

# Ethnologue: Languages of Paraguay

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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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
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)
ILOCITP	ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal People no. 169 (1989)
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
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
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

## How to Use This Digest

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

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

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

The “Language Map” (page 19) 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 20) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 23) 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 Department” (page 27) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Paraguay and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 28) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 30) 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 31) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 158 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 35). 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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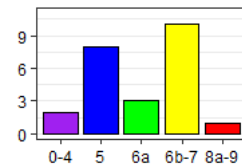
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## Country Overview

Name of country	Paraguay
Other names	Republic of Paraguay
Population	7,356,000 (2022 World Factbook)
Principal languages	Paraguayan Guaraní, Spanish
Literacy rate	94% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	316,200
International conventions	CPPDCE (2007), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1992), ILOCITP (1993), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Adelaar 1991, Adelaar and Muysken 2004, Campbell 1997, Campbell and King 2011, Crevels 2007

### Language counts

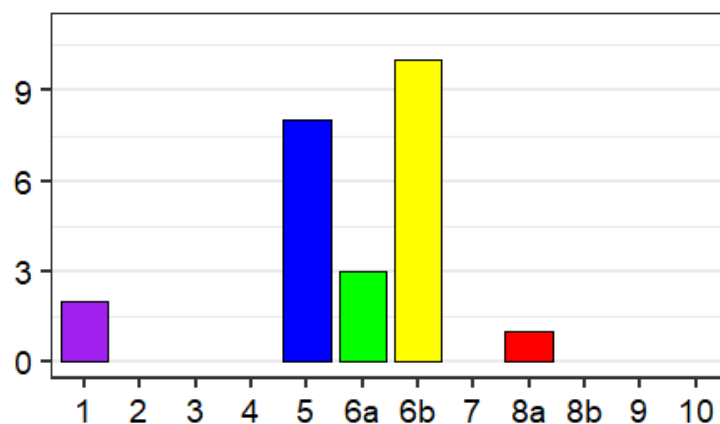
The number of established languages listed for Paraguay is 24. All are living languages. Of these, 19 are indigenous and 5 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 2 are institutional, 8 are developing, 3 are vigorous, 10 are in trouble, and 1 is dying. Also listed are 3 unestablished languages and 1 macrolanguage.



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 Paraguay 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 23) 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 Paraguay. 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 Paraguay 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 Paraguay 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 20) 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
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	2	8.3	8.3%	10,860,000	98.40443	98.40443%
10,000 to 99,999	5	20.8	29.2%	137,800	1.24863	99.65307%
1,000 to 9,999	12	50.0	79.2%	36,000	0.32620	99.97927%
100 to 999	3	12.5	91.7%	2,260	0.02048	99.99975%
10 to 99	1	4.2	95.8%	28	0.00025	100.00000%
Unknown	1	4.2	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0		11,036,088	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Paraguay 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 23) 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 Paraguay. Languages that are also used in other countries may be assigned to a different EGIDS level in those countries.

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

**Table 2:** Distribution of languages by vitality status

EGIDS	Living languages			Number of speakers			Mean	Median
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	2	8.3	8.3%	10,860,000	98.4044	98.4044%	5,430,000	5,430,000
5	8	33.3	41.7%	79,580	0.7211	99.1255%	9,948	2,000
6a	3	12.5	54.2%	25,280	0.2291	99.3546%	8,427	6,440
6b	10	41.7	95.8%	71,200	0.6452	99.9997%	7,120	2,040
8a	1	4.2	100.0%	28	0.0003	100.0000%	28	28
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0		11,036,088	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 7 different top-level groups. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of living established languages and their L1 populations within these families. The columns are as for table 2, with the exception that *Cumulative* is excluded since there is no inherent ordering of the families.

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

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	Count	Percent	Total	Percent	Mean	Median
Guaykuruan	1	4.2	1,180	0.0	1,180	1,180
Indo-European	4	16.7	4,622,700	41.9	1,155,675	62,700

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>
Mascoyan	6	25.0	13,578	0.1	2,263	1,145
Matacoan	3	12.5	11,510	0.1	3,837	1,040
Sign language	1	4.2	15,000	0.1	15,000	15,000
Tupian	7	29.2	6,367,660	57.7	909,666	6,310
Zamucoan	2	8.3	4,460	0.0	2,230	2,230
<i>Totals</i>	24	100.0	11,036,088	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Aché** [guq] (Ache-Guayaki, Aché-Guayaki, Axé, “Guaiaqui” *pej.*, “Guayaki” *pej.*, “Guoyagui” *pej.*). Autonym: Aché. *Users*: 910 (Crevels 2012). 50 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,240 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alto Paraná department: Narranja and Iruno districts; Caaguazú, Guairá, and Paraguari departments: Colonel Oviedo to Colonel Villaricca, Lake Del Rio Yguazu area; dialects: Chupa Pou, Kontuwy, Kontuwywe, Arroyo Bandera, Cerro Moroti, Puerto Barra, Ypetimi. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní. *Dialects*: Ache gatu, Ache wa, Ñacunday River Ache (“Ache irollä” *pej.*), Ache purä. 3 dialects remaining, Ache purä is dormant. High intelligibility between Ache gatu and Ache wa, only Ñacunday River Ache’s intelligibility is low for the other two dialects. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head initial; content q-word initial; clause constituents indicated by word order; both tense and aspect; passives; 22 consonant and 12 vowel phonemes (6 oral, 6 nasal); nontonal. *Lg Use*: Home, friends; mixed use: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 80% in Guaraní [gug]. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. Agency: Kuatia Ñe’e. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 19:1.

**Angaité** [aqt] (Kovalhvok, Koyaqtaves). *Users*: 1,030 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 3,690 (2002 census). *Location*: Presidente Hayes department: La Patria. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Mascocyan. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 19:2.

**Ayoreo** [ayo] (Ayoeo, Ayoré, Ayoweo, Coroino, Garaygosode, Guarañoca, Guidaigosode, Koroino, Moro, Morotoco, Poturero, Pyeta Yovai, Pyta Jovai, Samococio, Takrat, Totobiegosode, Yanaigua). *Users*: 2,460 in Paraguay (2012 census), increasing. 1,000 monolinguals (2012). *Location*: Alto Paraguay department: Arocojnadi, Cucaani, Guidaichai, and Isla Alta; Boquerón department: Campo Loro, Ebetogue, Jesudi, and Tunocojai. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Zamucoan. *Dialect*: Tsiracua (Sirákua, Tsirákua). Lexical similarity: 30% with Chamacoco [ceg]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions and postpositions; noun head initial, except for possessors; 2 genders (masculine and feminine); inflectional language; verb affixes mark person, number, and gender; no passive or voice; no tense or aspect; 19 consonants and 5 vowels, including voiceless nasal consonants. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa], with more younger than older people speaking it, with more men than women speaking it, and more urban dwellers than rural speaking it. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Partially nomadic. Christian. *Map*: 19:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,650. Also indigenous in: Bolivia.

**Chamacoco** [ceg] (Ishir, Ishiro, Jeywo, Yshyro, Yshyro ahwoso, Ishiro, Ishiro ahwoso). Autonym: Ishir ahwoso. *Users*: 2,000 (Ciucci and Bertinnetto 2015). *Location*: Alto Paraguay

department: (Tomarãho) Pitiantuta and Puerto María Elena, (Ybytosó) Inihta, Karchabalut, Misión Santa Teresita, Puerto Caballo, Puerto Diana, Puerto Esperanza. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Zamucoan. *Dialects*: Tomarãho (Chamacoco Bravo, Tomaraho, Tomaraxo, Tomarãho), Chamacoco Ebitoso (Chamacoco Manso, Ebitoso, Ybytosó, Yshyr Ybytosó, Ibitoso, Ibitoso ahwoso). Lexical similarity: 30% with Ayoreo [ayo]. *Type*: SVO; prepositions and postpositions; noun head initial, except for determiners and possessors; 2 genders (masculine and feminine); inflectional language; verb affixes mark person, number, and gender; no passives or voice; no tense or aspect; 22 consonants and 16 vowels, including 7 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Most also use Spanish [spa] (Ciucci 2016). Some also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug], but with low proficiency (Crevels 2012). Also use Portuguese [por] (Ciucci 2016). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 19:5.

**Enlhet** [enl] (Eenlhít, Enlhet Norte, Enlhet-Lengua, Enslet, Enthlit, Lengua, Lengua Norte, Northern Lengua, Powok, Vowak). Autonym: Enlhet. *Users*: 6,440 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 7,220 (2002 census). *Location*: Alto Paraguay department; Boquerón department: Filadelfia; Presidente Hayes department: Paratodo and north. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Mascocyan. *Lg Use*: Many also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2012). Some also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Also use Nivaclé [cag]. Used as L2 by Sanapaná [spn]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible: 1995–2016. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 19:6.

**Enxet** [enx] (Enxet Sur, Lengua Sur). Autonym: Enxet. *Users*: 3,840 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 5,840 (2002 census). *Location*: Presidente Hayes department: Lolita and east to the Paraguay river. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Mascocyan. *Lg Use*: Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Sanapaná [spn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 19:7.

**French** [fra]. Autonym: français. *Users*: 14,600 in Paraguay (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Gallo-Romance, Gallo-Rhaetian, Oïl, French. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final for common adjectives, numbers, possessives, but most attributive adjectives come after the noun; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonant and 14 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; syllable-timed stress. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1530–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Switzerland. Also established in 95 other countries and unestablished in 24 more.

**German, Standard** [deu] (Alemán, Deutsch). Autonym: Deutsch. *Users*: 62,700 in Paraguay (2020). *Location*: Alto Paraná, Boquerón, and Guairá departments; some settlements in the Chaco area. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine/neuter); definite and indefinite articles; case-marking (4 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 22 consonants, 22 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on first syllable of the root. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Plautdietsch [pdt]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1466–2016. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 23 more.

**Guana** [gva] (Cashquiha, Kaskihá, Vana). *Users*: 28 (Crevels 2007). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 260 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alto Paraguay department: Riacho Mosquito; Concepción department: San Lázaro district, Valle Mi on Apa river banks. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Mascocyan. *Dialects*: Layana (Niguecactemigi), Echoaldi (Chararana, Echonoana). Reportedly similar to Sanapaná [spn] and Angaité [aqt]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Some also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2012). *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Guana, like Nhandeva [nhd], is a catch-all name and this group should not be confused with Guanas of other countries. *Map*: 19:8.

**Guarani** [grn]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 6,652,790. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Pai Tavytera [pta]. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Ava Guaraní [nhd], Eastern Bolivian Guaraní [gui] (Bolivia), Mbyá Guaraní [gun] (Brazil), Paraguayan Guaraní [gug], Western Bolivian Guaraní [gnw] (Bolivia). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,652,790.

**Guaraní, Ava** [nhd] (Apytare, Ava, Ava-Chiripá, Ava-katu-ete, Chiripá, Chiripá-Guaraní, Tsiripá, Txiripá). Autonym: Ava Guaraní. *Users*: 6,310 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 13,900 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alto Paraná, Caaguazú, Caazapá, Canindeyú, and San Pedro departments. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. A member of macrolanguage Guarani [grn]. *Dialect*: Apapocuva. Reportedly similar to Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. *Type*: 17 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Most are from Apapocuva group, described by ethnographers. Fewer Spanish loanwords than Guaraní [gug]. Ñandeva is used in the Chaco to refer to Tapiete [tpj], a different but related language. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,350. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Chiripá). Also established in: Argentina.

**Guaraní, Mbyá** [gun] (Ka'ýngua, Mbua, Mbya, Mbya-apytere, Mbyá, Nhandeayvu). Autonym:

Nhandeayvu. *Users*: 10,000 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 14,300 (2002 census). *Location*: Widespread, east, central, and south. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Type*: SVO; 14 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some Chiripá may live among them. Special vocabulary, ‘ayvu porã’, used for ritual purposes. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,960. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Argentina, Brazil. Unestablished in: Uruguay.

**Guaraní, Paraguayan** [gug] (Avanye’e, Avañee, Guarani, Guaraní, Guaraní paraguaio).

Autonym: Avañe’ẽ. *Users*: 6,340,000 in Paraguay (2020), decreasing. 2,500,000 monolinguals (2002 census). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (2010, No. 4251, Language Law, Article 3). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. A member of macrolanguage Guarani [grn]. *Dialect*: Jopará (Yopará). One Chiripá speaker [nhd] indicated it was bilingualism rather than linguistic closeness that made Paraguayan Guaraní intelligible to him. Jopará is the colloquial form mixed with Spanish [spa] loanwords, used by 90% of the population in Asunción area. Lexical similarity: 80% with Chiriguano [gui], 75% with Mbyá [gun]. *Type*: SVO; postpositions; noun head initial; dual and trial numbers; no articles; verb affixes mark person, number, object; 19 consonant and 12 vowel (6 oral, 6 nasals); non-tonal; stress on final vowel or diphthong; nasal harmony; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: 52% of rural Paraguayans bilingual in Guaraní. Home, friends, religion; mixed use: Work, education. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa]. Most in urban areas are bilingual in Spanish. *Lg Dev*: Used extensively in bilingual education. Taught in primary schools in early grades only. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1997. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,540,000. Unestablished in: Argentina.

**Guarayo** [gui] (Eastern Bolivian Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní Occidental, Guasurango, Ñandeva, “Chawuncu” pej., “Chiriguano” pej.). Autonym: Guaraní. *Users*: 2,530 in Paraguay (2007 R. Perik), decreasing. *Location*: Boquerón department: Barrio Guaraní, Guaraní Occidental, Macharetti, Manjui, San Agustín, Santa Teresita, Santa Teresita-Guaraní Occidental, Yvopey; Concepción department; San Pedro department: Palomita. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní, Bolivian Guaraní. *Type*: 12 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *Lg Use*: Also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Different from Guarayo [gyr] of Bolivia or Huarayo (Ese Ejja) [ese] of Peru and Bolivia. *Map*: 19:9. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 69,530. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Indigenous in: Bolivia (Eastern Bolivian Guaraní). Also established in: Argentina (Western Argentine Guaraní).

**Japanese** [jpn]. *Users*: 7,000 in Paraguay (2020). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Japonic. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper

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

**Korean** [kor]. *Users*: 8,000 in Paraguay (2015). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

**Maka** [mca] (Enimaca, Enimaga, Maca, Macá, Maká, Towolhi). Autonym: Mak'á. *Users*: 1,040 (Crevels 2012). 400 monolinguals (2012). Ethnic population: 1,300 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alto Paraná department: Micro Centro; Central department: Comunidad Maka (Corumba Kue); Cordillera department; possibly Itapúa department, Ita Paso; Presidente Hayes department: Villa Hayes and Kenkukek; San Pedro department; Paraguai river, northeast of Asuncion. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Matacoan. *Type*: 22 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Older adults and preschool children monolingual. Home, village, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Strong cultural cohesion and strong language identity. Also use Spanish [spa], especially among men. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Spanish [spa]. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 19:10.

**Manjui** [crq] (Chorote, Choroti, I'no', Inkijwas, Manjuy, Yojwaja). Autonym: Yojwaja. *Users*: 370 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Boquerón department: Campo Loa, Colonia 22, Estigarribia, Filadelfia, Mcal, Neuland, Pedro P. Pena, Platanilia, Santa Rosa, Yakaquash. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Matacoan, Chorote. *Dialects*: Choroti (Chorote), Yofuáha, Yowúwa. *Type*: 16 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Some also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2012). *Lg Dev*: Most of the people under 40 years old can read Manjui. Grammar. NT: 2015. *Writing*:

Latin script. *Other*: Paraguayan speakers do not recognize the Argentinian name Iyo'wujwa Chorote. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870. Also indigenous in: Argentina (Iyo'wujwa Chorote).

**Ñandeva** [tpj] (Guasurango, Guasurangué, Nandeva, Tapiete, Tirumbae, Yanaigua, Ñanagua). *Users*: 1,550 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,020 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alto Paraguay department: northwest; Boquerón department: Toledo area; Presidente Hayes department: Barrio Obrero, Colonia 5, Laguna Negra-Belén, Laguna Negra-Canaán, Laguna Negra-Damasco, Laguna Negra-Emaús, Laguna Negra-Jerusalén, Laguna Negra-Ko Pyahu, Laguna Negra-Timoteo, Mariscal Estigarribia, Ñu Guasu, Pykasu, Santa Teresita-San Lázaro, Santa Teresita-Santa Elena, Santa Teresita-Virgen del Carmen, and Siracua. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Dialects*: None known. Linguistically between Eastern Bolivian Guaraní [gui] and Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. *Type*: 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Mixed attitudes. Reservations about use of their language outside their culture area. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19:13. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,759. Also indigenous in: Argentina (Tapieté), Bolivia (Tapieté).

**Nivaclé** [cag] (Ashlushlay, Axluslay, Axluxlay, Nivaklé, “Choropí” pej., “Chulupe” pej., “Chulupie” pej., “Chulupí” pej., “Chunupí” pej., “Churupí” pej.). Autonym: Guisnai. *Users*: 10,100 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,200 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Boquerón department: southeast; Presidente Hayes department: west; Chaco region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Matacoan. *Dialects*: Forest Nivaclé (Jotoy Lhavós), River Nivaclé (Tovoc Lhavós). Mataguayo languages are less similar than Mascoy languages in Paraguay (Fasold 1984). *Type*: 22 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2012). A few also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Used as L2 by Enlhet [enl]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995–2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 19:14. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,320. Also established in: Argentina.

**Pai Tavytera** [pta] (Avá, Kaiova, Kaiowa, Pai, Tavytera). Autonym: Pai Tavyterã. *Users*: 6,360 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 13,400 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Amambay, Canindeyú, Concepción, and San Pedro departments. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 70% with Kaiwá [kgk] of Brazil. *Type*: 15 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Guaraní [grn], with many youth shifting. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 19:15.

**Paraguayan Sign Language** [pys] (LSPY, Lengua de Señas del Paraguay, Lengua de señas paraguaya). *Users*: 15,000 (2009 L. Parks), increasing. Approximately 0.2% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community

sign language. *Lg Use*: Deaf associations and religious meetings use LSPY in their formal proceedings and deaf people use LSPY in their casual interactions. Used by all. Also use Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], especially some living near the Brazilian border, as L2. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Local deaf people indicate that early roots of LSPY were influenced by Uruguayan Sign Language. Deaf generally acquire LSPY from friends during school (outside of the classroom), in deaf associations, or religious meetings.

**Plautdietsch** [pdt] (Low German). Autonym: Plautdietsch. *Users*: 40,000 in Paraguay (Salminen 2007). *Location*: Boquerón and Presidente Hayes departments: Filadelfia, Loma Plata, Menno Colony, and Neuland; Chaco region and east. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; question word initial; 5 prefixes; 2 suffixes; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2003. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *Map*: 19:16. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700). Global EGIDS level: 6a (Vigorous). Also established in: Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Kazakhstan, Mexico, United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Russian Federation, Uruguay.

**Portuguese** [por]. Autonym: Português. *Users*: 241,000 in Paraguay (2022). *Location*: Boquerón department: Chaco region into Filadelfia. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Portuguese-Galician. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark person, number; passives; tense; comparatives; 21 consonants, 13 vowels, 11 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Chamacoco [ceg]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1751–2017. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Portugal, Spain. Also established in 14 other countries and unestablished in 38 more.

**Sanapaná** [spn] (Kasnapan, Kelya'mok, Sa'apan, Saapa'ang). Autonym: Nenlhet. *Users*: 980 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 2,270 (2002 census). *Location*: Alto Paraguay and Boquerón departments; Presidente Hayes department: Anaconda north to La Palmera south. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Mascocyan. *Dialects*: 90% or more inherent mutual intelligibility between dialects. Lexical similarity: 85% with Enlhet [enl]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many youth speak only Guaraní. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Also use Enlhet [enl]. Also use Enxet [enx]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1994–2010. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 19:17.

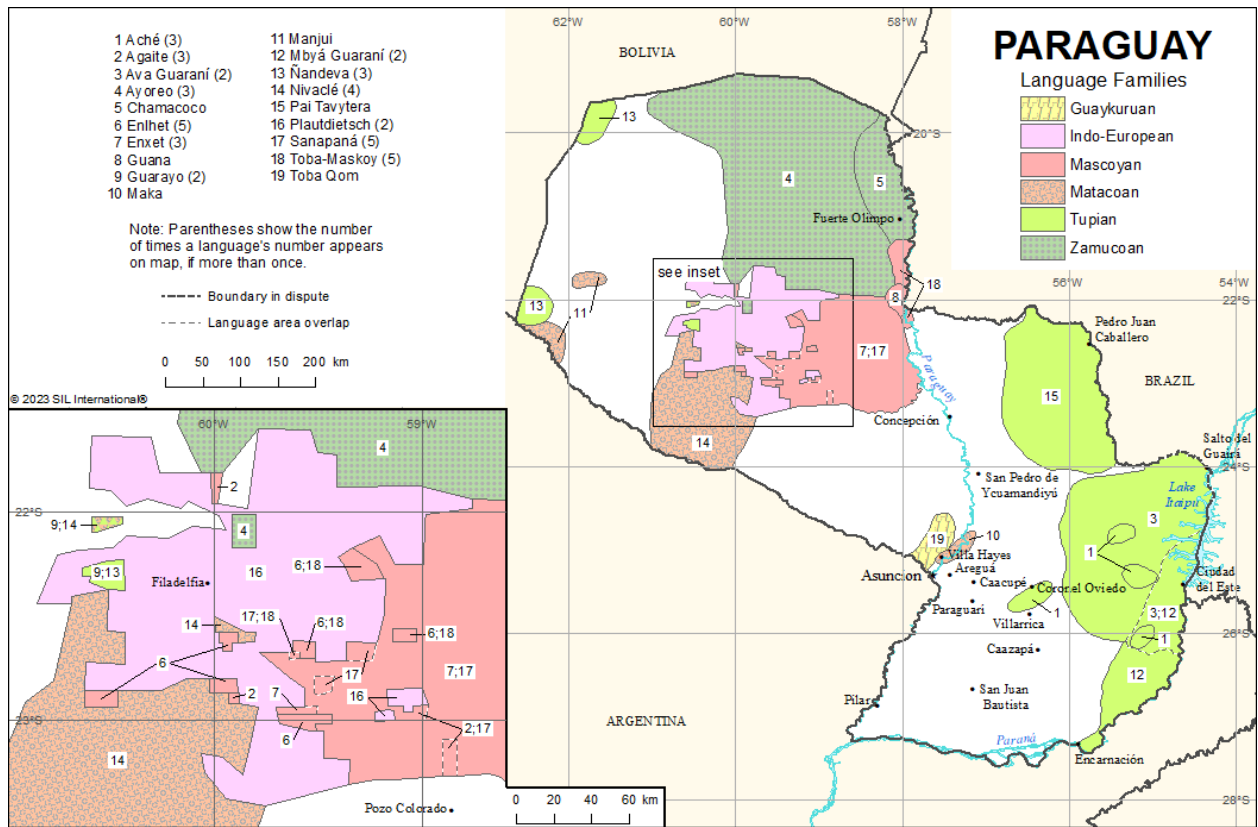
**Spanish** [spa] (Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 6,860,000 in Paraguay, all users. L1 users: 4,520,000 in Paraguay (2022). L2 users: 2,340,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Location*: Asunción department: urban areas. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 140(2)), co-official with Paraguayan Guaraní. *Class*: Indo-

European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Use*: Education and government. Many also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Andorra, Gibraltar, Spain. Also established in 39 other countries and unestablished in 33 more.

**Toba Qom** [tob] (Emok-Lik, Namqom, Qom, Qom l'aqtac, Qom-Lik, Qoml'ek, Takshika). Autonym: Qom l'aqtac. *Users*: 1,180 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: San Pedro department: Boquerón-Arasapety and Urukuy-Las Palmas; Presidente Hayes department: Cerrito-Cerriteño, Cerrito-Río Verde, Cerrito-Rosarino, Naiñec, and San José. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Guaykuruan, Southern. *Type*: 20 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Toba-Maskoy [tmf] and Toba-Pilagá [plg]. *Map*: 19:19. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,580. Also indigenous in: Argentina (Toba). Also established in: Bolivia (Toba).

**Toba-Maskoy** [tmf] (Cabanatit, Enenxet, Machicui, Quilyilhrayrom, Toba of Paraguay, Toba-Enenlhet). Autonym: Enenlhet. *Users*: 1,260 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 1,250 Toba-Enenlhet and 12 Toba-Maskoy (Crevels 2012). All women and young children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,270 (Crevels 2012). 1,510 Toba-Enenlhet and 760 Toba-Maskoy (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Alto Paraguay department: Puerto Guaraní area south; Concepción and Presidente Hayes departments: Boquerón Kue, Casanillo-Aldea Campo Rayo, Casanillo-Aldea Capiatá, Casanillo-Aldea Casanillo, Casanillo-Aldea Linda Vista, Casanillo-Campo Aroma, Casanillo-San Rafael, Castilla, Estancia Laguna Porã, Livio Fariña-Pueblito, María Auxiliadora-Km 40, Pozo Amarillo, Riacho Mosquito, San Isidro-Km 39; confluence, Apa and Paraguai rivers. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Class*: Mascocyan, Mascocoy. *Lg Use*: Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug], which is used in school and church. Some also use Spanish [spa], especially men, bilingually (Crevels 2012). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage. *Other*: Different from Toba Qom [tob], Toba-Pilagá [plg] of Argentina. *Map*: 19:18.

# Language Map



## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Paraguay 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.

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

**Guaraní, Paraguayan** [[gug](#)] *Users:* 6,340,000 in Paraguay (2020), decreasing. 2,500,000 monolinguals (2002 census). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (2010, No. 4251, Language Law, Article 3). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,540,000.

**Spanish** [[spa](#)] *Users:* 4,520,000 in Paraguay (2022). 6,860,000 in Paraguay, all users. L2 users: 2,340,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status:* 1 (National). Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 140(2)), co-official with Paraguayan Guaraní. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Portuguese** [[por](#)] *Users:* 241,000 in Paraguay (2022). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

### 10,000 to 99,999

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users:* 62,700 in Paraguay (2020). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

**Plautdietsch** [[pdt](#)] *Users:* 40,000 in Paraguay (Salminen 2007). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).

**Paraguayan Sign Language** [[pys](#)] *Users:* 15,000 (2009 L. Parks), increasing. Approximately 0.2% of total population. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Nivaclé** [[cag](#)] *Users:* 10,100 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,200 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,320.

**Guaraní, Mbyá** [[gun](#)] *Users:* 10,000 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 14,300 (2002 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 19,960.

### 1,000 to 9,999

**Korean** [[kor](#)] *Users:* 8,000 in Paraguay (2015). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

- Japanese** [jpn] *Users:* 7,000 in Paraguay (2020). *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).
- Enlhet** [enl] *Users:* 6,440 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 7,220 (2002 census). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).
- Pai Tavytera** [pta] *Users:* 6,360 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 13,400 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).
- Guaraní, Ava** [nhd] *Users:* 6,310 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 13,900 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,350.
- Enxet** [enx] *Users:* 3,840 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 5,840 (2002 census). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).
- Guarayo** [gui] *Users:* 2,530 in Paraguay (2007 R. Perik), decreasing. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 69,530.
- Ayoreo** [ayo] *Users:* 2,460 in Paraguay (2012 census), increasing. 1,000 monolinguals (2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 4,650.
- Chamacoco** [ceg] *Users:* 2,000 (Ciucci and Bertinetto 2015). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).
- Ñandeva** [tpj] *Users:* 1,550 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,020 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,759.
- Toba-Maskoy** [tmf] *Users:* 1,260 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 1,250 Toba-Enenlhet and 12 Toba-Maskoy (Crevels 2012). All women and young children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,270 (Crevels 2012). 1,510 Toba-Enenlhet and 760 Toba-Maskoy (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).
- Toba Qom** [tob] *Users:* 1,180 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 31,580.
- Maka** [mca] *Users:* 1,040 (Crevels 2012). 400 monolinguals (2012). Ethnic population: 1,300 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).
- Angaité** [aqt] *Users:* 1,030 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 3,690 (2002 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).

## 100 to 999

**Sanapaná** [[spn](#)] *Users*: 980 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 2,270 (2002 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).

**Aché** [[guq](#)] *Users*: 910 (Crevels 2012). 50 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,240 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).

**Manjui** [[crq](#)] *Users*: 370 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870.

## 10 to 99

**Guana** [[gva](#)] *Users*: 28 (Crevels 2007). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 260 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: 8a (Moribund). Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2).

## Unknown

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: L2 users: 14,600 in Paraguay (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Paraguay 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)

**Guaraní, Paraguayan** [[gug](#)] *Users*: 6,340,000 in Paraguay (2020), decreasing. 2,500,000 monolinguals (2002 census). *Status*: Statutory national language (2010, No. 4251, Language Law, Article 3). *Lg Use*: 52% of rural Paraguayans bilingual in Guaraní. Home, friends, religion; mixed use: Work, education. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Most in urban areas are bilingual in Spanish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,540,000.

**Spanish** [[spa](#)] *Users*: 6,860,000 in Paraguay, all users. L1 users: 4,520,000 in Paraguay (2022). L2 users: 2,340,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: Statutory national language (1992, Constitution, Article 140(2)), co-official with Paraguayan Guaraní. *Lg Use*: Education and government. Many also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

### 5 (Developing)

**Aché** [[guq](#)] *Users*: 910 (Crevels 2012). 50 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,240 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Home, friends; mixed use: Religion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)]. Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ayoreo** [[ayo](#)] *Users*: 2,460 in Paraguay (2012 census), increasing. 1,000 monolinguals (2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Spanish [[spa](#)], with more younger than older people speaking it, with more men than women speaking it, and more urban dwellers than rural speaking it. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 4,650.

**Chamacoco** [[ceg](#)] *Users*: 2,000 (Ciucci and Bertinetto 2015). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)] (Ciucci 2016). Some also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)], but with low proficiency (Crevels 2012). Also use Portuguese [[por](#)] (Ciucci 2016). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2001. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Maka** [[mca](#)] *Users*: 1,040 (Crevels 2012). 400 monolinguals (2012). Ethnic population: 1,300 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Older adults and preschool children monolingual. Home, village, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Strong cultural cohesion and strong language identity. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)], especially among men. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2013. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manjui** [[crq](#)] *Users*: 370 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Some also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)] (Crevels 2012). Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)] (Crevels 2012). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870.

**Nivaclé** [[cag](#)] *Users*: 10,100 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 12,200 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [[spa](#)] (Crevels 2012). A few also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)] (Crevels 2012). Used as L2 by Enlhet [[enl](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1995–2017. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,320.

## 5 (Dispersed)

**French** [[fra](#)] *Users*: 14,600 in Paraguay (Marcoux et al 2022), L2 users. *Writing*: Braille script. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 309,804,220 (as L1: 80,770,190; as L2: 229,034,030).

**German, Standard** [[deu](#)] *Users*: 62,700 in Paraguay (2020). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Plautdietsch [[pdt](#)]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Latin script, Fraktur variant, used until 1940. Runic script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 133,245,880 (as L1: 75,282,080; as L2: 57,963,800).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Enlhet** [[enl](#)] *Users*: 6,440 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 7,220 (2002 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Many also use Spanish [[spa](#)] (Crevels 2012). Some also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)] (Crevels 2012). Also use Nivaclé [[cag](#)]. Used as L2 by Sanapaná [[spn](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible: 1995–2016. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Enxet** [[enx](#)] *Users*: 3,840 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 5,840 (2002 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [[gug](#)] (Crevels 2012). Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Sanapaná [[spn](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 2015. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Paraguayan Sign Language** [[pys](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2009 L. Parks), increasing. Approximately 0.2% of total population. *Lg Use*: Deaf associations and religious meetings use LSPY in their formal proceedings and deaf people use LSPY in their casual interactions. Used by all. Also

use Brazilian Sign Language [bzs], especially some living near the Brazilian border, as L2. *Lg Dev*: Literature. TV. Dictionary. Bible portions: 2011.

## 6b (Threatened)

- Angaité** [aqt] *Users*: 1,030 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 3,690 (2002 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012).
- Guaraní, Ava** [nhd] *Users*: 6,310 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 13,900 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Some also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2006. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,350.
- Guaraní, Mbyá** [gun] *Users*: 10,000 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 14,300 (2002 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 19,960.
- Guarayo** [gui] *Users*: 2,530 in Paraguay (2007 R. Perik), decreasing. *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 69,530.
- Pai Tavytera** [pta] *Users*: 6,360 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 13,400 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Guaraní [grn], with many youth shifting. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Plautdietsch** [pdt] *Users*: 40,000 in Paraguay (Salminen 2007). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Standard German [deu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 362,560 (as L1: 356,860; as L2: 5,700).
- Sanapaná** [spn] *Users*: 980 (2002 census). Ethnic population: 2,270 (2002 census). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many youth speak only Guaraní. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Also use Enlhet [enl]. Also use Enxet [enx]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 1994–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.
- Toba Qom** [tob] *Users*: 1,180 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 1,500 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 31,580.
- Toba-Maskoy** [tmf] *Users*: 1,260 (Crevels 2012), decreasing. 1,250 Toba-Enenlhet and 12 Toba-Maskoy (Crevels 2012). All women and young children are monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,270 (Crevels 2012). 1,510 Toba-Enenlhet and 760 Toba-Maskoy (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Most also use

Paraguayan Guaraní [gug], which is used in school and church. Some also use Spanish [spa], especially men, bilingually (Crevels 2012). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, limited usage.

**Ñandeva** [tpj] *Users*: 1,550 in Paraguay (Crevels 2012), decreasing. Ethnic population: 2,020 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Mixed attitudes. Reservations about use of their language outside their culture area. Most also use Paraguayan Guaraní [gug] (Crevels 2012). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,759.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Guana** [gva] *Users*: 28 (Crevels 2007). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 260 (Crevels 2012). *Status*: Recognized language (2010, Languages Act, No. 4251, Article 2). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Paraguayan Guaraní [gug]. Some also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2012).

## Unestablished

**Japanese** [jpn] *Users*: 7,000 in Paraguay (2020). *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

**Korean** [kor] *Users*: 8,000 in Paraguay (2015). *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Portuguese** [por] *Users*: 241,000 in Paraguay (2022). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Chamacoco [ceg]. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 263,638,850 (as L1: 236,266,650; as L2: 27,372,200).

## Languages by Department

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

### Alto Paraguay

- Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- Enlhet [enl], 12
- Guana [gva], 13
- Ñandeva [tpj], 16
- Sanapaná [spn], 17
- Toba-Maskoy [tmf], 18

### Alto Paraná

- Aché [guq], 11
- German, Standard [deu], 13
- Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13

### Amambay

- Pai Tavytera [pta], 16

### Asunción

- Spanish [spa], 17

### Boquerón

- Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Enlhet [enl], 12
- German, Standard [deu], 13
- Guarayo [gui], 14
- Manjui [crq], 15
- Ñandeva [tpj], 16
- Nivaclé [cag], 16
- Plautdietsch [pdt], 17
- Sanapaná [spn], 17

### Caaguazú

- Aché [guq], 11
- Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13

### Caazapá

- Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13

### Canindeyú

- Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13
- Pai Tavytera [pta], 16

### Central

- Maka [mca], 15

### Concepción

- Guarayo [gui], 14
- Pai Tavytera [pta], 16
- Toba-Maskoy [tmf], 18

### Cordillera

- Maka [mca], 15

### Guairá

- Aché [guq], 11
- German, Standard [deu], 13

### Paraguari

- Aché [guq], 11

### Presidente Hayes

- Angaité [aqt], 11
- Enlhet [enl], 12
- Enxet [enx], 12
- Maka [mca], 15
- Nivaclé [cag], 16
- Plautdietsch [pdt], 17
- Sanapaná [spn], 17
- Toba Qom [tob], 18
- Toba-Maskoy [tmf], 18

### San Pedro

- Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13
- Guarayo [gui], 14
- Maka [mca], 15
- Pai Tavytera [pta], 16
- Toba Qom [tob], 18

## Languages by Family

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

### **Guaykuran, Southern**

Toba [tob], [18](#)

### **Indo-European, Germanic, West, High German, German, Middle German, East Middle German**

German, Standard [deu], [13](#)

### **Indo-European, Germanic, West, Low Saxon-Low Franconian, Low Saxon**

Plautdietsch [pdt], [17](#)

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

French [fra], [12](#)

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

Spanish [spa], [17](#)

### **Mascoyan**

Angaité [aqt], [11](#)

Enlhet [enl], [12](#)

Enxet [enx], [12](#)

Guana [gva], [13](#)

Sanapaná [spn], [17](#)

### **Mascoyan, Mascoy**

Toba-Maskoy [tmf], [18](#)

### **Matacoan**

Maka [mca], [15](#)

Nivaclé [cag], [16](#)

### **Matacoan, Chorote**

Chorote, Iyo'wujwa [crq], [15](#)

### **Sign language, Deaf community sign language**

Paraguayan Sign Language [pys], [16](#)

### **Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní**

Aché [guq], [11](#)

### **Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní**

Guaraní, Ava [nhd], [13](#)

Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], [13](#)

Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], [14](#)

Ñandeva [tpj], [16](#)

Pai Tavytera [pta], [16](#)

**Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Guaraní, Guaraní, Bolivian Guaraní**

Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], [14](#)

**Zamucoan**

Ayoreo [ayo], [11](#)

Chamacoco [ceg], [11](#)

## 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>aqt</b>	Angaité, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>gva</b>	Guana (Paraguay), <a href="#">13</a>
<b>ayo</b>	Ayoreo, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>jpn</b>	Japanese, <a href="#">14</a>
<b>cag</b>	Nivaclé, <a href="#">16</a>	<b>kor</b>	Korean, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>ceg</b>	Chamacoco, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>mca</b>	Maka, <a href="#">15</a>
<b>crq</b>	Chorote, Iyo'wujwa, <a href="#">15</a>	<b>nhd</b>	Guaraní, Ava, <a href="#">13</a>
<b>deu</b>	German, Standard, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>pdt</b>	Plautdietsch, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>enl</b>	Enlhet, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>por</b>	Portuguese, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>enx</b>	Enxet, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>pta</b>	Pai Tavytera, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>fra</b>	French, <a href="#">12</a>	<b>pys</b>	Paraguayan Sign Language, <a href="#">16</a>
<b>grn</b>	Guarani, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>spa</b>	Spanish, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>gug</b>	Guaraní, Paraguayan, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>spn</b>	Sanapaná, <a href="#">17</a>
<b>gui</b>	Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian, <a href="#">14</a>	<b>tmf</b>	Toba-Maskoy, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>gun</b>	Guaraní, Mbyá, <a href="#">13</a>	<b>tob</b>	Toba, <a href="#">18</a>
<b>guq</b>	Aché, <a href="#">11</a>	<b>tpj</b>	Ñandeva, <a href="#">16</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.

- Aché** [guq], 11, 19  
**Ache gatu**, *dial.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Ache irollä**, *pej. alt. dial.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Ache purä**, *dial.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Ache wa**, *dial.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Ache-Guayaki**, *alt.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Aché-Guayaki**, *alt.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Alemán**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13  
**Angaité** [aqt], 11, 19  
**Apapocuva**, *dial.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Apytare**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Ashlushlay**, *alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Ava**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Avá**, *alt.* Pai Tavytera [pta], 16  
**Ava-Chiripá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Ava-katu-ete**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Avañee**, *alt.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14  
**Avañe’ẽ**, *alt.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14  
**Avanye’e**, *alt.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14  
**Axé**, *alt.* Aché [guq], 11  
**Axluslay**, *alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Axluxlay**, *alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Ayoeo**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11  
**Ayoré**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11  
**Ayoreo** [ayo], 11, 19  
**Ayoweo**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11  
**Cabanatit**, *alt.* Toba-Maskoy [tmf], 18  
**Cashquiha**, *alt.* Guana [gva], 13  
**Chamacoco** [ceg], 11, 19  
**Chamacoco Bravo**, *alt. dial.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11  
**Chamacoco Ebitoso**, *dial.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11  
**Chamacoco Manso**, *alt. dial.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11  
**Chararana**, *alt. dial.* Guana [gva], 13  
**Chawuncu**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14  
**Chiriguano**, *pej. alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14  
**Chiripá**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Chiripá-Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13  
**Choropí**, *pej. alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Chorote**, *alt. dial.* Chorote, Iyo’wujwa [crq], 15  
*alt.* Chorote, Iyo’wujwa [crq], 15  
**Choroti**, *alt.* Chorote, Iyo’wujwa [crq], 15  
*dial.* Chorote, Iyo’wujwa [crq], 15  
**Chulupe**, *pej. alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Chulupí**, *pej. alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Chulupie**, *pej. alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Chunupí**, *pej. alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16  
**Churupí**, *pej. alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16

- Coroïno**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Deutsch**, *alt.* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Eastern Bolivian Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Ebitoso**, *alt. dial.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- Echoaldi**, *dial.* Guana [gva], 13
- Echonoana**, *alt. dial.* Guana [gva], 13
- Enlhet**, *alt.* Enlhet [enl], 12
- Emok-Lik**, *alt.* Toba [tob], 18
- Enenlhet**, *alt.* Toba-Maskoy [tmf], 18
- Enenxet**, *alt.* Toba-Maskoy [tmf], 18
- Enimaca**, *alt.* Maka [mca], 15
- Enimaga**, *alt.* Maka [mca], 15
- Enlhet** [enl], 12, 19
- Enlhet Norte**, *alt.* Enlhet [enl], 12
- Enlhet-Lengua**, *alt.* Enlhet [enl], 12
- Enslet**, *alt.* Enlhet [enl], 12
- Enthlit**, *alt.* Enlhet [enl], 12
- Enxet** [enx], 12, 19
- Enxet Sur**, *alt.* Enxet [enx], 12
- Español**, *alt.* Spanish [spa], 17
- Forest Nivaclé**, *dial.* Nivaclé [cag], 16
- French** [fra], 12
- Garaygosode**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- German, Standard** [deu], 13  
*see* German, Standard [deu], 13
- Guaiaqui**, *pej. alt.* Aché [guq], 11
- Guana** [gva], 13, 19
- Guarani**, *alt.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14
- Guaraní**, *alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14  
*alt.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14
- Guaraní Occidental**, *alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14
- Guaraní paraguaio**, *alt.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14
- Guaraní, Ava** [nhd], 13, 19  
*see* Guaraní, Ava [nhd], 13
- Guaraní, Mbyá** [gun], 13, 19  
*see* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 13
- Guaraní, Paraguayan** [gug], 14  
*see* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14
- Guarañoca**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Guarayo** [gui], 14, 19
- Guasurango**, *alt.* Guaraní, Eastern Bolivian [gui], 14  
*alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 16
- Guasurangué**, *alt.* Ñandeva [tpj], 16
- Guayakí**, *pej. alt.* Aché [guq], 11
- Guidaigosode**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Guisnai**, *alt.* Nivaclé [cag], 16
- Guoyagui**, *pej. alt.* Aché [guq], 11
- İbitoso**, *alt. dial.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- İbitoso ahwoso**, *alt. dial.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- Inkijwas**, *alt.* Chorote, Iyo'wujwa [crq], 15
- I'no'**, *alt.* Chorote, Iyo'wujwa [crq], 15
- Ishir**, *alt.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- İshir ahwoso**, *alt.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- Ishiro**, *alt.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- İshiro**, *alt.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- İshiro ahwoso**, *alt.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- Jeywo**, *alt.* Chamacoco [ceg], 11
- Jopará**, *dial.* Guaraní, Paraguayan [gug], 14
- Jotoy Lhavós**, *alt. dial.* Nivaclé [cag], 16
- Kaiova**, *alt.* Pai Tavytera [pta], 16
- Kaiowa**, *alt.* Pai Tavytera [pta], 16
- Kaskihá**, *alt.* Guana [gva], 13
- Kasnapan**, *alt.* Sanapaná [spn], 17
- Ka'yingua**, *alt.* Guaraní, Mbyá [gun], 13
- Kelya'mok**, *alt.* Sanapaná [spn], 17
- Koroïno**, *alt.* Ayoreo [ayo], 11
- Kovalhvok**, *alt.* Angaité [aqt], 11
- Koyaqteves**, *alt.* Angaité [aqt], 11
- Layana**, *dial.* Guana [gva], 13
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