as L2: 40,000).

Hindi [[hin](#)] *Users*: 133,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

Kayan [[pdu](#)] *Users*: 133,000 in Myanmar (2005 E. Phan). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,600.

Odia [[ory](#)] *Users*: 122,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,763,607 (as L1: 34,463,280; as L2: 5,300,327).

Lhao Vo [[mhx](#)] *Users*: 121,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 124,500.

Tai Nüa [[tdd](#)] *Users*: 102,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 726,100.

Danu [[dny](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Khün [[kkh](#)] *Users*: 100,000 in Myanmar (Diller and Juntanamalaga 1990). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 120,600.

Tai Laing [[tjl](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (2010 SIL). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

10,000 to 99,999

Intha [[int](#)] *Users*: 90,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

Mro-Khimi [[cmr](#)] *Users*: 75,000 (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 200,000 (2018). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Chin, Falam [[cfm](#)] *Users*: 69,000 in Myanmar (1983). 9,000 Taisun, 16,000 Zanniat, 7,000 Khualsim, 4,000 Lente, 14,400 Zahau, 18,600 Laizo (1983). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 107,900.

Rawang [[raw](#)] *Users*: 62,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 63,000.

Zo [[zom](#)] *Users*: 61,000 in Myanmar (2012 P. Tungdim). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 87,500.

Chin, Khumi [[cnk](#)] *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2006). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 64,000.

Lahu Shi [[lhi](#)] *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 196,200.

Lü [[khb](#)] *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2013). *Status*: 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 555,760.

Naga, Tangshang [[nst](#)] *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,600.

- English** [eng] *Users:* 45,600 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).
- Chin, Uppu** [cnb] *Users:* 44,400 (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Chin, Zotung** [czt] *Users:* 40,000 (1990 UBS). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Karen, Geba** [kvq] *Users:* 40,000 (2010 Geba Literature and Culture Committee). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Taungyo** [tco] *Users:* 40,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Chin, Daai** [dao] *Users:* 37,000 (2010). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ngochang** [acn] *Users:* 35,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,700.
- Chin, Thado** [tcz] *Users:* 33,100 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 346,100.
- Chin, Senthang** [sez] *Users:* 33,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Zaiwa** [atb] *Users:* 33,000 in Myanmar (2021). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 153,000.
- Chin, Matu** [hlt] *Users:* 30,000 in Myanmar (2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,000.
- Kadu** [zkd] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL), decreasing. Over 30 villages in Mawteik dialect (nearly extinct); over 30 villages in Settaw dialect; 5 villages in Mawkhwin dialect. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Lacid** [lsi] *Users:* 30,000 in Myanmar (2000 D. Bradley). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,800.
- Kayaw** [kvl] *Users:* 20,100 (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Chin, Mara** [mrh] *Users:* 20,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,400.
- Mru** [mro] *Users:* 20,000 in Myanmar (1999 Association of Baptists for World Evangelism). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,200.
- Chin, Ngawn** [cnw] *Users:* 18,600 (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Karen, Bwe** [bwe] *Users:* 17,200 (1997 F. Bennett), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Chin, Zyphe** [zyp] *Users:* 17,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000.
- Karen, Geko** [ghk] *Users:* 17,000 (Manson 2010). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Chin, Laitu** [clj] *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Chin, Lautu [clt] *Users:* 15,000 (2005 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Chin, Müün [mwq] *Users:* 15,000 (2011). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Naga, Lainong [lzn] *Users:* 15,000 (Wayesha 2010). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Chin, Sumtu [csv] *Users:* 14,000 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Chin, Mizo [lus] *Users:* 12,500 in Myanmar (1983 census). *Status:* 5 (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 843,750.

Riang Lang [ril] *Users:* 12,500 in Myanmar (2008). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,500.

Blang [blr] *Users:* 12,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55,200.

Chin, Eastern Khumi [cek] *Users:* 12,000 (2009 SIL). Total for all the Eastern Khumi groups. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Riang Lai [yin] *Users:* 12,000 (2008), decreasing. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Zayein [kxk] *Users:* 11,800 (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Chin, Siyin [csy] *Users:* 10,700 (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Hmong Njua [hnj] *Users:* 10,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 468,920.

Kawyaw [kxf] *Users:* 10,000 (2000 D. Bradley). Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Naga, Khamniungan [kix] *Users:* 10,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,000.

1,000 to 9,999

Lahta [kvt] *Users:* 9,550 (2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Samtao [stu] *Users:* 9,550 in Myanmar (2000). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,170.

Yinbaw [kvu] *Users:* 9,240 (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kanan [zkn] *Users:* 9,000 (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Naga, Chen-Kayu [nqq] *Users:* 9,000 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Kayah, Eastern [eky] *Users:* 8,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,000.

Khamti [kht] *Users:* 8,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 13,000.

- Chin, Songlai** [[csj](#)] *Users: 7,300 (2012 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Karen, Paku** [[jkp](#)] *Users: 6,710 (Leclerc 2017d). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Chin, Ekai** [[cey](#)] *Users: 6,000 (2018 P. Nan). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Chin, Rawngtu** [[weu](#)] *Users: 5,000 (2008). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Muak Sa-aak** [[ukk](#)] *Users: 4,500 in Myanmar (2016 E. Hall). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Naga, Ponyo-Gongwang** [[npg](#)] *Users: 4,500 (2008 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Chin, Anu-Khongso** [[anl](#)] *Users: 4,000 (2008), decreasing. Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Chin, Rungtu** [[rtc](#)] *Users: 4,000 (2016 LSDO), decreasing. Ethnic population: 20,000 (2016 LSDO). Status: 6b* (Threatened).*
- Karen, Mobwa** [[jkm](#)] *Users: 4,000 (2010 SIL). Also live mixed with Bwe Karen [[bwe](#)] and Paku Karen [[jkp](#)] in some villages. Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Mok** [[mqt](#)] *Users: 4,000 in Myanmar (2018 S. Devereux). Status: 6a (Vigorous). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 4,700.*
- Moken** [[mwt](#)] *Users: 4,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). Status: 6b (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 5,000.*
- Naga, Paungnyuan** [[umn](#)] *Users: 4,000 (2008 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Naga, Tangkhul** [[ntx](#)] *Users: 4,000 (2004 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Chin, Bualkhaw** [[cbl](#)] *Users: 2,500 (2006). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Naga, Makuri** [[jmn](#)] *Users: 2,500 in Myanmar (2004). Status: 6a (Vigorous). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 6,500.*
- Danau** [[dnu](#)] *Users: 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007b). Status: 6b (Threatened).*
- Naga, Kokak** [[nxx](#)] *Users: 2,000 (2004 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Naga, Konyak** [[nbe](#)] *Users: 2,000 in Myanmar (2010). Status: 5 (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 246,000.*
- Naga, Jejara** [[pzn](#)] *Users: 1,500 (2004). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*
- Akeu** [[aeu](#)] *Users: 1,000 in Myanmar (2004 E. Johnson). Status: 5 (Developing). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 12,400.*
- Chak** [[ckh](#)] *Users: 1,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,600 (Bradley 2007b). Status: 6b (Threatened). Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 4,000.*
- Chin, Kaang** [[ckn](#)] *Users: 1,000 (2010 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Chin, Thaiphum** [[cth](#)] *Users: 1,000 (2005 SIL). Status: 5 (Developing).*
- Naga, Akyauing Ari** [[nqy](#)] *Users: 1,000 (2004 SIL). Status: 6a (Vigorous).*

Naga, Lao [nlq] *Users:* 1,000 (2012 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Naga, Long Phuri [lpn] *Users:* 1,000 (2004). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Yintale [kvy] *Users:* 1,000 (2000 D. Bradley), decreasing. Wa Awng village is main village, with 100 households. Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

100 to 999

Chin, Bawm [bgr] *Users:* 700 in Myanmar (2016 LSDO), decreasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 15,140.

Wa, Vo [wbm] *Users:* 700 in Myanmar (2012). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 40,700.

Nusu [nuf] *Users:* 670 in Myanmar (2011), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500 (2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,670.

Pyen [pyy] *Users:* 600 (2013 Pyen Language Committee). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Chin, Tawr [tcp] *Users:* 580 (Khun 2019), decreasing. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Anong [nun] *Users:* 400 in Myanmar (2000 D. Bradley), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Status:* 8a (Moribund). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 450.

Tibetan, Khams [khg] *Users:* 300 in Myanmar (2010 D. Bradley). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
Worldwide: Total users in all countries: 1,380,300.

Drung [duu] *Users:* 225 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,225.

10 to 99

Anal [anm] *Users:* 50 in Myanmar (2010). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,250.

0

Hpon [hpo] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007a). *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Pali [pli] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Myanmar. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Status:* 9 (Second language only). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Taman [tcl] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last Taman speaker died in 1990s. Descendants intermarried and now speak other languages. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Wewaw [wea] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by late 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Unknown

Tai Loi [[tlq](#)] *Users:* Population information is not yet available for the other groups known as Tai Loi. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Chakma [[ccp](#)] *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 378,000.

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Myanmar 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)

Burmese [[mya](#)] *Users:* 42,000,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 32,000,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a), increasing. 250,000 Beik, 20,000 Yaw (Bradley 2007a). L2 users: 10,000,000. *Status:* Statutory national language (2008, Constitution, Chapter XV, Article 450). *Lg Use:* Many Mon, some Shan, some Karen are monolingual in Burmese. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [[cmn](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2014. *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Akha [[ahk](#)] *Users:* 200,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lü [[khh](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script, used at least since 1950, used in China, Myanmar, and Thailand. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used in Myanmar. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 616,600.

Chin, Hakha [[cnh](#)] *Users:* 177,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 137,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). L2 users: 40,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* Widespread in the 19th century during the British colonial rule. Lingua franca for most of Chin State. Also used in northeastern India and southeastern Bangladesh. Primary language of five people groups. Used in church, literature, home, government work, business, farming, and agriculture. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Lautu Chin [[clt](#)], Matu Chin [[hlt](#)], Senthang Chin [[sez](#)], Tawr Chin [[tcp](#)], Thaiphum Chin [[cth](#)], Zyphe Chin [[zyp](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1978–2016. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 211,990 (as L1: 171,990; as L2: 40,000).

Jingpho [[kac](#)] *Users:* 900,000 in Myanmar (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). *Status:* Became widespread toward the end of the 19th century. L2 of smaller ethnic groups in Kachin State. Used in the justice system and education. *Lg Use:* Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [[mya](#)]. Used as L2 by Khamti [[kht](#)], Lacid [[lsi](#)], Lhao Vo [[mhx](#)], Lisu [[lis](#)], Rawang [[raw](#)], Rumai Palaung [[rbb](#)], Zaiwa [[atb](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1927–2016. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 940,000.

Karen, S'gaw [ksw] *Users:* 2,050,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 1,970,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). L2 users: 80,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* Karen people are thought to originate from Mongolia; language became widespread around mid-19th century with the creation of a written script by an American Baptist missionary, and under British colonial rule. Used in ethnic communication, church, farming, and trade. *Lg Use:* Most communities vigorous; some shift toward Burmese [mya]. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Pwo Eastern Karen [kjp]. Also use Pwo Western Karen [pwo]. Used as L2 by Bwe Karen [bwe], Eastern Kayah [eky], Geba Karen [kvq], Geko Karen [ghk], Kawyaw [kxf], Kayan [pdu], Kayaw [kvl], Mobwa Karen [jkm], Paku Karen [jkb], Western Kayah [kyu], Wewaw [wea], Yintale [kvy]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1853–2004. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use. Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,268,230 (as L1: 2,187,430; as L2: 80,800).

Lahu [lhu] *Users:* 200,000 in Myanmar (2012 D. Bradley), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn], which was formerly used by most. Used as L2 by Lahu Shi [lhi], Lü [khh], Parauk Wa [prk], Pyen [pyy]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 591,300.

Lisu [lis] *Users:* 300,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2019). *Status:* Many use Lisu as L2. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Rawang [raw]. Used as L2 by Anong [nun], Drung [duu], Nusu [nuf], Rawang [raw]. *Writing:* Latin script, used in 1915–1918, 1958–1966, and from 1981. Lisu (Fraser) script, used since 1918, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,052,700.

Rakhine [rki] *Users:* 1,820,000 in Myanmar, all users. L1 users: 800,000 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). L2 users: 1,020,000 (2013 SIL). *Status:* Descendants of Muslim immigrants, Rakhine people and language became dominant in Arakan in the 17th century. Used in poetry, among educated men, administrators, trade, farming, and religion. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, but some shift toward Burmese [mya], especially in south Rakhine state. All except formal domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Rohingya [rhg], in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. Used as L2 by Anu-Khongso Chin [anl], Bawm Chin [bgr], Chak [ckh], Chakma [ccp], Eastern Khumi Chin [cek], Khumi Chin [cnk], Laitu Chin [clj], Mro-Khimi [cmr], Mru [mro], Rohingya [rhg], Sumtu Chin [csv]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Videos. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script, informal and non-standardized use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,020,000 (as L1: 1,000,000; as L2: 1,020,000).

Rawang [raw] *Users:* 62,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Status:* Of Mongolian descent, the Rawang migrated to northern Burma in the second millennium. Became widespread in the early 1800s under British rule. Used at home, in education, farming, church, and gospel radio broadcasts. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Rawang literature used mainly in church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Burmese [mya], especially young people. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Used as L2 by Anong [nun], Drung [duu], Lisu [lis]. *Lg Dev:* Newspapers. Periodicals. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 63,000.

Shan [[shn](#)] *Users:* 4,590,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Status:* The Shan people migrated from Yunnan, China. Their presence in modern-day Burma dates back to the 10th century. In the second half of the 19th century Shan people migrated to northern Thailand. Under British colonial rule beginning around 1885, the Shan languages of Burma gained speakers and became widespread in different regions of Myanmar, Thailand, and China. Used in trade, agriculture, small business (artisans), interethnic communication, and religion. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [[mya](#)]. Used as L2 by Eastern Kayah [[eky](#)], Khün [[kkh](#)], Lahu [[lhu](#)], Lü [[khb](#)], Mok [[mqt](#)], Pa'o [[blk](#)], Parauk Wa [[prk](#)], Pyen [[pyy](#)], Riang Lai [[yin](#)], Riang Lang [[ril](#)], Ruching Palaung [[pce](#)], Rumai Palaung [[rbb](#)], Samtao [[stu](#)], Shwe Palaung [[pll](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 1892–2002. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,685,000.

5 (Developing)

Akeu [[aeu](#)] *Users:* 1,000 in Myanmar (2004 E. Johnson). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 2005, used mainly in Thailand and Myanmar. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 12,400.

Blang [[blr](#)] *Users:* 12,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Awa [[vwa](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script. Tai Le script, used in Dehong and Lincang, Yunnan, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, used in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China. Thai script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55,200.

Chin, Asho [[csh](#)] *Users:* 170,000 in Myanmar (2015 LSDO). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [[mya](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 174,000.

Chin, Bawm [[bgr](#)] *Users:* 700 in Myanmar (2016 LSDO), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Rakhine [[rki](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 15,140.

Chin, Bualkhaw [[cbl](#)] *Users:* 2,500 (2006). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [[mya](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chin, Daai [[dao](#)] *Users:* 37,000 (2010). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [[mya](#)]. Also use Müün Chin [[mwq](#)]. Used as L2 by Kaang Chin [[ckn](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chin, Eastern Khumi [[cek](#)] *Users:* 12,000 (2009 SIL). Total for all the Eastern Khumi groups. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [[rki](#)]. Also use Anu-Khongso Chin [[anl](#)], but only by some Asang dialect speakers. Used as L2 by Anu-Khongso Chin [[anl](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chin, Falam [[cfm](#)] *Users:* 69,000 in Myanmar (1983). 9,000 Taisun, 16,000 Zanniat, 7,000

Khualsim, 4,000 Lente, 14,400 Zahau, 18,600 Laizo (1983). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 1991–2018. *Writing*: Bengali (Bangla) script, used in India. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 107,900.

Chin, Kaang [ckn] *Users*: 1,000 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Daai Chin [dao]. Also use Müün Chin [mwq]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chin, Khumi [cnk] *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2006). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. Used as L2 by Anu-Khongso Chin [anl]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 64,000.

Chin, Laitu [clj] *Users*: 15,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Writing*: Latin script, preliminary orthography developed in 2009.

Chin, Lautu [clt] *Users*: 15,000 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script, developed in the 1960s.

Chin, Matu [hlt] *Users*: 30,000 in Myanmar (2012). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Used as L2 by Thaiphum Chin [cth]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,000.

Chin, Müün [mwq] *Users*: 15,000 (2011). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Daai Chin [dao], Kaang Chin [ckn], Rawngtu Chin [weu]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chin, Ngawn [cnw] *Users*: 18,600 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chin, Siyin [csy] *Users*: 10,700 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2004–2016. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chin, Sumtu [csv] *Users*: 14,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Writing*: Latin script, preliminary orthography developed in 2010.

Chin, Tedim [ctd] *Users*: 256,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 1977–2010. *Writing*: Latin script. Pau Cin Hau alphabet, for liturgical purposes only. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 411,000.

Chin, Thado [tcz] *Users*: 33,100 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 346,100.

Chin, Thaiphum [cth] *Users:* 1,000 (2005 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Hakha Chin [cnh], especially the older generation. Also use Matu Chin [hlt]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chin, Zotung [czt] *Users:* 40,000 (1990 UBS). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Chin, Zyphe [zyp] *Users:* 17,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Many also use Hakha Chin [cnh]. Also use Mara Chin [mrh]. Also use Mizo [lus]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 1997. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 20,000.

Karen, Geba [kvq] *Users:* 40,000 (2010 Geba Literature and Culture Committee). *Lg Use:*

Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially among Baptists and Anglicans. Also use Burmese [mya], especially among Catholics, Baptists, and Anglicans. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Grammar. Bible portions: 1870–2013. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1870, used by Roman Catholics. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used since 2002, used by Anglicans and Baptists.

Karen, Pwo Eastern [kjp] *Users:* 1,000,000 in Myanmar (1998). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains.

Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1883–1926. *Writing:* Leke (Chicken-Scratch) script, developed between 1830–1860, used by adherents to the Leke Millenarian sect. Myanmar (Burmese) script, primary usage, a variety of orthographies are in use. Thai script, developed by expatriates around 2000, used in Thailand by West Central Thailand Pwo Karen community, limited usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,050,000.

Kayah, Western [kyu] *Users:* 150,000 (2007). 2,000 refugees in Thailand. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All

domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya], especially among Baptists, but among others as well. Used as L2 by Eastern Kayah [eky]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2010–2014. *Writing:* Kayah Li script, primary usage. Latin script, preferred by Catholics. Myanmar (Burmese) script, limited usage.

Kayan [pdu] *Users:* 133,000 in Myanmar (2005 E. Phan). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in most areas, but in

some larger towns, children are no longer learning it. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Lahta [kvt], Zayein [kxk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2009–2015. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,600.

Kayaw [kvl] *Users:* 20,100 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive

attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible portions: 1990–2018. *Writing:* Latin script, used by Roman Catholics and Baptists.

Khamti [kht] *Users:* 8,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya] (Bradley 2007a). Also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 13,000.

Khün [kkh] *Users:* 100,000 in Myanmar (Diller and Juntanamalaga 1990). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1938. *Writing:* Tai Tham (Lanna) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 120,600.

Lacid [lsi] *Users:* 30,000 in Myanmar (2000 D. Bradley). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2010. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,800.

Lahu Shi [lhi] *Users:* 60,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lahu [lhu]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 196,200.

Lhao Vo [mhx] *Users:* 121,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Jingpho [kac]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 124,500.

Mon [mnw] *Users:* 743,000 in Myanmar (2004), decreasing. Ethnic population: 1,000,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some rural areas and in Three Pagodas border area. Low or no usage in urban centers; some language shift to Burmese. Many domains in some communities; only among the elderly, in the monastery, or not at all in other communities. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1928. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 851,000.

Muak Sa-aak [ukk] *Users:* 4,500 in Myanmar (2016 E. Hall). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, village, church. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya] (Hall 2013). Also use Lü [khh] (Hall 2013). Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn] (Hall 2013). Used as L2 by Lü [khh]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script, used in Myanmar.

Myanmar Sign Language [ysm] *Users:* 270,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 160,000–320,000 signers, assuming 0.1%–0.5% of the general population. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. 4 deaf schools (2 in Yangon, 1 each in Kale and Mandalay). Deaf associations. Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Texts. Bible portions: 2021.

Naga, Khamniungan [kix] *Users:* 10,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 72,000.

Naga, Konyak [nbe] *Users:* 2,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use Burmese [mya], or standard Konyak Naga dialect from India. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 246,000.

Naga, Lainong [lzn] *Users:* 15,000 (Wayesha 2010). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], but only by the educated. Used as L2 by Lao Naga [nlq], Paungnyuan Naga [umn], Ponyo-Gongwang Naga [npg]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible

portions: 2005–2013. *Writing*: Latin script.

Naga, Tangshang [nst] *Users*: 60,000 in Myanmar (2010). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in remote areas; lessening in town areas. Shifting to Burmese [mya] in town areas. All domains in remote areas. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 98,600.

Ngochang [acn] *Users*: 35,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Lg Use*: Also used by Tai Sa blacksmiths among northern Shan. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 62,700.

Palaung, Ruching [pce] *Users*: 258,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market, religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Lü [khh]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Rumai Palaung [rbb]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,300.

Palaung, Rumai [rbb] *Users*: 158,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, market. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Jingpho [kac]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Nepali [npi]. Also use Ruching Palaung [pce]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Parauk Wa [prk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 162,100.

Palaung, Shwe [pll] *Users*: 231,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script, initial development in the 1930s with revisions in the 1980s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 233,000.

Pa'o [blk] *Users*: 858,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Danau [dnu], Lahta [kvt], Zayein [kxk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1961–2009. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 858,740.

Pyen [pyy] *Users*: 600 (2013 Pyen Language Committee). *Lg Use*: Small population but vigorous use. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Bible portions: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

Tai Nüa [tdd] *Users*: 102,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Tai Le script, used in the Dehong Dai and Jingpho Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 726,100.

Wa, Parauk [prk] *Users*: 400,000 in Myanmar (2000 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Females in rural areas tend to be monolingual in local Parauk varieties. Males tend to be more bilingual. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Lahu [lhu]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Rumai Palaung [rbb]. Also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2006–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*:

Total users in all countries: 805,700.

Zaiwa [atb] *Users:* 33,000 in Myanmar (2021). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Jingpho [kac]. Some also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in 1957, modified in 1997. Lisu (Fraser) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 153,000.

Zo [zom] *Users:* 61,000 in Myanmar (2012 P. Tungdim). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script, used in India. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 87,500.

5 (Dispersed)

Chin, Mara [mrh] *Users:* 20,000 in Myanmar (1994). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 62,400.

Chin, Mizo [lus] *Users:* 12,500 in Myanmar (1983 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Zyphe Chin [zyp]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 843,750.

Chinese, Mandarin [cmn] *Users:* 994,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Burmese [mya], Drung [duu], Muak Sa-aak [ukk], Parauk Wa [prk], Rumai Palaung [rbb], Tai Loi [tlq], Tai Nüa [tdd]. *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).

Lü [khb] *Users:* 60,000 in Myanmar (2013). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Khün [kkh]. Some also use Burmese [mya]. Some also use Thai [tha]. A few also use Akha [ahk]. A few also use Lahu [lhu]. A few also use Muak Sa-aak [ukk]. A few also use Shan [shn]. Used as L2 by Muak Sa-aak [ukk], Ruching Palaung [pce], Tai Loi [tlq]. *Writing:* New Tai Lue script, used in Yunnan Province, China. Tai Tham (Lanna) script, still used by some, particularly in Buddhist monasteries in Yunnan Province, China. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 555,760.

6a (Vigorous)

Chakma [ccp] *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Many also use Rakhine [rki]. *Writing:* Bengali (Bangla) script. Chakma script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 378,000.

Chin, Ekai [cey] *Users:* 6,000 (2018 P. Nan). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also

use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Chin, Rawngtu [weu] *Users*: 5,000 (2008). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Müün Chin [mwq]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chin, Senthang [sez] *Users*: 33,000 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in Hakha township villages; lower use in Magway division, Gangaw township. All domains in Hakha township villages. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Hakha Chin [cnh], especially the older generation. Also use Burmese [mya], especially the younger generation. *Writing*: Latin script.

Chin, Songlai [csj] *Users*: 7,300 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Chin, Tawr [tcp] *Users*: 580 (Khun 2019), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Hakha Chin [cnh] (Khun 2019). Also use Burmese [mya] (Khun 2019). *Writing*: Unwritten.

Chin, Uppu [cnb] *Users*: 44,400 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, recently developed, has a small user community.

Danu [dnv] *Users*: 100,000 (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Drung [duu] *Users*: 225 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Lisu [lis]. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. Also use Rawang [raw], specifically the Jerwang variety, with high bilingualism. *Writing*: Latin script, pinyin-based, used between 1984–1990s. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,225.

Hmong Njua [hnj] *Users*: 10,000 in Myanmar (2000). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing*: Lao script. Latin script, primary usage. Miao (Pollard) script, used in China. Pahawh Hmong script. Thai script, used in Thailand. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 468,920.

Intha [int] *Users*: 90,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except education and formal contexts. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten, informal and non-standardized use of Myanmar script.

Kanan [zkn] *Users*: 9,000 (2007 SIL). No monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Karen, Geko [ghk] *Users*: 17,000 (Manson 2010). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

Karen, Paku [jkp] *Users*: 6,710 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

- Kawyaw** [kxf] *Users:* 10,000 (2000 D. Bradley). Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Some also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Yintale [kvy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script, used by Roman Catholics. Myanmar (Burmese) script, used since 2011.
- Kayah, Eastern** [eky] *Users:* 8,000 in Myanmar (2007). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use S'gaw Karen [ksw]. Also use Burmese [mya], specifically among Buddhists and Roman Catholics. Also use Shan [shn]. Also use Thai [tha], in education of Kayah in permanent villages. Also use Western Kayah [kyu], in education in refugee camps. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. *Writing:* Kayah Li script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 26,000.
- Lahta** [kvt] *Users:* 9,550 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], especially among the young. Also use Kayan [pdu]. Also use Pa'o [blk]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Mok** [mqt] *Users:* 4,000 in Myanmar (2018 S. Devereux). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Most also use Shan [shn]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,700.
- Mru** [mro] *Users:* 20,000 in Myanmar (1999 Association of Baptists for World Evangelism). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Writing:* Latin script. Mro script, developed in the 1980s. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,200.
- Naga, Akyauing Ari** [nqy] *Users:* 1,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Tangkhul Naga [ntx]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Naga, Chen-Kayu** [nqq] *Users:* 9,000 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Naga, Jejara** [pzn] *Users:* 1,500 (2004). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Naga, Kokak** [nxk] *Users:* 2,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Tangkhul Naga [ntx], especially the older generation. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Naga, Lao** [nlq] *Users:* 1,000 (2012 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Also use Lainong Naga [lzn]. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Naga, Long Phuri** [lpn] *Users:* 1,000 (2004). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Many also use Makuri Naga [jmn], especially older generation. Also use Burmese [mya], especially youth. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Naga, Makuri** [jmn] *Users:* 2,500 in Myanmar (2004). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Long Phuri Naga [lpn]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,500.
- Naga, Paungnyuan** [umn] *Users:* 4,000 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all.

Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], especially youth. Also use Lainong Naga [lzn], especially the older generation. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2016.

Naga, Ponyo-Gongwang [npg] *Users*: 4,500 (2008 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Khiamniungan Naga [kix]. Also use Lainong Naga [lzn] (Wayesha 2010). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2014.

Naga, Tangkhul [ntx] *Users*: 4,000 (2004 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by Akyaung Ari Naga [nqy], Kokak Naga [nxk]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script, based on the Somra village dialect.

Riang Lang [ril] *Users*: 12,500 in Myanmar (2008). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Shan [shn]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1950. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 15,500.

Rohingya [rhg] *Users*: 484,000 in Myanmar (2017 The Arakan Project). Due to unrest, numbers are very uncertain. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Rakhine [rki]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Educated individuals are literate in it. Used as L2 by Rakhine [rki]. *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.

Samtao [stu] *Users*: 9,550 in Myanmar (2000). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, village, community affairs. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Shan [shn]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 13,170.

Tai Loi [tlq] *Users*: Population information is not yet available for the other groups known as Tai Loi. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], especially educated young people. Also use Lü [khh], especially adults. Also use Mandarin Chinese [cmn]. *Writing*: Latin script.

Taungyo [tco] *Users*: 40,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All except formal domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten, informal and non-standardized use of Myanmar script.

Tavoyan [tvn] *Users*: 400,000 (2000 D. Bradley). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All except formal domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten, informal and non-standardized use of Myanmar script.

Tibetan, Khams [khg] *Users*: 300 in Myanmar (2010 D. Bradley). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Tibetan script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,380,300.

Yinbaw [kvu] *Users*: 9,240 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Zayein [kxk] *Users*: 11,800 (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Kayan [pdu]. Also use Pa'o [blk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

6b (Threatened)

- Anal** [anm] *Users:* 50 in Myanmar (2010). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 27,250.
- Chak** [ckh] *Users:* 1,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,600 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,000.
- Chin, Anu-Khongso** [anl] *Users:* 4,000 (2008), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Fairly strong vitality in Anu and Khongso majority villages. But in mixed villages and intermarried families, Khumi [cnk] and Asang dialect of Eastern Khumi [cek] are now used. Most domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. Also use Burmese [mya]. Also use Eastern Khumi Chin [cek]. Also use Khumi Chin [cnk]. Used as L2 by Eastern Khumi Chin [cek]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Chin, Rungtu** [rtc] *Users:* 4,000 (2016 LSDO), decreasing. Ethnic population: 20,000 (2016 LSDO). *Lg Use:* Also use Burmese [mya], with some shifting. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Danau** [dnu] *Users:* 2,000 (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 5,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Pa'o [blk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Kadu** [zkd] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL), decreasing. Over 30 villages in Mawteik dialect (nearly extinct); over 30 villages in Settaw dialect; 5 villages in Mawkhwin dialect. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in Banmauk Township (Settaw and Mawkhwin dialects), almost extinct in Indaw and Pinlebu townships (Mawteik dialect) where speakers have shifted to Burmese [mya]. All domains. Some young people, all adults. All ages in Banmauk Township; only over 80 years old in Indaw Township. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Bible portions: 1939. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.
- Karen, Bwe** [bwe] *Users:* 17,200 (1997 F. Bennett), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Some shift to S'gaw Karen [ksw] or Burmese [mya]. Most domains, except church. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially in church. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. Bible portions: 1858–1859. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script.
- Karen, Mobwa** [jkm] *Users:* 4,000 (2010 SIL). Also live mixed with Bwe Karen [bwe] and Paku Karen [jkp] in some villages. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya], with some youth shifting. Also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], with some youth shifting. *Writing:* Unwritten.
- Karen, Pwo Western** [pwo] *Users:* 210,000, decreasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in villages; lessening in towns. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Also use Burmese [mya]. Used as L2 by S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 1883–1926. *Writing:* Myanmar (Burmese) script.
- Moken** [mwt] *Users:* 4,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults.

Also use Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,000.

Mro-Khimi [cmr] *Users*: 75,000 (2012 SIL). Ethnic population: 200,000 (2018). *Lg Use*: All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. All also use Rakhine [rki]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. NT: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nusu [nuf] *Users*: 670 in Myanmar (2011), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,500 (2011). *Lg Use*: Most communities are shifting toward Lisu [lis], but still vigorous in remote areas. Home. Some young people, all adults. All ages in some areas; only elderly in others. Positive attitudes. All also use Burmese [mya]. Most also use Lisu [lis], for many as L1. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 12,670.

Riang Lai [yin] *Users*: 12,000 (2008), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Endangered. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Most also use Shan [shn], particularly a southern dialect. Also use Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Tai Laing [tjl] *Users*: 100,000 (2010 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Burmese [mya], with some shifting in some areas. Used as L2 by Taman [tcl]. *Writing*: Myanmar (Burmese) script, historic usage with some recent revival of the script.

Wa, Vo [wbm] *Users*: 700 in Myanmar (2012). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,700.

Yintale [kvy] *Users*: 1,000 (2000 D. Bradley), decreasing. Wa Awng village is main village, with 100 households. Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Used in 3 villages; in other villages not used at all. Some young people, all adults. Elderly and young children, not youth. Neutral attitudes. Some also use Kawayaw [kxf], especially the older generation. Also use S'gaw Karen [ksw], especially the youth. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2020. *Writing*: Kayah Li script.

8a (Moribund)

Anong [nun] *Users*: 400 in Myanmar (2000 D. Bradley), decreasing. Ethnic population: 10,000 (Bradley 2007b). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Majority are indifferent that Anong is disappearing (Sun 2005). Shifted to Lisu [lis]. Some also use Rawang [raw]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 450.

9 (Dormant)

Hpon [hpo] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker survived into the 1990s (Bradley 2007b). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Bradley 2007a). *Lg Use*: Southern dialect extinct; northern dialect moribund; some older people remember lexical items but none can speak it (Bradley 2007b). Shifted to Burmese [mya]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Taman [tcl] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last Taman speaker died in 1990s. Descendants

intermarried and now speak other languages. *Lg Use*: Many shifted to Burmese [mya]. Many shifted to Tai Laing [tjl]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

9 (Second language only)

Pali [pli] *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Myanmar. Ethnic population: No ethnic community. *Lg Use*: Literary language of Buddhist Scriptures. *Writing*: Devanagari script. Myanmar (Burmese) script. Sinhala script. Thai script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known.

10 (Extinct)

Wewaw [wea] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Probably extinct by late 20th century. *Lg Use*: Shifted to S'gaw Karen [ksw]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Unestablished

Bengali [ben] *Users*: 286,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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).

English [eng] *Users*: 45,600 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Burmese [mya]. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Hindi [hin] *Users*: 133,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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).

Nepali [npi] *Users*: 299,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Rumi Palaung [rbb]. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 25,587,570 (as L1: 16,903,270; as L2: 8,684,300).

Odia [ory] *Users*: 122,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *Writing*: Braille script. Oriya (Odia) script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 39,763,607 (as L1: 34,463,280; as L2: 5,300,327).

Tamil [tam] *Users*: 151,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017b). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Tamil script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,640,030 (as L1: 78,587,030; as L2: 8,053,000).

Telugu [tel] *Users*: 140,000 in Myanmar (Leclerc 2017d). *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).

Languages by State and Region

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

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This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 129 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/>.

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This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

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