

Ethnologue: Languages of Peru

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
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)
DBS	Deaf Bible Society
<i>dial.</i>	primary dialect name for
DOOR	Deaf Opportunity Outreach
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)
OVS	Object-Verb-Subject
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SOV	Subject-Object-Verb
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
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
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object

How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Peru 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 111 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Peru. 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 37) 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 38) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 45) 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 57) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Peru and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 60) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 65) 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 67) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 651 unique names are associated with the 111 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 82). 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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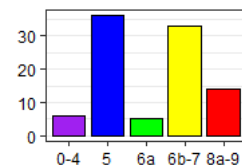
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Country Overview

Name of country	Peru
Other names	Republic of Peru
Population	33,684,000 (2022 UNDESA)
Principal language	Spanish
Literacy rate	94% (2018 UNESCO)
Deaf population	330,000
International conventions	CDE (1966), CPPDCE (2006), CSICH (2005), ICCPR (1978), ILOCITP (1994), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell 1997, Crevels 2007, Loos 1973, Payne 1991, Payne 1993, Wise 1983

Language counts

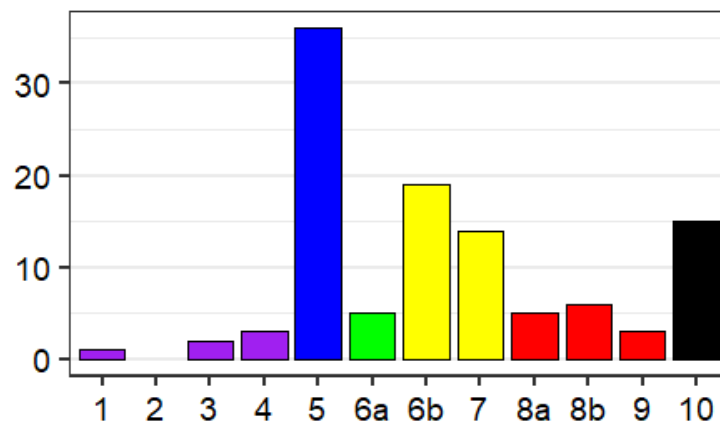
The number of established languages listed for Peru is 109. Of these, 94 are living and 15 are extinct. Of the living languages, 91 are indigenous and 3 are non-indigenous. Furthermore, 6 are institutional, 36 are developing, 5 are vigorous, 33 are in trouble, and 14 are dying. Also listed is 1 unestablished language 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 Peru 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 45) 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 Peru. 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 Peru 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 Peru 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 38) 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	1.1	1.1%	28,700,000	84.78384	84.78384%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	1	1.1	2.1%	1,270,000	3.75176	88.53560%
100,000 to 999,999	10	10.6	12.8%	3,221,000	9.51529	98.05088%
10,000 to 99,999	21	22.3	35.1%	538,100	1.58962	99.64051%
1,000 to 9,999	25	26.6	61.7%	111,770	0.33018	99.97069%
100 to 999	21	22.3	84.0%	9,520	0.02812	99.99882%
10 to 99	8	8.5	92.6%	393	0.00116	99.99998%
1 to 9	4	4.3	96.8%	8	0.00002	100.00000%
0	3	3.2	100.0%		0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
<i>Totals</i>	94	100.0		33,850,791	100.00000	

Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Peru 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 45) 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 Peru. 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			<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>		
1	1	1.1	1.1%	28,700,000	84.7838	84.7838%	28,700,000	28,700,000
3	2	2.1	3.2%	1,938,000	5.7251	90.5090%	969,000	969,000
4	3	3.2	6.4%	1,098,400	3.2448	93.7538%	366,133	200,000
5	36	38.3	44.7%	1,595,710	4.7140	98.4677%	44,325	11,100
6a	5	5.3	50.0%	217,660	0.6430	99.1107%	43,532	920
6b	19	20.2	70.2%	256,926	0.7590	99.8697%	13,522	2,000
7	14	14.9	85.1%	37,950	0.1121	99.9818%	2,711	745
8a	5	5.3	90.4%	5,904	0.0174	99.9993%	1,181	250
8b	6	6.4	96.8%	241	0.0007	100.0000%	40	13
9	3	3.2	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	94	100.0		33,850,791	100.0000			

Summary by language family

The genealogical classifications given in the language entries of the “Alphabetical Listing of Languages” (page 11) name 18 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
Arauan	1	1.1	420	0.0	420	420
Aymaran	3	3.2	656,740	1.9	218,913	213,000
Cahuapanan	2	2.1	14,030	0.0	7,015	7,015
Harákmbut	2	2.1	2,220	0.0	1,110	1,110
Indo-European	2	2.1	28,702,700	84.8	14,351,350	14,351,350
Jivaroan	3	3.2	68,020	0.2	22,673	10,200
Language isolate	5	5.3	15,091	0.0	3,018	3,260
Maipurean	17	18.1	123,139	0.4	7,243	4,000
Panoan	11	11.7	35,222	0.1	3,202	500
Quechuan	32	34.0	3,980,920	11.8	124,404	15,000
Sign language	2	2.1	98,012	0.3	49,006	49,006
Sino-Tibetan	1	1.1	146,000	0.4	146,000	146,000
Tacanan	1	1.1	590	0.0	590	590
Tucanoan	2	2.1	1,110	0.0	555	555
Tupian	2	2.1	252	0.0	126	126
Witotoan	5	5.3	1,250	0.0	250	50
Yaguan	1	1.1	5,000	0.0	5,000	5,000
Zaparoan	2	2.1	75	0.0	38	37
<i>Totals</i>	94	100.0	33,850,791	100.0		

Alphabetical Listing of Languages

Achuar-Shiwiari [acu] (Achual, Achuale, Achuar, Achuara, Achuár chícham, Jivaro, Maina).

Autonym: Achuár chícham. *Users*: 4,420 in Peru (2007 census). Majority are monolingual.

Location: Loreto region: Ecuador border, between Morona and Tigre rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jivaroan, Jívoro. *Dialects*: Shiwiari, Achuar (Achuár chícham). *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 12 vowels (4 oral, 4 long, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Bilingual education program. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 43%. Literacy rate in L2: 43%. Approved alphabet: Peru Ministry of Education (2014). Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981–2019. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:17. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,940. Also indigenous in: Ecuador.

Aguano [aga] (Awano, Santa Crucino, Uguano). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in the 16th century (Onofrio 1995). *Location*: Loreto region: lower Huallaga and upper Samiria rivers, right bank tributary of Marañón river. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Reportedly, in 1959, there were 40 families in Santa Cruz de Huallaga who did not speak Aguano but were members of the ethnic group.

Ajyíninka Apurucayali [cpc] (Ashaninca, Ashéninca Apurucayali, “Apurucayali Campa” *pej.*, “Axininka Campa” *pej.*, “Campa” *pej.*, “Kampa” *pej.*). Autonym: Ajyéninka. *Users*: 4,000 (2000 SIL). *Location*: Huanuco, Pasco, and Ucayali regions: Apurucayali tributary, Pachitea river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninka. *Dialects*: None known. Somewhat intelligible with other varieties of Ashéninka. *Type*: VSO; 20 consonants and 6 vowels (3 short, 3 long). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:48.

Amahuaca [amc] (Amaguaco, Amahuaka, Amajuaca, Amawaka, Ameuhaque, Ipitineri, Ipitnere, Sayaco). Autonym: Yora. *Users*: 300 in Peru (2007 census), decreasing. 20 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 300 (2007 census). *Location*: Madre de Dios and Ucayali regions: scattered on Aguaytía, Curanja, Curiuja, Inuya, Las Piedras, Mapuya, Purus, Sepahua, Upper Ucayali, and Yuruá rivers; Southeast Amazon basin. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State, Amawaka. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Group disintegrating and losing its identity due to intermarriage with others. No bilingual education program (2007). Home, village. Adults only. Only children in the most distant communities still acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Negative attitudes. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Also use Sharanahua [mcd]. Also use Yaminahua [yaa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1963–1997. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:43. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 520. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Amarakaeri [amr] (Amaracaire, Amarakaire, Arakmbut, Arakmbut Háte, Harakmbut, Haté,

Kareneri, Kochimberí, Küpondirideri, Wakitaneri, Wintaperi, “Mashco” *pej.*). Autonym: aratbuten hua’a. *Users*: 1,910 (2007 census). Includes Huachipaeri [hug]. Ethnic population: 2,090 (2013 Ministerio de Educación). Includes Huachipaeri [hug]. *Location*: Madre de Dios region: Madre de Dios and Colorado rivers. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Harákmbut. *Dialect*: Kisambaeri. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in nasality and length. *Lg Use*: Still spoken by the children in some communities (2012). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Amarakaeeri and Huachipaeri [hug] are considered to be dialects of the same language, Harakbut. *Map*: 37:74.

Andoa [anb] (Andoa-Shimigae, Gae, Gaye, Semigae, Shimigae). Autonym: Simikai. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in 2012. *Location*: Loreto region: Andoas town on Pastaza river. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Zaparoan, Záparo, Arabela-Andoa. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Záparo [zro] (Kayapwe) of Ecuador. *Type*: 20 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script.

Arabela [arl] (Chiripuno, Chiripunu, Tapueyocaca, Tapweyokwaka). Autonym: Tapueyocuaca. *Users*: 50 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 400 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Arabela river, tributary of the Napo. 2 villages. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Zaparoan, Záparo, Arabela-Andoa. *Type*: SOV; 20 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1986–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:2.

Asháninka [cni] (Ashinanca, Asháninca, “Campa” *pej.*, “Kampa” *pej.*). Autonym: Asháninka. *Users*: 35,200 (2007 SIL). 2007 census lists 63,000, which includes all varieties of Ashaninka and Asheninka. Ethnic population: 35,200 (2007 SIL). *Location*: Apurímac, Ayacucho, Cusco, Junín, and Ucayali regions: Apurímac, Ene, Perene, and Tambo rivers and tributaries. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa. *Dialects*: None known. Partially intelligible with Ashéninka varieties, Caquinte [cot] and Matsigenka [mcb]. *Type*: VSO; 14 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Caquinte [cot], Nomatsigenga [not], Yine [pib]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 68% (including Ashéninka languages). Dictionary. NT: 1972–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:67.

Ashéninka, Pajonal [cjo] (Asheninka del Gran Pajonal, Asheninka, Ashéninca, Atsiri, Campa Pajonalino, Pajonal, “Campa” *pej.*). Autonym: Ashaninka. *Users*: 12,000 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: Junín, Pasco, and Ucayali regions: central Gran Pajonal area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninca. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2002–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:65.

Ashéninka, Perené [prq] (Asheninka, Perené Ashéninca, “Perené Campa” *pej.*). *Users*: 300 (Mihás 2014). Ethnic population: 5,500 (2001 SIL). *Location*: Junín region: upper Perené river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninca. *Dialects*:

None known. Phonological and grammatical differences from other Asheninka varieties. *Type*: VSO; 20 consonants and 8 vowels (4 long, 4 short). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 55%. Grammar. NT: 2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 37:62.

Ashéninka, Pichis [cpu] (Asheninka, Pichis Ashéninka, “Pichis Campa” *pej.*). *Users*: 10,700 (2007 census). Includes Ajyninka Apurucayal [cpc]. *Location*: Pasco region: Pichis river and tributaries except Apurucayali. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninga. *Dialect*: Bajo Pichís. Somewhat intelligible with other Ashéninka languages. Bajo Pichis variety that is spoken on the Anacayali has many features of Pajonal Asheninka [cjo]. *Type*: VSO; 22 consonants and 8 vowels (4 long and 4 short). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Many also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%. Literacy rate in L2: 35%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:64.

Ashéninka, South Ucayali [cpy] (Asheninka). *Users*: 13,000 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: Ucayali region: upper Ucayali river and tributaries. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninga. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Pajonal Ashéninka [cjo]. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 35%. NT: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 37:47.

Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb] (Asheninka, Ucayali Ashéninka). *Users*: 7,000 in Peru (2001 SIL). *Location*: Huanuco and Ucayali regions: Arruya, Cohengua, Inuya, Shahuaya, Sheshea rivers, Ucayali river tributaries of Pachitea, Yurúa river. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninga. *Dialects*: None known. Somewhat intelligible with other Ashéninka varieties. *Type*: VSO; 24 consonants and 8 vowels (4 long, 4 short). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Dictionary. NT: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:46. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,810. Also indigenous in: Brazil.

Atsahuaca [atc] (Astahuaca, Atsahuaca-Yamiaca, Atsawaca, Atsawaka, Atsawaka-Yamiaka, Atswawaka). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. There were still 20 speakers in 1904. *Location*: Puno province: Carama River. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Unclassified. *Dialect*: Yamiaka (Yamiaca). *Type*: SOV; agglutinative language. *DLS*: Still.

Aushiri [avs] (A'éwa, Abijira, Auxira, Awshira, Vacacocha). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. One semi-speaker reported on the Napo River in 2008 and another living near Iquitos (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Loreto region: Escuelacocha, Napo river right bank tributaries. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Similar to Arabela [arl] (1987 M. Wise). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Napo Quichua [qvo]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Awajún [agr] (Aents, Aguajún, Aguaruna, Ahuajún, Awajunt). Autonym: Awajún. *Users*: 53,400 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 55,400 (2007 census). *Location*: Amazonas,

Cajamarca, Loreto, and San Martín regions: upper west Marañón river area; Cahuapanas, Mayo, and Potro rivers. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Jivaroan. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also used by Spanish and Quechuas in the area. All domains. Oral and written use in commerce. Letters. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%–90%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. Primary education begins in Awajún. Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1973–2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:22.

Awishira [ash] (Abigira, Abiquira, Abishira, Aewa, Agouisiri, Auishiri, Avirixiri, Aʔiwa, Ixignor, Tekiraka, Tequiraca, Vacacocha). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into mid 20th century. *Location*: Loreto region: Lake Vacacocha, Napo river, Puerto Elvira. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Unclassified. *Type*: 17 consonants and 10 vowels, included 4 nasal. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Aymara, Central [ayr] (Aimara, Aymara). Autonym: Aymar, Aymar aru. *Users*: 443,000 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 443,000 (2007 census). *Location*: Moquegua, Puno, and Tacna regions: Lake Titicaca area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Class*: Aymaran, Aymara. *Dialects*: Lupaca is the main literary dialect. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; case-marking (6 cases); verb affixes mark person, number; tense; comparatives; 26 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. *Lg Use*: In spite of many speakers, considered potentially endangered due to lack of intergenerational transmission of the language (Crevels 2007). Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1987–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:87. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100. Also indigenous in: Bolivia, Chile. Unestablished in: Argentina.

Aymara, Southern [ayc] (Aymar, Aymar aru). *Users*: 213,000 (2011 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Moquegua, Puno, and Tacna regions: Lake Titicaca toward the ocean. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Class*: Aymaran, Aymara. A member of macrolanguage Aymara [aym] (Bolivia). *Dialects*: Important verb forms and vocabulary differences from Central Aymara [ayr]. Dialect intelligibility needs investigation in Tacna and Moquegua (Landerman 1982). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.05). *Map*: 37:88.

Bora [boa] (Booraa, Bora-Miranya, Meamuyna, Miamuna'a, Miranas, Miranya, Miraña, Miamuna). Autonym: Miamunaa. *Users*: 750 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 750 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Ampiyacu, Putumayo, northeast Yaguasyacu rivers. 5 villages. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Bora-Muinane. *Dialects*: None known. Distinct from Bora Muinane [bmr] but related. *Type*: SOV; 29 consonants and 12 vowels (6 short, 6 long). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Also use Murui Witoto [huu]. Used as L2 by Murui Witoto [huu], Ocaina [oca], Resígaro [rgr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Bilingual primary and secondary schools but classes generally taught in Spanish [spa]. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2008. *DLS*: Emerging

(0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:8. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350. Also indigenous in: Colombia. Also established in: Brazil (Miranha).

Cahuarano [cah]. *Users*: No known L1 speakers (2012 SIL). Last speaker died in the late 1980s or early 1990s. *Location*: Loreto region: Maynas province, Nanay river headwaters. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Zaparoan, Iquito-Cahuarano. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Probably a dialect of Iquito [iqu].

Capanahua [kaq] (Capabaquebo, Capanawa, Kapanawa, Nuquencaibo, “Capacho” *pej.*). Autonym: Capa Baquebo. *Users*: 100 (Crevels 2012). Some may be in voluntary isolation (2013 Ministry of Education). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 380 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Tapiche-Buncuya rivers area. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo. *Dialect*: Pahenbaquebo. Lexical similarity: 50%–60% with Shipibo [shp]. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Few child speakers: one-third have passive knowledge but generally do not acquire Capanahua (Crevels 2007). Use of Spanish [spa] between two Capanahua speakers can be interpreted as rejecting the other person as an outsider. Adults in the home. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: “Capacho” is a pejorative term. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:29.

Caquinte [cot] (Caquinte Campa, Kakinte, Poyenisati, “Cachomashiri” *pej.*). Autonym: Aguenquetsatsare. *Users*: 440 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 440 (2007 census). *Location*: Cusco and Junin regions: Picha, Poyeni, and Mayapo rivers, upper Poyeni river, which flows into Tambo Yori and Agueni rivers which become Mipaya river flowing into the Urubamba; a few on Sensa and Vitoricaya rivers, affluents of the Urubamba. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Machiguenga. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Asháninka [cni]. *Type*: VSO; 18 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. State bilingual school in Tsoroja (Crevels 2007). Some borrowing from Asháninka [cni] and Matsigenka [mcb]. Religious services. Mostly spoken in the local community. Letter-writing between villages. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Asháninka [cni]. Also use Matsigenka [mcb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 33%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. 100 readers and writers. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Grammar. NT: 2005–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:68.

Chamicuro [ccc] (Chamicolo, Chamicura). Autonym: Chamekolo. *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in the early 2000s (2018 S. Parker). Ethnic population: 100 (2015 S. Parker). Virtually all inhabitants of Pampa Hermosa are ethnic Chamicuro. *Location*: Loreto region: Pampa Hermosa on Huallaga tributary. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Western. *Type*: 19 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Many Chamicuro were dislocated to the Yavarí and Napo Rivers and to Brazil (Adelaar and Muysken 2004).

Chinese, Yue [yue]. *Users*: 146,000 in Peru (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; noun classifiers; no articles; 18 consonants, 7 vowels; tonal (6 tones: 3 level, 3 contour). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1894–1981. *Writing*: Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: China, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao. Also established in 11 other countries and unestablished in 19 more.

Cholón [cht] (Seeptsa, Tinganeses). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 2000 (2000 M. Wise). *Location*: Huanuco and San Martin regions: Tingo María to Valle, Huallaga river valley. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Cholonan. *Dialects*: None known. Ruhlen classifies it as Andean; Adelaar as in Hibito-Cholon family. *Type*: 15 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco Quechua [qvh]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Culina [cul] (Kollina, Kulina, Kulino, Kulyna, Kurina, Madiha, Madija, Madija atti). *Users*: 420 in Peru (2007 census), increasing. Primarily monolingual. Ethnic population: 420. *Location*: Ucayali region: near Brazil border, upper Purus and Santa Rosa rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Arauan. *Type*: SOV; 17 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Two bilingual schools. All children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Some also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Over 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 1%–5%. *Literature*. *Dictionary*. *Grammar*. *Texts*. *NT*: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37:42. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,420. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Kulina).

English [eng]. *Autonym*: English. *Users*: 15,100 in Peru (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Southern Conchucos Quechua [qxo]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 168 other countries and unestablished in 15 more.

Ese Eja [ese] (Ese Ejja, Ese Exa, Ese’ejja, Guarayo, Huarayo, Tambopata-Guarayo, Tiatinagua, “Chama” pej.). *Autonym*: Ese’ejja. *Users*: 590 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 590

(2007 census). *Location*: Madre de Dios region: Maldonado area on Heath and Tambopata rivers. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tacanan, Chama. *Type*: SOV; 18 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: All children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:72. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,110. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Bolivia (Ese Ejja).

Hibito [hib] (Chibito, Hivito, Ibitto, Jibito, Xibita, Xibitoana, Zibito). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker probably survived into the 1970s (Loukotka 1968). *Location*: Loreto region: Bobonaje river, Huayabamba tributary entering Huallaga west, Jelache tributary. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Cholonan. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: In 1851 there were 500.

Huachipaeri [hug] (Huachipaire, Wachipaeri, Wacipaire, “Mashco” *pej.*). *Users*: 310 (2000). Ethnic population: 2,090 (2013 Ministerio de Educación). Includes Amarakaeri [amr]. *Location*: Cusco region: Keros and upper Madre de Dios rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Harákmbut. *Dialects*: Huachipaire, Sapiteri, Toyeri (Toyoeri, Tuyuneri), Arasairi (Arasa, Arasaeri, Arasaire, Araza, Arazaire, Careneri). Reportedly similar to Amarakaeri [amr]. Sapiteri integrating with Amarakaeri. Toyeri is similar to Sapiteri. Some Kisambaeri (Amarakaeri dialect) integrated with the Toyeri and others with Sapiteri. Manuquiari may be a subgroup of Toyeri or Huachipaeri. Pukirieri may be a subgroup of Toyeri or Arasairi. Arasairi is distinct from Amarakaeri or Huachipaeri; similar to Sapiteri. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Still spoken by the children in some communities (2012). Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37:75.

Iñapari [inp] (Inamari). *Users*: 4 (1999 SIL). Ethnic population: 68 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Madre de Dios region: Puerto Maldonado area on Piedras river, mouth of Sabaluyo. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro. *Type*: 13 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:73.

Iquito [iqu] (Amacacore, Hamacore, Ikito, Ikitu, Iquita, Iquito, Puca-Uma, Quiturran). Autonym: Akenóiri. *Users*: 25 (Beier et al 2011), decreasing. 1 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 520 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Atalaya and San Antonio on Chambira, Nanay, and Pintoyacu rivers. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Zaparoan, Iquito-Cahuarano. *Dialect*: Pintuyacu. Cahuarano [cah] may be a dialect. *Type*: SVO; agglutinative language; verbal morphology exclusively suffixal; verbs are marked for tense and aspect; 11 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 75%. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1963–2002. Moribund, but revitalization efforts in progress (2015 L. Michael). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: In 1958–1966 there were 100 speakers on the verge of extinction and acculturation to Spanish-speaking society. Children understood but did not speak, adults were bilingual with Spanish, older people understood Spanish, but only spoke Iquito. Speakers died from measles, whooping cough, and pneumonia. The rubber boom and landowner (patron) system had

devastating effects. Christian. *Map*: 37:15.

Isconahua [isc] (Iscoaquebu, Iskobákebo, Iskonawa). *Users*: 82 (2000). *Location*: Loreto and Ucayali regions: Callaria river. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State, Amawaka. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Shipibo [shp]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Shipibo-Conibo [shp]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: There are more speakers in voluntary isolation along the Alto Callería, Utuquinía and Abujao Rivers and their tributaries. *Map*: 37:30.

Jaqaru [jqr] (Ak'aro, Aru, Hage aru, Haq'aru, Haqaru, Haqearu, Jacaru, Jaq'aru, Tupe). Autonym: Jaqaru. *Users*: 740 (Crevels 2012). 730 Jaqaru and 9 Cauqui (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 W. Adelaar). *Location*: Lima region: Yauyos province, Cachuy and Tupe villages; into Ica region. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Aymaran, Tupe. *Dialect*: Cauqui (Cachuy, Kawki). The Cauqui dialect has few remaining speakers. Lexical similarity: 73% with Aymara [ayr], 79% with Cauqui dialect and Aymara. *Type*: 36 consonants and 6 vowels (3 short, 3 long). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Chinchá Quechua [qxc]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Ministry of Education revitalization program in progress. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Map*: 37:80.

Jebero [jeb] (Chebero, Shiwilu, Xebero, Xihuila). Autonym: Shiwilu la'la'. *Users*: 30 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2000 W. Adelaar). *Location*: Loreto region: Alto Amazonas province, Jeberos district, between Marañon and Huallaga rivers. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Cahuapanan. *Type*: 17 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1959. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:24.

Kakataibo-Kashibo [cbr] (Aincacatai, Cachibo, Cacibo, Cahivo, Cashibo-Cacataibo, Caxibo, Haguetai, Incauncanibo, Kashibo, Kashibo-Kakataibo, Managua). Autonym: Kakataibo-Kashibo. *Users*: 2,780 (2007 census). Some women over 50 monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,780 (2007 census). *Location*: Huanuco, Loreto, and Ucayali regions: Aguaytía, San Alejandro, and Súngaro rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Cashibo. *Dialects*: Kakataibo de Mariscal, Kakataibo de Sinchi Roca (Kashibo de Sungaroyacu, Kashibo del Alto Aguaytía), Kashibo (Cashibo). *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). All domains. Used by all. All also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 69%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some are in voluntary isolation in the headwaters of the Pisqui, Aguaytía, San Alejandro, Sungaruyacu and Pozuzo rivers. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:40.

Kandozi-Chapra [cbu] (Candoshi, Candoshi-Shapra, Candoxi, Kandoshi, Kandozi, Murato). Autonym: Kadoazi koko. *Users*: 3,260 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Chapuli, Huitoyacu, Morona, and Pastaza rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Chapara (Shapra), Kandoáshi (Kanduásh, Kánduash). May be distantly related to Arawakan; probably not Jivaroan. *Type*: SOV; 21

consonants and 6 vowels (3 long, 3 short). *Lg Use*: Language maintenance program and bilingual education program (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1979–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:19.

Kashinawa [cbs] (Cashinahua, Caxinahua, Caxinawá, Hantxa Kuin, Juni Kuin, Kashinahua, Kaxinawá, Kaxynawa). Autonym: Hãtxa Kuĩ. *Users*: 2,420 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 2,420 (1999 census). *Location*: Ucayali region: Curanja and Purus rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Dialects*: None known. Possibly most similar to Sharanahua [mcd]. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives after noun heads; question word initial; 7 prefixes, 3 suffixes; ergative; 14 consonants and 4 vowels; lexical tone. *Lg Use*: All children acquire the language and learn to read and write in bilingual schools (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], and up to 10% have routine proficiency in it. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 40%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%–30%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:45. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,420. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Kaxinawá).

Kukama-Kukamiria [cod] (Cocama-Cocamilla, Huallaga, Kokama-Kokamilya, Pampadeque, Pandequebo, Ucayali, Xibitaoan). Autonym: Kokama-Kokamilla. *Users*: 250 in Peru (Crevels 2007). Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 11,300 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Huallaga, lower Marañon, and northeast lower Ucayali rivers' area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama. *Dialects*: Cocamilla (Kokomilla, Kukamiria), Cocama (Kokoma, Kukama). Reportedly most similar to Omagua [omg]. *Type*: SOV; 11 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Charapa Spanish [spq]. Used as L2 by Omagua [omg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 3%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961–1967. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:26. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Brazil (Cocama-Cocamilla), Colombia (Cocama-Cocamilla).

Maijuna [ore] (Coto, Koto, Mai Ja, Maihuna, Maijiki, Máihiki, Payagua, Tutapi, “Orechon” pej., “Oregon” pej., “Orejón” pej.). Autonym: Maijuna. *Users*: 190 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 300 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Loreto region: Algodón, Putumayo, Sucusari, and Yanayacu rivers. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan. *Dialect*: Nebaji. *Type*: 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Younger generation has abandoned the language and most of the Maijuna culture (Crevels 2007). Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1967–1976. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:6.

Mashco Piro [cuj] (Cujareno, Cujareño, Nomole, “Mashco” pej.). *Users*: 200 (Crevels 2012). 60 monolinguals. *Location*: Madre de Dios region: Purús province; Upper Purús area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro, Piro. *Dialects*: None known. About 60% inherent intelligibility of Yine [pib]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Highly nomadic. *Map*: 37:71.

Matses [mcf] (Magirona, Majoruna-Matsés, Majuruna, Matses-Mayoruna, Maxirona, Maxuruna,

Mayiruna, Mayoruna, Mayuzuna). Autonym: Matses. *Users*: 5,000 in Peru (2019 Y. Bueno). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2019 Y. Bueno). *Location*: Loreto region: lower Yaquerana river and tributaries; lower Yavari on Chobayacu and Gálvez rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mayoruna-Matsés. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Schools taught by Matsés teachers. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Grammar. NT: 1993–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: [37](#):27. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,500. Also indigenous in: Brazil (Matsés).

Matsigenka [[mcb](#)] (Machiguenga, Matsiganga, Matsigenga, Matsiguenga, Mañaries, Niagantsi). Autonym: Matsigenka. *Users*: 21,400 (2019 Ministerio de Cultura). Ethnic population: 21,400 (2019 Ministerio de Cultura). *Location*: Cusco, Madre de Dios, and Ucayali regions: Camisea, Kompiroshiato, Picha, Manu, Mishagua, Tigompinia, Timpia, and Urubamba rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Machiguenga. *Dialects*: There are minor dialects. Most closely related to Nanti [[cox](#)]. *Type*: 18 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Quechua and Spanish [[spa](#)] are replacing Matsigenka in some areas where children no longer acquire the language. Not endangered on the Manu River, where teachers from Urubamba River area are interested in implementing a formalized bilingual education program (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Caquinte [[cot](#)], Nanti [[cox](#)], Yine [[pib](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Dictionary. NT: 1976–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: [37](#):69.

Mochica [[omc](#)] (Chimu, Chimú, Mochika, Muchic, Muchik, Yunca, Yunga). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died around 1920. *Location*: La Libertad and Lambayeque regions: northwestern coast. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01).

Muniche [[myr](#)] (Munichi, Munichino, Otanabe, Otanave). *Users*: No known L1 speakers (Michael et al 2013). Three semi-speakers, ages 60–90; 10 remember but not fluent (Michael et al 2013). The last known fluent speaker, Victoria Huancho Icahuate, died in the late 1990s. *Location*: Loreto region: Paranapura river. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 22 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nanti [[cox](#)]. *Users*: 94 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Cusco region: headwaters of Camisea and Timpia rivers. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninga. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Matsigenka [[mcb](#)], but have remained separate. *Type*: SVO; 18 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Matsigenka [[mcb](#)]. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 0%. Bible portions: 2000. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: [37](#):76.

Nomatsigenga [[not](#)] (Atiri, Ina’o, Inato, Inthome, Intsome, Nomatsiguenga, “Nomatsiguenga Campa” *pej.*). Autonym: Nomatsigenga. *Users*: 8,020 (2007 census). 5,500 monolinguals.

Ethnic population: 8,020 (2007 census). *Location*: Junin region: Anapati river system in the foothills, between Ene and Perené rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Ashéninka. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Matsigenka [mcb]. *Type*: VSO; 16 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use*: All children acquire the language. Used by all. Also use Asháninka [cni]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 35%–40%. Videos. Dictionary. NT: 1980–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Bilingual education program (Crevels 2007). Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:66.

Nonuya [noj] (Nononota). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Peru. Last known speaker in Peru likely survived until 2010. Ethnic population: 90. Ethnic population covers both Colombia and Peru. *Location*: Loreto region: Maynas province, Putumayo district. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Witotoan. *Type*: 20 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2. Global EGIDS level: 8b (Nearly extinct). Indigenous in: Colombia.

Ocaina [oca] (Okaina). Autonym: Dyo'xaiya-o-lvo'tsa. *Users*: 50 in Peru (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 100 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Ampuyacu, Putumayo, and Yaguasyacu rivers. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina. *Dialects*: Dukaiya (Dyo'xaiya), Ibo'tsa. *Type*: 26 consonants and 9 vowels, including 4 nasal vowels. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. Also use Bora [boa]. Also use Murui Witoto [huu]. Used as L2 by Resígaro [rgr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1964–1972. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:7. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Omagua [omg] (Agua, Anapia, Ariana, Cambeba, Cambeeba, Cambela, Campeba, Canga-Peba, Compeva, Kambeba, Kambéba, Macanipa, Omagua-Yete, Omágua, Pariana, Umaua, Yhuata). *Users*: 2 in Peru (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 630 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: El Porvenir, Grau, San Joaquín de Omaguas, San Salvador de Omaguas, and other settlements on lower Marañón left bank, near Ucayali river mouth. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Tupian, Tupí-Guaraní, Tupí, Cocama. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Cocama-Cocamilla [cod]. *Type*: 13 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Persons 40 years old used to understand their parents but do not speak the language themselves (Crevels 2007). Elderly only. Most shifted to Kukama-Kukamiria [cod]. Most shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37:14. *Worldwide*: Also established in: Brazil.

Omurano [omu] (Humurana, Hunurana, Mayna, Numurana, Omurana, Roamaina, Umurano). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by 1958. *Location*: Loreto region. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: 10 consonants and 10 vowels (5 oral, 5 nasal). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Panobo [pno] (Huariapano, Manoa, Pana, Pano, Pelado, Wariapano). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1991. *Location*: Ucayali river mixed with the Shetebo [shp] language group. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Pano. *Type*: 14 consonants and 4 vowels. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script.

Peruvian Sign Language [prl] (LSP, Lengua de Signos Peruana, Lenguaje de señas peruana, Lenguaje de señas peruano). *Users*: 98,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 65,000–130,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Dialects*: None known. Variation in different geographical regions, between generations, and in different religious groups. Variety used in Lima is most prestigious. Signing associated with the Efata school mixes LSP with American Sign Language [ase] (Parks and Parks 2010). *Type*: Fingerspelling system. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Agency: Asociación de Sordos del Peru (ASP). *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: 70 schools include help for the deaf. Of the 11 deaf-only schools, 9 use at least some Peruvian Sign Language; the other 2 are oral and only use Spanish. Sign language used inside school by hearing teachers is reportedly different from what the majority deaf community use. Even though the government tries to integrate deaf students into mainstream educational programs, deaf social gatherings keep Peruvian Sign Language strong. Two deaf villages, near Cusco and Iquitos, may have indigenous sign languages (Parks and Parks 2010).

Pisabo [pig] (Pisagua, Pisahua). *Users*: 500 (2011 J. Leclerc). *Location*: Loreto region: in Matsés [mcf] language group territory, between Tapiche and Blanco rivers. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Panoan. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37:28.

Puquina [puq] (Pukina). *Users*: No known L1 speakers in Peru. Last speaker likely died in the 1700s. *Location*: Puno department: Lake Titicaca area. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Seem to be remnants of Puquina in Callawalla [caw], which may be a mixed language formed from Quechuan morphology and Puquina lexicon. There may also have been contact with the moribund Leco [lec] in the past (Adelaar and van de Kerke 2006). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: none known. Also indigenous in: Bolivia, Chile.

Quechua [que]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 6,934,840. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Ambo-Pasco Quechua [qva], Arequipa-La Unión Quechua [qxu], Ayacucho Quechua [qvy], Cajamarca Quechua [qvc], Cajatambo North Lima Quechua [qvl], Calderón Highland Quichua [qud] (Ecuador), Cañar Highland Quichua [qxr] (Ecuador), Chachapoyas Quechua [quk], Chaupihuaranga Quechua [qur], Chimborazo Highland Quichua [qug] (Ecuador), Chíncha Quechua [qxc], Chiquián Quechua [qxa], Corongo Ancash Quechua [qwa], Cusco Quechua [quz], Eastern Apurímac Quechua [qve], Huallaga Quechua [qub], Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco Quechua [qvh], Huaylas Ancash Quechua [qwh], Huaylla Wanca Quechua [qvw], Imbabura Highland Quichua [qvi] (Ecuador), Jauja Wanca Quechua [qxw], Lambayeque Quechua [quf], Loja Highland Quichua [qvj] (Ecuador), Margos-Yarowilca-Lauricocha Quechua [qvm], Napo Quichua [qvo], North Bolivian Quechua [qul] (Bolivia), North Junín Quechua [qvn], Northern Conchucos Ancash Quechua [qxn], Northern Pastaza Quichua [qvz] (Ecuador), Pacaraos Quechua [qvp], Pano Quechua [qxh], Puno Quechua [qxp], Salasaca Highland Quichua [qxl] (Ecuador), San Martín Quechua [qvs], Santa Ana de Tusi Pasco Quechua [qxt], Santiago del Estero Quichua [qus] (Argentina), Sihuas Ancash Quechua [qws], South Bolivian Quechua [quh] (Bolivia), Southern Conchucos

Quechua [qxo], Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup], Tena Lowland Quichua [quw] (Ecuador), Yauyos Quechua [qux]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,934,840.

Quechua, Ambo-Pasco [qva] (San Rafael-Huariaca Quechua). *Users*: 18,300 (2017 census).

Location: Huanuco region: Ambo province, Ambo, San Francisco de Mosca, and San Rafael districts; Pasco region: Pasco province, Tielacayán district. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-am-ah. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in isolated communities. Home, fields, community. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:59.

Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu] (Arequipa Quechua, Cotahuasi Quechua, Quechua de

Arequipa, Quechua de La Unión). *Users*: 18,600 (2000). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 32,000. *Location*: Arequipa region: La Unión province, Cotahuasi district, Apurímac department, Antabamba province; Ayacucho and Cusco regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay, Southern Peruvian Quechua. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Cotahuasi, Northern Arequipa, Highland Arequipa, Antabamba (Apurímac). Reportedly more similar linguistically to Cusco than to Ayacucho. Very similar to Eastern Apurímac [qve]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used in some schools. Some families switched to Spanish. Other language speakers use Quechua to talk to monolinguals. Administration, commerce, labor relations, religious services. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Considered inferior to Spanish [spa]. Most also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Cusco Quechua [quz], in schools. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 30%. 600 readers, 200 can write. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1993–1998. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37:84.

Quechua, Ayacucho [quy] (Chanca, Chanka). Autonym: Chanka runasimi, Runasimi. *Users*:

1,270,000 (2019 A. Natarov). *Location*: Ayacucho and Huancavelica regions; Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Ica, Junin, and Lima regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca in the 16th century after Spanish conquest. Used in bilingual education, literature, textile making, church, and radio and television broadcasts. *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay, Southern Peruvian Quechua. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Andahuaylas, Huancavelica. Lexical similarity: 96% with Surcubamba, Puquio, and Cusco [quz]. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Most domains. Written form used in religious services. Negative attitudes. Considered inferior to Spanish [spa]. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Perhaps 10,000 read it, 2,000 can write it. Oral and written Quechua used in some schools, some universities. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1987–2011. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:82.

Quechua, Cajamarca [qvc] (Kashamarka Runashimi, Kashamarka qichwa, Kichwa Lingwa,

Lingwa). Autonym: Kichwa. *Users*: 5,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Location*: Cajamarca region: Chetilla and Los Baños districts; western dialect: Chetilla district, eastern dialect: Porcón and Cajamarca valley areas; La Libertad region: small area on west bank of Rio Marañon. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Yungay, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Western Cajamarca, Eastern Cajamarca. Relatively minor dialect differences. Lexical similarity: 94% with Lambayeque [quf] (most similar), 92% with Pacaraos [qvp]. *Type*: SOV; 19 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Relatively strong use in 8 to 10 communities. Strong pressure from Spanish in all communities due to secondary schools and gold mining in the area. Many deny its existence (2000 D. Coombs). Home. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa], speaking a country dialect of it. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–35%. Series of basic primers and graded readers in Quechua. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37:35.

Quechua, Cajatambo North Lima [qvl]. *Users*: 7,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. 2,800 monolinguals. *Location*: Ancash region: Pacllón, La Primavera, and Mangas (south of Llamac, east of Pativilca rivers) districts; Huanuco region; Lima region: Cajatambo, Copa, Huancapón, and northern Manas districts. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-amah, Alto Pativilca. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. 74% intelligibility of Huamalíes Quechua [qvh]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Family, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37:56.

Quechua, Chachapoyas [quk] (Amazonas, Amazonas Quechua). Autonym: Llakwash. *Users*: 840 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 5,080 (2017 census). *Location*: Amazonas region: Chachapoyas and Luya provinces. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Lamud (West Chachapoyas), Grenada-Mendoza (East Chachapoyas), La Jalca (South Chachapoyas), Llakwash Chachapoyas. Reportedly most similar to San Martín Quechua [qvs]. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in primary schools. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:34.

Quechua, Chaupihuaranga [qur] (Yanahuanca Pasco Quechua, Yaru Quechua). *Users*: 11,000 (2017 census), decreasing. 8,000 for Chaupihuaranga proper, 3,000 for Checra (2022 A. Natarov). Ethnic population: 13,100 (2017 census). *Location*: Pasco region: Chacayan, Chinche, Goyllarisquiza, Paucar, San Pedro de Pillao, Tapoc, Villcabamba, and Yanahuanca districts; sparsely populated high country, more densely populated valleys. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Checra Quechua (Oyón Quechua), Carrion Quechua (Daniel Carrion), Picoy Quechua. Many related Quechua dialects intersect here: Junín [qvn], Ambo-Pasco [qva], Santa Ana de Tusi [qxt], Cajatambo [qvl], and Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huanuco [qvh]. Further

intelligibility studies may be needed. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 20%. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:57.

Quechua, Chincha [qxc]. *Users*: 3,000 (2017), based on 2017 census reports. *Location*: Huancavelica region: northwest Castrovirreyna province; Ica region: northeast Chincha province; Lima region: southeast Yauyos province. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Many shifting to Spanish [spa]. Some shifting to Jaqaru [jqr]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: A highly differentiated linguistic area; many single village varieties. Separate identity from Wanka, Junin, and Ayacucho Quechua. *Map*: 37:81.

Quechua, Chiquián [qxa] (Ancash Quechua, Chiquián Ancash Quechua). *Users*: 4,820 (2017 census), decreasing. *Location*: Ancash region: Bolognesi province, Chiquián district, western Bolognesi west of Pativilca river and north of Llamac river; east Ocros, Corpanqui valley border. Western Ocros may be included, but the dialect is a bit different. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-am-ah, Alto Pativilca. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Possibly intelligible of Cajatambo Quechua [qvl]. Some contact of Cajatambo and very little with Huamalíes [qvh]. 73% intelligibility of Huamalíes. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, work, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Dictionary. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Different identity from Huamalíes and Huaylas. Christian. *Map*: 37:54.

Quechua, Corongo Ancash [qwa] (Corongo Quechua, Quechua de Corongo). Autonym: Llaqwash. *Users*: 2,500 (2017 census), decreasing, including 1,740 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Location*: Ancash region: Corongo province, Aco, Corongo, Cusca, La Pampa, and Yanac districts. Most in Aco and Cusca. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Waylay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Huaylas [qwh] and Sihuas [qws] Quechua. Some contact with Sihuas, Northern Conchucos [qxn], and Huaylas by road. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Family, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa], especially the young. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 30%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2017–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Separate identity from Sihuas, Northern Conchucos, and Huaylas. Christian. *Map*: 37:36.

Quechua, Cusco [quz] (Cuzco, Cuzco Quechua, Qheswa, Qheswasimi, Quechua Cusco, Quechua Qosqo-Qollaw, Quechua de Cusco-Collao, Qusqu qhichwa simi, Qusqu runasimi). Autonym: Runasimi, Runasimi Qusqu Qullaw. *Users*: 668,000 (2019 A. Natarov). Ethnic population: 1,500,000. *Location*: Apurímac, Arequipa, Cusco, Moquegua, Madre de Dios, and Puno regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca of the Andes at the time of the Spanish conquest in the 16th century. Used in everyday communication, traditional Andean music, bilingual education, the arts, church, health services, agriculture, and animal husbandry. *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay, Southern Peruvian

Quechua. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Caylloma Quechua, Eastern Apurímac Quechua, Puno Quechua. Some dialect differences, but not as distinct as elsewhere. Substantial phonological and morphological differences with Ayacucho Quechua. *Type*: SOV; 28 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: City people generally want children to speak primarily Spanish [spa]. Used by all. Most also use Spanish [spa], especially in urban areas, but also in rural areas. Used as L2 by Arequipa-La Unión Quechua [qxu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 62%. Taught in some primary schools in early grades only. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1988–2004. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:85.

Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve] (Apurímac Quechua, Quechua del Este de Apurímac).

Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 200,000 (2002 SIL). 80,000 monolinguals. 30% in towns, 60%–70% in remote areas, especially at high altitudes. Ethnic population: 200,000. *Location*: Apurímac region: Abancay, Andahuaylas, Antabamba Ayamaraes, Cotabambas, and Grau provinces; Arequipa region: La Unión province; Ayacucho and Cusco regions. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay, Southern Peruvian Quechua. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Abancay, Antabamba, Cotabambas. Arequipa-La Unión Quechua [qxu] reportedly very similar to the Antabamba dialect. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–3%. Literacy rate in L2: 40%–50% (census: 65%). 40,000 nonliterate adults. 35% of adults, or 20% of total population (census). In rural areas 48% of the adults are nonliterate. Taught as subject in primary schools. Texts. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Ascending (0.19). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Cusco Quechua [quz] and Ayacucho Quechua [quy]. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:83.

Quechua, Huallaga [qub] (Alto Huallaga, Huallaga Huánuco Quechua, Quechua Huallaguino, Quechua de Huánuco, Quechua de Llacón, Quechua de Matihuaca). Autonym: Runa shimi. *Users*: 23,900 (2017 census). *Location*: Huanuco region: Huánuco province, Churubamba and Santa María del Valle districts. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-am-ah. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:50.

Quechua, Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco [qvh]. *Users*: 44,900 (2017 census). *Location*: Huanuco region: Dos de Mayo province, Chuquis, Marias, Quivilla, Pachas, Ripán, Shunqui, Sillapata, and Yanas districts; Huamalíes province, Arancay, Chavín de Paríarca, Jacas Grande, Jircán, Llata, Miraflores, Puchao, Puños, Singa, and Tantamayo districts. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-am-ah, Alto Marañón. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Monzón, Huamalíes, Northern Dos de Mayo. Lexical similarity: 96% with Margos-Yarowilca-Lauricocha Quechua [qvm]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Most also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cholón [cht]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:39.

Quechua, Huaylas Ancash [qwh]. Autonym: Anqas Qichwa, Qichwa. *Users*: 173,000 (2017

census). *Location*: Ancash region: Caraz, Carhuaz, and Huaraz provinces; Callejón de Huaylas. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Waylay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Huaraz (Huaraz Quechua), Yungay, Huailas (Huaylas). Not intelligible of Cusco [quz], Ayacucho [quy], Huaylla Wanca Quechua [qvw], Cajamarca [qvc], Chachapoyas Quechua [quk], or San Martín Quechua [qvs] (Parker 1976). *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: People in and near the mestizo towns in the valley increasingly proficient in Spanish. Communities at higher elevations maintain use in all domains. Bilinguals working in an office will use mostly Spanish at work. Use of the language in the communities away from and above the mestizo population centers is vigorous (2011 D. Hintz). Home, friends, market, social gatherings. Some young people, all adults. Few children in lower elevation and higher population areas, all children at the higher elevations. Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa], especially men. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught as subject in many primary schools. Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.12). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37:53.

Quechua, Huaylla Wanca [qvw] (Huanca Huaylla Quechua, Quechua Huanca, Quechua Wanca, Quechua Wanka, Southern Huancayo Quechua, Wanca, Wanka Quechua). Autonym: Kichwa, Wanca Nunashimi. *Users*: 250,000 (2002 SIL). *Location*: Junin region: Concepción and Huancayo provinces; some in Huancavelica and Lima regions. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Waycha (Central Huancayo, Huaycha), East Waylla, West Waylla. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Waycha dialect has few remaining speakers in Concepción. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:78.

Quechua, Jauja Wanca [qxw] (Huanca Jauja Quechua, Quechua shausha huanca, Shausha Wanka Quechua). *Users*: 5,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census. Ethnic population: 77,700 (2000). *Location*: Junin region: Jauja province; small area; Lima region. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Considerable phonological differences with North Junín [qvn]. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 6 vowels (3 short, 3 long). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37:61.

Quechua, Lambayeque [quf] (Ferreñafe, Inkawasi-Kañaris Runashimi, Quechua Inkawasi-Kañaris, Quechua de Lambayeque, Quechua of Incahuasi-Cañaris). Autonym: Linwaras. *Users*: 30,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Location*: Lambayeque region: Inkawasi, Cañaris, and Miracosta districts; Penachí and Santa Lucía communities; Cajamarca and Piura. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Yungay, Northern. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Incahuasi, Cañaris. Lexical similarity: 94% with Cajamarca Quechua [qvc]. *Type*: SOV; 16 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:21.

- Quechua, Margos-Yarowilca-Lauricocha** [qvm] (Dos de Mayo Quechua, Ketchwa, Quechua Margos, Quechua de Margos, Quechua de Margos-Cauri-Chavinillo Huanuco). Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 32,100 (2017 census). *Location*: Huanuco region: Ambo province, Cayna and Colpas districts; Huánuco province, Margos, Quisqui (Kichki), San Pedro de Chaulán, Yacus, and Yarumayo districts; Lauricocha province, San Francisco de Asis and San Miguel de Cauri districts; Yarowilca province, Aparicio Pomares (Chupán), Cáhuac, Chacabamba, Chavinillo, Choras, Jacas Chico, Obas, and Pampamarca districts. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-am-ah, Alto Marañón. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 90% with Panao [qxx], 85% with Corongo Ancash [qwa], Sihuas [qws], Monzón Ancash, North Junín [qvn], Ulcumayo Quechua. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 62%. Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:51.
- Quechua, North Junín** [qvn] (Junín Quechua, Quechua del Norte de Junín, Tarma Quechua, Tarma-Junín Quechua). Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 15,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Location*: Junin region: Carhuamayo, Junín, Ondores, and San Pedro de Cajas districts; Lima and Pasco regions. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: 2 dialects in Tarma Province which differ from Junín town variety. Lexical similarity: 97% with Cajatambo [qvl], 96% with Arequipa-La Unión Quechua [qxu]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:60.
- Quechua, Northern Conchucos Ancash** [qxn] (Conchucos Quechua, Northern Conchucos Quechua, Quechua de Ancash, Quechua de Pomabamba (Ancash), Quechua del Norte del Callejon de Conchucos). Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 122,000 (2021 SIL), including 61,000 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Location*: Ancash region: Pomabamba to San Luis; northwest Huánuco department, Huacrachuco; possibly north Marañón area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Waylay, Conchucos. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Southern Conchucos [qxo], Huamalíes [qvh], and Sihuas [qws]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, work, play. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Literature. Radio. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:38.
- Quechua, Pacaraos** [qvp]. *Users*: 130 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2017 census). *Location*: Lima region: Pacaraos village. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Divergent lexically, morphologically, and phonologically from other Quechua. By its archaic features it occupies an important position relative to the reconstruction of Proto-Quechua. Lexical similarity: 94% with Huarí, Cajatambo [qvl], North Junín [qvn], and Carás Quechua. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 37:55.

- Quechua, Pano** [qxh] (Pachitea Quechua, Pano runacuna, Quechua de Pachitea). Autonym: Pano Quechua, Runa shimi. *Users*: 28,900 (2017 census). *Location*: Huanuco region: Pachitea province, Molino, Pano and Umari districts. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Ap-am-ah. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 98% with Arequipa-La Unión [qxu], 96% with Cajatambo Quechua [qvl]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:49.
- Quechua, Puno** [qxp] (Colla Quechua, Qhishwa simi, Quechua Qollaw, Quechua of Collao). Autonym: Qhichwa simi. *Users*: 845,000 (2019 A. Natarov). 100,000 monolinguals (2002). *Location*: Arequipa and Cusco regions: small areas; Moquegua region: highland area; Puno region. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay, Southern Peruvian Quechua. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: North Bolivian Quechua, Cailloma Quechua. Mutually intelligible of Cusco Quechua [quz] and North Bolivian Quechua [qul], possibly sufficient to understand complex and abstract discourse. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Most also use Spanish [spa]. People in towns and cities mostly want their children to speak Spanish. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 71% (official figure for rural areas). Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1947–1971. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Differs from Cusco Quechua [quz] in borrowing of lexicon and morphology from Aymara [ayr]. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:86.
- Quechua, San Martín** [qvs] (Kechwa de San Martín, Lama, Lamano, Lamas Kichwa, Lamas Quechua, Lamista, Lamisto, Llakwash, Llakwash Quechua, Llakwash Runashimi, Motilón, Ucayali). Autonym: Kechwa, San Martín Kechwa. *Users*: 15,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. 2,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 44,000 (2000). *Location*: Amazonas region: Roderigo de Menedez province; Loreto region: one enclave; San Martín region: Lamas, Sisa and other districts, and along Ucayali river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Several minor dialects. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Little transmission to children. Bilingual parents want their children to learn Spanish. Used by shamans in chants. Protestants use it in singing with published hymnbook. Scattered occasional use in religious services apart from singing. Negative attitudes. Embarrassed to be heard using the language. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–75%. 1,500 readers, 400 can write. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1992–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The town of Lamas is cultural center. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 37:33.
- Quechua, Santa Ana de Tusi Pasco** [qxt]. *Users*: 4,660 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 9,150 (2017 census). *Location*: Huanuco and Pasco regions. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Dialects*: Probably dialect of Chaupihuaranga Quechua [qur]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Some young people,

all adults. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: [37](#):58.

Quechua, Sihuas Ancash [qws] (Quechua de Sihuas). Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 7,120 (2021 SIL), including 3,560 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census).

Location: Ancash region: Sihuas province, districts west of Sihuas river; Alfonso Huayllabamba, Sihuas, and west Ragash north of Rupac river, south Quiches, and Ugarte.

Status: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Waylay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [[que](#)]. *Dialects*: None known. Most closely related to Northern Conchucos [[qxn](#)] and Corongo Quechua [[qwa](#)]. Initial intelligibility testing shows marginal intelligibility of Corongo Quechua. Intelligibility of Northern Conchucos appears lower. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Rural daily life primarily among women over 40. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 28%. Bible portions: 2017–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script.

Map: [37](#):37.

Quechua, Southern Conchucos [qxo] (Conchucos Quechua, Quechua de Conchucos, Quechua del Callejón de Huaylas, Quechua del sur de Conchucos, Quechwa, South Conchucos Quechua, Southern Conchucos Ancash Quechua). Autonym: Quechua. *Users*: 161,000 (2021 SIL), including 80,000 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census).

Location: Ancash region: Chavín, Llamellín, and San Luis; Huanuco region: Huacaybamba, Huacrachuco, Pinra and San Buenaventura districts; Marañón province: south. *Status*: 5*

(Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Waylay, Conchucos. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [[que](#)]. *Dialect*: Huacaybamba Quechua. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most but not all communities. Spanish-speaking health workers and teachers learn Quechua to communicate. All domains, local administration, written and oral interpretation of Spanish [[spa](#)] in church, oral use in commerce labor relations, and health centers. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. A few also use English [[eng](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Radio. TV. Bible: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: [37](#):52.

Quechua, Southern Pastaza [qup] (Inga, Quechua del Pastaza). Autonym: Inka. *Users*: 1,550 (2000). 310 monolinguals. *Location*: Loreto region: Anatico lake, Huasaga, Ñucuray, and Pastaza rivers; Manchari town. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [[que](#)]. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Home, work, play, church. Used by all. Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Andoa [[anb](#)], Taushiro [[trr](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Northern Pastaza Quechua [[qvz](#)] of Peru and Ecuador. *Map*: [37](#):18.

Quechua, Yauyos [qux]. *Users*: 600 (2017), based on 2017 census figures. Ethnic population: 1,810 (2017), based on 2017 census figures. *Location*: Huancavelica region: northeast Castrovirreyna province; Ica region: north Chinchay province; Lima region: Yauyos province. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Quechuan, Central Quechua, Wankay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [[que](#)]. *Dialects*: San Pedro de Huacarpansa, Apurí, Madean-Viñac (Madeán), Azángaro-Huangáscar-Chocos (Huangáscar), Caca-Hongos, Tana-Lincha (Lincha),

Tomás-Alis (Alis), Huancaya-Vitis, Laraos. Not 1 language—a cover term for a highly differentiated linguistic area with many 1-village varieties. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 37:79.

Quichua, Napo [qvo] (Kicho, Kichua, Lowland Napo Quichua, Napo, Napo Kichua, Napo Kichwa, Napo Lowland Quechua, Napo Lowland Quichua, Santa Rosa Quechua, Santarrosino, Yumbo). Autonym: Napo Kichwa shimi. *Users*: 10,000 in Peru (2009). *Location*: Loreto region: Napo river area, communities on the Putumayo; Madre de Dios region: small enclave east. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. A member of macrolanguage Quechua [que]. *Type*: SOV; 20 consonants and 3 vowels. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Aushiri [avs]. *Lg Dev*: Orthography differs from that used in Ecuador. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1972–1988. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 37:4, 37:4. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,000. Also indigenous in: Ecuador (Napo Lowland Quichua). Also established in: Colombia (Napo Lowland Quichua).

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] (Alama, Bobonaza, Tigre Quechua). *Users*: 2,000 in Peru. *Location*: Loreto region: Alamos, Tigre river. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Northern Chinchay. *Type*: SOV. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Distinct from Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup]. *Map*: 37:3. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,000. Also indigenous in: Ecuador.

Remo [rem] (Môa Remo, Nucuini, Rheno). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speakers may have survived into the 1960s (Olson 1991). *Location*: Ucayali region: between Tapiche and Calleria rivers. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: The people who may have spoken this language may be in Brazil at Moa river headwaters but there is no evidence of this.

Resígaro [rgr] (Resígero). *Users*: 1 (2017). Ethnic population: 37 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Bora and Ocaina villages. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Maipurean, Northern, Upper Amazon. *Type*: 31 consonants and 5 vowels. *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Bora [boa], integrated by marriage into the Bora villages (Crevels 2007). Most shifted to Ocaina [oca], integrated by marriage into the Ocaina villages (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:9.

Secoya [sey] (Aido Pãi, Encabellao, Pãi kokua). Autonym: Paicoca. *Users*: 920 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 920 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Boca de Angusilla and Santa Marta, a small river off Napo river near Ecuador border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Tucanoan, Western Tucanoan, Macaguaje. *Dialects*: Angotero (Angutera), Piojé. *Type*: SOV; 12 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1990–2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:1. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,870. Global EGIDS level: 5 (Developing). Also indigenous in: Ecuador (Paicoca).

Sensi [sni] (Mananahua, Senti, Tenti). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Survived into mid 20th century. *Location*: Ucayali region: Ucayali river right bank. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Panoan. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: In 1925 there were 100. Subgroups: Ynubu (Inubu), Runubu, and Casca.

Sharanahua [mcd] (Sharanawa). Autonym: Sharanahuan tsain. *Users*: 490 in Peru (2007 census). 300 Mastanahua (2000 SIL). 320 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 490 (2007 census). *Location*: Madre de Dios and Ucayali regions: upper Purús river area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Dialects*: Marinahua (Marinawa), Chandinahua, Mastanahua. Reportedly similar to Yaminahua [yaa] Chitonahua dialect and Yora [mts]. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Home on Purus River. Used by all. Some also use Spanish [spa], especially at home by those who intermarry and those with schooling. Used as L2 by Amahuaca [amc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–10%. Bilingual education program (Crevels 2007). Taught as subject in some primary schools. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 37:44. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 499. Also established in: Brazil.

Shawi [cbt] (Balsapuertino, Cahuapa, Cahuapana, Campo Piyapi, Chahui, Chawi, Chayabita, Chayahuita, Chayawita, Chayhuita, Paranapura, Shayabit, Tsaawí, Tshaahui). Autonym: Shahui. *Users*: 14,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21,400 (Crevels 2012). *Location*: Loreto and San Martín regions: Cahuapanas, Paranapura, Shanusi, and Sillay rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Cahuapanan. *Dialects*: Chayahuita, Cahuapana. Not intelligible with Jebero [jeb]. *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 4 vowels. *Lg Use*: Bilingual education in some communities (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–15%. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1978–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:23.

Shipibo-Conibo [shp] (Caliseca, Chama, Manamabobo, Manava, Shipibo-Konibo, Sinabo, Xipibo). *Users*: 22,500 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 22,500 (2007 census). *Location*: Huanuco, Loreto, and Ucayali regions: Painaco, Pisqui opposite Contamana, Requena, and Sur Bolognesi; northeast middle Ucayali river area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo. *Dialects*: Shipibo (Alto Ucayali), Conibo (Coniba, Konibo), Pisquibo, Shetebo (Manoita, Setebo, Setibo, Xitibo), Shipibo del Madre de Dios. *Type*: 16 consonants and 8 vowels (4 short, 4 long). *Lg Use*: Language and culture are conserved within the ethnic group (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Isconahua [isc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 1%–5%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1983–2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 37:31, 37:31.

Sivia Sign Language [lsv] (LSSiv, Lengua de señas de Sivia). *Users*: 62, all users. L1 users: 12 (2018 B. Clark). L2 users: 50 (2018 B. Clark). *Location*: Ayacucho region: Llochegua and Sivia. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Sign language, Shared sign language. *Dialects*: None

known. Lexical similarity: less than 20% with Peruvian Sign Language [prl]. *Lg Use*: Threatened by the officially-recognized Peruvian Sign Language [prl], which is the only sign language used in education, though no signed language is currently used in Sivia schools (2018 B. Clark). All domains. Some young people, all adults. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Within the user community, identity seems to be tied more to region or family than linguistic affiliation (2018 B. Clark). *Map*: 37:77.

Spanish [spa] (Castellano, Español). Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 33,140,000 in Peru, all users. L1 users: 28,700,000 in Peru (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 4,440,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialect*: Andean Spanish (Español andino). *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 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.

Spanish, Charapa [spq] (Amazonic Spanish, Castellano Sharapa, Jungle Spanish, Loreto-Ucayali Spanish). *Users*: 2,700 (2011 J. Leclerc). Some monolinguals. *Location*: Loreto and Ucayali regions. *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Dialects*: None known. Some have limited comprehension of colloquial standard Spanish [spa]. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Kukama-Kukamiria [cod]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 37:13.

Taushiro [trr] (Pinche, Pinchi). *Users*: 1 (2017 N. Casey). Ethnic population: 5 (2017). *Location*: Loreto region: Aucayacu river and tributary. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: None known. Possibly Zaparoan. Ruhlen says related to Candoshi-Shapra [cbu]. *Type*: VSO; 13 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup] (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:16.

Ticuna [tca] (Duuxugu, Ticunaga, Tikuna, Tukuna). Autonym: Ticunaga. *Users*: 6,980 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 6,980 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Chimbote to San Antonio do Iça in Brazil; northeast Amazon river area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SVO; 12 consonants and 18 vowels, contrasting in length and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: Home, in public. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 30%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. Taught as subject in

primary schools in grades 1–3. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1986–2022. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:11. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 48,580. Also indigenous in: Brazil, Colombia.

Urarina [ura] (Cimarrón, Itucalc, Itucali, Itukalc, Kacha Edze, Kacha Ere, Oroarina, Shimacu, Simacu). Autonym: Oruarinya. *Users*: 4,850 (2007 census). Women are monolingual. Ethnic population: 4,850 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Urarinas district, Chambira, Pucayacu, and Urituyacu rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Language isolate. *Dialects*: Several dialects with minor differences. Ruhlen and others classify it as Andean. *Type*: OVS; 16 consonants and 16 vowels, contrasting in length and nasality. *Lg Use*: Bilingual education program but in almost all bilingual schools Spanish [spa] is used exclusively because the teachers are not native Urarina speakers (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], especially men, with varied but generally good proficiency. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 37:25.

Wampís [hub] (Huambisa, Huambiza, Wambisa). Autonym: Wampís. *Users*: 10,200 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 10,200 (2007 census). *Location*: Amazonas and Loreto regions: high jungle of the Andes along Morona and Santiago rivers. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Jivaroan, Jivaro. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Awajún [agr] and Achuar-Shiwiari [acu]. *Type*: SOV; 15 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Most children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1975–2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:20.

Witoto, Muinani [hux] (Huitoto, Huitoto Muinane, Muinane, Muinane Huitoto, Nipode Witoto, Nüpode Huitoto). *Users*: 50 in Peru (2017 K. Wojtylak). 1,130 Huitoto in Peru (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 110 (Griffiths et al 2001). *Location*: Loreto region. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto. *Lg Use*: Children acquire Witoto but many of them do not use the language (Crevels 2007). Most shifting to Minika Witoto [hto]. Most shifting to Murui Witoto [huu]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different language from Muinane [bmr] in Colombia. *Map*: 37:10. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250. Also indigenous in: Colombia (Nipode Witoto).

Witoto, Murui [huu] (Bue, Huitoto, Huitoto Murai, Murui, Murui Huitoto, Witoto). Autonym: Bue, Murui. *Users*: 400 in Peru (2008), decreasing. 1,130 Huitoto in Peru (Crevels 2007). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,100 (2008). *Location*: Loreto region: Ampiyacu, Napo, and Putumayo rivers; between Iquitos, Peru and Leticia, Colombia. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina, Early Huitoto, Proto-Minika-Murai. *Dialect*: Mica (Mika). *Type*: SOV; 14 consonants and 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Only some youth learn to speak the language as young teens or young adults. Written and oral use in religious services. Adults only. Most shifting to Spanish [spa] (Wojtylak 2021). A few also use Bora [boa]. Used as L2

by Bora [boa], Muinani Witoto [hux], Ocaina [oca]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. 95% of those under 40 are literate. Recognized by government for school use. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 37:5. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Yagua [yad] (Llagua, Nijyamii, Nijyamii Nikyejaada, Yahua, Yava, Yegua). Autonym: Nijyamii Niquejada. *Users*: 5,000 in Peru (2016 T. Payne). No monolinguals (2016). Ethnic population: 5,680 (2007 census). *Location*: Loreto region: Iquitos to Brazil border; northeast Amazon river area. *Status*: 6b* (Threatened). *Class*: Yaguan. *Dialects*: 2 dialects. *Type*: VSO; 11 consonants and 12 vowels (6 oral, 6 nasal). *Lg Use*: Children who live near big mixed villages usually no longer acquire Yagua, but those that live in more isolated areas still do (Crevels 2007). Most along main rivers prefer that children learn Spanish [spa]. All domains. Some use in religious ceremonies and services. Mixed attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 25%–50%. 8 bilingual schools. Taught as subject in some primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1994–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Some go to urban centers like Iquitos for economic reasons, and occasionally to Brazil. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 37:12. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,300. Also indigenous in: Colombia.

Yameo [yme] (Camuchivo, Llameo, Masamae, Masamae Yameo, Mazan, Parara, Yaméo). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s (Peña 2009). *Location*: Loreto region: Amazon and Marañon rivers from mouth of Tigre river to Nanay river. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Yaguan. *Type*: 10 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Yaminahua [yaa] (Yamanawa, Yuminahua). Autonym: Yaminawá. *Users*: 600 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 600 (2007 census). *Location*: Madre de Dios and Ucayali regions; Mapuya, and Mishagua, and Yuruá. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State. *Dialects*: Yaminahua, Chitonahua (Foredafa, Horudahua, Horunahua, Moronahua, Morunahua). Reportedly most similar to Sharanahua [mcd]. *Type*: 14 consonants and 8 vowels (4 oral, 4 nasal). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Amahuaca [amc]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. 2 bilingual schools sponsored by the Ministry of Education (Crevels 2007). Grammar. NT: 2003–2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Subgroups: Masronahua (Masrodawa), Nishinahua (Nishidawa), Chitonahua (Chitodawa), Shaonahua (Shaodawa). *Maps*: 37:41, 37:41. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,951. Also indigenous in: Bolivia, Brazil (Jaminawa).

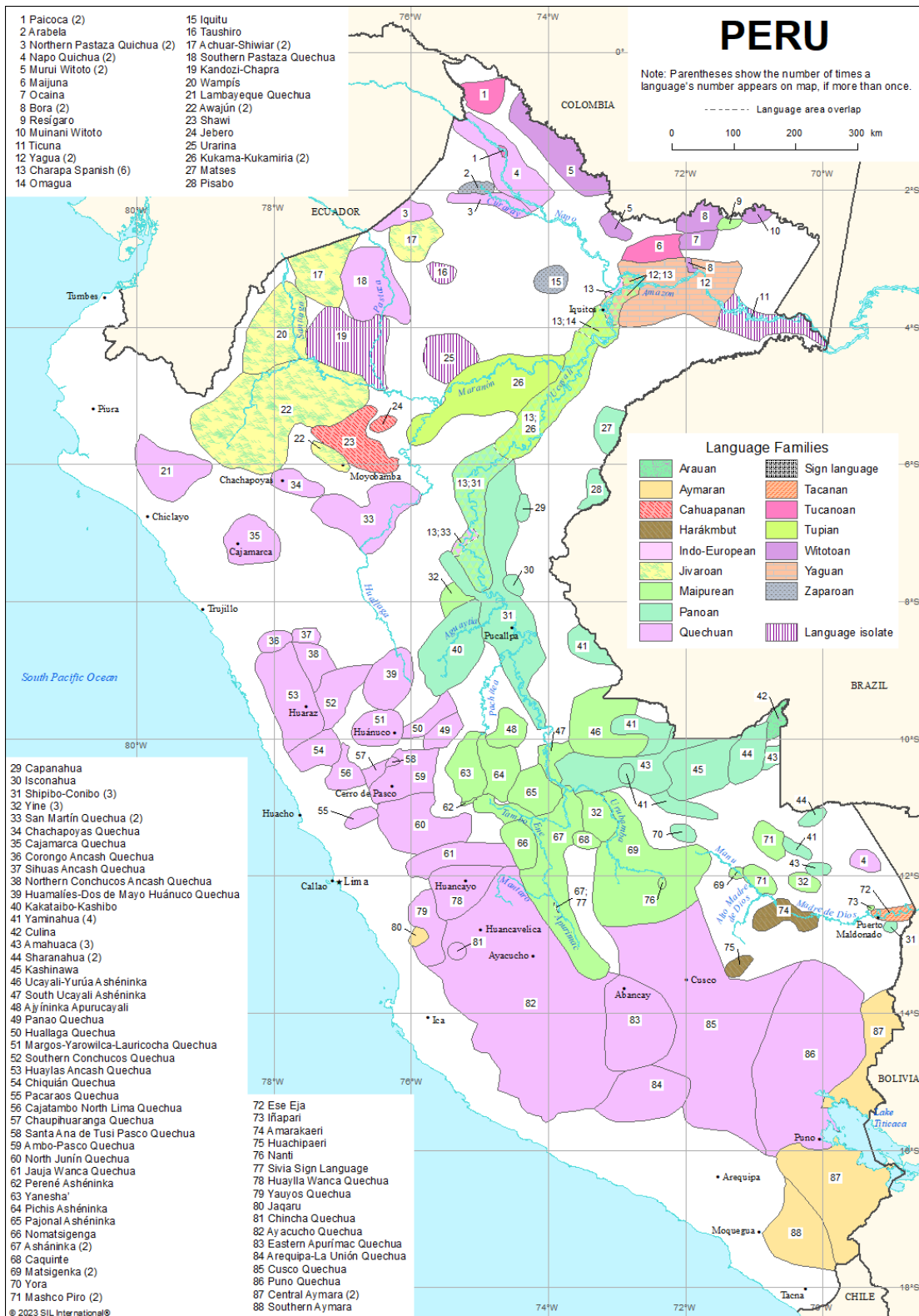
Yanasha' [ame] (Amagues, Amagé, Amajé, Amajó, Amoishe, Amueixa, Amuese, Amuesha, Amueshua, Amuetamo, Lorenzo, Omagé, Yanesač). Autonym: Yanashačh. *Users*: 7,520 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 7,520 (2007 census). *Location*: Junin region: headwaters of Pachitea and Perené rivers; Pasco region: central and east. *Status*: 5* (Developing). *Class*: Maipurean, Southern, Western. *Type*: 24 consonants and 9 vowels, contrasting in length and creaky voice. *Lg Use*: There is a bilingual education program but in some areas (Lower Palcazú) children no longer acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg*

Dev: Literacy rate in L1: 10%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–25%. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 37:63.

Yine [pib] (Apurinã, Chichineri, Chontaquiro, Contaquiro, Pira, Simiranch, Tokani, Yineri tokani, Yineri, “Piro” *pej.*, “Pirro” *pej.*, “Simirinche” *pej.*). Autonym: Yine, Yineru tokanu. *Users:* 3,260 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 3,260 (2007 census). *Location:* Cusco, Junin, and Ucayali regions; Conatmana and Pucallpa, Ucayali river, east central Urubamba river area. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro, Piro. *Dialects:* None known. Machinere [mpd] in Brazil is different enough to need separate literature. *Type:* SOV; 16 consonants and 10 vowels (5 short, 5 long). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Written form and many songs used in religious services. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Asháninka [cni], in Miaria, Bufe Pozo, and Senza. Also use Matsigenka [mcb], in Senza and Miaria. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–80%. Desire higher education. Taught as subject in primary schools. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1960–2008. *DLS:* Emerging (0.02). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Maps:* 37:32, 37:32.

Yora [mts] (Manu Park Panoan, Nahua, Parquenahua, Yoranahua, Yura, Yurahahua). *Users:* 450 (Crevels 2012). Possibly another 400 uncontacted speakers on the Upper Piedras River (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Location:* Cusco and Ucayali regions: Sepahua on Urubamba river, Serjali on upper Mishagua; Madre de Dios region: Manu national park, on lower Cashpajali, upper Manu, and Panagua rivers. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Panoan, Mainline, Unclassified. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Yaminahua [yaa] and Sharanahua [mcd]. *Type:* SOV; postpositions; genitives, relatives, adjectives before noun head numerals after noun head; maximum prefix, 1; maximum suffix, 7 or 8; noun affixes indicate case; verb affixes mark person and number; ergative; 14 consonants and 8 vowels, (4 oral, 4 nasal); tonal. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Below 5%. Bible portions: 2007–2012. *DLS:* Still. *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 37:70.

Language Map



Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Peru 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

Spanish [[spa](#)] *Users*: 28,700,000 in Peru (Instituto Cervantes 2021). 33,140,000 in Peru, all users. L2 users: 4,440,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

1,000,000 to 9,999,999

Quechua, Ayacucho [[quy](#)] *Users*: 1,270,000 (2019 A. Natarov). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication).

100,000 to 999,999

Quechua, Puno [[qxp](#)] *Users*: 845,000 (2019 A. Natarov). 100,000 monolinguals (2002). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

Quechua, Cusco [[quz](#)] *Users*: 668,000 (2019 A. Natarov). Ethnic population: 1,500,000. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication).

Aymara, Central [[ayr](#)] *Users*: 443,000 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 443,000 (2007 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100.

Quechua, Huaylla Wanca [[qvw](#)] *Users*: 250,000 (2002 SIL). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

Aymara, Southern [[ayc](#)] *Users*: 213,000 (2011 J. Leclerc). *Status*: 6a* (Vigorous). Recognized language (1993, Constitution, Article 48).

Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [[qve](#)] *Users*: 200,000 (2002 SIL). 80,000 monolinguals. 30% in towns, 60%–70% in remote areas, especially at high altitudes. Ethnic population: 200,000. *Status*: 4 (Educational).

Quechua, Huaylas Ancash [[qwh](#)] *Users*: 173,000 (2017 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

Quechua, Southern Conchucos [[qxo](#)] *Users*: 161,000 (2021 SIL), including 80,000 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Status*: 5* (Developing).

Chinese, Yue [[yue](#)] *Users*: 146,000 in Peru (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: 5* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

Quechua, Northern Conchucos Ancash [qxn] *Users:* 122,000 (2021 SIL), including 61,000 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

10,000 to 99,999

Peruvian Sign Language [prl] *Users:* 98,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 65,000–130,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Awajún [agr] *Users:* 53,400 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 55,400 (2007 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

Quechua, Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco [qvh] *Users:* 44,900 (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Asháninka [cni] *Users:* 35,200 (2007 SIL). 2007 census lists 63,000, which includes all varieties of Ashaninka and Asheninka. Ethnic population: 35,200 (2007 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Quechua, Margos-Yarowilca-Lauricocha [qvm] *Users:* 32,100 (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Quechua, Lambayeque [quf] *Users:* 30,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Quechua, Pano [qxh] *Users:* 28,900 (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Quechua, Huallaga [qub] *Users:* 23,900 (2017 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Shipibo-Conibo [shp] *Users:* 22,500 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 22,500 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Matsigenka [mcb] *Users:* 21,400 (2019 Ministerio de Cultura). Ethnic population: 21,400 (2019 Ministerio de Cultura). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu] *Users:* 18,600 (2000). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 32,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Quechua, Ambo-Pasco [qva] *Users:* 18,300 (2017 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

English [eng] *Users:* 15,100 in Peru (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status:* Unestablished. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1,076,766,120).

Quechua, North Junín [qvn] *Users:* 15,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Quechua, San Martín [qvs] *Users:* 15,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. 2,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 44,000 (2000). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Shawi [cbt] *Users:* 14,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21,400 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Ashéninka, South Ucayali [[cpy](#)] *Users:* 13,000 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Ashéninka, Pajonal [[cjo](#)] *Users:* 12,000 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2002 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Quechua, Chaupihuaranga [[qur](#)] *Users:* 11,000 (2017 census), decreasing. 8,000 for Chaupihuaranga proper, 3,000 for Checras (2022 A. Natarov). Ethnic population: 13,100 (2017 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ashéninka, Pichis [[cpu](#)] *Users:* 10,700 (2007 census). Includes Ajyninka Apurucayal [[cpc](#)]. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Wampís [[hub](#)] *Users:* 10,200 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 10,200 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Quichua, Napo [[qvo](#)] *Users:* 10,000 in Peru (2009). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 24,000.

1,000 to 9,999

Nomatsigenga [[not](#)] *Users:* 8,020 (2007 census). 5,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,020 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Yanesha' [[ame](#)] *Users:* 7,520 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 7,520 (2007 census). *Status:* 5* (Developing).

Quechua, Sihuas Ancash [[qws](#)] *Users:* 7,120 (2021 SIL), including 3,560 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [[cpb](#)] *Users:* 7,000 in Peru (2001 SIL). *Status:* 5* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,810.

Quechua, Cajatambo North Lima [[qvl](#)] *Users:* 7,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. 2,800 monolinguals. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Ticuna [[tca](#)] *Users:* 6,980 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 6,980 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,580.

Matses [[mcf](#)] *Users:* 5,000 in Peru (2019 Y. Bueno). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2019 Y. Bueno). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,500.

Quechua, Cajamarca [[qvc](#)] *Users:* 5,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Quechua, Jauja Wanca [[qxw](#)] *Users:* 5,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census. Ethnic population: 77,700 (2000). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Yagua [[yad](#)] *Users:* 5,000 in Peru (2016 T. Payne). No monolinguals (2016). Ethnic population: 5,680 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 5,300.

Urarina [ura] *Users:* 4,850 (2007 census). Women are monolingual. Ethnic population: 4,850 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Quechua, Chiquián [qxa] *Users:* 4,820 (2017 census), decreasing. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Quechua, Santa Ana de Tusi Pasco [qxt] *Users:* 4,660 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 9,150 (2017 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Achuar-Shiwiar [acu] *Users:* 4,420 in Peru (2007 census). Majority are monolingual. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,940.

Ajyíninka Apurucayali [cpc] *Users:* 4,000 (2000 SIL). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Kandozi-Chapra [cbu] *Users:* 3,260 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Yine [pib] *Users:* 3,260 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 3,260 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Quechua, Chincha [qxc] *Users:* 3,000 (2017), based on 2017 census reports. *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kakataibo-Kashibo [cbr] *Users:* 2,780 (2007 census). Some women over 50 monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,780 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Spanish, Charapa [spq] *Users:* 2,700 (2011 J. Leclerc). Some monolinguals. *Status:* 6a* (Vigorous).

Quechua, Corongo Ancash [qwa] *Users:* 2,500 (2017 census), decreasing, including 1,740 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Kashinawa [cbs] *Users:* 2,420 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 2,420 (1999 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 7,420.

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] *Users:* 2,000 in Peru. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,000.

Amarakaeri [amr] *Users:* 1,910 (2007 census). Includes Huachipaeri [hug]. Ethnic population: 2,090 (2013 Ministerio de Educación). Includes Huachipaeri [hug]. *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Quechua, Southern Pastaza [qup] *Users:* 1,550 (2000). 310 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

100 to 999

Secoya [sey] *Users:* 920 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 920 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,870.

Quechua, Chachapoyas [quk] *Users:* 840 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 5,080 (2017 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Bora [boa] *Users:* 750 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 750 (2007 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,350.

Jaqaru [jq̄r] *Users:* 740 (Crevels 2012). 730 Jaqaru and 9 Cauqui (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 W. Adelaar). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Quechua, Yauyos [qux] *Users:* 600 (2017), based on 2017 census figures. Ethnic population: 1,810 (2017), based on 2017 census figures. *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Yaminahua [yaa] *Users:* 600 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 600 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,951.

Ese Eja [ese] *Users:* 590 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 590 (2007 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,110.

Pisabo [pig] *Users:* 500 (2011 J. Leclerc). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

Sharanahua [mcd] *Users:* 490 in Peru (2007 census). 300 Mastanahua (2000 SIL). 320 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 490 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 499.

Yora [mts] *Users:* 450 (Crevels 2012). Possibly another 400 uncontacted speakers on the Upper Piedras River (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

Caquinte [cot] *Users:* 440 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 440 (2007 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

Culina [cul] *Users:* 420 in Peru (2007 census), increasing. Primarily monolingual. Ethnic population: 420. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 3,420.

Witoto, Murui [huu] *Users:* 400 in Peru (2008), decreasing. 1,130 Huitoto in Peru (Crevels 2007). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,100 (2008). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,000.

Huachipaeri [hug] *Users:* 310 (2000). Ethnic population: 2,090 (2013 Ministerio de Educación). Includes Amarakaeri [amr]. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Amahuaca [amc] *Users:* 300 in Peru (2007 census), decreasing. 20 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 300 (2007 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 520.

Ashéninka, Perené [prq] *Users:* 300 (Mihás 2014). Ethnic population: 5,500 (2001 SIL). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Kukama-Kukamiria [cod] *Users:* 250 in Peru (Crevels 2007). Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 11,300 (2007 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Mashco Piro [cu] *Users:* 200 (Crevels 2012). 60 monolinguals. *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Maijuna [ore] *Users:* 190 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 300 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Quechua, Pacaraos [qvp] *Users:* 130 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2017 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Capanahua [kaq] *Users:* 100 (Crevels 2012). Some may be in voluntary isolation (2013 Ministry of Education). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 380 (2007 census). *Status:* 6b* (Threatened).

10 to 99

Nanti [cox] *Users:* 94 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

Isconahua [isc] *Users:* 82 (2000). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Arabela [arl] *Users:* 50 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 400 (2007 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Ocaina [oca] *Users:* 50 in Peru (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 100 (2007 census). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 55.

Witoto, Muinani [hux] *Users:* 50 in Peru (2017 K. Wojtylak). 1,130 Huitoto in Peru (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 110 (Griffiths et al 2001). *Status:* 7 (Shifting). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 250.

Jebero [jeb] *Users:* 30 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2000 W. Adelaar). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).

Iquito [iqu] *Users:* 25 (Beier et al 2011), decreasing. 1 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 520 (2007 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Sivia Sign Language [lsv] *Users:* 12 (2018 B. Clark). 62, all users. L2 users: 50 (2018 B. Clark). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

1 to 9

Iñapari [inp] *Users:* 4 (1999 SIL). Ethnic population: 68 (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

Omagua [omg] *Users:* 2 in Peru (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 630 (2007 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Resígaro [rgr] *Users:* 1 (2017). Ethnic population: 37 (2007 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

Taushiro [trr] *Users:* 1 (2017 N. Casey). Ethnic population: 5 (2017). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

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Aguano [aga] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in the 16th century (Onofrio 1995). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Andoa [anb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in 2012. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Atsahuaca [atc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. There were still 20 speakers in 1904. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Aushiri [avs] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. One semi-speaker reported on the Napo River in 2008 and another living near Iquitos (Crevels 2012). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Awishira [ash] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into mid 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Cahuarano [cah] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2012 SIL). Last speaker died in the late 1980s or early 1990s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Chamicuro [ccc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in the early 2000s (2018 S. Parker). Ethnic population: 100 (2015 S. Parker). Virtually all inhabitants of Pampa Hermosa are ethnic Chamicuro. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Cholón [cht] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 2000 (2000 M. Wise). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Hibito [hib] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker probably survived into the 1970s (Loukotka 1968). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Mochica [omc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died around 1920. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Muniche [myr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Michael et al 2013). Three semi-speakers, ages 60–90; 10 remember but not fluent (Michael et al 2013). The last known fluent speaker, Victoria Huancho Icahuate, died in the late 1990s. *Status:* 9 (Dormant).

Nonuya [noj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Peru. Last known speaker in Peru likely survived until 2010. Ethnic population: 90. Ethnic population covers both Colombia and Peru. *Status:* 9 (Dormant). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2.

Omurano [omu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by 1958. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Panobo [pno] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1991. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Puquina [puq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Peru. Last speaker likely died in the 1700s. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Remo [rem] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers may have survived into the 1960s (Olson 1991). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Sensi [sni] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into mid 20th century. *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Yameo [yme] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s (Peña 2009). *Status:* 10 (Extinct).

Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Peru 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)

Spanish [spa] *Users:* 33,140,000 in Peru, all users. L1 users: 28,700,000 in Peru (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 4,440,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status:* Statutory national language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *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).

3 (Wider communication)

Quechua, Ayacucho [quy] *Users:* 1,270,000 (2019 A. Natarov). *Status:* Lingua franca in the 16th century after Spanish conquest. Used in bilingual education, literature, textile making, church, and radio and television broadcasts. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Most domains. Written form used in religious services. Negative attitudes. Considered inferior to Spanish [spa]. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1987–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Cusco [quz] *Users:* 668,000 (2019 A. Natarov). Ethnic population: 1,500,000. *Status:* Lingua franca of the Andes at the time of the Spanish conquest in the 16th century. Used in everyday communication, traditional Andean music, bilingual education, the arts, church, health services, agriculture, and animal husbandry. *Lg Use:* City people generally want children to speak primarily Spanish [spa]. Used by all. Most also use Spanish [spa], especially in urban areas, but also in rural areas. Used as L2 by Arequipa-La Unión Quechua [qxu]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1988–2004. *Writing:* Latin script.

4 (Educational)

Awajún [agr] *Users:* 53,400 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 55,400 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Also used by Spanish and Quechuas in the area. All domains. Oral and written use in commerce. Letters. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1973–2005. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve] *Users:* 200,000 (2002 SIL). 80,000 monolinguals. 30% in towns, 60%–70% in remote areas, especially at high altitudes. Ethnic population: 200,000. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Puno [qxp] *Users:* 845,000 (2019 A. Natarov). 100,000 monolinguals (2002). *Lg Use:*

Used by all. Most also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. People in towns and cities mostly want their children to speak Spanish. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1947–1971. *Writing*: Latin script.

5 (Developing)

Achuar-Shiwiar [[acu](#)] *Users*: 4,420 in Peru (2007 census). Majority are monolingual. *Lg Use*: Bilingual education program. Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,940.

Asháninka [[cni](#)] *Users*: 35,200 (2007 SIL). 2007 census lists 63,000, which includes all varieties of Ashaninka and Asheninka. Ethnic population: 35,200 (2007 SIL). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Used as L2 by Caquinte [[cot](#)], Nomatsigenga [[not](#)], Yine [[pib](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1972–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ashéninka, Pajonal [[cjo](#)] *Users*: 12,000 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 12,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2002–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ashéninka, South Ucayali [[cpy](#)] *Users*: 13,000 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 14,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [[cpb](#)] *Users*: 7,000 in Peru (2001 SIL). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2000. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,810.

Aymara, Central [[ayr](#)] *Users*: 443,000 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 443,000 (2007 census). *Status*: Recognized language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Lg Use*: In spite of many speakers, considered potentially endangered due to lack of intergenerational transmission of the language (Crevels 2007). Used by all. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,464,100.

Caquinte [[cot](#)] *Users*: 440 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 440 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. State bilingual school in Tsoroja (Crevels 2007). Some borrowing from Asháninka [[cni](#)] and Matsigenka [[mcb](#)]. Religious services. Mostly spoken in the local community. Letter-writing between villages. Used by all. Positive attitudes. A few also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. Also use Asháninka [[cni](#)]. Also use Matsigenka [[mcb](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 2005–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Culina [[cul](#)] *Users*: 420 in Peru (2007 census), increasing. Primarily monolingual. Ethnic population: 420. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Two bilingual schools. All children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Some also use Spanish [[spa](#)] (Crevels 2007). *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,420.

Kakataibo-Kashibo [[cbr](#)] *Users*: 2,780 (2007 census). Some women over 50 monolingual. Ethnic population: 2,780 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). All domains. Used by all. All also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary.

Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kandozi-Chapra [cbu] *Users*: 3,260 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 3,260 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Language maintenance program and bilingual education program (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1979–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kashinawa [cbs] *Users*: 2,420 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 2,420 (1999 census). *Lg Use*: All children acquire the language and learn to read and write in bilingual schools (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], and up to 10% have routine proficiency in it. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1980–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 7,420.

Matses [mcf] *Users*: 5,000 in Peru (2019 Y. Bueno). Ethnic population: 5,000 (2019 Y. Bueno). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Schools taught by Matsés teachers. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1993–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,500.

Matsigenka [mcb] *Users*: 21,400 (2019 Ministerio de Cultura). Ethnic population: 21,400 (2019 Ministerio de Cultura). *Lg Use*: Quechua and Spanish [spa] are replacing Matsigenka in some areas where children no longer acquire the language. Not endangered on the Manu River, where teachers from Urubamba River area are interested in implementing a formalized bilingual education program (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Caquinte [cot], Nanti [cox], Yine [pib]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 1976–2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

Nomatsigenga [not] *Users*: 8,020 (2007 census). 5,500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 8,020 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: All children acquire the language. Used by all. Also use Asháninka [cni]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. NT: 1980–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Peruvian Sign Language [prl] *Users*: 98,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 65,000–130,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.2%–0.4% of total population. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary.

Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu] *Users*: 18,600 (2000). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 32,000. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used in some schools. Some families switched to Spanish. Other language speakers use Quechua to talk to monolinguals. Administration, commerce, labor relations, religious services. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Considered inferior to Spanish [spa]. Most also use Spanish [spa]. Also use Cusco Quechua [quz], in schools. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1993–1998. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Huallaga [qub] *Users*: 23,900 (2017 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco [qvh] *Users*: 44,900 (2017 census). *Lg Use*: Most

also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Cholón [cht]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Huaylla Wanca [qvw] *Users*: 250,000 (2002 SIL). *Lg Use*: Waycha dialect has few remaining speakers in Concepción. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2006–2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Lambayeque [quf] *Users*: 30,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2005–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Margos-Yarowilca-Lauricocha [qvm] *Users*: 32,100 (2017 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. Dictionary. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Northern Conchucos Ancash [qxn] *Users*: 122,000 (2021 SIL), including 61,000 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, work, play. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Pano [qxh] *Users*: 28,900 (2017 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Southern Conchucos [qxo] *Users*: 161,000 (2021 SIL), including 80,000 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in most but not all communities. Spanish-speaking health workers and teachers learn Quechua to communicate. All domains, local administration, written and oral interpretation of Spanish [spa] in church, oral use in commerce labor relations, and health centers. Positive attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. A few also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. TV. Bible: 2019. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Southern Pastaza [qup] *Users*: 1,550 (2000). 310 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Home, work, play, church. Used by all. Some also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Andoa [anb], Taushiro [trr]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quichua, Napo [qvo] *Users*: 10,000 in Peru (2009). *Lg Use*: Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Aushiri [avs]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1972–1988. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 24,000.

Sharanahua [mcd] *Users*: 490 in Peru (2007 census). 300 Mastanahua (2000 SIL). 320 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 490 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Home on Purus River. Used by all. Some also use Spanish [spa], especially at home by those who intermarry and those with schooling. Used as L2 by Amahuaca [amc]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 499.

Shawi [cbt] *Users*: 14,000 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 21,400 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Bilingual education in some communities (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa].

Lg Dev: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1978–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

Shipibo-Conibo [shp] *Users:* 22,500 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 22,500 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Language and culture are conserved within the ethnic group (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Isconahua [isc]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1983–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ticuna [tca] *Users:* 6,980 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 6,980 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Home, in public. Used by all. Many also use Spanish [spa] (Crevels 2007). *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 48,580.

Urarina [ura] *Users:* 4,850 (2007 census). Women are monolingual. Ethnic population: 4,850 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Bilingual education program but in almost all bilingual schools Spanish [spa] is used exclusively because the teachers are not native Urarina speakers (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa], especially men, with varied but generally good proficiency. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2006–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Wampís [hub] *Users:* 10,200 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 10,200 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Most children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1975–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yaminahua [yaa] *Users:* 600 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 600 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. Used as L2 by Amahuaca [amc]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2003–2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,951.

Yanesha' [ame] *Users:* 7,520 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 7,520 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* There is a bilingual education program but in some areas (Lower Palcazú) children no longer acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Yine [pib] *Users:* 3,260 (2007 census), increasing. Ethnic population: 3,260 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Written form and many songs used in religious services. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Asháninka [cni], in Miaria, Bufe Pozo, and Senza. Also use Matsigenka [mcb], in Senza and Miaria. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1960–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

5 (Dispersed)

Chinese, Yue [yue] *Users:* 146,000 in Peru (2022 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing:* Braille script, used in Hong Kong. Han script, Simplified variant. Han script, Traditional variant, official usage in Hong Kong and Macau, also used elsewhere. Latin script, used since mid-19th century. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

6a (Vigorous)

Aymara, Southern [ayc] *Users:* 213,000 (2011 J. Leclerc). *Status:* Recognized language (1993, Constitution, Article 48). *Lg Use:* Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts.

Ese Eja [ese] *Users:* 590 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 590 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* All children acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,110.

Secoya [sey] *Users:* 920 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 920 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,870.

Spanish, Charapa [spq] *Users:* 2,700 (2011 J. Leclerc). Some monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Kukama-Kukamiria [cod].

Yora [mts] *Users:* 450 (Crevels 2012). Possibly another 400 uncontacted speakers on the Upper Piedras River (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2007–2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

6b (Threatened)

Ajyíninka Apurucayali [cpc] *Users:* 4,000 (2000 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Amarakaeri [amr] *Users:* 1,910 (2007 census). Includes Huachipaeri [hug]. Ethnic population: 2,090 (2013 Ministerio de Educación). Includes Huachipaeri [hug]. *Lg Use:* Still spoken by the children in some communities (2012). Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1986–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ashéninka, Perené [prq] *Users:* 300 (Mihás 2014). Ethnic population: 5,500 (2001 SIL). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. NT: 2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

Ashéninka, Pichis [cpu] *Users:* 10,700 (2007 census). Includes Ajyninka Apurucayal [cpc]. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Many also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1996–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Capanahua [kaq] *Users:* 100 (Crevels 2012). Some may be in voluntary isolation (2013 Ministry of Education). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 380 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Few child speakers: one-third have passive knowledge but generally do not acquire Capanahua (Crevels 2007). Use of Spanish [spa] between two Capanahua speakers can be interpreted as rejecting the other person as an outsider. Adults in the home. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1978–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Huachipaeri [hug] *Users:* 310 (2000). Ethnic population: 2,090 (2013 Ministerio de Educación). Includes Amarakaeri [amr]. *Lg Use:* Still spoken by the children in some communities (2012). Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mashco Piro [cu] *Users:* 200 (Crevels 2012). 60 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Nanti [cox] *Users:* 94 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 450 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Matsigenka [mcb]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

Pisabo [pig] *Users:* 500 (2011 J. Leclerc). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Quechua, Ambo-Pasco [qva] *Users:* 18,300 (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous in isolated communities. Home, fields, community. Some of all ages. Negative attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2017. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Cajamarca [qvc] *Users:* 5,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Lg Use:* Relatively strong use in 8 to 10 communities. Strong pressure from Spanish in all communities due to secondary schools and gold mining in the area. Many deny its existence (2000 D. Coombs). Home. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Most also use Spanish [spa], speaking a country dialect of it. *Lg Dev:* Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2004–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Chachapoyas [quk] *Users:* 840 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 5,080 (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Some of all ages. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Huaylas Ancash [qwh] *Users:* 173,000 (2017 census). *Lg Use:* People in and near the mestizo towns in the valley increasingly proficient in Spanish. Communities at higher elevations maintain use in all domains. Bilinguals working in an office will use mostly Spanish at work. Use of the language in the communities away from and above the mestizo population centers is vigorous (2011 D. Hintz). Home, friends, market, social gatherings. Some young people, all adults. Few children in lower elevation and higher population areas, all children at the higher elevations. Positive attitudes. Many also use Spanish [spa], especially men. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, North Junín [qvn] *Users:* 15,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census figures. *Lg Use:* Also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1997–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, San Martín [qvs] *Users:* 15,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. 2,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 44,000 (2000). *Lg Use:* Little transmission to children. Bilingual parents want their children to learn Spanish. Used by shamans in chants. Protestants use it in singing with published hymnbook. Scattered occasional use in religious services apart from singing. Negative attitudes. Embarrassed to be heard using the language. Most also use Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1992–2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

Quechua, Santa Ana de Tusi Pasco [qxt] *Users:* 4,660 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 9,150 (2017 census). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz] *Users:* 2,000 in Peru. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total

users in all countries: 10,000.

Sivia Sign Language [*lsv*] *Users*: 62, all users. L1 users: 12 (2018 B. Clark). L2 users: 50 (2018 B. Clark). *Lg Use*: Threatened by the officially-recognized Peruvian Sign Language [*prl*], which is the only sign language used in education, though no signed language is currently used in Sivia schools (2018 B. Clark). All domains. Some young people, all adults.

Yagua [*yad*] *Users*: 5,000 in Peru (2016 T. Payne). No monolinguals (2016). Ethnic population: 5,680 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Children who live near big mixed villages usually no longer acquire Yagua, but those that live in more isolated areas still do (Crevels 2007). Most along main rivers prefer that children learn Spanish [*spa*]. All domains. Some use in religious ceremonies and services. Mixed attitudes. Also use Spanish [*spa*]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1994–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 5,300.

7 (Shifting)

Amahuaca [*amc*] *Users*: 300 in Peru (2007 census), decreasing. 20 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 300 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Group disintegrating and losing its identity due to intermarriage with others. No bilingual education program (2007). Home, village. Adults only. Only children in the most distant communities still acquire the language (Crevels 2007). Negative attitudes. Shifting to Spanish [*spa*]. Also use Sharanahua [*mcd*]. Also use Yaminahua [*yaa*]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1963–1997. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 520.

Bora [*boa*] *Users*: 750 in Peru (2007 census). Ethnic population: 750 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [*spa*]. Also use Murui Witoto [*huu*]. Used as L2 by Murui Witoto [*huu*], Ocaina [*oca*], Resígaro [*rgr*]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1982–2008. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,350.

Jaqaru [*jqr*] *Users*: 740 (Crevels 2012). 730 Jaqaru and 9 Cauqui (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2000 W. Adelaar). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [*spa*]. Used as L2 by Chinchua Quechua [*qxc*]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

Jebero [*jeb*] *Users*: 30 (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 2,500 (2000 W. Adelaar). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Spanish [*spa*]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1959. *Writing*: Latin script.

Maijuna [*ore*] *Users*: 190 (2007 census). Ethnic population: 300 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Younger generation has abandoned the language and most of the Maijuna culture (Crevels 2007). Shifting to Spanish [*spa*]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1967–1976. *Writing*: Latin script.

Ocaina [*oca*] *Users*: 50 in Peru (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 100 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [*spa*]. Also use Bora [*boa*]. Also use Murui Witoto [*huu*].

Used as L2 by Resígaro [rgr]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Bible portions: 1964–1972. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 55.

Quechua, Cajatambo North Lima [qvl] *Users*: 7,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. 2,800 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Family, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Quechua, Chaupihuaranga [qur] *Users*: 11,000 (2017 census), decreasing. 8,000 for Chaupihuaranga proper, 3,000 for Checras (2022 A. Natarov). Ethnic population: 13,100 (2017 census). *Lg Use*: Home, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Chincha [qxc] *Users*: 3,000 (2017), based on 2017 census reports. *Lg Use*: Adults only. Many shifting to Spanish [spa]. Some shifting to Jaqaru [jqr]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Quechua, Chiquián [qxa] *Users*: 4,820 (2017 census), decreasing. *Lg Use*: Home, work, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Quechua, Corongo Ancash [qwa] *Users*: 2,500 (2017 census), decreasing, including 1,740 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Lg Use*: Family, community. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa], especially the young. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 2017–2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Sihuas Ancash [qws] *Users*: 7,120 (2021 SIL), including 3,560 speakers living outside the language area (based on 2017 census). *Lg Use*: Rural daily life primarily among women over 40. Adults only. Shifting to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Bible portions: 2017–2018. *Writing*: Latin script.

Witoto, Muinani [hux] *Users*: 50 in Peru (2017 K. Wojtylak). 1,130 Huitoto in Peru (Crevels 2007). Ethnic population: 110 (Griffiths et al 2001). *Lg Use*: Children acquire Witoto but many of them do not use the language (Crevels 2007). Most shifting to Minika Witoto [hto]. Most shifting to Murui Witoto [huu]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 250.

Witoto, Murui [huu] *Users*: 400 in Peru (2008), decreasing. 1,130 Huitoto in Peru (Crevels 2007). Very few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,100 (2008). *Lg Use*: Only some youth learn to speak the language as young teens or young adults. Written and oral use in religious services. Adults only. Most shifting to Spanish [spa] (Wojtylak 2021). A few also use Bora [boa]. Used as L2 by Bora [boa], Muinani Witoto [hux], Ocaina [oca]. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,000.

8a (Moribund)

Arabela [arl] *Users*: 50 (2002 SIL). Ethnic population: 400 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1986–2008. *Writing*: Latin script.

Iñapari [inp] *Users*: 4 (1999 SIL). Ethnic population: 68 (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use*: Older adults

only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

Kukama-Kukamiria [[cod](#)] *Users*: 250 in Peru (Crevels 2007). Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 11,300 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Charapa Spanish [[spq](#)]. Used as L2 by Omagua [[omg](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1961–1967. *Writing*: Latin script.

Quechua, Jauja Wanca [[qwx](#)] *Users*: 5,000 (2017 A. Natarov), based on 2017 census. Ethnic population: 77,700 (2000). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Quechua, Yauyos [[qux](#)] *Users*: 600 (2017), based on 2017 census figures. Ethnic population: 1,810 (2017), based on 2017 census figures. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

8b (Nearly extinct)

Iquito [[iqu](#)] *Users*: 25 (Beier et al 2011), decreasing. 1 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 520 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. Texts. Bible portions: 1963–2002. *Writing*: Latin script.

Isconahua [[isc](#)] *Users*: 82 (2000). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Shipibo-Conibo [[shp](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Omagua [[omg](#)] *Users*: 2 in Peru (Crevels 2012). Ethnic population: 630 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Persons 40 years old used to understand their parents but do not speak the language themselves (Crevels 2007). Elderly only. Most shifted to Kukama-Kukamiria [[cod](#)]. Most shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

Quechua, Pacaraos [[qvp](#)] *Users*: 130 (2017 census). Ethnic population: 1,000 (2017 census). *Lg Use*: Elderly only. Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)].

Resígaro [[rgr](#)] *Users*: 1 (2017). Ethnic population: 37 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Most shifted to Bora [[boa](#)], integrated by marriage into the Bora villages (Crevels 2007). Most shifted to Ocaina [[oca](#)], integrated by marriage into the Ocaina villages (Crevels 2007). Also use Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

Taushiro [[trr](#)] *Users*: 1 (2017 N. Casey). Ethnic population: 5 (2017). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Southern Pastaza Quechua [[qup](#)] (Crevels 2007). Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)] (Crevels 2007). *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script.

9 (Dormant)

Chamicuro [[ccc](#)] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in the early 2000s (2018 S. Parker). Ethnic population: 100 (2015 S. Parker). Virtually all inhabitants of Pampa Hermosa are ethnic Chamicuro. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Spanish [[spa](#)]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

Muniche [myr] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (Michael et al 2013). Three semi-speakers, ages 60–90; 10 remember but not fluent (Michael et al 2013). The last known fluent speaker, Victoria Huancho Icahuate, died in the late 1990s. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Latin script.

Nonuya [noj] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Peru. Last known speaker in Peru likely survived until 2010. Ethnic population: 90. Ethnic population covers both Colombia and Peru. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2.

10 (Extinct)

Aguano [aga] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in the 16th century (Onofrio 1995).

Andoa [anb] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last known speaker died in 2012. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Southern Pastaza Quechua [qup]. *Writing:* Latin script.

Atsahuaca [atc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. There were still 20 speakers in 1904.

Aushiri [avs] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. One semi-speaker reported on the Napo River in 2008 and another living near Iquitos (Crevels 2012). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Napo Quichua [qvo]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Awishira [ash] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into mid 20th century. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Cahuarano [cah] *Users:* No known L1 speakers (2012 SIL). Last speaker died in the late 1980s or early 1990s. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Spanish [spa]. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Cholón [cht] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 2000 (2000 M. Wise). *Lg Use:* Shifted to Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco Quechua [qvh]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Hibito [hib] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker probably survived into the 1970s (Loukotka 1968). *Writing:* Unwritten.

Mochica [omc] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker likely died around 1920. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar.

Omurano [omu] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by 1958. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Panobo [pno] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker died in 1991. *Writing:* Latin script.

Puquina [puq] *Users:* No known L1 speakers in Peru. Last speaker likely died in the 1700s. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: none known.

Remo [rem] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speakers may have survived into the 1960s (Olson 1991). *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Sensi [sni] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Survived into mid 20th century. *Writing:* Unwritten.

Yameo [yme] *Users:* No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died by the 1960s (Peña 2009).
Writing: Unwritten.

Unestablished

English [eng] *Users:* 15,100 in Peru (2021 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Southern Conchucos Quechua [qxo]. *Writing:* Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).

Languages by Region

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

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- Awajún [agr], 13
- Quechua, Chachapoyas [quk], 24
- Quechua, San Martín [qvs], 29
- Wampís [hub], 34

Ancash

- Quechua, Cajatambo North Lima [qvl], 24
- Quechua, Chiquián [qxa], 25
- Quechua, Corongo Ancash [qwa], 25
- Quechua, Huaylas Ancash [qwh], 26
- Quechua, Northern Conchucos Ancash [qxn], 28
- Quechua, Sihuas Ancash [qws], 30
- Quechua, Southern Conchucos [qxo], 30

Apurímac

- Asháninka [cni], 12
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25
- Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve], 26

Arequipa

- Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu], 23
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25
- Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve], 26
- Quechua, Puno [qxp], 29

Ayacucho

- Asháninka [cni], 12
- Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu], 23
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve], 26
- Sivia Sign Language [lsv], 32

Cajamarca

- Awajún [agr], 13
- Quechua, Cajamarca [qvc], 23

- Quechua, Lambayeque [quf], 27

Cusco

- Asháninka [cni], 12
- Caquinte [cot], 15
- Huachipaeri [hug], 17
- Matsigenka [mcb], 20
- Nanti [cox], 20
- Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu], 23
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25
- Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve], 26
- Quechua, Puno [qxp], 29
- Yine [pib], 36
- Yora [mts], 36

Huancavelica

- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Chinchá [qxc], 25
- Quechua, Huaylla Wanca [qvw], 27
- Quechua, Yauyos [qux], 30

Huanuco

- Ajyíninka Apurucayali [cpc], 11
- Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 13
- Cholón [cht], 16
- Kakataibo-Kashibo [cbr], 18
- Quechua, Ambo-Pasco [qva], 23
- Quechua, Cajatambo North Lima [qvl], 24
- Quechua, Huallaga [qub], 26
- Quechua, Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco [qvh], 26
- Quechua, Margos-Yarowilca-Lauricocha [qvm], 28
- Quechua, Pano [qxh], 29
- Quechua, Santa Ana de Tusi Pasco [qxt], 29
- Quechua, Southern Conchucos [qxo], 30
- Shipibo-Conibo [shp], 32

Ica

- Jaqaru [jqr], 18
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Yauyos [qux], 30

Junin

- Asháninka [cni], 12
- Ashéninka, Pajonal [cjo], 12
- Ashéninka, Perené [prq], 12
- Caquinte [cot], 15
- Nomatsigenga [not], 20
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Huaylla Wanca [qvw], 27
- Quechua, Jauja Wanca [qxw], 27
- Quechua, North Junín [qvn], 28
- Yanesha' [ame], 35
- Yine [pib], 36

La Libertad

- Mochica [omc], 20
- Quechua, Cajamarca [qvc], 23

Lambayeque

- Mochica [omc], 20
- Quechua, Lambayeque [qvf], 27

Lima

- Jaqaru [jqr], 18
- Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23
- Quechua, Cajatambo North Lima [qvl], 24
- Quechua, Huaylla Wanca [qvw], 27
- Quechua, Jauja Wanca [qxw], 27
- Quechua, North Junín [qvn], 28
- Quechua, Pacaraos [qvp], 28
- Quechua, Yauyos [qux], 30

Loreto

- Achuar-Shiwiari [acu], 11
- Aguano [aga], 11
- Andoa [anb], 12
- Arabela [arl], 12
- Aushiri [avs], 13
- Awajún [agr], 13
- Awishira [ash], 14
- Bora [boa], 14
- Cahuarano [cah], 15

- Capanahua [kaq], 15
- Chamicuro [ccc], 15
- Hibito [hib], 17
- Iquito [iqu], 17
- Isconahua [isc], 18
- Jebero [jeb], 18
- Kakataibo-Kashibo [cbr], 18
- Kandozi-Chapra [cbu], 18
- Kukama-Kukamiria [cod], 19
- Maijuna [ore], 19
- Matses [mcf], 19
- Muniche [myr], 20
- Nonuya [noj], 21
- Ocaina [oca], 21
- Omagua [omg], 21
- Omurano [omu], 21
- Pisabo [pig], 22
- Quechua, San Martín [qvs], 29
- Quechua, Southern Pastaza [qup], 30
- Quichua, Napo [qvo], 31
- Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 31
- Resígaro [rgr], 31
- Secoya [sey], 31
- Shawi [cbt], 32
- Shipibo-Conibo [shp], 32
- Spanish, Charapa [spq], 33
- Taushiro [trr], 33
- Ticuna [tca], 33
- Urarina [ura], 34
- Wampís [hub], 34
- Witoto, Muinani [hux], 34
- Witoto, Murui [huu], 34
- Yagua [yad], 35
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- Ese Eja [ese], 16
- Iñapari [inp], 17
- Mashco Piro [cu], 19
- Matsigenka [mcb], 20
- Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25
- Quichua, Napo [qvo], 31

Sharanahua [mcd], 32

Yaminahua [yaa], 35

Yora [mts], 36

Moquegua

Aymara, Central [ayr], 14

Aymara, Southern [ayc], 14

Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25

Quechua, Puno [qxp], 29

Pasco

Ajyíninka Apurucayali [cpc], 11

Ashéninka, Pajonal [cjo], 12

Ashéninka, Pichis [cpu], 13

Quechua, Ambo-Pasco [qva], 23

Quechua, Chaupihuaranga [qur], 24

Quechua, North Junín [qvn], 28

Quechua, Santa Ana de Tusi Pasco [qxt], 29

Yanesha' [ame], 35

Piura

Quechua, Lambayeque [quf], 27

Puno

Atsahuaca [atc], 13

Aymara, Central [ayr], 14

Aymara, Southern [ayc], 14

Puquina [puq], 22

Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25

Quechua, Puno [qxp], 29

San Martín

Awajún [agr], 13

Cholón [cht], 16

Quechua, San Martín [qvs], 29

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Tacna

Aymara, Central [ayr], 14

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Ucayali

Ajyíninka Apurucayali [cpc], 11

Amahuaca [amc], 11

Ashéninka [cni], 12

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Ashéninka, South Ucayali [cpy], 13

Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 13

Culina [cul], 16

Isconahua [isc], 18

Kakataibo-Kashibo [cbr], 18

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Spanish, Charapa [spq], 33

Yaminahua [yaa], 35

Yine [pib], 36

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Languages by Family

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

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Aymara, Central [ayr], [14](#)

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Ashéninka, Pajonal [cjo], 12

Ashéninka, Perené [prq], 12

Ashéninka, Pichis [cpu], 13

Ashéninka, South Ucayali [cpy], 13

Ashéninka, Ucayali-Yurúa [cpb], 13

Nanti [cox], 20

Nomatsigenga [not], 20

Maipurean, Southern, Campa, Machiguenga

Caquinte [cot], 15

Matsigenka [mcb], 20

Maipurean, Southern, Southern Outlier, Piro

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Yanesha' [ame], 35

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Kakataibo-Kashibo [cbr], 18

Panoan, Mainline, Pano

Panobo [pno], 21

Panoan, Mainline, Shipibo

Capanahua [kaq], 15

Remo [rem], 31

Shipibo-Conibo [shp], 32

Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State

Kashinawa [cbs], 19

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Panoan, Mainline, Tri-State, Amawaka

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Quechua, Panao [qxh], [29](#)

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Quechua, Huamalíes-Dos de Mayo Huánuco [qvh], [26](#)

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Quechua, San Martín [qvs], [29](#)

Quechua, Southern Pastaza [qup], 30

Quichua, Napo [qvo], 31

Quichua, Northern Pastaza [qvz], 31

Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Chinchay, Southern Chinchay, Southern Peruvian Quechua

Quechua, Arequipa-La Unión [qxu], 23

Quechua, Ayacucho [quy], 23

Quechua, Cusco [quz], 25

Quechua, Eastern Apurímac [qve], 26

Quechua, Puno [qxp], 29

Quechuan, Peripheral Quechua, Yungay, Northern

Quechua, Cajamarca [qvc], 23

Quechua, Lambayeque [quf], 27

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Omagua [omg], 21

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Aguano [aga], 11

Awishira [ash], 14

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Nonuya [noj], 21

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Bora [boa], 14

Witotoan, Proto-Huitoto-Ocaina

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Language Code Index

This index gives an alphabetical listing of all 111 three-letter codes that are used in this work to uniquely identify languages. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. All codes listed are part of the ISO 639-3 standard; see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>.

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agr	Awajún, 13	huu	Witoto, Murui, 34
amc	Amahuaca, 11	hux	Witoto, Nipode, 34
ame	Yanesha', 35	inp	Iñapari, 17
amr	Amarakaeri, 11	iqu	Iqitu, 17
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arl	Arabela, 12	jeb	Jebero, 18
ash	Awishira, 14	jqr	Jaqaru, 18
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ayr	Aymara, Central, 14	mcd	Sharanahua, 32
boa	Bora, 14	mcf	Matses, 19
cah	Cahuarano, 15	mts	Yora, 36
cbr	Kakataibo-Kashibo, 18	myr	Muniche, 20
cbs	Kashinawa, 19	noj	Nonuya, 21
cbt	Shawi, 32	not	Nomatsigenga, 20
cbu	Kandozi-Chapra, 18	oca	Ocaina, 21
ccc	Chamicuro, 15	omc	Mochica, 20
cht	Cholón, 16	omg	Omagua, 21
cjo	Ashéninka, Pajonal, 12	omu	Omurano, 21
cni	Asháninka, 12	ore	Maijuna, 19
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This index lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. The following abbreviations are used in the index entries: *alt.* ‘alternate name for’; *alt. dial.* ‘alternate name for a dialect of’; *dial.* ‘primary name for a dialect of’; *pej. alt.* ‘pejorative alternate name for’; and *pej. alt. dial.* ‘pejorative alternate name for a dialect of’. Each index entry resolves to the primary name for the language with which the indexed name is associated, followed by square brackets containing the unique three-letter language code from ISO 639-3. The referenced page contains the main entry that describes the language. If the language appears on a map, the entry for the primary name also lists page numbers for the maps on which the language occurs.

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