

# Ethnologue: Languages of Niger

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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

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

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACHPR	African Charter on Human Peoples' Rights (1987)
<i>alt.</i>	alternate name for
<i>alt. dial.</i>	alternate dialect name for
AOV	Agent-Object-Verb
C	Consonant in canonical syllable patterns
CDE	Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)
<i>Class</i>	Language classification
CPPDCE	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
CSICH	Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
km	kilometer(s)
L1 / L2	first language / second (or other additional) language
<i>Lg Dev</i>	Language development
<i>Lg Use</i>	Language use
m	meter(s)
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Niger 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 28 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Niger. This includes languages that are indigenous to the country, languages that have developed well-established multigenerational speaker communities after immigrating in the past, and languages that have a significant presence in the country but are not established (that is, not being transmitted to the next generation within the country). A complete language entry has the following form and content:

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 18) shows the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 19) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 22) lists the languages by their level of development or endangerment as measured on EGIDS, the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (Lewis and Simons 2010). “Languages by

Region” (page 26) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Niger and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 27) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 29) 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 30) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 118 unique names are associated with the 28 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 34). 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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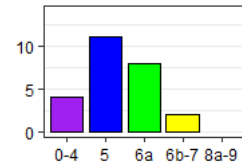
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## Country Overview

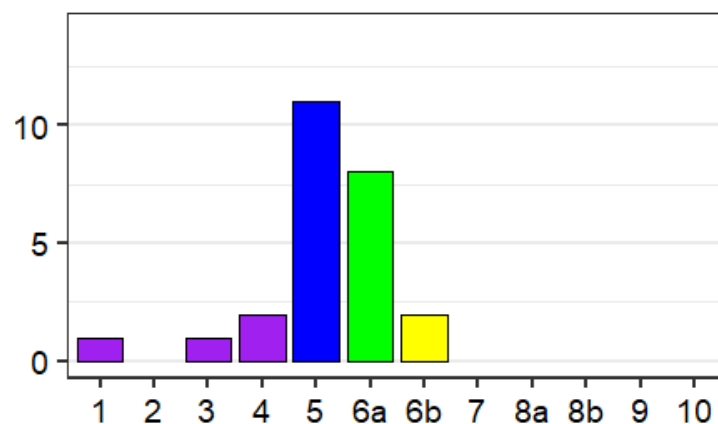
Name of country	Niger
Other names	Republic of Niger
Population	25,131,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal language	French
Literacy rate	35% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	16,000
International conventions	ACHPR (1986), CDE (1968), CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2007), ICCPR (1986), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Applegate 1970, Bendor-Samuel and Hartell 1989, Nicolai 1979, Nicolai 1981, Nicolai 1983, Sapir 1971, Vanderaa 1991
Language counts	<p>The number of established languages listed for Niger is 25. All are living languages. Of these, 20 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 4 are institutional, 11 are developing, 8 are vigorous, and 2 are in trouble. Also listed are 3 unestablished languages.</p>



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 Niger 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 22) 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 Niger. 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 Niger 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 Niger 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 19) 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	4.0	4.0%	12,800,000	53.42745	53.42745%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	8.0	12.0%	7,140,000	29.80250	83.22996%
100,000 to 999,999	8	32.0	44.0%	3,585,000	14.96386	98.19382%
10,000 to 99,999	11	44.0	88.0%	425,300	1.77521	99.96903%
1,000 to 9,999	2	8.0	96.0%	7,420	0.03097	100.00000%
Unknown	1	4.0	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	25	100.0		23,957,720	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Niger 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 22) 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 Niger. 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	4.0	4.0%	5,420	0.0226	0.0226%	5,420	5,420
3	1	4.0	8.0%	12,800,000	53.4275	53.4501%	12,800,000	12,800,000
4	2	8.0	16.0%	5,900,000	24.6267	78.0768%	2,950,000	5,900,000
5	11	44.0	60.0%	4,906,000	20.4777	98.5545%	446,000	242,000
6a	8	32.0	92.0%	307,800	1.2848	99.8393%	38,475	26,400
6b	2	8.0	100.0%	38,500	0.1607	100.0000%	19,250	19,250
<i>Totals</i>	25	100.0		23,957,720	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 5 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

**Table 3:** Distribution of languages by language family

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Afro-Asiatic	10	40.0	14,210,700	59.3	1,421,070	26,400

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>
Indo-European	1	4.0	5,420	0.0	5,420	5,420
Mixed language	1	4.0	65,300	0.3	65,300	65,300
Niger-Congo	4	16.0	2,421,900	10.1	605,475	552,000
Nilo-Saharan	9	36.0	7,254,400	30.3	806,044	103,000
<i>Totals</i>	25	100.0	23,957,720	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao]. *Users:* 10,000 in Niger (1998). *Location:* Agadez area. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Use:* Also use Tayart Tamajeq [thz]. Used as L2 by Dazaga [dzg], Tedaga [tuq]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Originally from Algeria. Muslim. *Map:* 18. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400. Indigenous in: Algeria. Also established in: Egypt. Unestablished in: Tunisia.

**Arabic, Hassaniyya** [mey] (Hasanya, Hassani, Maure, Mauri, Moor, Sulaka). *Users:* 26,400 in Niger (2021). *Location:* Tahoua region: Tchín-tabaraden department. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, in development. *Other:* Non-indigenous. Muslim. *Map:* 18. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Algeria, Mali (Hasanya Arabic), Mauritania (Hassaniyya), Western Sahara. Also established in: Morocco, Senegal (Hassaniyya). Unestablished in: Gambia (Hassaniyya), Libya, United States (Hassaniyya).

**Arabic, Libyan Spoken** [ayl] (Libyan Vernacular Arabic, Sulaimitian Arabic). *Users:* 12,900 in Niger (2021). *Location:* Agadez region: Bilma north from N'guigmi to Libya border; Diffa region; Zinder region: Goure department. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type:* VSO. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 18. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,420,530. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Egypt (Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken Arabic), Libya. Unestablished in: Canada, Germany, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Arabic, Shuwa** [shu] (Al-arabi al-Tachaadi, Arabe Choa, Baggara Arabic, Chadic Arabic, Shua, West Sudanic Arabic). *Users:* 12,900 in Niger (2021). *Location:* Diffa region: Lake Chad north shore. *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2021. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 18. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Cameroon, Chad (Chadian Spoken Arabic), Nigeria. Also established in: Sudan (Western Sudanic Arabic). Unestablished in: Central African Republic, United States (Chadian Spoken Arabic).

**Arabic, Standard** [arb]. *Users:* 7,800 in Niger (2015 SIL), all users. *Location:* Widespread. *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (2010, Constitution, Article 5), used in education. *Class:* Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic. *Type:* VSO; prepositions; noun head initial; gender (masculine/feminine); dual number; definite and indefinite affixes; case-marking (3 cases); verb affixes mark number, gender of subject; aspect; 28 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on first syllable; trilateral roots, few affixes. *Lg Use:*

There are fifteen College of Arts and Islamic Studies in Niger that give specialized attention to Arabic. Used as L2 by Tagdal [tda]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools in early grades only. Fully developed. Bible: 1645–2008. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 273,989,700. Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Saudi Arabia. Also established in 30 other countries and unestablished in 1 more.

**Bamanankan** [bam] (Bambara). Autonym: Bamanankan. *Users*: 54,200 in Niger (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Mande, Western, Central-Southwestern, Central, Manding-Jogo, Manding-Vai, Manding-Mokole, Manding, Manding-East, Northeastern Manding, Bamana. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; passives; tense; causatives; 21 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1961–1987. *Writing*: Latin script. N’Ko script, used in Mali. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 14,181,650 (as L1: 4,179,190; as L2: 10,002,460). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Côte d’Ivoire (Bambara), Mali. Also established in: Senegal (Bambara). Unestablished in: Canada, Gambia (Bambara), Mauritania (Bambara).

**Dazaga** [dzg] (Daza, Tebu, Teda-Daza, Toubou, Tubu). Autonym: Dazaga. *Users*: 93,200 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Diffa region: N’guigmi department, east near Chadian border; Zinder region: Goure department. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Tebu. *Dialects*: Kashirda, Azzaga. *Lg Use*: Government plans to develop Dazaga for formal and informal education. Positive attitudes. Also use Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [aao], particularly the men. Also use French [fra], in education. Also use Hausa [hau], especially among men in interaction with non-Daza. Also use Manga Kanuri [kby]. Also use Tumari Kanuri [krt]. Used as L2 by Tedaga [tuq], Tumari Kanuri [krt]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: About 20% in French [fra], 40% in Hausa [hau], 5% in Arabic [aao], 5% in Kanuri [kby]. A few literacy classes for adults. Little interest in Roman script literacy, but growing interest in Arabic script (Ajami) literacy. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 699,200. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Chad.

**Dendi** [ddn]. Autonym: Songhay. *Users*: 142,000 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Dosso region: Boboye, Dosso, and Gaya departments. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Songhai, Southern. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1995. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 440,050. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Benin, Nigeria.

**French** [fra] (Français). Autonym: français. *Users*: 3,365,420 in Niger, all users. L1 users: 5,420 in Niger (2021). L2 users: 3,360,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oil, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most

attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in most tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

**Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger** [fuq] (Fula, Fulani, Fulbe, Peul, Peulh). Autonym: Fulfulde.

*Users*: 862,000 (2021). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, East Central. A member of macrolanguage Fulah [ful] (Senegal). *Dialect*: Wodaabe. Culturally distinct from other Fulfulde varieties. Many loanwords from Hausa [hau]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions and postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word final; 1 prefix, 9 suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; verb affixes mark number, subject (obligatory); class marking with participle obligatory; middle and passive voice; causatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Hausa [hau]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in a few experimental primary schools. Radio. TV. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The Fulbe (15,000,000) from Senegal to Sudan consider themselves one ethnic group speaking one language, but acknowledge differences in speech. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 18.

**Fulfulde, Western Niger** [fuh] (Fula, Fulani, Fulbe, Gorgal Fulfulde, Northeastern Burkina Faso Fulfulde, Peul, Peulh). *Users*: 1,240,000 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Dosso region: Burkina Faso border east to Dogondoutchi area; group in Niamey region; Tillabéri region: central and west. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, East Central. A member of macrolanguage Fulah [ful] (Senegal). *Dialects*: Dallol, Bitinkoore, Tera. *Type*: SVO; prepositions and postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word final; 1 prefix, 9 suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; verb affixes mark number, subject (obligatory); class marking with participle obligatory; middle and passive voice; causatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Some who move into the city speak Zarma [dje]. All domains. Used by all. Most also use Zarma [dje]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Ascending (0.13). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: The Fulbe from Senegal to Sudan consider themselves 1 ethnic group speaking 1 language, but acknowledge differences in speech. Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,084,000. Also indigenous in: Benin (Gorgal Fulfulde), Burkina Faso (Northeastern Burkina Faso Fulfulde).

**Gourmanchéma** [gux] (Goulimancema, Gourma, Gourmantche, Gulmancema, Gurma).

Autonym: Gùlmàncéma. *Users*: 77,900 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Tillabéri region: Say department, Burkina Faso border, south of Niamey. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; genitives, articles before noun heads; numerals after; CV; 3 tones. *Lg Dev*: Taught in a few primary schools in early grades only. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian, Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,529,300. Also indigenous in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Togo.

**Hausa** [hau] (Haoussa, Hausawa, Haussa). Autonym: Hausa. *Users*: 19,080,000 in Niger, all users. L1 users: 12,800,000 in Niger (2021). L2 users: 6,280,000 (2021). *Location*:

Widespread. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Recognized language (2001, Language Law No. 2001-037), mainly used in education. The main trade language of Niger. *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1. *Dialects*: Dawra, Katsina, Damagaram, Gobirawa, Aderawa, Arewa, Kurfey, Gaya. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final, but numbers follow noun; gender (masculine/feminine); 33 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; tonal (2 tones: high, low). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Central-Eastern Niger Fulfulde [fuq], Dazaga [dzg], Tagdal [tda], Tasawaq [twq], Tayart Tamajeq [thz], Tumari Kanuri [krt]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary schools in early grades only in Hausa-speaking areas. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1932–2015. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Also indigenous in: Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sudan. Unestablished in: Algeria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom.

**Kanembu** [kbl] (Kanembou). Autonym: Kanembu. *Users*: 34,800 in Niger (2021). *Status*:

Unestablished. *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 879,800. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Chad.

**Kanuri, Bilma** [bms] (Bla Bla, Kanouri, Kanoury). *Users*: 42,900 (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: Bilma town area; southwest enclave. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. *Dialects*: Bilma, Fachi. Kanuri subgroup member. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 18.

**Kanuri, Manga** [kby] (Kanouri, Kanoury, Kanuri, Kànrìri). Autonym: Manga. *Users*: 720,000 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Zinder region; Diffa region: Diffa and Maine-soroa departments; Nigeria border area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. A member of macrolanguage Kanuri [kau] (Nigeria). *Dialects*: Manga, Dagara. Dialect subgroup member with other Kanuri varieties and Kanembu [kbl] in Chad. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. Used as L2 by Dazaga [dzg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Taught in primary schools in early grades only, in 2

bilingual primary schools. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1998–2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 2007. *Other*: Dagara dialect may be a separate language. Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 920,000. Also indigenous in: Nigeria.

**Kanuri, Tumari** [krt] (Kanambu, Kanembu). *Users*: 103,000 (2021). *Location*: Diffa region: N’guigmi and neighboring villages. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. A member of macrolanguage Kanuri [kau] (Nigeria). *Dialects*: Tumari, Sugurti (Suwurti), Kubari (Kuwuri). Different from Kanembu [kbl] in Chad, although referred to as Kanembu in Niger. Gradual differentiation between Kanembu in Chad and Kanuri dialects. Reportedly most similar to Movar dialect of Yerwa Kanuri [knc]. *Lg Use*: Also use Dazaga [dzg]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Used as L2 by Dazaga [dzg]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 18.

**Kanuri, Yerwa** [knc] (Bornouans, Bornu, Central Kanuri, Kanouri, Kanoury, Kanuri, Kole, Sirata, “Beriberi” *pej.*). Autonym: Kanuri, Yerwa Kanuri. *Users*: 206,000 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Diffa region: Banda area, west of Lake Chad, along Nigeria border. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri. *Dialect*: Movar (Mavar, Mobber, Mober, Mowor). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 1949. *Other*: Movar may be a separate language. Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Also indigenous in: Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria. Also established in: Sudan (Bornu). Unestablished in: Eritrea (Kanuri).

**Moore** [mos]. Autonym: Moore. *Users*: 242,000 in Niger (2021). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals after noun heads; question word final; word order distinguishes subjects, objects; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV; tonal. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1983. *Writing*: Braille script, developed in 2010. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 11,861,900. Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo. Also established in: Côte d’Ivoire. Unestablished in: Benin, Ghana, Senegal.

**Tagdal** [tda] (Igalan). *Users*: 65,300 (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: Arlit and Tchirozerene departments; Tahoua region: southeast; northwest Zinder and north central Maradi regions. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Mixed language, Songhay-Berber. *Dialects*: Azawagh (Southern Tagdal), Air (Northern Tagdal). Tagdal lexicon is about 75%–80% Berber. Everyday vocabulary is about 50% Berber and 50% Songhay. *Lg Use*: Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Tawallammat Tamajaq [ttq]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Low in French [fra], lower in Arabic [arb]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script. *Other*: Nomadic. Muslim. *Map*: 18.

**Tamahaq, Tahaggart** [thv] (Tamachek, Tamachek', Tamahaq, Tamashekin, Tamasheq, Tomachek, Touareg, Tourage, Tuareg). Autonym: Tamahaq. *Users*: 36,500 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: north border area. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Northern. *Dialects*: Hoggar (Ahaggaren, Ajjer, Tahaggart), Ghat (Djanet, Ganet). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1948–1965. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh in Niger. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 132,700. Also indigenous in: Algeria, Libya.

**Tamajaq, Tawallammat** [ttq] (Amazigh, Tahoua, Tahoua Tamajeq, Tamachek, Tamajaq, Tamashekin, Tamasheq, Tewellemet, Tomacheck, Touareg, Tourage, Tuareg). *Users*: 829,000 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: Tchirozerine department; Dosso region: Dogondoutchi department; northwest Maradi region; Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. Central Tahoua from Ingal to Mali border (eastern dialect); west, north and northwest of Niamey (western dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Southern. A member of macrolanguage Tamashek [tmh] (Mali). *Dialects*: Tawallammat Tan Dannag (Ioullemmeden), Tawallammat Tan Ataram. *Lg Use*: Some children in urban areas no longer speak Tamajaq. Home, market, commerce, some schools. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Tagdal [tda], Tasawaq [twq]. *Lg Dev*: Slowly growing interest in literacy. Literature. Radio. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh in Niger. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,278,000. Also indigenous in: Mali (Tamajaq). Also established in: Nigeria.

**Tamajeq, Tayart** [thz] (Amazigh, Tamachek, Tomacheck, Touareg, Tuareg). Autonym: Tamajeq. *Users*: 481,000 (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: Arlit and Tchirozerine departments; northwest Zinder and east, southeast Tahoua regions; Maradi region: Dakoro and Mayahi departments. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Southern. A member of macrolanguage Tamashek [tmh] (Mali). *Dialects*: Air (Agadez, Tamestayert, Tayart, Tayert), Tanassfarwat (Tamagarast). *Lg Use*: Also use Hausa [hau]. Used as L2 by Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [aao], Tetserret [tez]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. NT: 1990. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh. *Other*: Nomadic. Muslim. *Map*: 18.

**Tasawaq** [twq] (Ingelshi, Tassawaq). Autonym: Ingalkoyyu'. *Users*: 20,900 (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: In-Gall and Teguidda-In-Tessoumt. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Songhai, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tagdal [tda], Tadaksahak [dsq] of Mali, and Korandje [ky] of Algeria. *Type*: SVO; tonal (3 tones - high, low, falling). *Lg Use*: Most also use Hausa [hau] (Kossmann 2007). Most also use Tawallammat Tamajaq [ttq] (Kossmann 2007). *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Shares Songhai and Tamajaq features. Muslim. *Map*: 18.

**Tedaga** [tuq] (Tebu, Teda, Teda-Daza, Tibbu, Toubou, Tubu, Tudaga). Autonym: Tudaga. *Users*: 26,400 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Agadez region: Bilma department; Diffa region: N'guigmi department. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Tebu. *Lg Use*:

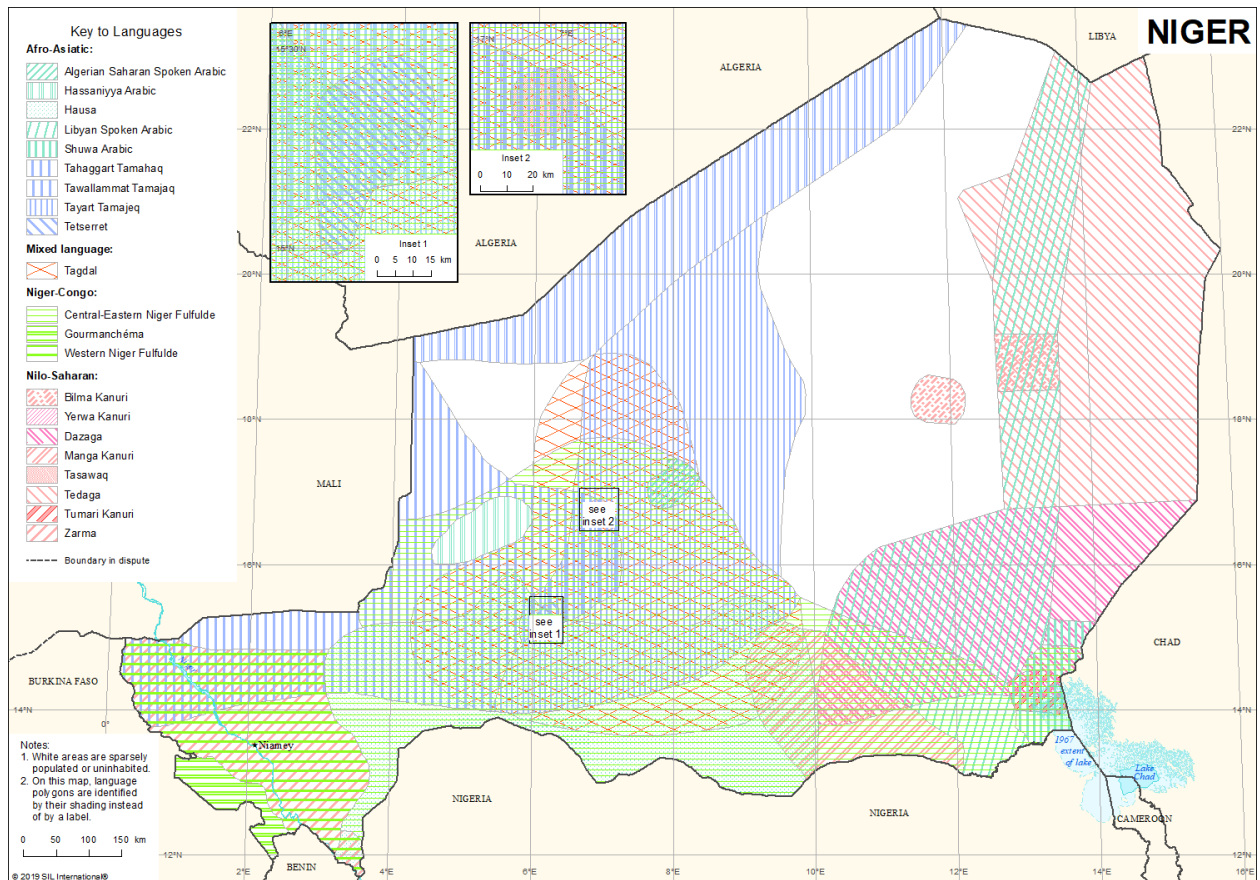
Most also use Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [aao]. Also use Dazaga [dazg]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Seminomadic. Muslim. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 59,590. Also indigenous in: Chad, Libya. Also established in: Nigeria.

**Tetserret** [tez] (Chinsart, Tin Sert). *Users*: 2,000 (2017 I. Maddieson). *Location*: Tahoua region: Abalak department, Azawagh valley between Abalak, Shadwanka and Akoubounou south of the Aïr massif. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Zenaga. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Zenaga [zen]. *Lg Use*: Home, religion. Some young people, all adults. Also use Tayart Tamajeq [thz], with some youth shifting. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Spoken by the Ayytawari Seslem and Kel Eghlal n Enniger tribes (2017 I. Maddieson). *Map*: 18.

**Yoruba** [yor]. Autonym: Èdè Yorùbá. *Users*: 80,700 in Niger (2021). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Defoid, Yoruboid, Edekiri. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial; no articles; 17 consonant and 11 vowel phonemes; tonal (3 tones: high, mid, low). *Lg Dev*: Newspapers. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1900–2005. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in use. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1865, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: Nigeria. Also established in: Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Finland, Gambia, Ireland, Sierra Leone, Togo, United Kingdom, United States.

**Zarma** [dje] (Adzerma, Djerma, Dyabarma, Dyarma, Dyerma, Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zarmaci, Zerma). Autonym: Zarma sanni, Zarmaciine. *Users*: 5,900,000 in Niger (2021). *Location*: Dosso and Tillabéri regions; also Niamey. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Class*: Nilo-Saharan, Songhai, Southern. *Dialect*: Songhoyboro Ciine (“Kaado” pej.). In Niger, dialects from Dendi [ddn] and Songai blend into Zarma. Intelligibility is high, ethnic autonym: Dendi or Songai. Cannot understand Songhay, Koyraboro Senni [ses] in Mali. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Western Niger Fulfulde [fuh]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools in early grades only in Zarma-speaking areas. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1990. *DLS*: Ascending (0.27). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Ethnic groups include Kurtey (32,000), Wogo (28,000), Songhay (400,000), Dendi (40,000). Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 18. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,990,100. Also indigenous in: Burkina Faso, Mali (Zarmaci), Nigeria.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Niger 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

**Hausa** [hau] *Users:* 12,800,000 in Niger (2021). 19,080,000 in Niger, all users. L2 users: 6,280,000 (2021). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Recognized language (2001, Language Law No. 2001-037), mainly used in education. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

### 1,000,000 to 9,999,999

**Zarma** [dje] *Users:* 5,900,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 4 (Educational). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,990,100.

**Fulfulde, Western Niger** [fuh] *Users:* 1,240,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,084,000.

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger** [fuq] *Users:* 862,000 (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3).

**Tamajaq, Tawallammat** [ttq] *Users:* 829,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,278,000.

**Kanuri, Manga** [kby] *Users:* 720,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 920,000.

**Tamajeq, Tayart** [thz] *Users:* 481,000 (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Moore** [mos] *Users:* 242,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,861,900.

**Kanuri, Yerwa** [knc] *Users:* 206,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000).

**Dendi** [ddn] *Users:* 142,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 440,050.

**Kanuri, Tumari** [krt] *Users:* 103,000 (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Dazaga** [dzg] *Users:* 93,200 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 699,200.

**Yoruba** [yor] *Users:* 80,700 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600).

**Gourmanchéma** [gux] *Users:* 77,900 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,529,300.

**Tagdal** [tda] *Users:* 65,300 (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Bamanankan** [bam] *Users:* 54,200 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,181,650 (as L1: 4,179,190; as L2: 10,002,460).

**Kanuri, Bilma** [bms] *Users:* 42,900 (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Tamahaq, Tahaggart** [thv] *Users:* 36,500 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 132,700.

**Kanembu** [kbl] *Users:* 34,800 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 879,800.

**Arabic, Hassaniyya** [mey] *Users:* 26,400 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980.

**Tedaga** [tuq] *Users:* 26,400 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 59,590.

**Tasawaq** [twq] *Users:* 20,900 (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Arabic, Libyan Spoken** [ayl] *Users:* 12,900 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,420,530.

**Arabic, Shuwa** [shu] *Users:* 12,900 in Niger (2021). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000).

**Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao] *Users:* 10,000 in Niger (1998). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400.

## 1,000 to 9,999

**French** [fra] *Users:* 5,420 in Niger (2021). 3,365,420 in Niger, all users. L2 users: 3,360,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**Tetsrerret** [tez] *Users:* 2,000 (2017 I. Maddieson). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

## Unknown

**Arabic, Standard** [[arb](#)] *Users:* 7,800 in Niger (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* 4 (Educational).  
Recognized language (2010, Constitution, Article 5), used in education. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Niger 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)

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users:* 3,365,420 in Niger, all users. L1 users: 5,420 in Niger (2021). L2 users: 3,360,000 (Marcoux et al 2022). *Status:* Statutory national language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Writing:* Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Hausa** [[hau](#)] *Users:* 19,080,000 in Niger, all users. L1 users: 12,800,000 in Niger (2021). L2 users: 6,280,000 (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (2001, Language Law No. 2001-037), mainly used in education. The main trade language of Niger. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Central-Eastern Niger Fulfulde [[fuq](#)], Dazaga [[dzg](#)], Tagdal [[tda](#)], Tasawaq [[twq](#)], Tayart Tamajeq [[thz](#)], Tumari Kanuri [[krt](#)]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, called Ajami. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1880, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 78,520,580 (as L1: 51,744,560; as L2: 26,776,020).

### 4 (Educational)

**Arabic, Standard** [[arb](#)] *Users:* 7,800 in Niger (2015 SIL), all users. *Status:* Recognized language (2010, Constitution, Article 5), used in education. *Lg Use:* There are fifteen College of Arts and Islamic Studies in Niger that give specialized attention to Arabic. Used as L2 by Tagdal [[tda](#)]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Braille script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 273,989,700.

**Zarma** [[dje](#)] *Users:* 5,900,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Western Niger Fulfulde [[fuh](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1990. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,990,100.

### 5 (Developing)

**Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger** [[fuq](#)] *Users:* 862,000 (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Also use Hausa [[hau](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Fulfulde, Western Niger** [[fuh](#)] *Users:* 1,240,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Some who move into the city speak Zarma [[dje](#)]. All domains. Used by all. Most also use Zarma [[dje](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,084,000.

**Gourmanchéma** [[gux](#)] *Users:* 77,900 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,529,300.

**Kanuri, Manga** [[kby](#)] *Users:* 720,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Also use French [[fra](#)]. Used as L2 by Dazaga [[dzg](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1998–2020. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 2007. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 920,000.

**Tamajaq, Tawallammat** [[ttq](#)] *Users:* 829,000 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Some children in urban areas no longer speak Tamajaq. Home, market, commerce, some schools. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Used as L2 by Tagdal [[tda](#)], Tasawaq [[twq](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh in Niger. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,278,000.

**Tamajeq, Tayart** [[thz](#)] *Users:* 481,000 (2021). *Lg Use:* Also use Hausa [[hau](#)]. Used as L2 by Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [[aao](#)], Tetserret [[tez](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. NT: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**Arabic, Shuwa** [[shu](#)] *Users:* 12,900 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,062,550 (as L1: 1,992,550; as L2: 70,000).

**Dazaga** [[dzg](#)] *Users:* 93,200 in Niger (2021). *Status:* Recognized language (1999, Constitution, Article 3). *Lg Use:* Government plans to develop Dazaga for formal and informal education. Positive attitudes. Also use Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [[aao](#)], particularly the men. Also use French [[fra](#)], in education. Also use Hausa [[hau](#)], especially among men in interaction with non-Daza. Also use Manga Kanuri [[kby](#)]. Also use Tumari Kanuri [[krt](#)]. Used as L2 by Tedaga [[tuq](#)], Tumari Kanuri [[krt](#)]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 699,200.

**Dendi** [[ddn](#)] *Users:* 142,000 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 440,050.

**Kanuri, Yerwa** [[knc](#)] *Users:* 206,000 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, used since 1949. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 8,951,500 (as L1: 8,451,500; as L2: 500,000).

**Moore** [[mos](#)] *Users:* 242,000 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Braille script, developed in 2010. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 11,861,900.

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao] *Users:* 10,000 in Niger (1998). *Lg Use:* Also use Tayart Tamajeq [thz]. Used as L2 by Dazaga [dzg], Tedaga [tuq]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 249,400.

**Arabic, Hassaniyya** [mey] *Users:* 26,400 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script, in development. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,189,980.

**Arabic, Libyan Spoken** [ayl] *Users:* 12,900 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,420,530.

**Kanuri, Bilma** [bms] *Users:* 42,900 (2021). *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kanuri, Tumari** [krt] *Users:* 103,000 (2021). *Lg Use:* Also use Dazaga [dzg]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Used as L2 by Dazaga [dzg]. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Tagdal** [tda] *Users:* 65,300 (2021). *Lg Use:* Also use French [fra]. Also use Hausa [hau]. Also use Standard Arabic [arb]. Also use Tawallammat Tamajaq [ttq]. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script.

**Tasawaq** [twq] *Users:* 20,900 (2021). *Lg Use:* Most also use Hausa [hau] (Kossmann 2007). Most also use Tawallammat Tamajaq [ttq] (Kossmann 2007). *Writing:* Latin script.

**Tedaga** [tuq] *Users:* 26,400 in Niger (2021). *Lg Use:* Most also use Algerian Saharan Spoken Arabic [aao]. Also use Dazaga [dzg]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 59,590.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Tamahaq, Tahaggart** [thv] *Users:* 36,500 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. Tifinagh (Berber) script, called Shifinagh in Niger. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 132,700.

**Tetserret** [tez] *Users:* 2,000 (2017 I. Maddieson). *Lg Use:* Home, religion. Some young people, all adults. Also use Tayart Tamajeq [thz], with some youth shifting. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

## Unestablished

**Bamanankan** [bam] *Users:* 54,200 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Latin script. N’Ko script, used in Mali. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 14,181,650 (as L1: 4,179,190; as L2: 10,002,460).

**Kanembu** [kbl] *Users:* 34,800 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 879,800.

**Yoruba** [yor] *Users:* 80,700 in Niger (2021). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, no longer in

use. Braille script. Latin script, used since 1865, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 45,862,500 (as L1: 43,837,900; as L2: 2,024,600).

## Languages by Region

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

### Agadez

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11  
 Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 11  
 Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14  
 Tagdal [tda], 15  
 Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
 Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
 Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16  
 Tasawaq [twq], 16  
 Tedaga [tuq], 16

### Diffa

Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 11  
 Arabic, Shuwa [shu], 11  
 Dazaga [dzg], 12  
 Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14  
 Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15  
 Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15  
 Tedaga [tuq], 16

### Dosso

Dendi [ddn], 12  
 Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13  
 Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
 Zarma [dje], 17

### Maradi

Tagdal [tda], 15

Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16

Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16

### Niamey

Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13

Zarma [dje], 17

### Tahoua

Arabic, Hassaniyya [mey], 11

Tagdal [tda], 15

Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16

Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16

Tetserret [tez], 17

### Tillabéri

Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13

Gourmanchéma [gux], 14

Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16

Zarma [dje], 17

### Zinder

Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 11

Dazaga [dzg], 12

Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14

Tagdal [tda], 15

Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16

## Languages by Family

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

### **Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Northern**

Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], [16](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Tamasheq, Southern**

Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], [16](#)

Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], [16](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Berber, Zenaga**

Tetserret [tez], [17](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, West, A, A.1**

Hausa [hau], [14](#)

### **Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Central, South, Arabic**

Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], [11](#)

Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], [11](#)

Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], [11](#)

Arabic, Standard [arb], [11](#)

Hassaniyya [mey], [11](#)

### **Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French**

French [fra], [12](#)

### **Mixed language, Songhay-Berber**

Tagdal [tda], [15](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Atlantic, Northern, Senegambian, Fula-Wolof, Fula, East Central**

Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], [13](#)

Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], [13](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Gurma**

Gourmanchéma [gux], [14](#)

### **Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, North, Gur, Central, Northern, Oti-Volta, Western, Northwest**

Moore [mos], [15](#)

### **Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Kanuri**

Kanuri, Bilma [bms], [14](#)

Kanuri, Manga [kby], [14](#)

Kanuri, Tumari [krt], [15](#)

Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], [15](#)

**Nilo-Saharan, Saharan, Western, Tebu**

Dazaga [dzg], [12](#)

Tedaga [tuq], [16](#)

**Nilo-Saharan, Songhai, Northern**

Tasawaq [twq], [16](#)

**Nilo-Saharan, Songhai, Southern**

Dendi [ddn], [12](#)

Zarma [dje], [17](#)

## Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 28 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/>.

<b>ao</b>	Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>kby</b>	Kanuri, Manga, <a href="#">14</a>
<b>arb</b>	Arabic, Standard, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>knc</b>	Kanuri, Yerwa, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>ayl</b>	Arabic, Libyan Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>krt</b>	Kanuri, Tumari, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>bam</b>	Bamanankan, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>mey</b>	Hassaniyya, <a href="#">11</a>
<b>bms</b>	Kanuri, Bilma, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>mos</b>	Moore, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>ddn</b>	Dendi (Benin), <a href="#">12</a>	<b>shu</b>	Arabic, Chadian Spoken, <a href="#">11</a>
<b>dje</b>	Zarma, <a href="#">17</a>	<b>tda</b>	Tagdal, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>dzg</b>	Dazaga, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>tez</b>	Tetserret, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>thv</b>	Tamahaq, Tahaggart, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>fuh</b>	Fulfulde, Western Niger, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>thz</b>	Tamajeq, Tayart, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>fuq</b>	Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>ttq</b>	Tamajaq, Tawallammat, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>gux</b>	Gourmanchéma, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>tuq</b>	Tedaga, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>hau</b>	Hausa, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>twq</b>	Tasawaq, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>kbl</b>	Kanembu, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>yor</b>	Yoruba, <a href="#">17</a>

## Language Name Index

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

- Aderawa**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Adzerma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Agadez**, *alt. dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Ahaggaren**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Air**, *dial.* Tagdal [tda], 15  
*dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Ajjer**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Al-arabi al-Tachaadi**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 11
- Amazigh**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
*alt.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Arabe Choa**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 11
- Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken** [aao], 11, 18  
*see* Arabic, Algerian Saharan Spoken [aao], 11
- Arabic, Hassaniyya** [mey], 11, 18  
*see* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Arabic, Libyan Spoken** [ayl], 11, 18  
*see* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 11
- Arabic, Shuwa** [shu], 11, 18  
*see* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 11
- Arabic, Standard** [arb], 11  
*see* Arabic, Standard [arb], 11
- Arewa**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Azawagh**, *dial.* Tagdal [tda], 15
- Azzaga**, *dial.* Dazaga [dzg], 12
- Baggara Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 11
- Berberi**, *pej. alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Bilma**, *dial.* Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14
- Bitinkoore**, *dial.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Bla Bla**, *alt.* Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14
- Bornouans**, *alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Bornu**, *alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Central Kanuri**, *alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Chadic Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 11
- Chinsart**, *alt.* Tetseret [tez], 17
- Dagara**, *dial.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14
- Dallol**, *dial.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Damagaram**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Dawra**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Daza**, *alt.* Dazaga [dzg], 12
- Dazaga** [dzg], 12, 18
- Dendi** [ddn], 12
- Djanet**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Djerma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Dyabarma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Dyarma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17

- Dyerma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Fachi**, *dial.* Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14
- Français**, *alt.* French [fra], 12
- French** [fra], 12
- Fula**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13  
*alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Fulani**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13  
*alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Fulbe**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13  
*alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Fulfulde**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13  
*alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger** [fuq], 13, 18  
*see* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13
- Fulfulde, Western Niger** [fuh], 13, 18  
*see* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Ganet**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Gaya**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Ghat**, *dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Gobirawa**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Gorgal Fulfulde**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Goulimancema**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 14
- Gourma**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 14
- Gourmanchéma** [gux], 14, 18
- Gourmantche**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 14
- Gulmancema**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 14
- Gurma**, *alt.* Gourmanchéma [gux], 14
- Haoussa**, *alt.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Hasanya**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Hassani**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Hausa** [hau], 14, 18
- Hausawa**, *alt.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Hausa**, *alt.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Hoggar**, *dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Igalan**, *alt.* Tagdal [tda], 15
- Ingalkoyyu'**, *alt.* Tasawaq [twq], 16
- Ingelshi**, *alt.* Tasawaq [twq], 16
- Ioullemmeden**, *alt. dial.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Kaado**, *pej. alt. dial.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Kanambu**, *alt.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Kanembu**, *alt.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Kànròrí**, *alt.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14
- Kanouri**, *alt.* Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14  
*alt.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14  
*alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Kanoury**, *alt.* Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14  
*alt.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14  
*alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Kanuri**, *alt.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14  
*alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Kanuri, Bilma** [bms], 14, 18  
*see* Kanuri, Bilma [bms], 14
- Kanuri, Manga** [kby], 14, 18  
*see* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14
- Kanuri, Tumari** [krt], 15, 18  
*see* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Kanuri, Yerwa** [knc], 15, 18  
*see* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Kashirda**, *dial.* Dazaga [dzg], 12
- Katsina**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Kole**, *alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Kubari**, *dial.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Kurfey**, *dial.* Hausa [hau], 14
- Kuwuri**, *alt. dial.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Libyan Vernacular Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 11
- Manga**, *alt.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14  
*dial.* Kanuri, Manga [kby], 14
- Maure**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11

- Mauri**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Mavar**, *alt. dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Mobber**, *alt. dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Mober**, *alt. dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Moor**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Moore** [mos], 15
- Movar**, *dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Mowor**, *alt. dial.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Northeastern Burkina Faso Fulfulde**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Northern Tagdal**, *alt. dial.* Tagdal [tda], 15
- Peul**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13  
*alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Peulh**, *alt.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern Niger [fuq], 13  
*alt.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Shua**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian Spoken [shu], 11
- Sirata**, *alt.* Kanuri, Yerwa [knc], 15
- Songhoyboro Ciine**, *dial.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Southern Tagdal**, *alt. dial.* Tagdal [tda], 15
- Sugurti**, *dial.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Sulaimitian Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Libyan Spoken [ayl], 11
- Sulaka**, *alt.* Hassaniyya [mey], 11
- Suwurti**, *alt. dial.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- Tagdal** [tda], 15, 18
- Tahaggart**, *alt. dial.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Tahoua**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tahoua Tamajeq**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tamachek**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
*alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
*alt.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tamachek'**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Tamagarast**, *alt. dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tamahaq**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Tamahaq, Tahaggart** [thv], 16, 18  
*see* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Tamajaq**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tamajaq, Tawallammat** [ttq], 16, 18  
*see* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tamajeq**, *alt.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tamajeq, Tayart** [thz], 16, 18  
*see* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tamashekin**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
*alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tamasheq**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
*alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tamestayert**, *alt. dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tanassfarwat**, *dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tasawaq** [twq], 16, 18
- Tassawaq**, *alt.* Tasawaq [twq], 16
- Tawallammat Tan Ataram**, *dial.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tawallammat Tan Dannag**, *dial.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tayart**, *alt. dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tayert**, *alt. dial.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tebu**, *alt.* Dazaga [dzg], 12  
*alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Teda**, *alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Teda-Daza**, *alt.* Dazaga [dzg], 12  
*alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Tedaga** [tuq], 16, 18
- Təmajəq**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tera**, *dial.* Fulfulde, Western Niger [fuh], 13
- Tetserret** [tez], 17, 18
- Tewellemet**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tibbu**, *alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Tin Sert**, *alt.* Tetserret [tez], 17

- Tomacheck**, *alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
*alt.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tomachek**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16
- Touareg**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
*alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
*alt.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Toubou**, *alt.* Dazaga [dzg], 12  
*alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Tourage**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
*alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16
- Tuareg**, *alt.* Tamahaq, Tahaggart [thv], 16  
*alt.* Tamajaq, Tawallammat [ttq], 16  
*alt.* Tamajeq, Tayart [thz], 16
- Tabu**, *alt.* Dazaga [dzg], 12  
*alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Tudaga**, *alt.* Tedaga [tuq], 16
- Tumari**, *dial.* Kanuri, Tumari [krt], 15
- West Sudanic Arabic**, *alt.* Arabic, Chadian  
 Spoken [shu], 11
- Wodaabe**, *dial.* Fulfulde, Central-Eastern  
 Niger [fuq], 13
- Zabarma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Zarbarma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Zarma** [dje], 17, 18
- Zarma sanni**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Zarmaci**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Zarmaciine**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17
- Zerma**, *alt.* Zarma [dje], 17

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