

# Ethnologue: Languages of Philippines

## Twenty-sixth edition data

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## List of Abbreviations

A	Agent in constituent word order
ACFLC	Act Creating the Filipino Language Commission, No. 07104
<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
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)
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)
NTM	New Tribes Mission
OMF	Overseas Missionary Fellowship
P	Patient in constituent word order
PARADISEC	Pacific And Regional Archive for Digital Sources In Endangered Cultures
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative
pl.	plural
S	Subject in constituent word order
sg.	singular
SIL	SIL International
SVO	Subject-Verb-Object
<i>Type</i>	Typological information
UBS	United Bible Societies
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
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
V	Vowel in canonical syllable patterns
VOS	Verb-Object-Subject
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object
WFD	World Federation of the Deaf

## How to Use This Digest

This *Ethnologue* country digest provides an extract of the information about the language situation in Philippines 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 193 languages listed in the *Ethnologue* for the country of Philippines. 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 Maps” (page 65) show the locations of the listed languages. If the location of a language is given on a map, the *Map* element of the language entry indicates the page number of the map. If the language is identified on a map by name, but that name differs from the primary name in the language entry, the name on the map is given in parentheses. If the language is represented on the map by an index number, rather than by its name, the index number is given following the page number (with a colon as separator).

Many ways of finding languages are provided. “Languages by Population” (page 70) lists the languages in order of their first-language speaker populations. “Languages by Status” (page 82) 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 102) lists the top-level administrative subdivisions of Philippines and the languages located within each. “Languages by Family” (page 106) lists the languages by their linguistic classifications. “Language Code Index” (page 115) 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 118) lists every name that appears in the language listings as a primary or alternate name of a language or dialect. A total of 802 unique names are associated with the 193 languages described in this digest.

Finally, a listing of all the published sources cited within this digest is found in “Bibliography” (page 138). 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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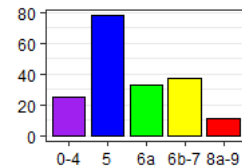
## Country Overview

Name of country	Philippines
Other names	Republic of the Philippines
Population	111,047,000 (2021 UNDESA)
Principal languages	English, Filipino, Tagalog
Literacy rate	98% (2015 UNESCO)
Deaf population	518,000 totally or partially deaf (2009 B. Aquino)
International conventions	CDE (1964), CSICH (2006), ICCPR (1986), UNCRPD (2008), UNDRIP (2007)
General references	Campbell and King 2011, Crystal 2003a, Lobel 2004, Lobel 2005, Lobel 2013b, Reid 1971, Wurm 2007, Zorc 1977

### Language counts

The number of established languages listed for Philippines is 186. Of these, 184 are living and 2 are extinct. Of the living languages, 175 are indigenous and 9 are non-indigenous.

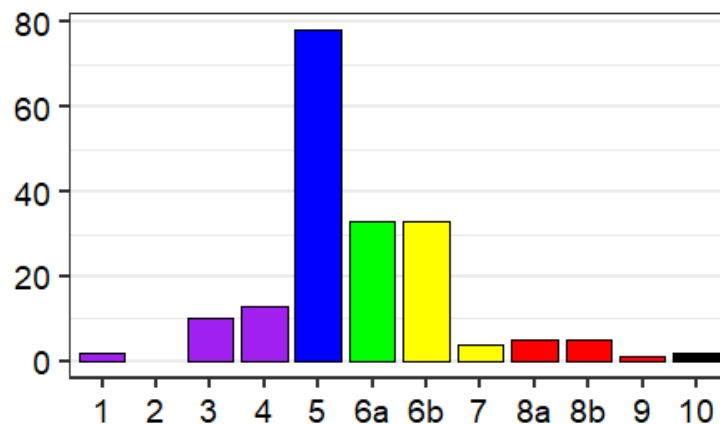
Furthermore, 25 are institutional, 78 are developing, 33 are vigorous, 37 are in trouble, and 11 are dying. Also listed are 4 unestablished languages and 2 macrolanguages.



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 Philippines 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 82) 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 Philippines. 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 Philippines 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 Philippines 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 70) 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	2	1.1	1.1%	38,400,000	51.95726	51.95726%
1,000,000 to 9,999,999	8	4.3	5.4%	23,100,000	31.25554	83.21280%
100,000 to 999,999	31	16.8	22.3%	9,175,000	12.41427	95.62706%
10,000 to 99,999	78	42.4	64.7%	3,026,700	4.09529	99.72235%
1,000 to 9,999	44	23.9	88.6%	200,170	0.27084	99.99319%
100 to 999	11	6.0	94.6%	4,980	0.00674	99.99993%
10 to 99	4	2.2	96.7%	48	0.00006	100.00000%
1 to 9	1	0.5	97.3%	3	0.00000	100.00000%

Population range	Living languages			Number of speakers		
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative
0	1	0.5	97.8%		0.00000	100.00000%
Unknown	4	2.2	100.0%			
<i>Totals</i>	184	100.0		73,906,901	100.00000	

## Summary by language status

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of living established languages in Philippines 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 82) 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 Philippines. 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>
	Count	Percent	Cumulative	Total	Percent	Cumulative		
1	2	1.1	1.1%	163,000	0.2205	0.2205%	81,500	163,000
3	10	5.4	6.5%	60,658,000	82.0735	82.2941%	6,065,800	2,555,000
4	13	7.1	13.6%	4,769,200	6.4530	88.7471%	366,862	277,000
5	78	42.4	56.0%	4,609,800	6.2373	94.9844%	59,100	25,600
6a	33	17.9	73.9%	3,007,280	4.0690	99.0534%	91,130	24,050
6b	33	17.9	91.8%	482,140	0.6524	99.7057%	14,610	3,000
7	4	2.2	94.0%	200,360	0.2711	99.9768%	50,090	64,250
8a	5	2.7	96.7%	14,721	0.0199	99.9968%	2,944	2,470
8b	5	2.7	99.5%	2,400	0.0032	100.0000%	480	15
9	1	0.5	100.0%		0.0000	100.0000%		
<i>Totals</i>	184	100.0		73,906,901	100.0000			

## Summary by language family

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

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

Language family	Living languages		Number of speakers			
	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>
Austronesian	173	94.0	71,738,141	97.1	414,671	19,600
Creole	1	0.5	431,000	0.6	431,000	431,000
Indo-European	3	1.6	187,480	0.3	62,493	20,000
Language isolate	1	0.5	Unknown			
Mixed language	1	0.5		0.0		
Sign language	2	1.1	540,000	0.7	270,000	540,000
Sino-Tibetan	3	1.6	1,010,280	1.4	336,760	9,780
<i>Totals</i>	184	100.0	73,906,901	100.0		

## Alphabetical Listing of Languages

**Adasen** [tiu] (Addasen, Addasen Tinguian, Addassen, Itneg Adasen). *Users*: 4,000 (NTM).

Ethnic population: 10,300 (2010 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: northeast Abra province, west Apayao province. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Isnag. *Dialects*: Eastern Addasen, Western Addasen. Comprehension of Isnag [isd] 74%. *Lg Use*: Young people tend to prefer Ilocano [ilo] (Wurm 2007). Some domains. Some young people, all adults, especially young adults and older. Positive attitudes. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with high proficiency especially among the young in most key domains. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1990. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:39.

**Agta, Casiguran Dumagat** [dgc] (Agta Casiguran, Casiguran Agta, Casiguran Dumagat).

Autonym: Agta. *Users*: 610 (Headland 1989). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Aurora province, Casiguran and Dipaculao municipalities; Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province, Dinapigue municipality; Quirino province, border area. All on central Luzon east coast. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Northeastern Luzon, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility: 83% of Paranan [prf]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Arta [atz]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 2%. Literacy rate in L2: 2%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1979. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Negrito. Pressure from Filipino homesteaders moving into the area. Traditional lands now used by homesteaders for agriculture. *Map*: 67:16.

**Agta, Central Cagayan** [agt] (Labin Agta). Autonym: Agta. *Users*: 780 (2000). Ethnic population: 820. *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Cagayan province inland area, east and northeast from Baggao. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic, Gaddangic. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil], in school. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with all non-Agta speakers. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 6%. Literacy rate in L2: 6%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Negrito. Christian. *Map*: 67:9.

**Agta, Dicamay** [duy] (Dicamay Dumagat). *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Headland 2010). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province, Jones municipality. *Status*: 10 (Extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Northeastern Luzon, Northern. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Agta, Dupaninan** [duo] (Dupanangan Agta, East Cagayan Negrito, Eastern Cagayan Agta, Eastern Cagayan Dumagat). *Users*: 1,400 (Robinson, L. 2011). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2007 L. Reid). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Cagayan and Isabela provinces, south Divilacan bay north to Palau island. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Northeastern Luzon, Northern. *Dialects*: Yaga,

Tanglagan, Santa Ana-Gonzaga, Barongagunay, Palaui Island, Camonayan, Valley Cove, Bolos Point, Peñablanca, Roso (Southeast Cagayan), Santa Margarita. Intelligibility of Yaga dialect 83%. Yaga and Central Cagayan Agta [agt] are 63% intelligible. Lexical similarity: 51% between Central Cagayan Agta [agt] and Tanglagan dialect, 66% between Central Cagayan Agta [agt] and Yaga dialect. *Type*: VSO; noun head final; dual number; definite article; case-marking (3 cases: nominative, genitive, oblique); aspect; causatives; comparatives; 16 consonants and 5 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: The language is no longer learned by the children in 5 of the 35 Dupaninan Agta communities (Robinson, L. 2011). Some young people, all adults. All also use Ilocano [ilo] (Robinson, L. 2011). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: Below 1%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2001. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 67:10.

**Agta, Katubung** [agk] (Agta, Inagta Partido, Isarog Agta). *Users*: 12 (2018 I. Imperial). Ethnic population: 1,370 (2018 I. Imperial). *Location*: Bicol region: Camarines Sur province, Mount Isarog area; Goa, Lagonoy, Ocampo, Sagnay, and Tigaon towns. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Coastal, Naga. *Lg Use*: Home. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Central Bikol [bcl]. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 67:37, 69:37.

**Agta, Mt. Iraya** [atl] (Agta, Inagta of Mt. Iraya, Itbeg Rugnot, Lake Buhi, Rugnot of Lake Buhi East). *Users*: 150 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 380. *Location*: Bicol region: Camarines Sur province, Buhi area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Coastal, Naga. *Dialects*: 54%–86% comprehension of Naga dialect of Central Bikol [bcl], 94% comprehension of Mt. Iriga Agta [agz], Iriga City dialect. Lexical similarity: 85%–90% with Bikol; 70% with Mt. Iriga Agta, Iriga City dialect, 93% among four dialects. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Heavy borrowing from Legaspi dialect of Central Bikol [bcl]. *Map*: 69:74.

**Agta, Mt. Iriga** [agz] (Agta, Lake Buhi West, Mount Iriga Negrito, San Ramon Inagta). *Users*: 1,500 (1979 SIL). *Location*: Bicol region: Camarines Sur province, east of Iriga city. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland. *Dialects*: 86% intelligibility of Rinconada Bikol [bto], 82% of Mt. Iraya Agta [atl], 72% of Central Bikol [bcl] (Naga dialect). Intelligibility of Naga Bikol for Mt. Iriga Agta doubtful. Lexical similarity: 76% with Iriga City Bikol [bto], 66% with Mt. Iraya Agta [atl], 66% with Central Bikol [bcl] (Naga dialect). *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:75.

**Agta, Pahanan** [apf] (Palanan Agta). Autonym: Pahanan. *Users*: 1,700 (2009 J. Lobel), increasing. *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province east coast, between Divilacan bay and Dinapigue town, inland to San Mariano. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Northeastern Luzon. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Paranan [prf]. *Lg Use*: Home, church, village meetings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Some also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg*

*Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%. NT: 2016. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01).  
*Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Traditional religion, Christian. *Map:* 67:13.

**Agta, Umiray Dumaget** [due] (Aeta, Agta Umiray Dumaget, Dumagat, Dumagat-Bulos, Dumaget, Dumagot, Umiray Agta, Umirey Dumagat). Autonym: Dumaget-Bulus. *Users:* 3,000 (1994 SIL), decreasing. *Location:* Calabarzon region: Aurora and Quezon provinces along Philippine Sea coast; Central Luzon region: Bulacan and Nueva Ecija provinces in small border areas inland. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Umiray Dumaget. *Dialects:* Polillo Island Agta, Anglat Agta. *Lg Use:* Some parents passing the language on to children. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Most also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 5%–10%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–10%. Taught in many primary schools in grades 1–3 and as subject thereafter. Texts. NT: 1977. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 67:32.

**Agta, Villa Viciosa** [dyg] (Agta). *Users:* No known L1 speakers. Last speaker probably died by the 1990s (Headland 2010). *Location:* Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province. *Status:* 10 (Extinct). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian. *Lg Use:* Shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. *DLS:* Still.

**Agutaynen** [agn] (Agutayano, Agutayno, Agutaynon). Autonym: Agutaynen. *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 19,600 (2010 census). *Location:* Mimaropa region: Palawan province, Brooke's Point, Roxas, and San Vicente municipalities; Agutaya and 5 surrounding islands, and Linapacan. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Kalamian. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 52% with Cuyonon [cyo], 71% with Calamian Tagbanwa [tbk]. *Lg Use:* Mostly spoken in group. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Cuyonon [cyo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 90%. Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Filipino [fil] or English [eng]. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004–2020. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Culturally lowland. Christian. *Maps:* 69:119, 69:119.

**Aklanon** [akl] (Akeanon, Aklan, Aklano, Aklanon-Bisayan, Panay). Autonym: Inakeanon. *Users:* 526,000 in Philippines (2010 census). Ethnic population: 559,000 (2010 census). *Location:* Western Visayas region: Aklan province, north Panay island; Antique province, Libertad and Pandan municipalities far north; northwest Capiz province border. *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Aklan and Capiz provinces. *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Aklan. *Dialects:* None known. 66% intelligibility with Hiligaynon [hil]. Lexical similarity: 68% with Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Use:* Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 70%. Literacy rate in L2: 70%. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1990–1996. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 69:103. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 549,600. Unestablished in: United States.

**Alangan** [alj]. *Users:* 14,600 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 18,100 (2010 census). *Location:* Mimaropa region: Oriental Mindoro province, Naujan and Victoria municipalities, Occidental

Mindoro province, Sablayan municipality. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Mangyan. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1989. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:112.

**Alta, Northern** [aqn] (Alta, Baler Negrito, Ditaylin Alta, Ditaylin Dumagat, Edimala). *Users*: 250 (Headland 2010). Ethnic population: 400. *Location*: Central Luzon region: Aurora province, San Luis municipality, Bayanihan area, Diteki river. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, Alta. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly not similar to other languages (1992 L. Reid). Lexical similarity: 34% with Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Used as L2 by Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 67:19.

**Alta, Southern** [agy] (Ita, Kaboloan, Kabuluhen, Kabuluwan, Kabuluwen). Autonym: Kabulowan. *Users*: 450 (Abreu 2020). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Aurora province: San Luis, Aurora; Bulacan province, In Sitio Bato, Kabayunan, Doña Remedios Trinidad town; Nueva Ecija province, Gabaldon and General Tinio towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, Alta. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly not similar to other languages. Lexical similarity: 34% with Northern Alta [aqn]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Also use Northern Alta [aqn] (Abreu 2020). Also use Tagalog [tgl], particularly dialects of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija (Abreu 2020). Also use Umiray Dumaget Agta [due] (Abreu 2020). *Lg Dev*: Taught in some primary schools in grades 1–3 and as subject thereafter. Bible portions: 1970. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 67:31.

**American Sign Language** [ase] (ASL). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Type*: One-handed fingerspelling system derived from French Sign Language [fsl]. SVO, topic comment structures; adjectives, numerals, genitives, question word initial or final, relative clause after noun head. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Used as L2 by Filipino Sign Language [psp]. *Lg Dev*: TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2020. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Filipino Sign Language [psp] and ASL are very similar but generally regarded by deaf people in the Philippines as distinct languages. Both are in use as a normal means of communication, with a lot of bilingualism. Different deaf schools prefer different languages. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000). Indigenous in: United States. Also established in 23 other countries and unestablished in 12 more.

**Arta** [atz]. *Users*: 11 (2013 Y. Kimoto). 35–45 have some knowledge of the language, but cannot speak properly (2013 Y. Kimoto). Ethnic population: 150. *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Quirino province, Aglipay municipality, Cagayan river area. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Arta. *Dialects*: None known. Not similar to any other language (1992 L. Reid). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Most shifted to Casiguran Dumagat Agta [dgc]. Most shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Negrito. *Maps*: 67:18, 68:18.

**Ata** [atm] (Inata). *Users*: 3 (Lobel 2013a). *Location*: Central Visayas region: Negros Oriental

province, Mabinay. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine. *Lg Use*: Negative attitudes. Shifted to Cebuano [ceb]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Different from Ata Manobo [atd] or Atta languages.

**Ati** [atk] (Inati). *Users*: 1,500 (1980 SIL). *Location*: Western Visayas region: southwest Aklan, west central Capiz, and north and west Iloilo provinces; Antique province border areas east of San Remigio; Panay island. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Malay, Barotac Viejo Nagpana. Barotac Viejo Nagpana is the prestige dialect. *Lg Use*: Home, community. Also use Hiligaynon [hil], especially for school, contact with outsiders, outside culture topics, jobs, and religion. Also use Kinaray-a [krj]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Negrito. *Map*: 69:104.

**Atta, Faire** [azt] (Southern Atta). *Users*: 300 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 600. *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Cagayan province, Santo Nino municipality, near Faire-Rizal. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 81% with Pudtol Atta [atp], 60% with Isnag [isd], 66% with Central Cagayan Agta [agt], 82% with Pamplona Atta [att], 90% with Rizal Atta, 72% with Ibanag [ibg]. *Lg Use*: Home. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Ibanag [ibg]. Also use Pamplona Atta [att]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Negrito. *Map*: 67:8.

**Atta, Pamplona** [att] (Northern Cagayan Negrito). Autonym: Atta. *Users*: 1,000 (1998 SIL). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: northwest Cagayan province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic. *Dialects*: None known. Comprehension of Ibanag North [ibg] 97%, of Itawit [itv] 52%. Lexical similarity: 91% with Ibanag North, 63% with Ilocano [ilo], 69% with Itawit. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Faire Atta [azt], Pudtol Atta [atp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%–25%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%–25%. Literature. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 67:5.

**Atta, Pudtol** [atp]. *Users*: 710 (2000). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Apayao province, Pudtol, and Abulog river south of Pamplona. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 86% with Pamplona Atta [att], 75% with Ibanag [ibg], 63% with Isnag [isd], 81% with Faire Atta [azt], 42% with Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Use*: Also use Ibanag [ibg]. Also use Pamplona Atta [att]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Negrito. *Map*: 67:7.

**Ayta, Abellen** [abp] (Abenlen, Aburlen Negrito, Aburlin, Ayta Abellen Sambal). Autonym: Abellen, Ayta Abellen. *Users*: 3,000 (2008 SIL), decreasing. 45 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,000. *Location*: Central Luzon region: Tarlac province, Capas, Santa Juliana village; San Jose, Maamot village; Mayantoc. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 66% with Botolan Sambal [sbl], 49% with Sambal [xsb], 38%–44% with Ilocano [ilo], Pangasinan [pag], Filipino [fil], Kapampangan [pam]. *Lg Use*: In some remote areas, children still learn it

first. A few in remote areas are nearly monolingual, otherwise speakers generally acquire and use L2's at home, community, or school, trying to negotiate multiple linguistic identities. Home, community, church. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Ilocano [ilo]. Many also use Tagalog [tgl]. Also use Botolan Sambal [sbl]. Used as L2 by Botolan Sambal [sbl], Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 3%. Literacy rate in L2: 3%. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 67:23.

**Ayta, Ambala** [abc] (Ambala Agta, Ambala Sambal). Autonym: Ayta Ambala. *Users*: 1,660 (1986 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,740 (2010 census). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Bataan province, Dinalupinan municipality; Zambales province, Castillejos, San Marcelino and Subic municipalities, Olongapo City. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: None known. Ambala Ayta speakers' comprehension of Botolan Sambal [sbl] is 60%, of Mag-Indi Ayta [blx] is 54%, of Mag-antsi Ayta [sgb] is 60%, of Magbukun Ayta [ayt] is 70%. Lexical similarity: 70% with Botolan Sambal, 55% with Filipino [fil]. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Bible portions: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Do not mix with other Ayta groups. Affected by Mount Pinatubo eruption. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 67:28.

**Ayta, Mag-antsi** [sgb] (Anchi, Antsi, Mag-Anchi Ayta, Mag-Anchi Sambal). Autonym: Ayta Mag-Antsi. *Users*: 4,200 (Storck and Storck 2005). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Pampanga province, Angeles City, Mabalacat City, Porac municipality; Tarlac province, Bamban and Capas municipalities; Zambales province, Olongapo City, Castillejos and San Marcelino municipalities. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: None known. 77% intelligibility of Mag-Indi Ayta [blx], 65% of Ambala Ayta [abc], 46% of Kapampangan [pam]. Lexical similarity: 76% with Botolan Sambal [sbl], 50% with Filipino [fil], 46% with Kapampangan. *Lg Use*: Children in some communities shifting to Kapampangan [pam] (2020 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Also use Kapampangan [pam]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 10%. Taught in many primary schools in grades 1–3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2006. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: People scattered due to Mount Pinatubo eruption. *Map*: 67:26.

**Ayta, Magbukun** [ayt] (Bataan Ayta, Bataan Sambal, Magbikin, Magbukun Ayta, Mariveles Ayta, Mariveleño). *Users*: 1,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2011). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Bataan province, Mariveles. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 63% with Botolan Sambal [sbl] and Filipino [fil]. *Lg Use*: A few key domains. Some of all ages. 50% of population, young and old, are passive bilinguals, able to understand but not speak Magbukun Ayta. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Negrito. *Map*: 67:29.

**Ayta, Mag-Indi** [blx] (Ayta, Indi, Indi Ayta, Mag-Indi Sambal). Autonym: Ayta Mag-Indi. *Users*:

5,000 (1998 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Central Luzon region: Pampanga province, barrios in Floridablanca and Porac; Zambales province, San Marcelino. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: None known. 46% comprehension of Botolan Sambal [sbl], 50% of Ambala Ayta [abc], 59% of Kapampangan [pam], 32% of Mag-antsi Ayta [sgb]. Lexical similarity: 75% with Botolan Sambal [sbl], 38% with Filipino [fil], 83% with Mag-Anchi [sgb], 71% with Ayta Abellen [abp], 51% with Kapampangan [pam]. *Lg Use*: Stable. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Many also use Kapampangan [pam]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Below 10%. Literacy rate in L2: Below 10%. Taught in many primary schools in grades 1–3. Literature. NT: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 67:27.

**Ayta, Sorsogon** [ays]. *Users*: 15 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 180. *Location*: Bicol region: Sorsogon province, Prieto Diaz municipality. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine. *Lg Use*: Home. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Tagalog [tgl]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Frequent intermarriage with other groups. *Map*: 69:81.

**Bagobo-Klata** [bgi] (Bagobo, Bagobo-Guiangga, Clata, Diangan, Giangan, Guanga, Gulanga, Jangan, Klata). *Users*: 58,500 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province, east slopes of Mount Apo; Davao City. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic. *Dialects*: None known. 69% comprehension of Tagabawa [bgs]; 79% of Obo Manobo [obo]. Lexical similarity: 34% with Tagabawa [bgs], 35% with Obo Manobo [obo], 43% with Blaan [bpr]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to Cebuano [ceb], but with marginal bilingual ability. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Other*: Different from Manobo. *Map*: 69:158.

**Balangao** [blw] (Balangao Bontoc, Balangaw, Farangao, Farangaw, Finarangao, Finerangaw, Iferangaw, iFarangao, iFarangaw). Autonym: Finarangaw. *Users*: 15,000 (2022), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Kalinga province, Tanudan municipality; central Mountain province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Balangaw. *Dialects*: Finarangaw, Henàgi. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Ilocano is also a language of wider communication but not use much in literacy by the Balangao population (2022 J. Feenstra). *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 90%. Literacy rate in L2: 85%. Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 68:56.

**Bangon** [bnj] (Barangan, Batangan, Binatangan, Eastern Tawbuid, Fanawbuid, Silangan bahagi Tawbuid, Suri, Tabuid, Taubuid, Tiron). *Users*: 1,130 (2002 UNSD). Ethnic population: 8,560 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental province; Mindoro Oriental province border area. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, South Mangyan, Buhid-Taubuid. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:111.

**Bantayanon** [bfx]. *Users*: 71,600 (2007 J. Lobel). *Location*: Central Visayas region: Cebu province, Bantayan and surrounding islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central. *Dialects*: Binantayanun, Linawisanun, Sinantapihanun. Reportedly similar to Hiligaynon [hil]. *Type*: No strictly defined word order; case-marking (3 cases); dual number; agglutinative language with some inflectional features; 16 consonants and 3 vowels; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. The majority of parents who are passing it on are in families who live outside of the town centers. In the town centers primarily, however, the speech of the young people is more and more indistinguishable from Cebuano [ceb] (Allen 2022). Most also use Cebuano [ceb] (Allen 2022). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:87.

**Bantoanon** [bno] (Asiq, Binisaya, Bisaya). Autonym: Asi, Bantoanon. *Users*: 75,000 (2011 Governor's Office, Romblon Province), decreasing. 500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 75,000. *Location*: Mimaropa region: Romblon province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Banton. *Dialects*: Banton, Calatravanhon, Odionganon, Sibalenhon (Sibale), Simaranhon. 63% intelligibility with Hiligaynon [hil]; 92% with Inonhan [loc]. Odionganon dialect preferred for literature. Lexical similarity: 83% with Romblomanon [rol] (Zorc 1977). *Lg Use*: Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used for politics, education, church in main towns, and with non-Bantoanon speakers. Also use Inonhan [loc]. Also use Romblomanon [rol]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%–90%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%–90%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, Buddhist, Muslim. *Map*: 69:109.

**Basque** [eus] (Euskara). Autonym: Euskera. *Location*: Major cities and towns, especially in Negros, Panay and Cebu. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Language isolate. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; genitives, articles, adjectives, numerals, relatives after noun heads; question word initial; verb affix gender agreement obligatory; prefix marks causative; comparative shown lexically; case-marking (12 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, object; tense; 24 consonants, 5 vowels, 6 diphthongs; non-tonal. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1865–1998. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Well-established community since early 19th century, mostly as business owners, and financiers. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000). Global EGIDS level: 2 (Provincial). Indigenous in: France, Spain. Also established in: United States. Unestablished in: Argentina, Mexico.

**Batak** [bya] (Babuyan, Palawan Batak, Tinitianes). Autonym: Batak. *Users*: 360 (2005 UNSD), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,720 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Palawan province, central Palawan island, Sulu sea coast, southwest from Malcampo toward Puerto Princesa. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic. *Type*: VOS. *Lg Use*: Heavy influence from Palawano and Tagbanwa (Wurm 2007). Few domains. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible portions: 1972. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Negrito. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 69:123.

**Baybayanon** [bvy] (Leyte, Utudnon). *Users*: 10,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Location*: Eastern Visayas region: Leyte island, Baybay town in Pangasugan river area, Gabas, Guadalupe (Utod), Kilim, Pangasugan, and Patag villages. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Warayan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Waray-Waray [war]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 69:89.

**Bikol** [bik]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 3,799,900. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Buhi'non Bikol [ubl], Central Bikol [bcl], Libon Bikol [lbl], Miraya Bikol [rbl], Northern Catanduanes Bikol [cts], Rinconada Bikol [bto], Southern Catanduanes Bikol [bln], West Albay Bikol [fbl]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 3,799,900.

**Bikol, Buhi'non** [ubl] (Bikol Buhi, Boie'nen, Boïnan, Buhi, Buhi'non, Buhi-non). Autonym: Bikol-Boïnën, Boïnën. *Users*: 73,600 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Location*: Bicol region: Camarines Sur province, Buhi town. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects*: San Vicente, Tambo'. Not mutually intelligible with Rinconada Bikol [bto]. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:76.

**Bikol, Central** [bcl] (Bicol, Bicol-Naga, Bicolano, Bikol Naga, Bikolano, Bikolnon, Central Bicolano, Coastal Bikol, Coastal-Naga Bikol). Autonym: Bikol. *Users*: 2,500,000 (1990 census), increasing. Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Bicol region: west Albay province, Legapi area; Camarines Norte province, Philippine Sea from east coast marshes to Mandao, San Miguel bay; Camarines Sur province, San Miguel bay area, Ragay gulf, Caramoan peninsula to Lagonay gulf; southwest third of Catanduanes province; Masbate province, Burias and Ticao islands; north Sorsogon province, Sorsogon bay mouth, inland; Calabarzon region: east tip of Quezon province. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Camarines Norte, 4 other provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Became widely spoken in the 16th century during the Spanish occupation (1521–1898). Used in agriculture, trade, church, and daily communication. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Coastal, Naga. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects*: Naga, Legazpi (Legapi), Daet, Partido, Canaman. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Second languages acquired through schooling, media, and travel. Used as L2 by Inabaknon [abx], Katubung Agta [agk], Northern Sorsoganon [bks], Rinconada Bikol [bto], Southern Sorsoganon [srv]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1915. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 67:36, 69:36.

**Bikol, Libon** [lbl] (Libongëño). *Users*: 68,800 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Location*: Bicol region: Albay province, Libon town. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central

Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik].  
*Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to Rinconada Bikol [bto]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01).  
*Other:* Christian. *Map:* 69:78.

**Bikol, Miraya** [rbl] (Bikol, Daraga, Miraya). *Users:* 300,000 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Location:* Bicol region: Albay province, Camalig, Daraga, Guinobatan, and Jovellar towns; Sorsogon province, Donsol town. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects:* None known. Reportedly similar to West Albay Bikol [fbl]. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 69:80.

**Bikol, Northern Catanduanes** [cts] (Northern Catanduanes Bicolano, Pandan, Pandan Bikol). *Users:* 77,500 (2000 census). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Bicol region: Catanduanes province, Bato, Caramonan, Pandan, Panganiban, and Viga. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Pandan. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects:* 68% comprehension of Naga dialect of Central Bikol [bcl], 66% comprehension of Filipino [fil] narrative. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *DLS:* Emerging (0.06). *Writing:* Unwritten. *Other:* Proud of language and culture. People who identify with this language are negotiating multiple identities. *Map:* 69:72.

**Bikol, Rinconada** [bto] (Bicol-Rinconada, Bikol-Rinconada, Iriga Bicolano, Rinconada, Rinconada Bicolano). *Users:* 385,000 (2010 census), increasing. Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). 2,300 monolinguals. Monolingual speakers are elderly; boast of their identity as Rinconada. *Location:* Bicol region: Camarines Sur province, Rinconada district, Baao, Balatan, Bato, Buhi, Bula, Iriga city, and Nabua municipalities. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland, Iriga. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects:* Lowland Rinconada (Lakeside, Sinaranaw), Highland Rinconada (Sinabukid). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev:* Taught as subject in primary schools in grades 1–3. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Texts. NT: 2016. *DLS:* Ascending (0.24). *Writing:* Latin script, in development. *Other:* Iriga City inhabitants regard Naga [bcl] dialect as true Bicolano; proud of their language and culture. Christian. *Map:* 69:77.

**Bikol, Southern Catanduanes** [bln] (Coastal-Virac Bikol, Southern Catanduanes Bicolano, Virac). *Users:* 135,000 (2000 census). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Bicol region: Catanduanes province, southern municipalities of Baras, Bato, Gigmoto, San Andres, San Miguel, and Virac. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Coastal, Virac. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects:* Samples had 85% comprehension of Central Bikol [bcl] and Filipino [fil] narrative. Intelligibility of Northern Catanduanes [cts] 91%. Prefer Virac dialect for literature. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:*

Unwritten. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:73.

**Bikol, West Albay** [fbl] (Bicol, Bikol, Ligaoño, Oasnun, Oasnün, Polanguinon). *Users*: 260,000 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Location*: Bicol region: Albay province, Ligao, Oas, Pio Duran, and Polangui towns. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland. A member of macrolanguage Bikol [bik]. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Miraya Bikol [rbl]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:79.

**Binukid** [bkd] (Binokid, Binukid Manobo, Bukidnon). Autonym: Binukid. *Users*: 122,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Northern Mindanao region: north Bukidnon province and northeast Lanao del Norte provinces; Misamis Oriental province, Cagayan de Oro including southwest of Gingoog bay; Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Lanao del Sur province, small border strip. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, North. *Dialect*: Talaandig. Reportedly similar to Higaonon [mba]. *Type*: VSO, VOS; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives after noun heads or without noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; maximum number of affixes: 3 prefixes, 2 suffixes; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; non-obligatory verb affixes indicate number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 63%. Literacy rate in L2: 63%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1986–2015. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:172.

**Binukidnon, Northern** [kyn] (Karolanos). *Users*: 15,100 (2000). *Location*: Central Visayas region: Negros Occidental province, Kabankalan. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Southern Binukidnon [mtw]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:98.

**Binukidnon, Southern** [mtw] (Bukidnon, “Magahat” pej.). *Users*: 7,570 (2000). *Location*: Central Visayas region: Negros Oriental province, Bayawan, Santa Catalina, Siaton, upper Tayaban, and Tanjag municipalities; Mount Arniyo near Bayawan. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Northern Binukidnon [kyn]. Reportedly includes a heavy mixture of Cebuano [ceb] and Hiligaynon [hil]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Tend to live in high elevations. *Map*: 69:97.

**Blaan, Koronadal** [bpr] (Baraan, Bilanes, Biraan, Blaan, Koronadal Bilaan, Tagalagad). Autonym: Koronadal B’laan. *Users*: 150,000 (2007 SIL). 40,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province; Soccsksargen region: Sarangani and South Cotabato (east) provinces; Sultan Kudarat province, Lutayan area. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic, Blaan. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; no relative markers; question word in sentence-final position; maximum number of affixes: 1 prefix, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, topic and comment; affixes indicate case of

noun phrase; non-obligatory verb affixes indicate number; passives; causatives; comparatives; C, CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Kalagan [kqe]. Also use Tboli [tbl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 35% (2007 SIL). Literacy rate in L2: 35% (2007 SIL). Ongoing non-formal literacy teaching (2007 SIL). Literature. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 1995. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 69:151.

**Blaan, Sarangani** [bps] (Balud, Bilaan, Sarangani Bilaan, Sarangani Blaan, Tumanao). Autonym: Blaan. *Users*: 90,800 (2000). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province, across from north Sarangani border; Soccsksargen region: Sarangani province; South Cotabato province, General Santos and north. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic, Blaan. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; no relative markers; question word in sentence-final position; maximum number of affixes: 1 prefix, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; non-obligatory verb affixes indicate number; passives; causatives; comparatives; C, CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Maguindanaon [mdh]. Also use Sangil [snl]. Also use Sangir [sxn]. Also use Sarangani Manobo [mbs]. Also use Tboli [tbl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 28%. Literacy rate in L2: 28%. Literature. Videos. NT: 1981–2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 69:152.

**Bogkalot** [ilk] (Bugkalot, Bugkalut, Bukalot, Ilongot, Lingotes). Autonym: Bogkalot. *Users*: 5,710 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 14,600 (2010 census). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: south Nueva Vizcaya province; Quirino province, Nagtipunan area. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, Ilongot. *Dialects*: Abaka (Abaca), Egongot, Ibalao (Ibilao), Italon, Iyongut. *Lg Use*: Losing speakers in more than half of the villages in Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya provinces (2016 R. Gonzales). Much intermarriage with Ilocano [ilo] speakers resulting in Ilocano becoming the preferred household language (2019 L. Zubiri). Some young people, all adults. Most also use Tagalog [tgl], especially by those from Nueva Vizcaya who are close to Tagalog-speaking provinces. Many also use Ilocano [ilo], especially those from Quirino Province who are close to Ilocano speakers. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 68:71.

**Bolinao** [smk] (Bino-Bolinao, Binobolinao, Binubulinao, Boliano, Bolinao Sambal, Bolinao Zambal, Bulinaw, Sambal Bolinao). Autonym: Binubolinao, Bolinao. *Users*: 56,200, all users. L1 users: 51,200 (2007 census), decreasing. L2 users: 5,000. 510 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 104,000 (2007). *Location*: Ilocos region: west Pangasinan province, Anda and Bolinao municipalities. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Type*: VSO; verb affixation indicates relationships of constituents and directions; gender not marked. Initial content question word; no obligatory yes-no question marker; rhetorical or emotional question word, verb phrase medially; 14 unique consonants and 4 vowels in the non-borrowed words. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages, especially in

the islands. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng], acquired in school. Also use Filipino [fil], with some shifting, acquired through intermarriage and community relations and used at home, school, and in the community. Used as L2 by Cebuano [ceb], Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Over 90%. Literacy rate in L2: Over 90% in Filipino [fil], 40% in English [eng]. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2012. Agency: Bolinao Historical Society. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 67:21.

**Bontok** [bnc]. A macrolanguage. Population total all languages (L1 only): 40,700. *DLS*: . *Other*: Includes: Central Bontok [lbc], Eastern Bontok [ebk], Northern Bontok [rbk], Southern Bontok [obk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk]. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 40,700.

**Bontok, Central** [lbc] (Bontoc, Bontoc Igorot, Central Bontoc, Kali). *Users*: 19,600 (2007 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Mountain province, Bontoc municipality, Bontoc ili, Caluttit, Dalican, Guina-ang, Ma-init, Maligcong, Samoki, and Tocucan villages. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Bontok. A member of macrolanguage Bontok [bnc]. *Dialects*: Khinina-ang, Finontok, Sinamoki, Jinallik, Minaligkhong, Tinokukan. Reportedly similar to Northern Bontok [rbk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk], Southern Bontok [obk], and Eastern Bontok [ebk]. *Lg Use*: Also use English [eng], bilingually by the majority of older people. Also use Ilocano [ilo], especially in high school and college contexts among youth. The great majority of older people are also bilingual in it. Also use Tagalog [tgl], especially in high school and college when youth speak among themselves; fewer older people speak it. Used as L2 by Northern Bontok [rbk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 35%. Literacy rate in L2: 35%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:54.

**Bontok, Eastern** [ebk] (Eastern Bontoc, Finallig, Southern Bontoc). *Users*: 6,170 (2007 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: east Mountain province, Barlig municipality, Barlig, Kadaklan, and Lias villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Bontok. A member of macrolanguage Bontok [bnc]. *Dialects*: Finallig, Kinajakran, Liniyas. Reportedly similar to Central Bontok [lbc], Northern Bontok [rbk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk], and Southern Bontok [obk]; intelligibility of Ilocano [ilo] 53%, of Balangao [blw] 49%. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 67%. Literacy rate in L2: 67%. Literature. Grammar. Bible: 2022. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 68:55.

**Bontok, Northern** [rbk] (Bontoc, Central Bontoc, Northern Bontoc). *Users*: 9,700 (2007 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: north Mountain province, Sadanga municipality, Anabel, Bekigan, Belwang, Betwagan, Demang, Sacasacan, Saclit, and the municipal center, Sadanga Poblacion; some in south Kalinga province. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central

Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Bontok. A member of macrolanguage Bontok [bnc]. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Central Bontok [lbk], Eastern Bontok [ebk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk], and Southern Bontok [obk]. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Most shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. Most shifted to Tagalog [tgl]. Some also use Central Bontok [lbk]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Various Sadanga municipality residents do not identify their language as Bontok. They identify with their community dialect, and label it distinctively. *Map*: 68:53.

**Bontok, Southern** [obk] (Bontoc, Southern Bontoc). *Users*: 2,760 (2007 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Mountain province, south of Bontoc municipality, Bayyo, Can-ao, and Talubin towns. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Bontok. A member of macrolanguage Bontok [bnc]. *Dialects*: Tinoveng, Kinan-ew. Reportedly similar to Northern Bontok [rbk], Central Bontok [lbk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk], and Eastern Bontok [ebk]. *Lg Use*: Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Traditional religion. *Map*: 68:60.

**Bontok, Southwestern** [vbk] (Bontoc). *Users*: 2,470 (2007 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Mountain province, Bontoc municipality, Alab, Balili, Gonogon and villages in Chico river valley, southwest of Bontoc municipal capital. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Bontok. A member of macrolanguage Bontok [bnc]. *Dialects*: Ina-ab, Binalili, Ginonogon. Reportedly similar to Central Bontok [lbk], Northern Bontok [rbk], Southern Bontok [obk], and Eastern Bontok [ebk]. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. Many also use Central Bontok [lbk]. Many also use Kankanaey [kne]. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Various municipality residents do not identify their language as Bontok. They identify with their community dialect, and label it distinctively: Alab (Ina-ab), Balili (Binalili), Gonogon (Ginonogon); however, they maintain a sense of community with other Southwestern Bontok speakers based on perceived phonological and other linguistic differences from Central Bontok [lbk]. *Map*: 68:61.

**Buhid** [bku] (Bangon, Batangan, Buhid-Mangyan, Bukil). *Users*: 11,600 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 12,700 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental provinces, remote central highlands. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, South Mangyan, Buhid-Taubuid. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1988. *DLS*: Emerging (0.03). *Writing*: Buhid script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 69:115.

**Butuanon** [btw]. *Users*: 71,500 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Caraga region: Agusan del Norte province, Butuan city. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South, Butuan-Tausug. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 70% with Kamayo [kyk]; 69% with Surigaonon [sgd]. *Lg Use*: Shifting to

Cebuano [ceb]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Maps*: 69:94, 69:94.

**Caluyanun** [clu] (Caluyanen, Caluyanhon, Caluyanon). Autonym: Caluyanun. *Users*: 30,000 (1994 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Location*: Western Visayas region: Aklan province, Caluya Islands northwest. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West. *Dialect*: Semirara. 69% comprehension of Hiligaynon [hil], 62% of Cuyonon [cyo]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Hiligaynon [hil]. All also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 67%. Literacy rate in L2: 67%. Occasional use in primary and secondary schools. NT: 1990–2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:106.

**Capiznon** [cps] (Capisano, Capiseño, Capizeño). *Users*: 639,000 (2000). Ethnic population: 710,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Western Visayas region: Capiz province on northeast Panay island; Iloilo province, Balasan. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Sample had 91% comprehension of Hiligaynon [hil] narrative. May be a dialect of Hiligaynon [hil] (2019 R. Villareal). *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Map*: 69:102.

**Cebuano** [ceb] (Bisaya, Sebuano, Sugbuanon, Sugbuhanon, Visayan). Autonym: Binisaya. *Users*: 15,900,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Bicol, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, and Western Visayas regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Cebu Province, 4 other areas (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Native to the Philippines; used as a lingua franca in Central Visayas and most parts of Mindanao. Second most spoken language in the Philippines. Used in education, newspapers, films, and literature. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Cebuano. *Dialects*: Cebu, Boholano (Boholang), Leyte, Mindanao Visayan. Boholano sometimes considered a separate language. *Type*: VSO; noun head final; tense and aspect; 16 consonants, 3 vowels, 4 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Also use Bolinao [smk]. Used as L2 by Ata [atm], Bagobo-Klata [bgi], Bantayanon [bfx], Butuanon [btw], Central Sama [sml], Central Subanen [syb], Chavacano [cbk], Cotabato Manobo [mta], Davawenyo [daw], Eskayan [esy], Higaonon [mba], Ilianen Manobo [mbi], Inabaknon [abx], Kagan Kalagan [kll], Kalagan [kqe], Kamayo [kyk], Kinamiging Manobo [mkx], Kolibugan Subanen [skn], Koronadal Blaan [bpr], Mandaya [mry], Matigsalug Manobo [mbt], Northern Subanen [stb], Obo Manobo [obo], Porohanon [prh], Rajah Kabunsuwan Manobo [mqk], Sangil [snl], Sangir [sxn], Sarangani Blaan [bps], Southern Subanen [laa], Surigaonon [sgd], Tagakaulo [klg], Tandaganon [tgn]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1917–1981. *DLS*: Vital (0.61). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 69:96, 69:96. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,002,510 (as L1: 15,995,010; as L2: 7,500). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United States.

**Chavacano** [cbk] (Chabacano, Chabakano). Autonym: Chavacano. *Users*: 431,000 (2005

UNSD). 37,553 Caviteño Chavacano, 22,221 Cotabato Chavacano, 55,400 Davao Chavacano, 4,698 Ternateño Chavacano, 311,066 Zamboangeño Chavacano (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 427,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Basilan province; Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, and Zamboanga Sibugay provinces; scattered in Alicia, Buug, Cotabato city, Ipil, Isabela, Kabasalan, Lamitan, Lapuyan, Malamawi, Malangas, Maluso, Margosatubig, Siay, and Tungawan; Cavite, Ermita, and Ternate near Manila. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Creole, Spanish based. *Dialects*: Caviteño (Cavite Chabacano), Ternateño (Bahra, Ternate Chabacano, Ternateño Chavacano), Ermitaño (Ermitaño), Davaweño Zamboangeño (Abakay Spanish, Davao Chavacano, Davaoeño, Davaweño), Cotabato Chavacano (Cotabateño), Zamboangeño (Chabacano de Zamboanga, Español quebrao, Southern Mindanao Creole, Zamboanga Chabacano). *Type*: Accusative actancy structure. *Lg Use*: Davaweño Zamboangeño dialect may have no remaining speakers. Ermitaño is extinct; Zamboangeño, Caviteño, and Cotabateño are still used. Most domains, but youth increasingly using more dominant languages (Cebuano [ceb], Tagalog [tgl] and English [eng]) among their peers (Melchor and Blázquez-Carretero 2022). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. Used as L2 by Balangingih Sama [sse], Central Sama [sml], Yakan [yka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981. *DLS*: Ascending (0.24). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: A creole with predominantly Spanish vocabulary and Philippine-type grammatical structure. Speakers in 60 of 66 provinces (1970 census). Christian. *Map*: 69:136.

**Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn]. *Users*: 500 in Philippines. Ethnic population: All ethnic Chinese are 53,300 (1990 census). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head final; 6 full (concrete meaning) word classes; no articles; passives; 24 consonants, 8 vowels, 6 diphthongs; tonal (4 phonemic tones). *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1874–1983. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: China. Also established in 16 other countries and unestablished in 61 more.

**Chinese, Min Nan** [nan] (Banlamgi, Min Nan). *Users*: 1,000,000 in Philippines (2010 J. Leclerc). 99% of Chinese population in the Philippines (1982). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Sino-Tibetan, Chinese. *Type*: SVO; tone sandhi, tonal. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1933. *Writing*: Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider

communication). Indigenous in: China, China–Taiwan. Also established in: Brunei, Cambodia, China–Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States.

**Chinese, Yue** [yue]. *Users*: 9,780 in Philippines (2000). *Location*: National Capital Region: Manila. *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.

**Cuyonon** [cyo] (Cuyo, Cuyono, Cuyunon, Kuyonon, Kuyunon, Visayan). Autonym: Cuyonon. *Users*: 189,000 (2010 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 278,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Palawan coast, Cuyo Islands between Palawan and Panay. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Kuyan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Ratagnon [btn]. *Lg Use*: A few also use Calamian Tagbanwa [tbk], especially Cuyonon married to or who live near Tagbanwas. Used as L2 by Agutaynen [agn], Central Tagbanwa [tgt], Kagayanen [cgc]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:120.

**Davawenyo** [daw] (Baganggenyo, Davaoeño, Davaweño, Matino, Matinyo). *Users*: 154,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Davao region: Davao Oriental and Davao del Sur provinces. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Davawenyo. *Dialects*: Synthesis of Filipino [fil], Cebuano [ceb], other Visayan dialects. Some Spanish [spa] words. Not a Spanish creole. Different from Davawenyo dialect of Chavacano [cbk]. 2 dialects: East Coast (90% of speakers), and Davao City area (Whinnom 1956). Lowland Davawenyo have 89% intelligibility of Kamayo [kyk]. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb], particularly by Lowland Davawenyo, whereas Highland Davawenyo have only low comprehension of it. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 69:159.

**Dumagat, Remontado** [agv] (Hatang-Kayey, Hatang-Kayi, Remontado Agta, Sinauna, Sinauna Tagalog). *Users*: 2,530 (2000). Ethnic population: 2,180 (2010 census). *Location*: Calabarzon region: Laguna province, Santa Maria municipality; Quezon province, General Nakar, Paimohuan; Rizal province, Santa Inez. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sinauna. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 73% with Filipino [fil], 37% with Umiray Dumaget Agta [due]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tagalog [tgl]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Reportedly highly endangered; possibly no longer in use (2006 SIL). Reportedly high levels of bilingualism (1989 SIL). Previously erroneously identified as a variety of Agta. *Map*: 67:33.

**English** [eng]. Autonym: English. *Users*: 52,163,000 in Philippines, all users. L1 users: 163,000 in Philippines (2020). L2 users: 52,000,000 (2020). *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (1987, Constitution, Article 14(7)). *Class*: Indo-European, Germanic, West, English. *Dialect*: Philippine English. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; word order distinguishes subject, object, indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; active and passive; causative; comparative; consonant and vowel clusters; 24 consonants, 13 vowels, 8 diphthongs; non-tonal; free stress; phrasal verbs. *Lg Dev*: Taught in most primary and secondary schools from grade 3; taught with Filipino [fil] as a language of instruction. Taught in all tertiary schools. Fully developed. Bible: 1382–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Deseret Alphabet, developed in 1854 with limited usage until 1877. Duployan shorthand. Latin script, primary usage. Shavian (Shaw) script, no longer in use. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120). Global EGIDS level: 0 (International). Indigenous in: Ireland, United Kingdom. Also established in 167 other countries and unestablished in 16 more.

**Eskayan** [esy] (Bisayan Declarado, Bisayan Diklaradu, Bisayan-Eskaya, Eskaya', Ineskaya, Iniskaya, Iskaya'). *Users*: 500, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers. L2 users: 500 (2013 P. Kelly). Ethnic population: 2,290 (2010 census). *Location*: Central Visayas region: Bohol province, Biabas, Cadapdapan, Canta-ub, Lundag, and Taytay villages. *Status*: 9 (Dormant). *Class*: Mixed language, Cebuano-Spanish-English. *Dialects*: A constructed language created through a relexification of Boholano, a dialect of Cebuano [ceb], but with changes to affixation rules. Some lexical input from Cebuano, Spanish [spa], and English [eng] (Kelly 2012). *Lg Use*: Second language only. All speak Cebuano [ceb] as their L1. Religion, political events. All shifted to Cebuano [ceb]. Many also use Tagalog [tgl]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Eskaya script. *Other*: The earliest attested document in Eskayan is from 1908. The language is taught in traditional schools in Taytay and Biabas on Sundays. It is taught for 30 minutes each morning in the government elementary school in Taytay (2013 P. Kelly).

**Filipino** [fil] (Pilipino, Wikang Filipino). Autonym: Filipino. *Location*: Widespread. *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1987, Constitution, Article 14(6)), not used in all official domains. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Lg Use*: Despite being constitutionally-mandated as the Philippine national language, Filipino is only used as a tertiary language in the Philippine public sphere (Demetrio and Liwanag 2014). *Lg Dev*: Taught in all primary and secondary schools from grade 3; taught with English [eng] as a language of instruction. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1905. *DLS*: Vital (0.79). *Writing*: Latin script. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Primarily based on Tagalog [tgl] with some terminology imported from other regional languages. Christian.

**Filipino Sign Language** [psp] (FSL, Local Sign Language, Philippine Sign Language). *Users*: 540,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 325,000–650,000 deaf signers, assuming

0.3%–0.5% of the total population. Another estimate: 121,000 (2008 WFD). *Location*: Scattered. *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2018, Republic Act, No. 11106), Recognized as the national sign language of the deaf, with a mandate for use in education, the courts, public services, broadcast media, and workplaces, and standards for the interpreting profession. *Class*: Sign language, Deaf community sign language. *Lg Use*: Total communication used in deaf schools, with teachers both speaking and signing. Used by all. Many also use American Sign Language [ase]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Other*: Very similar to American Sign Language (ASL) [ase], which was introduced especially by the United States Peace Corps. However, the two varieties are generally regarded by deaf people in the Philippines as distinct languages. Both are in use as a normal means of communication, with a lot of bilingualism. Deaf schools vary as to which they prefer.

**Ga'dang** [gdg] (Baliwon, Gaddang, Ginabwal). Autonym: Ga'dang. *Users*: 6,000 (2002 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Ifugao province, Potia; Kalinga province, Tabuk city; Mountain province, Paracelis. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordillera, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic, Gaddangic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 80% with Gaddang [gad]. *Lg Use*: Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 60%–80%. Literacy rate in L2: 60%–80%. Literature. Texts. NT: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:50.

**Gaddang** [gad] (Cagayan). *Users*: 30,300 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Ifugao province, north of Magat reservoir; Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province, small group in Tuboc area on Cagayan river middle branch; Nueva Vizcaya province, Bagabag, Bayombong, and Solano municipalities. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordillera, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic, Gaddangic. *Dialects*: None known. Less than 80% intelligibility of Ga'dang [gdg]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Ga'dang [gdg]. *Lg Use*: Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: A lowland group. Christian. *Maps*: 67:14, 68:14.

**Hanunoo** [hnn] (Hanonoo, Hanunoo-Mangyan, Hanunó'o, Mangyan, minanyan). *Users*: 25,100 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 32,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental province, from Ilin island inland; Mindoro Oriental province, north from San Pedro. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, South Mangyan, Hanunoo. *Dialects*: Gubatnon (Gubat, Sorsogonon), Binli, Kagankan, Waigan, Wawan, Bulalakawnon. *Lg Use*: Used by all. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1985. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Hanunoo script, used in love songs and correspondence. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 69:116.

**Higaonon** [mba] (Higaonon Manobo, Hinigaonon, Misamis Higaonon Manobo). Autonym: Higaonon. *Users*: 30,000 (1996 NTM). Ethnic population: 338,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Caraga region: Agusan del Norte province, south of Butuan city; northwest Agusan del Sur province, Butuan river basin. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, North. *Dialects*: None known. Related to

Binukid [bkd] with 77%–81% intelligibility. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:171.

**Hiligaynon** [hil] (Hiligainon, Illogo). Autonym: Hiligaynon, Ilonggo. *Users*: 6,240,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 7,770,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Maguindanao province, small border area south of Timbangan; Bicol region: Masbate province, Jintotolo peninsula, south of Panguiranan; Central Visayas region: most of Negros Occidental province; Negros Oriental province, Basay, Bayawan, and Canlaon municipalities; Soccsksargen region: North Cotabato province west of Lake Buluan; South Cotabato province towards Bayabas; east and west central Sultan Kudarat province; Western Visayas region: west and central Capiz province, and Guimaras island; Iloilo province, Iloilo city northeast along Guimaras strait to Binon-an, nearby islands. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Iloilo, 4 other provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Native to the Philippines; became widespread in the 19th century at the end of Spanish colonial era. Used in farming, fishing, and education. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Peripheral. *Dialects*: Hiligaynon, Kawayan, Kari. *Type*: VSO; passives; tense and aspect; 17 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Aklanon [akl], Ati [atk], Caluyanun [clu], Central Subanen [syb], Cotabato Manobo [mta], Inonhan [loc], Kagayanen [cgc], Kinaray-a [krj], Obo Manobo [obo], Tagakaulo [klg], Tboli [tbl]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1912–2002. *DLS*: Ascending (0.34). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 69:99, 69:99. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,257,550 (as L1: 6,254,150; as L2: 3,400). Unestablished in: Australia, Canada.

**Hindi** [hin]. *Users*: 4,400 in Philippines (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Western Hindi, Hindustani. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; noun head final; content q-word in situ; gender (masculine/feminine); no articles; clause constituents partially indicated by case-marking (direct, oblique), postpositions, and word order; verbal affixation marks person, number, gender, and honorificity of subject; split ergativity; both tense and aspect; passives and voice; causatives; non-tonal; 30 consonants, 10 vowels, 2 diphthongs; stress linked to syllable weight. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1835–2000. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: India. Also established in: Kuwait, Nepal, Singapore, South Africa. Unestablished in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, New Zealand, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sint Maarten, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States,

Yemen.

**Ibaloi** [ibl] (Benguet-Igorot, Ibadoy, Ibaloy, Igodor, Nabaloi). Autonym: Inibaloi. *Users*: 116,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: west Nueva Vizcaya province; Cordillera Administrative Region: central and south Benguet province; Ilocos region: La Union province, Pugo and Burgos municipalities; Pangasinan province, Bugallon, Mabini, Infanta, San Manuel, San Nicolas, and Sual municipalities. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordillera, Southern Cordillera, West Southern Cordillera, Nuclear Southern Cordillera, Ibaloy. *Dialects*: Daklan, Kabayan, Bokod. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Karao [kyj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 75%–100%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:68.

**Ibanag** [ibg] (Ibanak, Ybanag). Autonym: Ibanag. *Users*: 277,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 403,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Cagayan and Isabela provinces. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Cagayan and Isabela provinces. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordillera, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic. *Dialects*: North Ibanag, South Ibanag. Intelligibility of Itawit [itv] 69%. *Type*: VSO; genitives after noun heads; adjectives and numerals before noun heads; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Faire Atta [azt], Pudtol Atta [atp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 75%–100%. Literacy rate in L2: 75%–100%. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1911–1989. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 67:4.

**Ibatan** [ivb] (Babuyan, Ibataan, Ivatan). Autonym: Ibatan. *Users*: 1,240 (2007 National Commission for Indigenous Peoples). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,430 (2010 census). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Cagayan province, Aparri municipality on Fuga island, Calayan municipality; on Babuyan islands. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bashiic, Ivatan. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Itbayaten Ivatan [ivv] 64%; Basco Ivatan [ivv] 31%. Lexical similarity: 72% with Itbayaten Ivatan [ivv], 74% with Basco Ivatan [ivv] (1974–1975 SIL survey). *Lg Use*: All domains as well as religious services and ceremonies, and local commerce. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Some also use Filipino [fil]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with increasing numbers of people shifting. Used as L2 by Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 90%. Literacy rate in L2: 80% (2007 SIL). All school-aged children are literate. Schooling is in Filipino [fil] or English [eng]. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Since 1978, speakers have increased from 450 to 1,220. On June 1, 2007, the Ibatan were awarded title to their island home of Babuyan Claro with all collective rights to natural resources, including 5 km of ocean around the island. The ancestral domain was established with the help of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines and based on the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (2007 SIL). Christian. *Map*: 67:3.

**Ifugao, Amganad** [ifa] (Amganad, Amganad Ifugao, Amgode Ifugao, Central Ifugao, Ifugao, Ifugaw). Autonym: Ipugaw. *Users*: 27,100 (2000 SIL). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). 10,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Ifugao province, Banaue and Hungduan municipalities; southwest Mountain province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Ifugaw. *Dialects*: Burnay Ifugao (Munkalyon), Banaue Ifugao (Ifugao Mun'alyon, Mun'alyon). Intelligibility of Burnay dialect 81%. Lexical similarity: 83% with Burnay dialect. *Lg Use*: Many Ifugao parents raising children in non-Ifugao-speaking areas do not teach Ifugao to their children (2007 SIL). All domains as well as religious services, traditional ceremonies, administration, and commerce. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Tuwali Ifugao [ifk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%. Literacy rate in L2: 60% (2007 SIL). 17,550 read it and 14,000 write it (2007 SIL). Literature. Videos. Bible: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 68:59.

**Ifugao, Batad** [ifb] (Ayangan, Ayangan Ifugao, Batad, Eastern Ifugao, Ifugaw). Autonym: Ipugaw. *Users*: 10,100 (2002 UNSD). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: central Ifugao province; Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province, Magat reservoir eastern shore. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Ifugaw. *Dialect*: Ducligan Ifugao. Intelligibility of Ayangan Batad Ifugao: Mayoyao [ifu] 86%–94%. Lexical similarity: 89% with Ducligan dialect, 79% with Mayoyao [ifu]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 55%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: 55%–60%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:58.

**Ifugao, Mayoyao** [ifu] (Ifugaw, Mayaoyaw, Mayayao Ifugao, Mayoyao). Autonym: Ipugaw. *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Ifugao province, Aguinardo, Alfonso Lista, and north Mayoyao municipalities; Mountain province, 2 small border areas. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Ifugaw. *Dialects*: None known. 86%–94% intelligibility of Batad Ifugao [ifb]. Grammatical markers are different. Lexical similarity: 54% with Batad Ifugao [ifb]. *Lg Use*: Home and personal interaction; in school for bridging; some churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: More than 60%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%–60%. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–3. Literature. NT: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:57.

**Ifugao, Tuwali** [ifk] (Gilipanes, Ifugaw, Kiangan Ifugao, Quiangan). Autonym: Ipugaw, Tuwali. *Users*: 30,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). Only those below grade-school age are monolingual. *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: south Ifugao province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon,

Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Ifugaw. *Dialects*: Hapao Ifugao, Hungduan Ifugao, Lagawe Ifugao. 77% intelligibility of Amganad Ifugao [ifa], 78% of Batad Ifugao [ifb]. Hapao dialect has 88% intelligibility of Hungduan dialect. Lexical similarity: 80% with Amganad Ifugao [ifa], 72% with Batad Ifugao [ifb], 78% with Hapao dialect, 86% with Hungduan dialect. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; 1 suffix, 2 infixes; passives; causatives; comparatives; V, CV, CVC. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by other language speakers in trading and in exogamous marriages. High bilingualism; all are bilingual by the time they are in elementary school. All domains. Court, religion, commerce. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Amganad Ifugao [ifa]. All also use English [eng], especially those over 40. All also use Filipino [fil]. All also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Keley-i Kallahan [ify]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25,000 can read and write. Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Kiangán is the place, Tuwali the language. Christian. *Map*: 68:66.

**Ilocano** [ilo] (Iloko). Autonym: Ilokano. *Users*: 6,370,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 8,070,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Widespread; Ilocos region: La Union and Ilocos provinces; Cagayan Valley region: Babuyan islands; Mindoro, Mindanao areas. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in northwest Luzon Island, other areas (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Native to the Philippines with origin in Taiwan; became the lingua franca for the northern Luzon area toward the end of the 19th century. Widespread through that region and spoken internationally. Used in commerce. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Ilocano. *Dialects*: None known. A pidginized form is used in northern Luzon highlands. *Type*: VSO; gender (personal/common); ergativity; tense and aspect; 20 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; free stress; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Also use Abellen Ayta [abp]. Also use Bolinao [smk]. Also use Ibatan [ivb], especially migrants. Used as L2 by Abellen Ayta [abp], Adasen [tiu], Amganad Ifugao [ifa], Arta [atz], Balangao [blw], Binongan Itneg [itb], Bogkalot [ilk], Butbut Kalinga [kyb], Central Bontok [lkb], Central Cagayan Agta [agt], Dupaninan Agta [duo], Eastern Bontok [ebk], Ga'dang [gdg], Gaddang [gad], Ibanag [ibg], Ibatan [ivb], Inlaud Itneg [iti], Isinay [inn], Isnag [isd], Itawit [itv], Kalanguya [kak], Karao [kyj], Keley-i Kallahan [ify], Limos Kalinga [kmk], Lubuagan Kalinga [knb], Maeng Itneg [itt], Majukayang Kalinga [kmd], Masadiit Itneg [tis], Mayoyao Ifugao [ifu], Moyadan Itneg [ity], Northern Bontok [rbk], Pahanan Agta [apf], Pamplona Atta [att], Paranan [prf], Sambal [xsb], Southern Bontok [obk], Southern Kalinga [ksc], Southwestern Bontok [vbk], Tanudan Kalinga [kml], Tuwali Ifugao [ifk], Umiray Dumaget Agta [due], Vanaw Kalinga [bjx], Villa Viciosa Agta [dyg], Yogad [yog]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1909–1996. *DLS*: Ascending (0.34). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Christian. *Maps*: 67:2, 68:2. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,532,700 (as L1: 6,515,200; as L2: 17,500). Unestablished in: Canada, United States.

**Inabaknon** [abx] (Abaknon, Abaknon Sama, Capuleño, Kapul, Sama, Sama Abaknon). Autonym: Inabaknon. *Users*: 26,400 (2010 M. Jacobson). Population increases 300–500 yearly. About 500 leave annually to find opportunities elsewhere. 3,000 monolinguals. Almost all children. *Location*: Eastern Visayas region: Northern Samar province, San Bernardino strait, Capul island, east to San Isidro island; Manila. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Abaknon. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. New inhabitants of Capul Island tend to learn the language or leave. All domains. Used by all. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 11,000 can read and write. Literacy rate in L2: 90%–95%. Written form used in village health education, song books, some event programs, and religious ceremonies. Literature. NT: 1996. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:84.

**Inagta Alabat** [dul] (Agta, Alabat Island Agta, Alabat Island Dumagat, Inagta, Inagta Alabat Agta). *Users*: 10 (2018 L. Zubiri). Ethnic population: 160 (2019 L. Zubiri). *Location*: Calabarzon region: eastern Quezon province, Alabat and Lopez towns. *Status*: 8a (Moribund). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Umiray Dumaget. *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Used by a few children. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Manide [abd]. Shifted to Tagalog [tgl]. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 67:34 (as Agta, Inagta Alabat), 69:34.

**Indonesian** [ind]. Autonym: Bahasa Indonesia. *Users*: 2,580 in Philippines (1990 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Malayo-Chamic, Malayic, Malay. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; noun head initial, but quantifiers before noun; 3 noun classifiers; no articles; aspect; 19 consonants, 6 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable; 2 social registers; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1974–2000. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Indonesia. Also established in: East Timor. Unestablished in: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong, China–Taiwan, Germany, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United States.

**Inonhan** [loc] (Bisaya-Inunhan, Loocon, Looknon, Onhan, “Unhan” *pej.*). *Users*: 85,800 (2000). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental provinces; Romblon province, south Tablas island. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, North Central. *Dialects*: Bulalakaw, Dispoholnon, Looknon (Loocon), Alcantaranon. Lexical similarity: 70% with Odionganon [bno] (Bantuanon), 93% with Aklanon [akl], 86% with Caluyanun [clu]. *Lg Use*: Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. Used as L2 by Bantoanon [bno]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:107.

**Iranun** [ilp] (Ilanun, Illanun). Autonym: Iranun. *Users*: 241,000 (2015 S. Conklin). Ethnic population: 270,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Maguindanao province, Barida, Buidon, Parang, Sultan Kudarat, and Sultan Mastera

municipalities; Lanao del Sur province, southeast tip; Northern Mindanao region: Bukidnon province, Kalilangan municipality; Soccsksargen region: North Cotabato province, Alamada, Banasilan, Carmen, Libungan, and Pigcawayan municipalities. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Maranao-Iranon. *Dialects*: Ilanon, Ilanum, Illanon, Iranon. 85% intelligibility of Maranao [mrw] of the Philippines. Most closely related to Maranao. Related to, but distinct from, Maguindanaon [mdh]. Different from Lahanan [lhn] of Sarawak. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Periodicals. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, developed in about 2000. *Map*: 69:144.

**Iraya** [iry] (Iraya Mangyan). Autonym: Iraya. *Users*: 10,000 (1991 OMF). Ethnic population: 28,600 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental province, Abra de Ilog, northern Mamburao, Paluan, and Santa Cruz municipalities; Mindoro Oriental province, Puerto Galera and San Teodoro municipalities. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Mangyan. *Dialects*: Abra-De-Ilog, Alag-Bako, Pagbahan, Palauan-Calavite, Pambuhan, Santa Cruz. *Lg Use*: Many also use Filipino [fil], in the home. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1991. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:113.

**Isinay** [inn] (Inmeas, Isinai). *Users*: 5,360 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 14,200 (2010 census). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Nueva Vizcaya province, Aritao, Bambang, and Dupax Del Sur municipalities. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, Isinai. *Dialects*: Dupax del Sur, Aritao, Bambang. Aritao dialect is moribund (2019 L. Zubiri). Not similar to other languages. Lexical similarity: 47% with Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some adults and most children are likely to speak Ilocano [ilo] and Tagalog [tgl] (2019 L. Zubiri). Positive attitudes. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with basic proficiency. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. The Isinay community has started working on a community-based revitalization program. Isinay is beingtaught as part of summer school but is focused more on cultural activities (2019 L. Zubiri). *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:70.

**Isnag** [isd] (Apayao, Isnag, Maragat). Autonym: Isnag. *Users*: 32,600 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Cagayan province, Claveria and Santa Praxedes municipalites; Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, scattered along west Apayao province border; Apayao province northern two-thirds; Ilocos region: Ilocos Norte province, scattered along west Apayao border. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Isnag. *Dialects*: Bayag, Dibagat-Kabugao (Dibagat-Kabugao-Isnag), Calanasan, Karagawan (Daragawan), Talifugu-Ripang (Tawini). Calanasan dialect 94% intelligibility of Dibagat dialect, 88% of Ilocano [ilo]; Talifugu-Ripang 89% of Dibagat, 71% of Ilocano. *Lg Use*: Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1980–2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 67:6.

**Itawit** [itv] (Itawes, Itawis, Tawit). Autonym: Itawit. *Users*: 189,000 (2005 UNSD). 171,000 Itawis and 18,000 Malaueg (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 253,000 (2010 census).

*Location:* Cordillera Administrative Region: Apayao province, Conner municipality; Cagayan Valley region: south central Cagayan province. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Ibanag.

*Dialects:* Malaweg (Malaueg), Itawis. Related to Ibanag languages; 72% intelligibility of South Ibanag [ibg]; 68% of Ilocano [ilo]. Lexical similarity: 53% with Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Use:* Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1992–2009. *DLS:* Emerging (0.07). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Malaweg may be reclassified as a separate language. *Maps:* 67:11, 68:11.

**Itneg, Binongan** [itb] (Tingguian, Tinguian). *Users:* 7,500 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, Licuan-Baay. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Itneg. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: 69% with Ilocano [ilo], 79% with Masadiit Itneg [tis]. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1967. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 68:43.

**Itneg, Inlaud** [iti] (Inlaod, Inlaod Itneg, Inlaud Itneg, Tinggian, Tinguian). *Users:* 9,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, a few villages in Danglas, Lagangilang, Langiden, and Penarubia municipalities; Ilocos region: Ilocos Norte province, Nueva Era municipality; Ilocos Sur province, Cabugao, San Juan, Magsingal, Santo Domingo, and Nagbukel municipalities. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Itneg. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: Inlaod of Langiden 73% with Ilocano [ilo]; Inlaud of Danglas 71% with Ilocano, 75%–77% with Binongan Itneg [itb], 75%–76% with Masadiit [tis] of Sallapadan, 74%–75% with Moyadan Itneg [ity]. Inlaud of Langiden and Inlaud of Danglas 86% with each other. *Lg Use:* Vigorous in some communities. The language is still spoken by all generations but not all children and adults speak it in communities in the Ilocos region that are heavily populated by Ilocanos (2020 SIL). Home, community. Some young people, all adults. In Ilocos region, there are now more children who are speaking Ilocano [ilo] as L1. The low proficiency of the children in the language was revealed by the result of L1 materials field-testing (2020 SIL). Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Materials for mother-tongue multilingual education have been developed for the Inlaud Itneg communities in the provinces of Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte since 2018 (2020 SIL). *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian. *Map:* 68:38.

**Itneg, Maeng** [itt] (Luba-Tiempo Itneg, Southern Itneg). *Users:* 18,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 18,000. *Location:* Cordillera Administrative Region: south Abra province, Luba, Tubo, and Villavisciosa municipalities. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Itneg. *Dialects:* None known. Lexical similarity: Tubo area 60% with Ilocano [ilo], 68% with Northern Kankanaey [kne]; Villavisciosa area 76% with Ilocano, 61% with Northern

Kankanaey. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 68:46.

**Itneg, Masadiit** [tis]. *Users*: 7,500. 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, Boliney, Bucloc, and Sallapadan municipalities; Kalinga province, western border. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Itneg. *Dialects*: Masadiit Boliney, Masadiit Sallapadan. Lexical similarity: 62% with Ilocano [ilo], 70% with Guinaang Kalinga [knb], 86% with Binongan Itneg [itb]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 68:44.

**Itneg, Moyadan** [ity] (Tinggian, Tinguian). *Users*: 12,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, Moyadan municipality. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Itneg. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 68% with Ilocano [ilo], 85% with Masadiit Sallapadan [tis], 80% with Masadiit Boliney [tis], 76% with Binongan Itneg [itb], 75% with Inlaud Danglas [iti], 74% with Inlaud Langiden [iti], 73% with Maeng [itt] of Tubo. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Spanish [spa]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 68:45.

**Ivatan** [ivv] (Ivatanen). Autonym: Chirin nu Ibatan. *Users*: 35,000 (1998 SIL), increasing. 3,450 Itbayatan (1996 census). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Batanes province; MIMAROPA region: Palawan province. Many scattered in Mindanao; Manila. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Batanes province. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bashiic, Ivatan. *Dialects*: Itbayaten (Itbayat), Basco Ivatan, Southern Ivatan. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Only very young and very old are monolingual. Not used in schools. Home, administration, religion, commerce, labor relations, letters. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use English [eng]. Most also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 92%. Literary tradition of laji (old songs) and folklore. Letters, hymnbooks. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2016. Agency: Academics Foundation. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 67:1.

**I-wak** [iwk] (Iwaak). *Users*: 2,570 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Benguet province, east Itogon municipality, Bakes, Bujasjas, Domolpos, Kayo-ko, Lebeng, and Tojongan villages; Cagayan Valley region: Nueva Vizcaya province, Kayapa municipality, Salaksak village. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, West Southern Cordilleran, Nuclear Southern Cordilleran, Ibaloy. *Dialects*: None known. Related to Karao [kyj], Ibaloi [ibl], and Kalanguya [kak]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: Less acculturated to outside culture than other mountain groups. Possibly people group speaks only Kalanguya [kak] in Nueva

Vizcaya. *Map*: 68:69.

**Japanese** [jpn]. *Users*: 2,900 in Philippines (1990 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Japonic. *Type*: SOV; postpositions; demonstrative, numeral, adjective, possessive, relative clause, proper noun precedes noun head; adverb precedes verb; sentence final question particle; no articles; passives; tense and aspect; causatives; 15 consonants, 5 vowels, 3 diphthongs; non-tonal; pitch-accentuation pattern. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. *Bible*: 1883–2018. *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Japanese Christians fled their home islands to avoid religious persecution during the Spanish colonial rule in the 17th through 19th century, especially in Manila, Davao, the Visayas, and so on. With the American rule after 1900 a new influx came as farm laborers on Davao. There has been much inter-marriage between Filipinos and Japanese, and many of the latter have lost their cultural identity. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: Japan. Also established in: Australia, China–Taiwan, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Guam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom.

**Kagayanen** [cgc] (Cagayano, Kagay-anen, Kinagayanen). Autonym: Kagayanen. *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 64,300 (2010 census). *Location*: Calabarzon region: Quezon and Rizal provinces; Central Visayas region: Negros Occidental province, Silay city; Mimaropa region: Palawan province, Cagayan island between Negros and Palawan; Palawan coastal communities; north Palawan, Busuanga and Coron municipalities; south Palawan, Balabac island; National Capital Region; Western Visayas region: Iloilo province. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, North. *Dialect*: Calamian Kagayanen. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives (and relative clauses) after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 2 maximum number of suffixes, 1 prefix; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; passives; causatives; comparatives; ergativity; CV, CCV, CVC, CCVC (V and VC with glottal initial); nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Some oral use in local administration, commerce, religion, some schools. Letters, oral literature. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cuyonon [cyo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 85%. Literacy rate in L2: 75% in Hiligaynon [hil], Filipino [fil], Cuyonon [cyo], Kinaray-a [krj], or Cebuano [ceb]. Tendency to believe reading is in Filipino [fil] or English [eng]. Kagayanen used for speaking (2007 SIL). Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: A growing number are moving to cities for economic improvement, education. Christian, traditional religion. *Maps*: 69:122, 69:122.

**Kalagan** [kqe] (Kaagan, Kinalagan, Minuslim Kalagan). Autonym: Kagan, Kalagan. *Users*: 70,000 (2021 SIL), decreasing. 7,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 68,400 (2010 census).

*Location:* Davao region: Davao del Sur province, southwest of Davao city, inland along coast; Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte provinces, Samal and nearby islands, and inland on Davao gulf eastern shores; Davao Oriental province, highlands; Soccsksargen region: north Cotabato province. *Western dialect:* Davao region: Davao del Sur province (near Digos, Hagonoy), along the Western shore of the Davao Gulf; Davao City; Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte provinces, towards Tagum and all the way to Lupon. *Eastern dialect:* Davao Oriental province. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Western. *Dialects:* Western Kalagan, Eastern Kalagan. *Lexical similarity:* 72% with Kagan [kll], 74% with Mansaka [msk], 83% with Mandaya [mry]. *Type:* VOS, VSO; prepositions; articles before adjectives, before numerals, before noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes. *Lg Use:* Strong in communities that are mainly Kalagan, but in mixed communities speakers tend to use Cebuano [ceb]. Youth bilingual in Cebuano, some are losing Kalagan ability. Home, neighborhood, religion. Some young people, all adults. Youth only in solid Kalagan communities. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Sample showed high proficiency with narratives in Cebuano. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Koronadal Blaan [bpr], Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 80%. Literacy rate in L2: 80% in Cebuano [ceb], 50% in Tagalog [tgl] or English [eng]. *Literature.* Texts. NT: 2012. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Muslim. *Map:* 69:157.

**Kalagan, Kagan** [kll] (Kaagan, Kagan, Kagan Kalagan). *Users:* 500 (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Davao region: Davao del Sur province, near Digos city. *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Western. *Dialects:* 82% intelligibility with Kalagan [kqe] dialect. *Type:* VOS, VSO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles before adjectives, before and after numerals, before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects when case does not, word order distinguishes given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L2: Perhaps 60%. *Literature.* Bible portions: 1982. *DLS:* Emerging (0.01). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 69:162.

**Kalanguya** [kak] (Ahin-Kayapa Kalanguya, Ikalahan, Kalangoya, Kalangoya-Ikalahan, Kayapa Kallahan). *Autonym:* Kalanguya. *Users:* 100,000 (2010), increasing. census. *Location:* Cagayan Valley region: Benguet province, Bokod municipality; western Nueva Vizcaya province; Cordillera Administrative Region: Ifugao province, Hungduan municipality; Ilocos region: Pangasinan province, San Nicolas municipality. *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, West Southern Cordilleran, Nuclear Southern Cordilleran, Kallahan. *Dialects:* Central Kalanguya (Kayapa), Northern Kalanguya (Ambaguio, Tinoc), Southern Kalanguya (Santa Fe), Western Kalanguya (Benguet). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, church, community affairs. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ilocano [ilo]. All also

use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Karao [kyj]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 85%. Mother-tongue multilingual education has been implemented in primary schools. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2020. *DLS*: Emerging (0.11). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Intermarriage with Ilocanos and other groups. Children in such marriages tend to adapt a somewhat different language which is a combination of their parents' languages. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 68:64.

**Kalinga, Butbut** [kyb] (Butbut, Kalinga Butbut). Autonym: Butbut Kalinga. *Users*: 15,000 (2008), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 1,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Calabarzon region; Cordillera Administrative Region: Kalinga province, Tinglayan municipality, Bugnay, Buscalan, Butbut Proper, Loccong, and Ngibat villages; Tabuk City, Dinongsay, Ileb, Kataw, Lacnog, and Pakak villages; Rizal municipality, Andaraya, Anonang, Bua, and Malapiat villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: None known. 72% intelligibility of Limos Kalinga [kmk]; 44% of Ilocano [ilo]; 70% of Guinaang [knb], 47% of Tanudan [kml], 74% of Bangad (Southern) Kalinga [ksc]. Lexical similarity: 82% with Southern Kalinga, 78% with Guinaang and Tanudan. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles normally before adjectives, numerals, and noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Home, community, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Ilocano [ilo], which is acquired through school, travel, media, and use in church. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 98%. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 68:52.

**Kalinga, Limos** [kmk] (Limos-Liwan Kalinga, Northern Kalinga). Autonym: Linimos. *Users*: 12,700 (2007 census), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Apayao province, Conner municipality; Kalinga province, Tabuk city, north to border. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility: Lubuagan Kalinga [knb] 65%, Southern Kalinga [ksc] 66%, Tanudan Kalinga 67% [kml], Ilocano [ilo] 84%. *Type*: VOS; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives and numerals before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes; word order does not distinguish subjects, objects and indirect objects; word order does not distinguish given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Mabaka Valley Kalinga [kkg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 70%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Literature. Radio. Videos. NT: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1976. *Other*:

Lowland teachers and church leaders use other languages which Limos Kalinga speakers find difficult to understand, and it forces the Limos Kalinga speakers to shift to the other languages. Christian. *Map*: 68:40.

**Kalinga, Lubuagan** [knb] (Lubuagan). Autonym: Lilubuagen. *Users*: 30,000 (2008 V. Dumatog), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Kalinga province, Lubuagan municipality and Tabuk city; Baguio city; National Capital Region: Manila. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: Guinaang (Guina-Ang Kalinga, Guininaang, Pasil Guina-ang Kalinga, Pasil Kalinga, Pinasil), Inebleg (Ableg-Salegseg, Inableg), Balatok-Kalinga (Balatoc, Balatok-Itneg, Binalatoc), Balbalasang (Banao). Intelligibility of Balbalasang dialect 81%, Sumadel [ksc] 82%, Limos [kmk] 70%, 48% comprehension of Ilocano [ilo] narrative. Lexical similarity: 81% with Balbalasang and Limos. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals normally before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects, and indirect objects, and given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 90%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:47.

**Kalinga, Mabaka Valley** [kkg] (Kal-Uwan, Mabaka, Mabaka Itneg). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Apayao province, Conner municipality; western Abra and northern Kalinga provinces. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: None known. 79% comprehension of Limos Kalinga [kmk]. *Lg Use*: Also use Limos Kalinga [kmk]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 68:41.

**Kalinga, Majukayang** [kmd] (Madukayang Kalinga, Majukayong). *Users*: 1,500 (1990 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: southeast Kalinga province, Tabuk City; Mountain province, Paracelis municipality. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: None known. 83% intelligibility of Limos Kalinga [kmk] and Balangao [blw], 86% of Tanudan Kalinga [kml]; 68% of Ilocano [ilo]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Tanudan Kalinga [kml], 68% with Limos Kalinga [kmk], 65% with Balangao [blw]. *Lg Use*: Home, community, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:51.

**Kalinga, Southern** [ksc] (Kinalingga). Autonym: Kinalingka. *Users*: 13,000 (2000 SIL),

increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 7,540 monolinguals. *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Kalinga province, Lubuagan municipality; Mountain province, Sadanga and Sagada municipalities, 13 villages; some in Tabuk city. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: Mallango (Madlango Kalinga), Sumadel, Bangad, Tinglayan (Tinglayan Kalinga). *Intelligibility* of Guinaang Kalinga [knb] 63%, Tanudan Kalinga [kml] 51%. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Written use in religious services. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 65%. Literacy rate in L2: 65%. Texts. NT: 1986. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1979. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:48.

**Kalinga, Tanudan** [kml] (Lower Tanudan, Lower Tanudan Kalinga, Mangali Kalinga, Tanudan). *Users*: 11,200 (1998 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 1,120 monolinguals. *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: south Kalinga province, south end of Tanudan valley. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: Minangali (Mangali), Tinaloctoc (Taluctoc), Pinangol (Pangul), Dacalan, Lubo. *Intelligibility*: 79% of Limos Kalinga [kmk], 66% of Guinaang dialect of Lubuagan Kalinga [knb]. *Lexical similarity*: 97% with Pinangol dialect, 80% with Madukayang Kalinga [kmd]. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 82%. Literacy rate in L2: 70%–82%. Texts. NT: 2019. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 68:49.

**Kalinga, Vanaw** [bjx] (Banao, Banao Itneg, Banaw, Bhanaw Tinggian, Itneg, Timggian, Tinguian, Vanaw, Vyanaw). *Users*: 6,890 (2021 S. Saboy). 2,970 speakers of main dialect, 2,090 Vanaw Jagyuman, and 1,830 Vanaw Malibkung (2021 S. Saboy). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, mainly in Daguioman and Malibcong municipalities; Kalinga province, Balbalan municipality, Balbalasang, Pantikian, and Talalang barangays. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Kalinga-Itneg, Kalinga. *Dialects*: Vanaw Malibkung (Malibcong Banao), Vanaw Jagyuman (Daguioman). *Lexical similarity*: Vanaw Malibkung dialect 58% with Ilocano [ilo], 81% with Lubuagan Kalinga [knb], 73% with Limos Kalinga [kmk]; Vanaw Jagyuman dialect 62% with Ilocano, 83% with Masadiit and Boliney Itneg [tis], 79% with Masadiit and Sallapadan Itneg [tis], 78% with Vanaw Malibkung, and 73% with Binongan Itneg [itb]. *Lg Use*: Moderate vitality. Home, community, education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *DLS*: Still. *Other*: High value placed on education. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:42.

**Kallahan, Keley-i** [ify] (Antipolo Ifugao, Hanalulo, Keley-i, Keley-i Kalanguya, Keleyiq Ifugao). *Users*: 8,000 (2000 SIL). Only children under 5 are monolingual. *Location*: Cagayan Valley Region: Nueva Vizcaya province, Aritao and Santa Fe municipalities; Cordillera

Administrative Region: Ifugao province, Kiangan municipality. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, West Southern Cordilleran, Nuclear Southern Cordilleran, Kallahan. *Dialects*: Bayninan, Ya-Tuka. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tuwali Ifugao [ifk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 4,000–5,000 can read and write. Literacy rate in L2: 70%–75%. Dictionary. Bible: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:65.

**Kamayo** [kyk] (Camayo, Davawenyo, Davaweño, Kadi, Kinadi, Mandaya). Autonym: Kinamayo. *Users*: 153,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Caraga region: Surigao del Sur province, between Marihatag and Lingig; Agusan del Sur province border areas; Davao region: Davao Oriental province, between Lingig and Boston. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Northern. *Dialects*: North Kamayo, South Kamayo. Lexical similarity: 66% with Surigaonon [sgd], 70% with Butuanon [btw]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, friends, some in government. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 80% in Cebuano [ceb]. Taught in primary schools in early grades only. Videos. Dictionary. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Latin script, in development. *Other*: Stable diglossia; high bilingualism in Cebuano [ceb]. Christian. *Map*: 69:169.

**Kankanaey** [kne] (Central Kankanaey, Kankana-ey, Kankanai, Kankanay, Katawán). Autonym: Kankanáey. *Users*: 167,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). All Kankanai 261,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 363,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: north Benguet and southwest Ifugao provinces, southwest Mountain province; Ilocos region: southeast Ilocos Sur province, northeast La Union province. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Kankanay. *Dialects*: Mankayan-Buguias, Kapangan, Bakun-Kibungan, Guinzadan. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Southwestern Bontok [vbk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 75%. Literacy rate in L2: 78%. Taught in most primary schools in grades 1–3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1990–2016. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 68:63. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 168,950 (as L1: 168,400; as L2: 550). Unestablished in: Canada.

**Kankanay, Northern** [xnn] (Kataugnan, Northern Kankanaey, Sagada Igorot, Western Bontoc). *Users*: 94,100 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Abra province, Tubo municipality, west Mountain province; Ilocos region: Ilocos Sur province, Cervantes, Gregorio del Pilar, Quirino, and San Emilio municipalities. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Central Cordilleran, North Central Cordilleran, Nuclear Cordilleran, Bontok-Kankanay, Kankanay. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 65%–70%. Literacy rate in L2: 65%–70%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1984. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:62.

- Kapampangan** [pam] (Amánung Sísuan, Pampangan, Pampango, Pampangueño). Autonym: Kapampangan. *Users*: 2,040,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 2,780,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Bataan province, Abucay, Dinalupihan, Hermosa, and Samal municipalities; southwest Nueva Ecija province; Tarlac province; most of Pampanga province west of Pampanga river; Zambales province, scattered along east border. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Pampanga and 2 other Luzon provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Became widespread in the 18th century during Spanish colonial rule. Used in commerce, entrepreneurship, religion, trade, and handicrafts. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Pampangan. *Type*: 15 consonants and 5 to 6 vowels, depending on dialect. *Lg Use*: Dominant language in Pampanga province. Used as L2 by Mag-antsi Ayta [sgb], Mag-Indi Ayta [blx]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Bible: 1917–1994. *DLS*: Ascending (0.37). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 67:25. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,056,220 (as L1: 2,053,250; as L2: 2,970). Unestablished in: Canada (Pampangan), United States (Pampangan).
- Karao** [kyj] (Karaw). Autonym: Karao. *Users*: 2,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 3,690 (2010 census). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region: Benguet province, Bokod municipality, Ekip and Karao villages. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, West Southern Cordilleran, Nuclear Southern Cordilleran, Karaw. *Dialects*: None known. Limited comprehension testing showed 85% comprehension of Kalanguya [kak]; 78% of Ilocano [ilo]. Lexical similarity: 90% with Ibaloi [ibl]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ibaloi [ibl]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Kalanguya [kak]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 80%–90%. Literacy rate in L2: 80%–90%. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 68:67.
- Kasiguranin** [ksn] (Casiguranin). *Users*: 12,100 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Central Luzon region: Aurora province, Casiguran municipality. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Northeastern Luzon, Northern. *Dialects*: None known. 82% intelligibility of Paranan [prf]. Lexical similarity: 52% with Filipino [fil], 75% with Paranan [prf]. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 67:17.
- Katabagan** [ktq] (Katabaga). *Location*: Calabarzon region: Quezon province, Bondoc peninsula. *Status*: Unattested. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Unclassified. *DLS*: Still.
- Kinabalian** [cbw] (Bisaya', Cabalian, Cabalianon, Kinabalianon). *Users*: 14,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Location*: Eastern Visayas region: Southern Leyte province, 6 villages in San Juan (Cabalian) town. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Warayan. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Waray-Waray [war]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:90.
- Kinaray-a** [krj] (Antiqueño, Ati, Binisaya nga Karay-a, Bisaya nga Kinaray-a, Hamtikanon, Hamtiknon, Hinaray-a, Hiniraya, Karay-a, Kiniray-a, Panayano, Sulud). Autonym: Kinaray-a. *Users*: 433,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 601,000

(2010 census). *Location*: Western Visayas region: scattered in Aklan, most of Antique, west Iloilo, and west Capiz provinces. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Kinarayan.

*Dialects*: Pandan, Hamtik, Anini-y, Pototan, Lambunao, Miag-Ao, Guimaras Island (Gimaras). Antique area has 75% comprehension of Filipino [fil]; 90% of Hiligaynon [hil]; Iloilo area, 95% of Hiligaynon; 90% of Antique. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hiligaynon [hil], especially in church and school. Acquired through school, travel, and media. Used as L2 by Ati [atk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 95%. Literacy rate in L2: 90% in Hiligaynon [hil]. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 2009. Agency: Paranublian. *DLS*: Ascending (0.18). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:100.

**Korean** [kor]. *Users*: 85,100 in Philippines (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Location*: Scattered communities, mostly in urban areas: Baguio (English studies), Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, and Metro Manila cities, dating generally from after World War II. *Status*: Unestablished. *Class*: Koreanic. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1911–1993. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000). Global EGIDS level: 1 (National). Indigenous in: North Korea, South Korea. Also established in: China, Japan, Russian Federation, United States, Uzbekistan. Unestablished in: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China–Taiwan, Denmark, France, Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vietnam.

**Maguindanaon** [mdh] (Magindanao, Magindanaon, Magindanaw, Maguindanao, Maguindanaw). Autonym: Magindanawn. *Users*: 1,100,000 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Maguindanao province, Cotabato city southeast to Lake Buluan; Soccsksargen region: North Cotabato province, south central area from Dillian to Kayaga; South Cotabato province, northern tip; central Sultan Kudarat province west of Lake Buluan. *Status*: 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in North Cotabato and 3 other Mindanao provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Magindanao. *Dialects*: Laya, Ilud, Biwangan, Sibugay, Tagakawanan. Intelligibility 60% of Maranao [mrw], 96% of Iranun [ilp]. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; markers that relate to the affixation of the verb, or the form of the pronoun, make the verbal complements obvious; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Value English [eng] proficiency as an aid to employment. Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil], but comprehension is low. Used as L2 by

Ilianen Manobo [mbi], Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 60%. Taught in selected Grade 1 classrooms. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1991–2010. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 69:147.

**Malaynon** [mlz]. *Users*: 8,500 (1973 SIL). *Location*: Western Visayas region: northwest Aklan province, Malay municipality, lowland. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Aklan. *Dialects*: None known. Low intelligibility of Aklanon [akl]; children have difficulty understanding learning material in Aklanon (2022 J. Lobel). Lexical similarity: 93% with Aklanon [akl]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by all. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:105.

**Mandaya** [mry] (Davawenyo). *Users*: 82,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 250,000 (2010 E. Arcenas). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Norte province; Davao Oriental province, Baganga, Caraga, Cateel, and Manay municipalities. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Eastern. *Dialects*: Carraga Mandaya, Cateelenyo, Manay Mandayan, Mandaya, Cataelano, Karaga, Sangab, Mangaragan Mandaya. 77% intelligibility of Mansaka [msk]. Lexical similarity: 89% with Mansaka [msk], 83% with Kalagan [kqe]. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Most also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Mansaka [msk]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. *DLS*: Emerging (0.02). *Writing*: Unwritten. *Other*: Many Mandaya will say they are Davawenyo; “Mandaya” can be a derogatory term, meaning uneducated people from the hills. Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:161.

**Manide** [abd] (Abiyan, Agta, Camarinas Norte Agta). *Users*: 3,800 (Lobel 2010). *Location*: Bicol region: Camarines Norte province, Labo and Santa Elena municipalities. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Umiray Dumaget. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 67% with Inagta Alabat [dul], 35% with Mt. Iriga Agta [agz]. *Lg Use*: Young people tend to prefer Tagalog [tgl] (Wurm 2007). Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Tagalog [tgl] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Inagta Alabat [dul]. *DLS*: Still. *Maps*: 67:35, 69:35.

**Manobo, Agusan** [msm] (Agusan, Manobo). Autonym: Minanubu. *Users*: 60,000 (2002 SIL). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Caraga region: Agusan del Norte province west; Agusan del Sur province, west area southeast of Lake Buluan; Surigao del Norte province south tip, inland; Surigao del Sur province southwest of Lanuza peninsula to Lianga bay; Davao region: Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte provinces’ north borders; Davao Oriental province scattered; Northern Mindanao region: Bukidnon province, scattered. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, East. *Dialects*: Umayam, Adgawan, Surigao, Omayamnon. 83% intelligibility of Dibabawon [mbd]. Lexical similarity: 80% with Omayamnon dialect and other dialects, 85% with Dibabawon Manobo [mbd]. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles before noun heads, adjectives, numerals before and after noun heads; relatives after noun heads or without noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position,

final as tag; maximum number of affixes: 4 prefixes, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, when noun marker is the same; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; verb affixes sometimes mark number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Rajah Kabunsuwan Manobo [mqk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 54%. Literacy rate in L2: 55%–60%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1999–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:170.

**Manobo, Ata** [atd] (Ata, Ata of Davao, Atao Manobo, Langilan). Autonym: Minanobo. *Users*: 11,600 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 22,700 (2010 census). *Location*: Davao region: Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, and Davao del Sur provinces, areas all northwest; Northern Mindanao region: southeast Bukidnon province. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, South, Ata-Tigwa. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–30%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Different from Ata [atm] of Mabinay, Negros Oriental, and Atta languages. A Negrito people. *Map*: 69:166.

**Manobo, Cotabato** [mta] (Dulangan Manobo, Menubù). Autonym: Kagi Cotabato Menubù, Kagi Menubù. *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). 5,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 24,600 (2010 census). *Location*: Soccsksargen region: Sultan Kudarat province, Kalamansig, Ninoy Aquino, and Palimbang municipalities; South Cotabato province, T'Boli municipality. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, South. *Dialects*: Tasaday, Blit. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives after noun heads or without noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; maximum number of affixes: 3 prefixes, 2 suffixes; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. Second languages acquired in school and community and used in schools, trade with non-Manobos, and government. Used as L2 by Teduray [tiy]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25%. Literacy rate in L2: 5%–10%. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1988–2005. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:149.

**Manobo, Dibabawon** [mbd] (Debabaon, Dibabaon, Dibabauon, Mandaya). Autonym: Dibabawon. *Users*: 9,060 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Davao region: north Compostela Valley province, upper Agusan river area; Davao del Norte province, Asuncion municipality, Manguagan; Davao Oriental province, Boston and Cateel municipalities. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, East. *Type*: Prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; maximum number of affixes: 3 prefixes, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes given and new information; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; non-

obligatory verb affixes indicate number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Rajah Kabunsuwan Manobo [mqk]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 23%. Literacy rate in L2: 23%. Literature. NT: 1978. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:167.

**Manobo, Ilianen** [mbi] (Ilianen). Autonym: Menvuvù. *Users*: 14,600 (2000). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Few monolinguals. *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Maguindanao province, Datu Montawal and north Kambutalan municipalities; Northern Mindanao region: Bukidnon province, Darnulong, Kandingilan, and Kibawe, municipalities; Soccsksargen region: North Cotabato province, north and central watershed of Mindanao river. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, West. *Dialects*: Arakan, Livunganen, Pulangiyan. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Maguindanaon [mdh]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%–20%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%–20%. Literature. NT: 1989. Agency: Erumanen ne Menvuvu Educational and Cultural Center. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Unable to enforce traditional land claims. Traditional religion. *Map*: 69:145.

**Manobo, Kinamiging** [mkx] (Cinamiguin, Cinamiguin Manobo, Kamigin, Kinamigin, Kinamiguin). *Users*: 12,800 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Northern Mindanao region: Camiguin province, entire island north of Mindanao. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, North. *Type*: VOS, VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects in some structures, word order distinguishes given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:95.

**Manobo, Matigsalug** [mbt] (Matig-Salug Manobo, Salug-Tigwa Manobo, Tigwa, Tigwa Manobo). Autonym: Matigsalug. *Users*: 50,000 (2010 SIL), increasing. 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). 5,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Davao region: northwest Davao del Sur province; Northern Mindanao region: south-central Bukidnon province; Soccsksargen region: northeast North Cotabato region. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, South, Ata-Tigwa. *Dialect*: Kulamanen. Tigwa has marginal intelligibility of Matigsalug. Tala Ingod may have adequate intelligibility of Matigsalug. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2010. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:165.

**Manobo, Obo** [obo] (Bagobo, Manobo, Manuvu', Obo Bagobo). Autonym: Minonuvu, Monuvu'.

*Users:* 55,000 (2022). 20,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 80,000 (2022). *Location:* Davao and Soccsksargen regions: northeast slope of Mount Apo, between Davao del Sur and North Cotabato provinces. *Status:* 6b (Threatened). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, South, Obo. *Dialects:* Kidapawan Manobo, Magpet Manobo, Arakan Manobo, Marilog. 69% intelligibility of Tigwa (Matigsalug Manobo [mbt] reportedly most similar) and 60% of Tagabawa [bgs]. Lexical similarity: 63% with Tagabawa [bgs] and Ilianen Manobo [mbi], 35% with Cebuano [ceb]. *Type:* VSO, VOS; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 2 maximum prefixes, 1 maximum suffix; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV. CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Home, market, church. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. All also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 95% in Cebuano [ceb]. Literacy work ongoing. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS:* Emerging (0.09). *Writing:* Latin script. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 69:163.

**Manobo, Rajah Kabunsuwan** [mqk] (Rajah Kabungsuwan Manobo). *Users:* 7,560 (2000). 227,000

all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Caraga region: Agusan del Sur province southeast corner; south Surigao del Sur province, Cabungsuwan, Lingig, and Rajah; Davao region: Davao Oriental province, northern border. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, East. *Dialects:* Intelligibility of Dibabawon Manobo [mbd] 80%, San Miguel Calatugan Agusan [msm] 81%. Lexical similarity: 82% with Dibabawon Manobo [mbd], 76% with Sagunto dialect of Agusan Manobo [msm] and San Miguel Calatugan dialect of Agusan Manobo. *Lg Use:* Also use Agusan Manobo [msm]. Also use Cebuano [ceb], but with low bilingualism. Also use Dibabawon Manobo [mbd]. *DLS:* Still. *Other:* Christian, traditional religion. *Map:* 69:168.

**Manobo, Sarangani** [mbs] (Sarangani). Autonym: Menobò. *Users:* 58,000 (2000 census).

227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Location:* Davao region: Davao del Sur province, Jose Abad Santos municipality; Davao Oriental province, Governor Generoso municipality; Soccsksargen region: Sarangani province, Glan municipality. *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Class:* Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, South. *Dialect:* Governor Generoso Manobo. *Type:* VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; maximum number of affixes: 3 prefixes, 2 suffixes; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, but is also determined by case marking; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; non-obligatory verb affixes indicate number; ergatives; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CCV; nontonal. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev:* Literacy rate in L1: 44%. Literacy rate in L2: 44%. Literature. NT: 1982. *DLS:* Emerging (0.04). *Writing:* Latin script. *Map:* 69:155.

**Manobo, Western Bukidnon** [mbb] (Manobo, Western Bukidnon). Autonym: Menuvù. *Users:* 15,000 (2008 SIL). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 15,000. *Location:*

Northern Mindanao region: south Bukidnon province, Danggagan, Don Carlos, Kitaotao, and especially Maramag municipalities; Soccsksargen region: North Cotabato province, Banisilan municipality. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, West. *Dialects*: Ilentungen, Kiriyenteken, Pulangiyan. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; maximum number of affixes: 5 prefixes, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Home, church, and community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. L2 is acquired through the community and used in school, community. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 45%. Literacy rate in L2: 45%. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:164.

**Mansaka** [msk] (Mandaya Mansaka). Autonym: Minansaka. *Users*: 26,100 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 55,600 (2010 census). *Location*: Davao region: Davao Oriental province, west Baganga municipality; central west Compostela Valley province; Davao Oriental province, south to Pujada Bay. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Eastern. *Dialects*: Lexical similarity: 80% with Bislig-Mati, 89% with Mandaya [mry], 84% with Mati, 74% with Piso dialect of Kalagan [kqe]. *Type*: VSO, VOS; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; relatives without noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; passives; causatives; comparatives; 15 consonant and 4 vowels; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Mandaya [mry]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1975. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:160.

**Mapun** [sjm] (Bajau Kagayan, Cagayan, Cagayan de Sulu, Cagayanen, Cagayano, Cagayanon, Jama Mapun, Kagayan, Orang, Pullun Mapun, Sama Mapun). Autonym: Pallun Mapun. *Users*: 43,000 in Philippines (2011 SIL). 4,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 40,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Tawi-Tawi province, Cagayan de Sulu (Mapun) island. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Central Sama [sml] 59%, intelligibility of Sama Pangutaran [slm] 61%. *Type*: VSO; stress is on the penultimate syllable; verbal affixations can mark actor-experiencer, instrument, object-undergoer-patient, beneficiary, location, passive, imperative, abilitative, causative, non-volitional, reciprocal, multiple actors, intransitive, etc.; 3 prepositions used primarily to indicate special and temporal relationships. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Tausug [tsg]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Molbog [pwm], Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 65%–70%. Literacy rate in L2: 30% in English [eng], 60% in Tausug [tsg]. Many older women are illiterate. Used some at school. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The center of the ethnic group is on Mapun island (pop. 20,000), also known as

Cagayan de Sulu, Cagayan Sulu, and Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi. The Mapun people only refer to it as Mapun. Many people from the island go to Sabah, Malaysia to find work. Many have settled there over the past century. There are approximately 15,000 Mapun people in Malaysia. There are approximately 5,000 to 10,000 Mapun people on the island of Palawan in the Philippines. Muslim. *Map*: 69:129. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 58,000. Also established in: Malaysia.

**Maranao** [mrw] (Maranaw, Mëranaw, Ranao). Autonym: Maranao. *Users*: 866,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 1,350,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: almost all Lanao del Sur province; northwest Maguindanao province, Bariya, Buldon, Matanog, and north Parang municipalities; Northern Mindanao region: west central Bukidnon province; south Lanao del Norte province, north of Lake Lano; Soccsksargen region: northwest North Cotabato province. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Lanao del Sur. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Maranao-Iranon. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Iranun [ilp] 87%, of Maguindanaon [mdh] 52%. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 20%. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 69:143.

**Masbatenyo** [msb] (Masbateño). Autonym: Masbatenyo, Minasbate. *Users*: 724,000, all users. L1 users: 474,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. L2 users: 250,000 (2002 SIL). 50,000 monolinguals. Mostly children. Ethnic population: 678,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Bicol region: Masbate province, 3 islands. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Masbate Province (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Became the lingua franca for the province of Masbate and the whole northern half of Masbate island in the 19th century. Used at home, at market, work, education, newspapers, church, and radio programs. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Peripheral. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 79% with Capiznon [cps], 76% with Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Use*: Home, market, work. Used by all. Used as L2 by Southern Sorsoganon [srv]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 65%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Taught as subject in primary schools. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:85.

**Minamanwa** [mmn] (Mamanwa, Mamanwa Negrito). Autonym: Minamanwa. *Users*: 4,070 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Caraga region: Agusan del Norte and Surigao del Norte provinces in Lake Mainit area. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mamanwa. *Type*: VSO, VOS; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; relatives are formed by juxtaposing two clauses without a relative marker; question word in sentence-initial position; maximum number of affixes: 3 prefixes, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; non-obligatory verb affixes indicate number; causatives; comparatives formed by juxtaposition of two clauses; CV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 7%. Literacy rate in L2: 7%. Literature. Grammar. NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:91.

**Molbog** [pwm] (Balabak, Molbog Palawan). Autonym: Molbog. *Users*: 7,940 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 17,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Palawan province, Balabac, Balambangam, Banggi, Bataraza, Palawan, and Ramos islands. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic. *Dialects*: Balabac Island, Southern Palawan, Banggi Island. Intelligibility of Brooke's Point Palawano [plw] is 27%, of South Palawano is 55%. Lexical similarity: 69% with Quezon Palawano [plc] (Central). *Lg Use*: Home, at school, informal and formal community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Acquired through community, trade, school, and travel. Used as L2 by Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 5%. Literacy rate in L2: 7%. Literature. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 69:128. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,440. Also indigenous in: Malaysia.

**Palawano, Brooke's Point** [plw] (Brooke's Point Palawan, Palawan, Palawanun, Palaweño, Pela'wan, Pelewan, Pinalawan, Pinelawan). Autonym: Palawano. *Users*: 14,400 (2000). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Mimaropa region: southeast Palawan island, south of Abu Abu to Bataraza, mostly along upland rivers, some along the coast. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic. *Dialect*: South Palawano (Bugsuk Palawano). Intelligibility of Central Palawano [plc] 76%; of Southwest Palawano [plv] 68%. Lexical similarity: 82% with Quezon Palawano [plc] (Central), 85% with Southwest Palawano [plv], 83% with South Palawano. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 10%. Literacy rate in L2: 10% in Filipino [fil] (2007 SIL). Dictionary. NT: 2013. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:125.

**Palawano, Central** [plc] (Palawanen, Palaweño, Quezon Palawano). *Users*: 12,000 (1981 UBS). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Mimaropa region: southwest Palawan island, north of Quezon to north of Rizal; east Abu Abu area, mostly along upland rivers, some along the coast. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 82% with Brooke's Point Palawano [plw], 78% with Southwest Palawano [plv]. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1964. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:126.

**Palawano, Southwest** [plv]. *Users*: 12,000 (2005 W. Davis). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Mimaropa region: southwest Palawan island, north of Rizal to the south tip, east side from Bataraza south, mostly along upland rivers, some along the coast. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Central Palawano [plc] 75%, of Brooke's Point Palawano [plw] 76%. Lexical similarity: 85% with Brooke's Point Palawano [plw], 78% with Central Palawano [plc]. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2014. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:127.

**Pangasinan** [pag]. Autonym: Pangasinan. *Users*: 1,240,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic

population: 1,820,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Ilocos region: Pangasinan province. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Pangasinan Province (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Language of wider communication since the 17th century during the Spanish colonial period. Used in government work, trade, shipbuilding, fisheries, farming, salt making, and education. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, West Southern Cordilleran. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1915–1983. *DLS*: Ascending (0.29). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Maps*: 67:20, 68:20. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,246,730 (as L1: 1,245,030; as L2: 1,700). Also established in: United States. Unestablished in: Canada.

**Paranan** [prf] (Palanan, Palaneny). Autonym: Paranan. *Users*: 15,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province east coast, between Divilacan bay and Dinapigue town and inland to San Mariano. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Northeastern Luzon. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Pahanan Agta [apf]. *Lg Use*: Home, community meetings, some churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 75%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Videos. Texts. NT: 2012. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 67:12.

**Porohanon** [prh] (Camotes). *Users*: 23,000. *Location*: Central Visayas region: Cebu province, Camotes Islands (Pacijun, Ponsoon, Poro) between Cebu and Leyte. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Peripheral. *Dialects*: None known. Barely intelligible with Cebuano [ceb] (1967 J. Wolff). Reportedly more similar to Masbatenyo [msb] and Hiligaynon [hil]. Lexical similarity: 87% with Cebuano [ceb] (1967 J. Wolff). *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 69:88.

**Ratagnon** [btn] (Aradigi, Datagnon, Lactan, Latagnun, Latan). *Users*: 370 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 2,250 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental province extreme south tip, including Ilin islands; Mindoro Oriental province south tip, Bulalacao municipality. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Kuyan. *Dialects*: Ratagnon, Santa Teresa. Reportedly similar to Cuyonon [cyo]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tagalog [tgl]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:117.

**Romblomanon** [rol] (Basi, Ini, Niromblon, Rombloanon, Romblon, Tiyaad Ini). Autonym: Rumlumānun. *Users*: 94,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 157,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Romblon province, Romblon island; Sibuyan Island north of Panay. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Romblon. *Dialects*: Sibuyanon, Romblon, Bisaya'. Sibuyan Island has 70% intelligibility of Aklanon [akl], 73% of Hiligaynon [hil], 94% of the Romblon dialect. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Bantoanon [bno]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2018. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin

script. *Map*: 69:108.

**Sama, Balangingih** [sse] (Baangingi', Balanguingui, Bangingi, Bangingih Sama, Northern Sama, Northern Sinama, Sama Baangingi, Samal, Sinama Baangingi). Autonym: Bangingih, Sama Bangingih. *Users*: 80,000 in Philippines (2007). Ethnic population: 73,600 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Sulu and Basilan provinces; Zamboanga Peninsula region: coast peninsula, islands. Central Luzon region: White Beach near Subic bay (Northern Sama dialect); Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga Sibugay province, Olutangga island (Lutangan dialect). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama. *Dialects*: Lutangan (Lutango), Sibuco-Vitali (Sibuku), Sibuguey (Batuan), Balangingi, Daongdung, Kabinga'an. Most Lutangan understand Bangingih Sama, the prestige dialect. Intelligibility of Central Sama [sml] 71%, 83% of Lutangan, 85% of Sibuco-Vitali. Lexical similarity: 77% with Lutangan, 75% with Sibuco-Vitali. *Type*: SVO to introduce a topic, thereafter VSO; prepositions; gender not marked; ergative; nontonal; CVC, CV, VC; 17 consonant phonemes and 5 vowel phonemes. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chavacano [cbk]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 40%–45%. Most urban men are literate. Literature. Videos. NT: 2008. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, plans for future development using this script. Latin script. *Other*: Balangingi is the prestige dialect of Northern Sama. Muslim. *Map*: 69:134. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,000. Also established in: Malaysia.

**Sama, Central** [sml] (Central Sinama, Orang Laut, Sama, Samal, “Bajaw” *pej.*). Autonym: Sinama. *Users*: 90,000 in Philippines (2000). 30,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Basilan province, Basilan island, Maluso municipality, Malamawi island; Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provinces, Cagayan de Sulu island, Siasi and Sitangkai municipalities, Bonggao and Tabawan; Calabarzon region: Batangas province; Central Visayas region: Bohol province, Tagbilaran; Cebu province; Negros Occidental province, Sasa; Mimaropa region: Palawan province, Puerto Princesa; Northern Mindanao region: Misamis Oriental province, Cagayan de Oro; Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte province, Olutangga; Zamboanga del Sur province, Batuan Lumbayaw; Rio Hondo, Sangali, and Taluk Sangay areas in Zamboanga City; Davao City, Isla Verde. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama. *Dialects*: Sama Deya, Sama Dilaut, Sama Siasi (Siasi Sama), Sama Laminusa, Sama Tabawan. Intelligibility of Bangingih Sama [sse] 79%. Lexical similarity: 47% with Inabaknon [abx], 62% with Yakan [yka], 76% with Pangutaran Sama [slm], 77% with Balangingi [sse], 72–78% with Southern Sama [ssb], 59% with West Coast Bajau [bdr], 66% with Mapun [sjm], 48–51% with Indonesian Bajau [bdl], 25% with Cebuano [ceb], 45% with Tausug [tsg] (Pallesen 1985). *Type*: 17 consonant and 6 vowel phonemes, which occur as geminate clusters word-medially. Vowel harmony between front and back vowels in bisyllabic roots (Pallesen and Soderberg 2012:355–357). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Chavacano [cbk]. Also use Malay [zlm].

Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. Used as L2 by Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 15%. Literacy rate in L2: 15%. Literature. Videos. Texts. NT: 1987–2008. *DLS*: Ascending (0.14). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim, Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:132. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 105,000. Also established in: Malaysia.

**Sama, Pangutaran** [slm] (Pangutaran, Sama Pangutaran, Siyama). Autonym: Siyama Pangutaran. *Users*: 35,200 (2000). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: west central Sulu province, Pangutaran island; Tawi-Tawi province, Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi island. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Western Sulu Sama. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Central Sama [sml] 65%. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Oral use in education for explanations. Market. Some written use in communications. Positive attitudes. Most also use Tausug [tsg]. Some also use Filipino [fil]. Some also use Malay [zlm], especially those who have been to Malaysia. Used as L2 by Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 25%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%–35%. Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1994. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 69:130.

**Sama, Southern** [ssb] (Sama, Sama Tawi-Tawi, Southern Sinama, Tawi-Tawi Sinama). Autonym: Sinama, Sinama Tawi-Tawi. *Users*: 200,000 in Philippines (2007 SIL), increasing. 20,000 monolinguals. *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Tawi-Tawi province, Tawi-Tawi, Simunul, and Sibutu municipalities; other major islands. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama. *Dialects*: Sibutu' (Sibutu), Simunul, Tandubas, Obian, Balimbing, Bongao, Sitangkai, Languyan, Sapa-Sapa, Sama Sibutu. Sibutu intelligibility of Sama Central [sml] 77%, of the Simunul dialect 89%. Simunul intelligibility of Sama Central [sml] 77%, of the Sibutu dialect 80%. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, local level official functions, religious services, commerce, and labor relations. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Sama [sml]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Malay [zlm]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Molbog [pwm]. Also use Pangutaran Sama [slm]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 65%–70%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Tausug [tsg], 40% in Filipino [fil], 30% in Malay [zlm], 10% in English [eng]. 130,000 can read, 100,000 can write. Literature may not be acceptable to other dialect speakers due to marginal intelligibility and strong regional loyalties. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–3. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1979–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Simunul is central, prestige dialect. Bongao dialect from political, economic center of Southern Sama. Muslim. *Map*: 69:131. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 260,000. Also established in: Malaysia.

**Sambal** [xsb] (Sambali, “Tina” *pej.*, “Tina Sambal” *pej.*). Autonym: Sambali. *Users*: 70,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 70,000. *Location*: Central Luzon region: Tarlac province, western border; Ilocos region: Pangasinan province, 2 villages; Mimaropa region: Palawan province, Quezon municipality, Panitian village; north Zambales province, 5 towns. *Status*: 7 (Shifting). De facto language of provincial identity in Zambales province. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: Santa

Cruz, Masinloc, Iba. 70% intelligibility with Botolan [sbl]. *Lg Use*: Youth start using it at work if they do not go on to higher education; little use among children. Not used around outsiders, but they like it when outsiders learn Sambal. All domains among adults. Oral use in local commerce, occasional use in religion and political campaigning. Some letter-writing. Adults only. Shifting to Filipino [fil]. Some also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 98%. Literacy rate in L2: 98%. Orthography similar to Filipino [fil]. English and Filipino taught in school. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1999–2000. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 67:22.

**Sambal, Botolan** [sbl] (Aeta Negrito, Aeta Sambal, Botolan, Botolan Zambal). Autonym: Sambal Botolan. *Users*: 32,900 (2000 SIL), increasing. *Location*: Central Luzon region: Zambales province, Botolan and Cabangan municipalities. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic. *Dialects*: Ayta Hambali (Hambali, Hambali Botolan), Sambali Botolan. Among themselves, Ayta Hambali reportedly use some words that are similar to Ayta Mag-anchi [sgb]. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Local administration, commerce, religion, letters. Used by all. Also use Abellen Ayta [abp]. Used as L2 by Abellen Ayta [abp]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 100%. Literacy rate in L2: 100%. All can read and write. Taught in most primary schools in grades 1–3 and as subject thereafter. Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 67:24.

**Sangil** [snl] (Sanggil, Sangihé, Sangirese). Autonym: Sangiré. *Users*: 15,000 (1996 SIL). Ethnic population: 16,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province, Balut island off extreme south tip. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Northern. *Dialects*: Sarangani, Mindanao. Lexical similarity: 90% with Sangir [sxn]. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals all before noun heads; adjectives and numerals tend to follow noun heads; relatives are implied, so have no position in the clause; 4 prefixes, 4 suffixes; aspect; passives; nontonal; 18 consonants, 6 vowels. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Cebuano [ceb], with proficiency. Used as L2 by Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Literature. Bible portions: 1981–2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 69:153.

**Sangir** [sxn] (Sangihé, Sangirese). Autonym: Sangihë. *Users*: 55,000 in Philippines (1981 SIL). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province, Sarangani island off extreme south tip. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Sangiric, Northern. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Used as L2 by Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2008–2009. *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. *Map*: 69:154. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 165,000. Indigenous in: Indonesia.

**Sindhi** [snd]. *Users*: 20,000 in Philippines (1997). *Location*: National Capital Region: Metro Manila. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Northwestern, Sindhi. *Type*: SOV; noun head final; gender (masculine/feminine); case-marking (8 cases); verb affixes mark person, number, gender of subject; passives; tense

and aspect; 24 consonant and 15 vowel phonemes. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1954. *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, used in India. Gurmukhi script, used in India. Khojki script. *Other*: Non-indigenous. They established retail shops, beginning around 1900 and have moved more into wholesale, finance and other types of enterprises. They have managed to preserve at least some of their cultural heritage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060). Global EGIDS level: 3 (Wider communication). Indigenous in: India, Pakistan. Also established in: Singapore. Unestablished in: Afghanistan, Australia, Belize, Canada, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States.

**Sorsoganon, Northern** [bks] (Masbate Sorsogon, Northern Sorsogon, Sorsogon Bicolano, Sursugúnun). *Users*: 85,000 (1975 census). *Location*: Bicol region: Sorsogon province, Sorsogon city; Central Luzon region: Aurora province, Casiguran and Juban municipalities. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Warayan. *Lg Use*: Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use Filipino [fil]. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:82.

**Sorsoganon, Southern** [srv] (Bikol Sorsogon, Gubat, Southern Sorsogon, Waray Sorsogon). *Users*: 185,000 (1975 census). *Location*: Bicol region: south Sorsogon province. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Warayan, Gubat. *Dialects*: None known. Comprehension of Masbatenyo [msb] 63%–91%; of Central Bikol [bcl] (Naga) 71%–82%; of Filipino [fil] 85%–91%. Reportedly similar to Waray-Waray [war]. *Lg Use*: Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Masbatenyo [msb]. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 69:83.

**Spanish** [spa]. Autonym: Castellano, Español. *Users*: 466,480 in Philippines, all users. L1 users: 4,480 in Philippines (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 462,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Location*: Major cities. *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Class*: Indo-European, Italic, Romance, Italo-Western, Western, Gallo-Iberian, Ibero-Romance, West Iberian, Castilian. *Type*: SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, numerals before noun heads; adjectives before or after noun heads depending on whether it is evaluative or descriptive; question word initial; gender (masculine/feminine); definite and indefinite articles; verb affixes mark number, person; passives; tense; comparatives; 20 consonants, 5 vowels, 5 diphthongs; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable. Silbo Gomero whistled variety of Spanish used in Canary Islands. *Lg Use*: Formerly the official language. Used by a few families as L1. Used as L2 by Moyadan Itneg [ity]. *Lg Dev*: Fully developed. Bible: 1553–2012. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Other*: Non-indigenous. Christian. *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.

**Subanen, Central** [syb] (Sindangan Subanun, Subaanen). Autonym: Sinubaanen, Subanen. *Users*: 140,000 (2000), increasing. *Location*: Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte province eastern half; Zamboanga del Sur province, west of Molave and Pagadian;

Zamboanga Sibugay province, Diplahan, Kabasalan, and Siay municipalities. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Subanon, Eastern. *Dialect*: Eastern Kolibugan (Eastern Kalibugan). Intelligibility of Southern Subanen [laa] 71%. Lexical similarity: 79% with Western Subanen [suc]. *Lg Use*: Community, home, church, informal education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1980s. *Other*: Value their language. Traditional religion. *Map*: 69:140.

**Subanen, Eastern** [sfe] (Guinselugnen, Salugnen). *Users*: 7,000 (2011 SIL). *Location*:

Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte province, Don Victoriano Chiongban municipality on Mount Malindang western slopes; northeast Zamboanga del Sur province; Northern Mindanao region: Misamis Occidental province, border area west of Mount Malindang. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Subanon, Eastern. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Map*: 69:142.

**Subanen, Northern** [stb] (Northern Subaanen, Tuboy Subanon). *Users*: 85,400 (2010 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 85,400. *Location*: Calabarzon region: Rizal province, Disoy; Siayan municipality, Dumugok; Central Visayas region: Negros Island province, La Libertad municipality; Northern Mindanao region: Misamis Occidental province, Jose Dalman Manukan (Linay and Pangandaw), Manuel A. Roxas, and Polanco municipalities; Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte province, Mutia and Sergio Osmeña, and Sibutad municipalities, inland from Dipolog and Dapitan cities. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Subanon, Eastern. *Dialects*: Dapitan, Salog (Salug), Dikayu, Miatan, Piyau. 63% intelligibility of Central Subanen [syb], 40% of Southern Subanen [laa]. Lexical similarity: 87% with Central Subanen [syb]. *Lg Use*: Home, church, community, group discussion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cebuano [ceb], acquired through intermarriage, community, school, travel, and some homes and churches. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 86%. Literacy rate in L2: 86%. Few local grade schools. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 1991. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:141.

**Subanen, Southern** [laa] (Lapuyan Subanun, Lapuyen, Margosatubig, Subanen). Autonym: Sinubanen. *Users*: 25,000 (1978 SIL). *Location*: Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Sur province, peninsula west of Illana bay, Margosatubig city; Zamboanga Sibugay province, peninsula east of Sibuguey bay, Malangas city. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Subanon, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Southern Subanen speakers understand Central Subanen [syb] (85%), but not vice versa. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1982. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:139.

**Subanon, Kolibugan** [skn] (Calibugan, Kalibugan, Kolibugan). *Users*: 25,100 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 40,300 (2010 census). *Location*: Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte province, Sulu Sea coast, Kanapun area to Liloy, also Sibuco to Siocon; Zamboanga

del Sur province, Sibuguey bay head, Ipil and inland to Kabasalan; Zamboanga City, south from north provincial border to Curuan. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Subanon, Eastern. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Western Subanon [suc], but limitations on inherent intelligibility between them. Lexical and grammatical differences. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 2 maximum prefixes, 3 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; nontonal. *Lg Use*: All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. L2 acquired through public school, media and travel; L2 used in those domains. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 65%. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, used since 2005. *Other*: Culture and attitudes separate Kolibugan from Western Subanon [suc]. Muslim, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:137.

**Subanon, Western** [suc] (Siocon). Autonym: Subanon. *Users*: 125,000 (2011 SIL). *Location*: Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga del Norte province, Labason town to southern border, mostly inland on Zamboanga Peninsula western slopes; Zamboanga Sibugay province, Ipil, Rosseler T Lim, and Tungawan municipalities on eastern slopes of peninsula. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Subanon. *Dialects*: Siocon, Western Kolibugan (Western Kalibugan). Lexical similarity: 89% between Siocon and Western Kolibugan dialects. *Type*: VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, and numerals before noun heads; relatives before noun heads, and relatives without noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 2 maximum prefixes, 3 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV, CCV, CCVV, CVVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 39%. Literacy rate in L2: 39%. Multilingual education pilot program. Literature. NT: 1996–2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:138.

**Sulod** [srg] (Bukidnon, Mondo). *Users*: 1,990 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Western Visayas region: Antique province, Valderrama, Panay; Capiz province, Tapaz; Iloilo province, Lambunao. *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:101.

**Surigaonon** [sgd] (Cantilangnon, Jaun-Jaun, Sinurigao, Waya-Waya). Autonym: Surigaonon. *Users*: 501,000 (2005 UNSD). *Location*: Caraga region: Surigao del Norte, north Agusan del Norte, and north Surigao del Sur provinces. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Tandaganon [tgn]. Lexical similarity: 82% with Dibabawon Manobo [mbd], 81% with Agusan Manobo [msm], 69% with Butuanon [btw]. *Type*: 18 consonant and 3 vowel phonemes; 4 diphthongs. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb], with a rapid shift towards it, especially in Surigao City and surrounding parts of (eastern)

Surigao del Norte. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, informal use on social media. *Map*: 69:92.

**Tadyawan** [tdy] (Balaban, Pula, Tadianan). *Users*: 2,620 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 5,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: east central Mindoro Oriental province, Lake Naujan south. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, North Mangyan. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Tawbuid [twb], passively as there is much intermarriage. *DLS*: Still. *Map*: 69:110.

**Tagabawa** [bgs] (Bagobo, Bagóbô, Tagabawa Bagobo, Tagabawa Manobo, Tagabawà Bagóbô). Autonym: Tagabawà. *Users*: 43,000 (1998 SIL). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province; Soccsksargen region: North Cotabato province; Mount Apo slopes west of Davao city. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, South. *Dialects*: None known. Comprehension of Tigwa Manobo [mbt] 45%; low comprehension of Cebuano [ceb]. Lexical similarity: 62% with Sarangani Manobo [mbs]; 34% with Bagobo-Klata [bgi]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L2: 90%. Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2004. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: The official name is Tagabawa. *Map*: 69:146.

**Tagakaulo** [klg] (Tagakaolo, Tagakaulu Kalagan). Autonym: Tagakaulo. *Users*: 69,900 (2005 UNSD). 40,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 121,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Davao region: Davao del Sur province, Digos south to Bugis; Davao Occidental; Soccsksargen region: South Cotabato province, Tampakan municipality; Sultan Kudarat province, Colombia municipality. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Western. *Dialects*: None known. About 85% intelligibility with Mansaka [msk]. *Type*: VOS, VSO; prepositions; genitives before noun heads; articles before adjectives, before and after numerals, before noun heads; relatives after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 3 maximum prefixes, 2 maximum suffixes; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects when case does not, word order distinguishes given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrases; verb affixes mark number; ergativity; passives; causatives; comparatives; CV, CVC, CVV; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains except church, trade. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cebuano [ceb]. Most also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 20%–30%. Literacy rate in L2: 20%–30%. Literacy instruction continues for out-of-school youth and adults in non-public school and some church settings. Literature. Radio. Videos. Texts. Bible portions: 1964–2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:156.

**Tagalog** [tgl] (Wikang Tagalog). Autonym: Tagalog. *Users*: 76,500,000 in Philippines, all users. L1 users: 22,500,000 in Philippines (2010 census). L2 users: 54,000,000 (2020). *Location*: Cordillera Administrative Region; National Capital Region; Cagayan Valley, Calabarzon, Central Luzon, Ilocos, and Mimaropa regions. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. Became a dominant language in the 17th century under Spanish occupation. Widespread in the Philippines and internationally. Used in trade, education,

religion, daily life, literature, education, and the military. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog. *Dialects*: Lubang, Manila, Marinduque, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Puray, Tanay-Paete, Tayabas. *Type*: Prepositions; no articles; ergativity; tense and aspect; comparatives; 16 consonant and 5 vowel phonemes; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Abellen Ayta [abp], Batak [bya], Bogkalot [ilk], Buhi'non Bikol [ubl], Calamian Tagbanwa [tbk], Caluyanun [clu], Central Bikol [bcl], Central Bontok [lbc], Central Sama [sml], Eskayan [esy], Inagta Alabat [dul], Isinay [inn], Kalagan [kqe], Kalanguya [kak], Kamayo [kyk], Limos Kalinga [kmk], Lubuagan Kalinga [knb], Majukayang Kalinga [kmd], Manide [abd], Northern Bontok [rbk], Ratagnon [btn], Remontado Dumagat [agv], Rinconada Bikol [bto], Sorsogon Ayta [ays], Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *DLS*: Ascending (0.39). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Other*: Used as basis for the development of Filipino [fil]. Christian. *Maps*: 67:30, 69:30. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000). Also established in: Canada, Guam, Sweden, United States. Unestablished in: American Samoa, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China–Hong Kong, China–Macao, China–Taiwan, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

**Tagbanwa** [tbw] (Aborlan Tagbanwa, Apurawnon, Tagbanua). Autonym: Tagbanwa. *Users*: 17,200 (2005 UNSD). 500 monolinguals (2002). Ethnic population: 29,600 (2010 census). *Location*: MIMAROPA region: Palawan province, scattered communities from about 120 km south to 60 km north on both sides of Puerto Princesa island. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanian. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Central Palawano [plc] 66%, of Cuyonon [cyo] 77%. Lexical similarity: 65% with Central Palawano [plc], 71% with Batak [bya], 54% with Cuyonon [cyo]. *Lg Use*: Used exclusively with other Tagbanwa in all situations. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Somewhat ashamed of being Tagbanwa among other Filipinos, and speak Filipino [fil] as they can. Also use Filipino [fil]. Proficiency varies; more proficiency on the East coast than the West. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 36%. Literacy rate in L2: 36%. Literature. Texts. NT: 1992. *DLS*: Emerging (0.07). *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Tagbanwa script. *Other*: Traditional religion, Christian. *Maps*: 69:124, 69:124.

**Tagbanwa, Calamian** [tbk] (Kalamian Tagbanwa, Kalamianon, “Unggoy” pej.). Autonym: Tinagbanwa. *Users*: 10,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 10,000. *Location*: Mimaropa region: north Palawan province, Busuanga, Coron, Culion, and Linapacan municipalities (Calamian and Linapacan groups); Palawan Island northeast coast, 3 Tagbanwa communities. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Kalamian. *Dialects*: Baras, Kinalamiananen (Kinaramiananen), Binuswanganen, Tinalaanen, Inawanwaanen, Lininipaknen, Binatuanen. Baras dialect on Palawan Island 94% intelligibility with Calamian Tagbanwa. Lexical similarity: 80% with Calamian and Baras dialects;

typologically unusual phenomenon with regard to pronoun ordering and marking. *Type*: VSO; 3 tense-aspects: past, future, and timeless. 16 consonants, 4 vowels; unusual pronoun ordering and marking (Ruch and Quakenbush 2006). *Lg Use*: Vigorous, except with inter-marriage with non-Tagbanwas. Home, church, neighborhood, work sites. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Attitudes are positive among themselves, but negative around others. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Cuyonon [cyo]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 40%–50%. Literacy rate in L2: 40% in Tagalog [tgl]. Fluency training much needed (2007 SIL). Literature. Texts. NT: 2009. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script, primary usage. Tagbanwa script. *Other*: Christian. *Map*: 69:118.

**Tagbanwa, Central** [tgt] (Tagbanwa). *Users*: 2,000 (1985 SIL). *Location*: Mimaropa region: northwest Palawan province, Taytay municipality, Malipu bay area on South China seacoast. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Palawanic. *Dialects*: None known. Intelligibility of Tagbanwa [tbw] (Lamane) 29%, of Calamian Tagbanwa 56%, of Cuyonon [cyo] 61%. Lexical similarity: 56% with Tagbanwa [tbw] (Lamane), 57% with Calamian Tagbanwa [tbk], 48% with Cuyonon [cyo], 40% with Filipino [fil]. *Lg Use*: Shifted to Cuyonon [cyo]. Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *DLS*: Emerging (0.01). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:121.

**Tandaganon** [tgn] (Naturalis, Tagon-on). *Users*: 100,000 (2009 B. Hall). *Location*: Caraga region: central Surigao del Sur province, Bayabas, Cagwait, Tago, and Tandag towns. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly similar to Surigaonon [sgd]. *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev*: Radio. *DLS*: Still. *Writing*: Unwritten. *Map*: 69:93.

**Tausug** [tsg] (Jolohano, Moro, Moro Joloano, Sinug, Sinug Tausug, Sulu, Suluk, Tausog, Taw Sug). *Users*: 784,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD), increasing. 250,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,230,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Sulu province, Jolo, in Sulu archipelago; Basilan province, Basilan island; Mimaropa region: Palawan province on Palawan island; Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga city and environs. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provinces. Came as a trade language from northeast Mindanao around the 10th century. Lingua franca of the Sulu sultanate at the beginning of the 15th century. Tausug people now the dominant group in the Sulu archipelago. Used in all domains by all generations. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, South, Butuan-Tausug. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Kalagan [kqe]. Used as L2 by Balangingih Sama [sse], Central Sama [sml], Chavacano [cbk], Mapun [sjm], Pangutaran Sama [slm], Southern Sama [ssb], Yakan [yka]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 50%. Literacy rate in L2: 50%. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2002. Agency: Anak-Sug Association. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Muslim. *Map*: 69:133. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 946,000. Also established in: Indonesia, Malaysia (Suluk).

**Tawbuid** [twb] (Batangan Taubuid, Fanawbuid, Kanlurang bahagi Tawbuid, Occidental Tawbuid, Taubuid, Western Taubuid, Western Tawbuid). *Users*: 6,810 (2000). Ethnic population: 6,960 (2010 census). *Location*: Mimaropa region: Mindoro Occidental province, mainly Calintaan and Sablayan municipalities. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, South Mangyan, Buhid-Taubuid. *Dialects*: None known. Reportedly most similar to Buhid [bku]. *Type*: The only Philippine language without glottal phonemes. *Lg Use*: Used by all. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Tadyawan [tdy]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 2021. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Also spoken by the Bangon Mangyans. Traditional religion, Christian. *Map*: 69:114.

**Tboli** [tbl] (T'boli, Tiboli, “Tagabili” pej.). Autonym: Tboli. *Users*: 87,200 (2005 UNSD). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 145,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Soccsksargen region: Sarangani province, Katabau west to provincial border on Celebes seacoast; South Cotabato province, Mount Busa area and west; Sultan Kudarat province, Bagumbayan municipality and Kraun area. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic, Tboli. *Dialects*: Central Tboli, Western Tboli, Southern Tboli. *Type*: VSO; articles, adjectives, numerals all before and after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; dual number; maximum number of affixes: 1 prefix, 2 infixes, no suffixes; word order distinguishes subject, object and direct objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes indicate case of noun phrase; passives; causatives; comparatives; 15 consonants and 7 vowels; non-tonal; inclusive/exclusive pronouns. *Lg Use*: Speak Tboli to each other freely in buses, surrounding towns, etc. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. Used as L2 by Koronadal Blaan [bpr], Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: Perhaps 50%–60%. Literacy rate in L2: Perhaps 50%–60%. Literacy program in previously unreachable coastal mountain range. Taught in primary schools in grades 1–3. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2007. *DLS*: Emerging (0.06). *Writing*: Latin script. *Other*: Christian, traditional religion. *Map*: 69:150.

**Teduray** [tiy] (Tirurai, Tiruray). Autonym: Teduray. *Users*: 60,500 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 103,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Maguindanao province southwest, Datu Blah T. Sinsuat, North Upi, and south Upi municipalities; Soccsksargen region: Sultan Kudarat province northwest, Lebak municipality. *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic. *Lg Use*: Also use Cotabato Manobo [mta]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 49%. Literacy rate in L2: 49%. Dictionary. NT: 1983–2002. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script. *Map*: 69:148.

**Waray-Waray** [war] (Binisaya, Lineyte-Samarnon, Samaran, Samarenyo, Samareño, Winaray). Autonym: Waray, Waray-Waray. *Users*: 2,610,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 3,660,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Eastern Visayas region: east Biliran, Eastern Samar and Northern Samar provinces, all of Samar and associated islands; Leyte province, Leyte town east, Carigara bay, south to Tacloban, Leyte gulf shore south, inland west to highlands. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Samar, Leyte islands (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Increasing since the second half of the 16th century under Spanish rule, Waray-Waray is native to and widely spoken in the Eastern

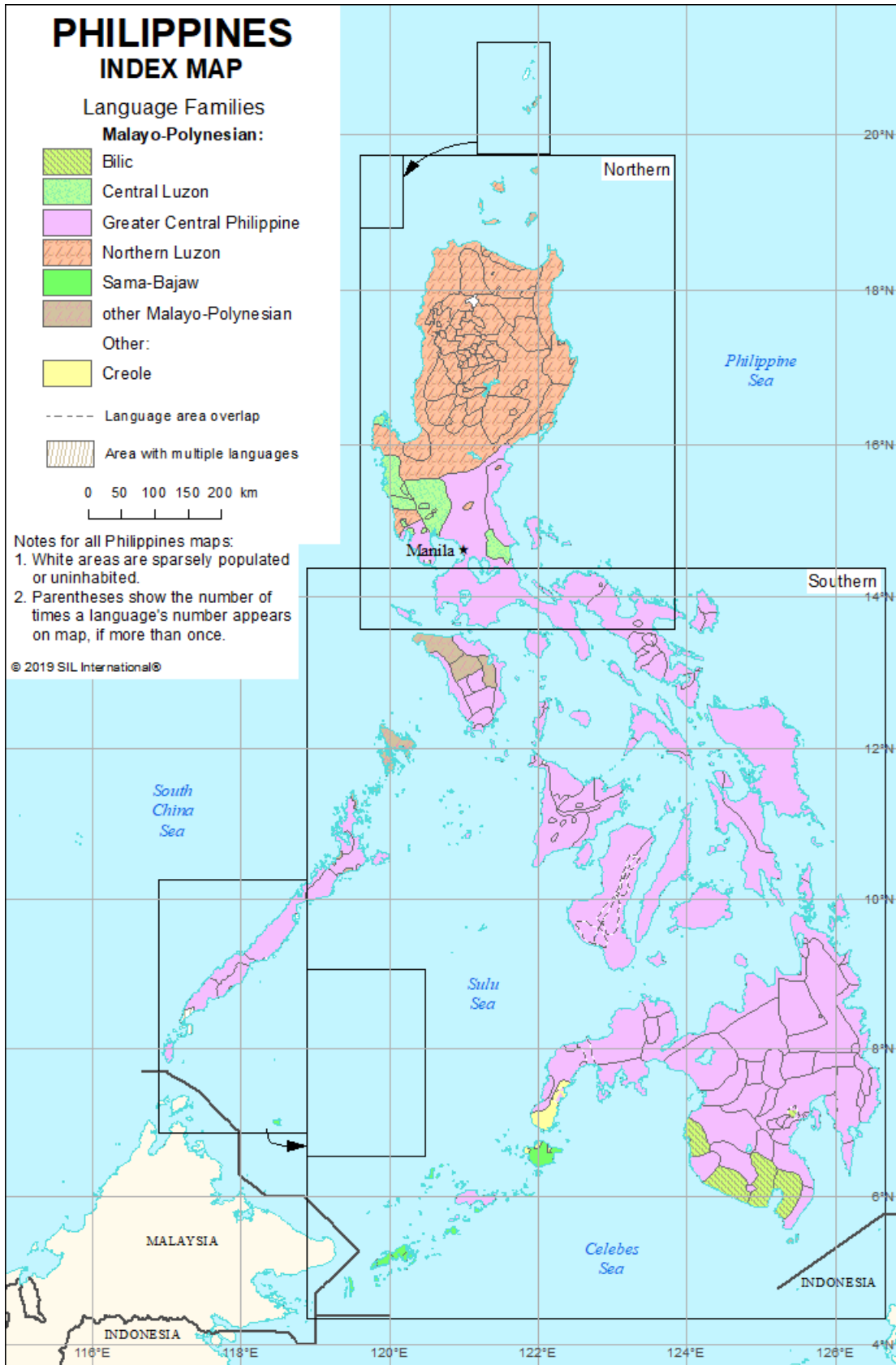
Visayas Region of the Philippines. Used in daily life and most informal situations. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, Central, Warayan, Samar-Waray. *Dialects*: Waray, Samar-Leyte, Northern Samar. *Type*: SVO. *Lg Dev*: Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1937–1984. *DLS*: Ascending (0.16). *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Map*: 69:86. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,614,520 (as L1: 2,613,080; as L2: 1,440). Unestablished in: Canada.

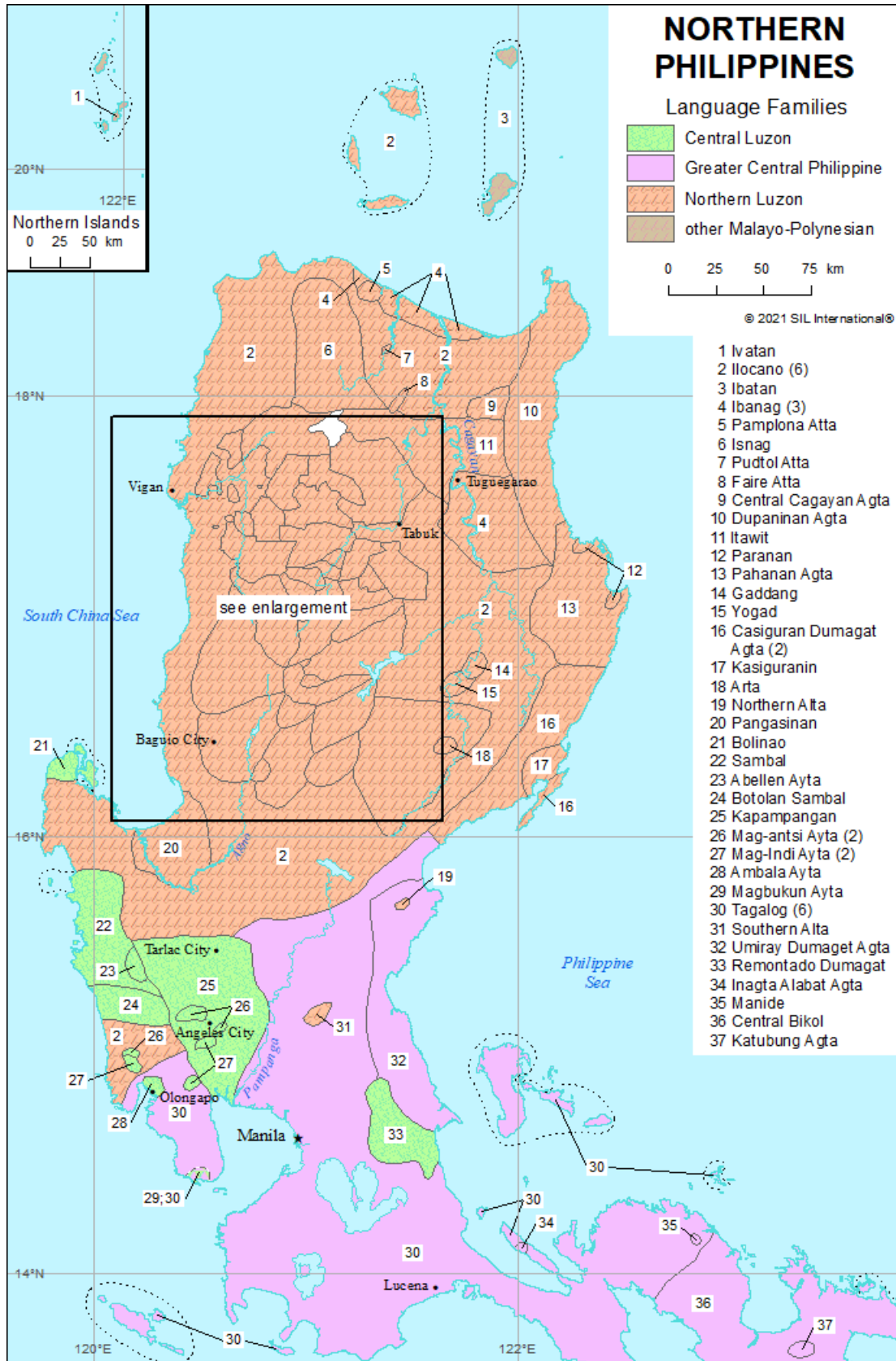
**Yakan** [yka] (Yacan). Autonym: Yakan. *Users*: 130,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 86,900 in Basilan Province. 35,000 monolinguals (1990). Ethnic population: 202,000 (2010 census). *Location*: Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Basilan and Sulu provinces and small surrounding islands, Sakol island; Zamboanga Peninsula region: Zamboanga east coast, concentrated inland. *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Basilan province. *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw. *Type*: VOS, VSO; prepositions; genitives after noun heads; articles before noun heads, adjectives after noun heads, numerals before and after noun heads; question word in sentence-initial position; 2 prefixes, 1 suffix; word order distinguishes subjects, objects and indirect objects, given and new information, topic and comment; affixes do not indicate case of noun phrase; non-obligatory verb affixes indicate number; passives; causatives; comparatives; ergativity; CV, CCV, CVC; nontonal. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Local administration, commerce, religion, oral traditional literature. Positive attitudes. Also use Chavacano [cbk]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev*: Literacy rate in L1: 35%. Literacy rate in L2: 25%. Taught in primary schools through grade 3. Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984. *DLS*: Emerging (0.09). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Other*: Land division in families and increasing population pushes young people to seek employment in cities or other countries. Muslim. *Map*: 69:135.

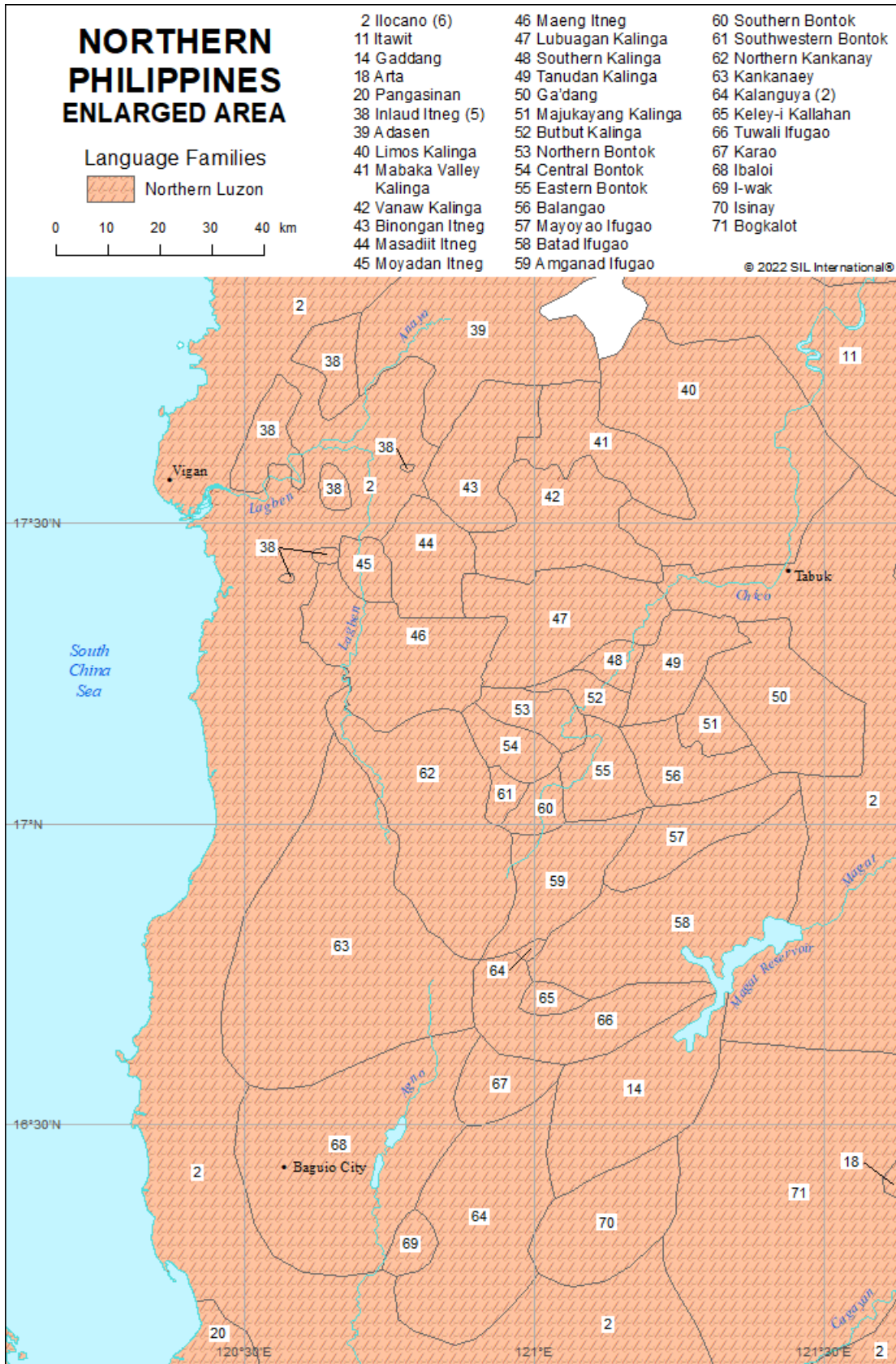
**Yogad** [yog]. *Users*: 17,900 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 29,100 (2010 census). *Location*: Cagayan Valley region: Isabela province, Echague and nearby towns. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Class*: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Northern Luzon, Northern Cordilleran, Cagayan Valley, Ibanagic. *Dialects*: None known. Lexical similarity: 52% with Ilocano [ilo], 66% with Itawit [itv], 63% with Ibanag [ibg]. *Type*: VSO. *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: 77% literacy in Isabela in 1955. Dictionary. Grammar. *DLS*: Emerging (0.04). *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use. *Map*: 67:15.

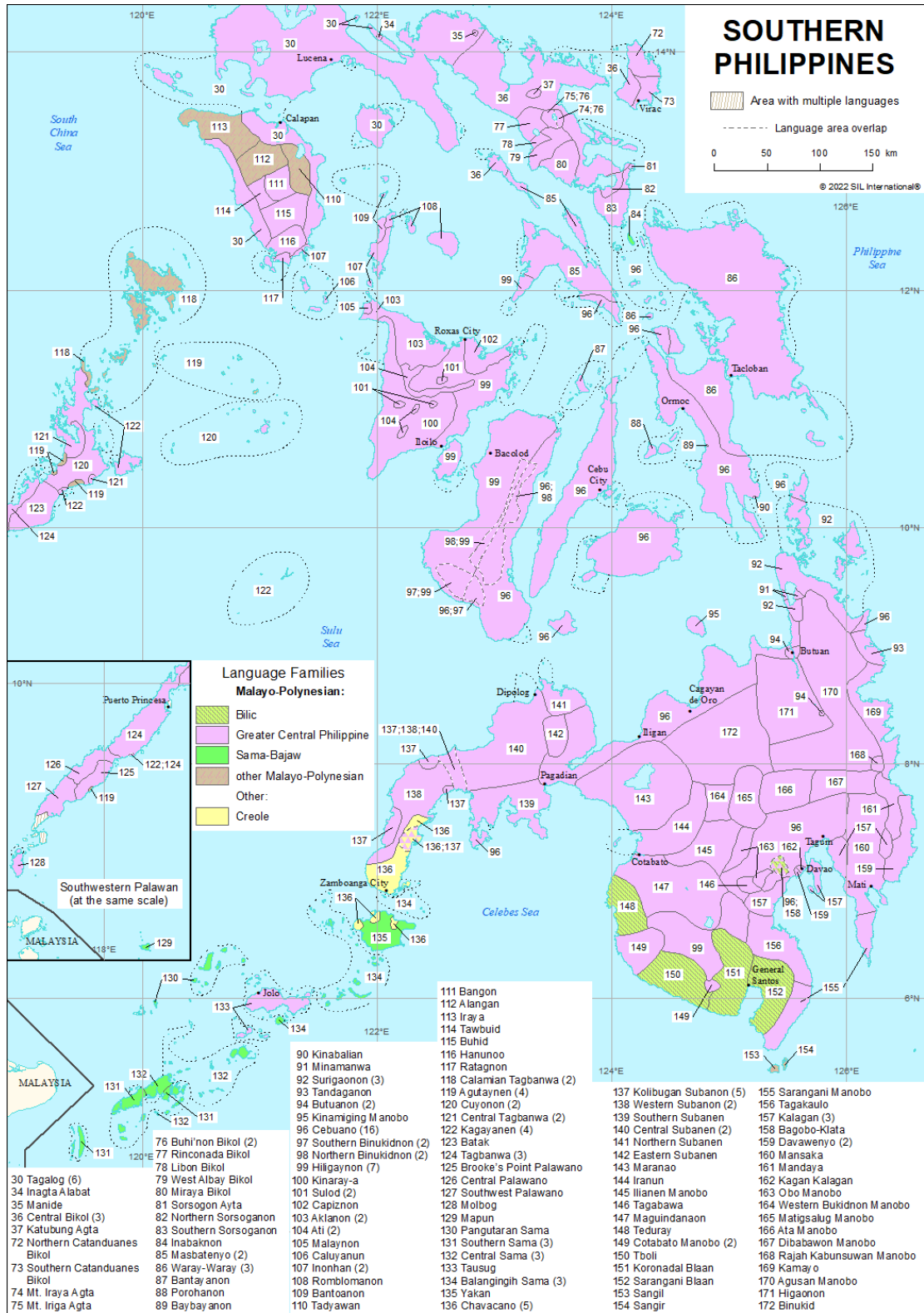
## **Language Maps**

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## Languages by Population

In this section the languages of Philippines 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

**Tagalog** [[tgl](#)] *Users:* 22,500,000 in Philippines (2010 census). 76,500,000 in Philippines, all users. L2 users: 54,000,000 (2020). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). De facto national working language. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

**Cebuano** [[ceb](#)] *Users:* 15,900,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Cebu Province, 4 other areas (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 16,002,510 (as L1: 15,995,010; as L2: 7,500).

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

**Ilocano** [[ilo](#)] *Users:* 6,370,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 8,070,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in northwest Luzon Island, other areas (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,532,700 (as L1: 6,515,200; as L2: 17,500).

**Hiligaynon** [[hil](#)] *Users:* 6,240,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 7,770,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Iloilo, 4 other provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 6,257,550 (as L1: 6,254,150; as L2: 3,400).

**Waray-Waray** [[war](#)] *Users:* 2,610,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 3,660,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Samar, Leyte islands (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,614,520 (as L1: 2,613,080; as L2: 1,440).

**Bikol, Central** [[bcl](#)] *Users:* 2,500,000 (1990 census), increasing. Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Camarines Norte, 4 other provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)).

**Kapampangan** [[pam](#)] *Users:* 2,040,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 2,780,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Pampanga and 2 other Luzon provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 2,056,220 (as L1: 2,053,250; as L2: 2,970).

**Pangasinan** [[pag](#)] *Users:* 1,240,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 1,820,000

(2010 census). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Pangasinan Province (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,246,730 (as L1: 1,245,030; as L2: 1,700).

**Maguindanaon** [[mdh](#)] *Users*: 1,100,000 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). Statutory language of provincial identity in North Cotabato and 3 other Mindanao provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)).

**Chinese, Min Nan** [[nan](#)] *Users*: 1,000,000 in Philippines (2010 J. Leclerc). 99% of Chinese population in the Philippines (1982). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

### 100,000 to 999,999

**Maranao** [[mrw](#)] *Users*: 866,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 1,350,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Lanao del Sur.

**Tausug** [[tsg](#)] *Users*: 784,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD), increasing. 250,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,230,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). De facto language of provincial identity in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provinces. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 946,000.

**Capiznon** [[cps](#)] *Users*: 639,000 (2000). Ethnic population: 710,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Filipino Sign Language** [[psp](#)] *Users*: 540,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 325,000–650,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.5% of the total population. Another estimate: 121,000 (2008 WFD). *Status*: 5 (Developing). Recognized language (2018, Republic Act, No. 11106), Recognized as the national sign language of the deaf, with a mandate for use in education, the courts, public services, broadcast media, and workplaces, and standards for the interpreting profession.

**Aklanon** [[akl](#)] *Users*: 526,000 in Philippines (2010 census). Ethnic population: 559,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Aklan and Capiz provinces. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 549,600.

**Surigaonon** [[sgd](#)] *Users*: 501,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

**Masbatenyo** [[msb](#)] *Users*: 474,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 724,000, all users. L2 users: 250,000 (2002 SIL). 50,000 monolinguals. Mostly children. Ethnic population: 678,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Statutory language of provincial identity in Masbate Province (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)).

**Kinaray-a** [[krj](#)] *Users*: 433,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 601,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

**Chavacano** [[cbk](#)] *Users*: 431,000 (2005 UNSD). 37,553 Caviteño Chavacano, 22,221 Cotabato Chavacano, 55,400 Davao Chavacano, 4,698 Ternateño Chavacano, 311,066 Zamboangeño

- Chavacano (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 427,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational).
- Bikol, Rinconada** [bto] *Users*: 385,000 (2010 census), increasing. Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). 2,300 monolinguals. Monolingual speakers are elderly; boast of their identity as Rinconada. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).
- Bikol, Miraya** [rbl] *Users*: 300,000 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Ibanag** [ibg] *Users*: 277,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 403,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Cagayan and Isabela provinces.
- Bikol, West Albay** [fbl] *Users*: 260,000 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Iranun** [ilp] *Users*: 241,000 (2015 S. Conklin). Ethnic population: 270,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Sama, Southern** [ssb] *Users*: 200,000 in Philippines (2007 SIL), increasing. 20,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 4 (Educational). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 260,000.
- Cuyonon** [cyo] *Users*: 189,000 (2010 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 278,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).
- Itawit** [itv] *Users*: 189,000 (2005 UNSD). 171,000 Itawis and 18,000 Malaueg (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 253,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).
- Sorsoganon, Southern** [srv] *Users*: 185,000 (1975 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Kankanaey** [kne] *Users*: 167,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). All Kankanai 261,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 363,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 168,950 (as L1: 168,400; as L2: 550).
- English** [eng] *Users*: 163,000 in Philippines (2020). 52,163,000 in Philippines, all users. L2 users: 52,000,000 (2020). *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national working language (1987, Constitution, Article 14(7)). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,456,448,320 (as L1: 379,682,200; as L2: 1076,766,120).
- Davawenyo** [daw] *Users*: 154,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Kamayo** [kyk] *Users*: 153,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 4 (Educational).
- Blaan, Koronadal** [bpr] *Users*: 150,000 (2007 SIL). 40,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Subanen, Central** [syb] *Users*: 140,000 (2000), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Bikol, Southern Catanduanes** [bln] *Users*: 135,000 (2000 census). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Yakan** [yka] *Users*: 130,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 86,900 in Basilan Province. 35,000 monolinguals (1990). Ethnic population: 202,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational). De

facto language of provincial identity in Basilan province.

**Subanon, Western** [[suc](#)] *Users*: 125,000 (2011 SIL). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Binukid** [[bkd](#)] *Users*: 122,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Ibaloi** [[ibl](#)] *Users*: 116,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Kalanguya** [[kak](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (2010), increasing. census. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Tandaganon** [[tgn](#)] *Users*: 100,000 (2009 B. Hall). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

## 10,000 to 99,999

**Kankanay, Northern** [[xnn](#)] *Users*: 94,100 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Romblomanon** [[rol](#)] *Users*: 94,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 157,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Blaan, Sarangani** [[bps](#)] *Users*: 90,800 (2000). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Sama, Central** [[sml](#)] *Users*: 90,000 in Philippines (2000). 30,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 105,000.

**Tboli** [[tbl](#)] *Users*: 87,200 (2005 UNSD). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 145,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 4 (Educational).

**Inonhan** [[loc](#)] *Users*: 85,800 (2000). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Subanen, Northern** [[stb](#)] *Users*: 85,400 (2010 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 85,400. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Korean** [[kor](#)] *Users*: 85,100 in Philippines (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

**Sorsoganon, Northern** [[bks](#)] *Users*: 85,000 (1975 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Mandaya** [[mry](#)] *Users*: 82,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 250,000 (2010 E. Arcenas). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Sama, Balangingih** [[sse](#)] *Users*: 80,000 in Philippines (2007). Ethnic population: 73,600 (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 85,000.

**Bikol, Northern Catanduanes** [[cts](#)] *Users*: 77,500 (2000 census). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Bantoanon** [[bno](#)] *Users*: 75,000 (2011 Governor's Office, Romblon Province), decreasing. 500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 75,000. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Bikol, Buhi'non** [[ubl](#)] *Users*: 73,600 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Bantayanon** [[bfx](#)] *Users*: 71,600 (2007 J. Lobel). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

- Butuanon** [btw] *Users:* 71,500 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Kalagan** [kqe] *Users:* 70,000 (2021 SIL), decreasing. 7,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 68,400 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Sambal** [xsb] *Users:* 70,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 70,000. *Status:* 7 (Shifting). De facto language of provincial identity in Zambales province.
- Tagakaulo** [klg] *Users:* 69,900 (2005 UNSD). 40,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 121,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Bikol, Libon** [lbl] *Users:* 68,800 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Teduray** [tiy] *Users:* 60,500 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 103,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Manobo, Agusan** [msm] *Users:* 60,000 (2002 SIL). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Bagobo-Klata** [bgi] *Users:* 58,500 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 7 (Shifting).
- Manobo, Sarangani** [mbs] *Users:* 58,000 (2000 census). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Manobo, Obo** [obo] *Users:* 55,000 (2022). 20,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 80,000 (2022). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Sangir** [sxn] *Users:* 55,000 in Philippines (1981 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 165,000.
- Bolinao** [smk] *Users:* 51,200 (2007 census), decreasing. 56,200, all users. L2 users: 5,000. 510 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 104,000 (2007). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Manobo, Matigsalug** [mbt] *Users:* 50,000 (2010 SIL), increasing. 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). 5,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Mapun** [sjm] *Users:* 43,000 in Philippines (2011 SIL). 4,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 40,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 58,000.
- Tagabawa** [bgs] *Users:* 43,000 (1998 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Sama, Pangutaran** [slm] *Users:* 35,200 (2000). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Ivatan** [ivv] *Users:* 35,000 (1998 SIL), increasing. 3,450 Itbayatan (1996 census). *Status:* 4 (Educational). De facto language of provincial identity in Batanes province.
- Sambal, Botolan** [sbl] *Users:* 32,900 (2000 SIL), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Isnag** [isd] *Users:* 32,600 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).
- Gaddang** [gad] *Users:* 30,300 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Caluyanun** [clu] *Users:* 30,000 (1994 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Higaonon** [[mba](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (1996 NTM). Ethnic population: 338,000 (2010 census). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Ifugao, Mayoyao** [[ifu](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 4 (Educational).

**Ifugao, Tuwali** [[ifk](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). Only those below grade-school age are monolingual. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Kagayanen** [[cgc](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 64,300 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Kalinga, Lubuagan** [[knb](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (2008 V. Dumatog), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Manobo, Cotabato** [[mta](#)] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). 5,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 24,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Ifugao, Amganad** [[ifa](#)] *Users:* 27,100 (2000 SIL). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). 10,000 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Inabaknon** [[abx](#)] *Users:* 26,400 (2010 M. Jacobson). Population increases 300–500 yearly. About 500 leave annually to find opportunities elsewhere. 3,000 monolinguals. Almost all children. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Mansaka** [[msk](#)] *Users:* 26,100 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 55,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Hanunoo** [[hnn](#)] *Users:* 25,100 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 32,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Subanon, Kolibugan** [[skn](#)] *Users:* 25,100 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 40,300 (2010 census). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Subanen, Southern** [[laa](#)] *Users:* 25,000 (1978 SIL). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Porohanon** [[prh](#)] *Users:* 23,000. *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Sindhi** [[snd](#)] *Users:* 20,000 in Philippines (1997). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060).

**Bontok, Central** [[lbn](#)] *Users:* 19,600 (2007 census). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Itneg, Maeng** [[itt](#)] *Users:* 18,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 18,000. *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Yogad** [[yog](#)] *Users:* 17,900 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 29,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Tagbanwa** [[tbw](#)] *Users:* 17,200 (2005 UNSD). 500 monolinguals (2002). Ethnic population: 29,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).

- Binukidnon, Northern** [[kyn](#)] *Users*: 15,100 (2000). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Agutaynen** [[agn](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 19,600 (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Balangao** [[blw](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2022), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,100 (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Kalinga, Butbut** [[kyb](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2008), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 1,000 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Manobo, Western Bukidnon** [[mbb](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2008 SIL). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 15,000. *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Paranan** [[prf](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Sangil** [[snl](#)] *Users*: 15,000 (1996 SIL). Ethnic population: 16,000 (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Alangan** [[alj](#)] *Users*: 14,600 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 18,100 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened).
- Manobo, Ilianen** [[mbi](#)] *Users*: 14,600 (2000). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Few monolinguals. *Status*: 5\* (Developing).
- Palawano, Brooke's Point** [[plw](#)] *Users*: 14,400 (2000). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).
- Kinabalian** [[cbw](#)] *Users*: 14,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Kalinga, Southern** [[ksc](#)] *Users*: 13,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 7,540 monolinguals. *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Manobo, Kinamiging** [[mkx](#)] *Users*: 12,800 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened).
- Kalinga, Limos** [[kmk](#)] *Users*: 12,700 (2007 census), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5 (Developing).
- Kasiguranin** [[ksn](#)] *Users*: 12,100 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Itneg, Moyadan** [[ity](#)] *Users*: 12,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).
- Palawano, Central** [[plc](#)] *Users*: 12,000 (1981 UBS). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).
- Palawano, Southwest** [[plv](#)] *Users*: 12,000 (2005 W. Davis). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).
- Buhid** [[bku](#)] *Users*: 11,600 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 12,700 (2010 census). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Manobo, Ata** [atd] *Users:* 11,600 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 22,700 (2010 census). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Kalinga, Tanudan** [kml] *Users:* 11,200 (1998 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 1,120 monolinguals. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Ifugao, Batad** [ifb] *Users:* 10,100 (2002 UNSD). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Baybayanon** [bvy] *Users:* 10,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Iraya** [iry] *Users:* 10,000 (1991 OMF). Ethnic population: 28,600 (2010 census). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Tagbanwa, Calamian** [tbk] *Users:* 10,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 10,000. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

## 1,000 to 9,999

**Chinese, Yue** [yue] *Users:* 9,780 in Philippines (2000). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 86,633,370 (as L1: 86,116,370; as L2: 517,000).

**Bontok, Northern** [rbk] *Users:* 9,700 (2007 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).

**Manobo, Dibabawon** [mbd] *Users:* 9,060 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 5\* (Developing).

**Itneg, Inlaud** [iti] *Users:* 9,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

**Malaynon** [mlz] *Users:* 8,500 (1973 SIL). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Kallahan, Keley-i** [ify] *Users:* 8,000 (2000 SIL). Only children under 5 are monolingual. *Status:* 5 (Developing).

**Molbog** [pwm] *Users:* 7,940 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 17,100 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 10,440.

**Binukidnon, Southern** [mtw] *Users:* 7,570 (2000). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Manobo, Rajah Kabunsuwan** [mqk] *Users:* 7,560 (2000). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Itneg, Masadiit** [tis] *Users:* 7,500. 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Itneg, Binongan** [itb] *Users:* 7,500 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).

**Subanen, Eastern** [sfe] *Users:* 7,000 (2011 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).

**Kalinga, Vanaw** [bjx] *Users:* 6,890 (2021 S. Saboy). 2,970 speakers of main dialect, 2,090 Vanaw

Jagyuman, and 1,830 Vanaw Malibkung (2021 S. Saboy). *Status*: 6a (Vigorous).

**Tawbuid** [twb] *Users*: 6,810 (2000). Ethnic population: 6,960 (2010 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Bontok, Eastern** [ebk] *Users*: 6,170 (2007 census). *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Ga'dang** [gdg] *Users*: 6,000 (2002 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Bogkalot** [ilk] *Users*: 5,710 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 14,600 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Isinay** [inn] *Users*: 5,360 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 14,200 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Ayta, Mag-Indi** [blx] *Users*: 5,000 (1998 SIL), increasing. *Status*: 5 (Developing).

**Spanish** [spa] *Users*: 4,480 in Philippines (Instituto Cervantes 2021). 466,480 in Philippines, all users. L2 users: 462,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 559,078,890 (as L1: 485,063,960; as L2: 74,014,930).

**Hindi** [hin] *Users*: 4,400 in Philippines (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

**Ayta, Mag-antsi** [sgb] *Users*: 4,200 (Storck and Storck 2005). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Minamanwa** [mmn] *Users*: 4,070 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 5\* (Developing).

**Adasen** [tiu] *Users*: 4,000 (NTM). Ethnic population: 10,300 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Manide** [abd] *Users*: 3,800 (Lobel 2010). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Agta, Umiray Dumaget** [due] *Users*: 3,000 (1994 SIL), decreasing. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Ayta, Abellen** [abp] *Users*: 3,000 (2008 SIL), decreasing. 45 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,000. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Japanese** [jpn] *Users*: 2,900 in Philippines (1990 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

**Bontok, Southern** [obk] *Users*: 2,760 (2007 census). *Status*: 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Tadyawan** [tdy] *Users*: 2,620 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 5,100 (2010 census). *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Indonesian** [ind] *Users*: 2,580 in Philippines (1990 census). *Status*: Unestablished. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

**I-wak** [iwk] *Users*: 2,570 (2005 UNSD). *Status*: 6b\* (Threatened).

**Dumagat, Remontado** [agv] *Users*: 2,530 (2000). Ethnic population: 2,180 (2010 census). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

- Bontok, Southwestern** [vbk] *Users:* 2,470 (2007 census). *Status:* 8a (Moribund).
- Karao** [kyj] *Users:* 2,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 3,690 (2010 census). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Tagbanwa, Central** [tgt] *Users:* 2,000 (1985 SIL). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).
- Sulod** [srg] *Users:* 1,990 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Agta, Pahanan** [apf] *Users:* 1,700 (2009 J. Lobel), increasing. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ayta, Ambala** [abc] *Users:* 1,660 (1986 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,740 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Agta, Mt. Iriga** [agz] *Users:* 1,500 (1979 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Ati** [atk] *Users:* 1,500 (1980 SIL). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Kalinga, Majukayang** [kmd] *Users:* 1,500 (1990 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6a (Vigorous).
- Agta, Dupaninan** [duo] *Users:* 1,400 (Robinson, L. 2011). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2007 L. Reid). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Ibatan** [ivb] *Users:* 1,240 (2007 National Commission for Indigenous Peoples). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,430 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Bangon** [bnj] *Users:* 1,130 (2002 UNSD). Ethnic population: 8,560 (2010 census). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Atta, Pamplona** [att] *Users:* 1,000 (1998 SIL). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Ayta, Magbukun** [ayt] *Users:* 1,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2011). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).

## 100 to 999

- Agta, Central Cagayan** [agt] *Users:* 780 (2000). Ethnic population: 820. *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Atta, Pudtol** [atp] *Users:* 710 (2000). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Agta, Casiguran Dumagat** [dgc] *Users:* 610 (Headland 1989). *Status:* 5 (Developing).
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users:* 500 in Philippines. Ethnic population: All ethnic Chinese are 53,300 (1990 census). *Status:* 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).
- Kalagan, Kagan** [kll] *Users:* 500 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* 6b\* (Threatened).
- Alta, Southern** [agy] *Users:* 450 (Abreu 2020). *Status:* 6b (Threatened).
- Ratagnon** [btn] *Users:* 370 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 2,250 (2010 census). *Status:* 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Batak** [bya] *Users*: 360 (2005 UNSD), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,720 (2010 census). *Status*: 7 (Shifting).

**Atta, Faire** [azt] *Users*: 300 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 600. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Alta, Northern** [aqn] *Users*: 250 (Headland 2010). Ethnic population: 400. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

**Agta, Mt. Iraya** [atl] *Users*: 150 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 380. *Status*: 6b (Threatened).

## 10 to 99

**Ayta, Sorsogon** [ays] *Users*: 15 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 180. *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Agta, Katubung** [agk] *Users*: 12 (2018 I. Imperial). Ethnic population: 1,370 (2018 I. Imperial). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

**Arta** [atz] *Users*: 11 (2013 Y. Kimoto). 35–45 have some knowledge of the language, but cannot speak properly (2013 Y. Kimoto). Ethnic population: 150. *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

**Inagta Alabat** [dul] *Users*: 10 (2018 L. Zubiri). Ethnic population: 160 (2019 L. Zubiri). *Status*: 8a (Moribund).

## 1 to 9

**Ata** [atm] *Users*: 3 (Lobel 2013a). *Status*: 8b (Nearly extinct).

## 0

**Agta, Dicomay** [duy] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Headland 2010). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Agta, Villa Viciosa** [dyg] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker probably died by the 1990s (Headland 2010). *Status*: 10 (Extinct).

**Eskayan** [esy] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. 500, all users. L2 users: 500 (2013 P. Kelly). Ethnic population: 2,290 (2010 census). *Status*: 9 (Dormant).

## Unknown

**American Sign Language** [ase] *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

**Basque** [eus] *Status*: 5\* (Dispersed). *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000).

**Filipino** [fil] *Status*: 1 (National). Statutory national language (1987, Constitution, Article 14(6)), not used in all official domains.

**Kalinga, Mabaka Valley** [kkg] *Status:* 6a\* (Vigorous).

**Katabagan** [ktq] *Status:* Unattested.

## Languages by Status

In this section the languages of Philippines 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)

**English** [eng] *Users:* 52,163,000 in Philippines, all users. L1 users: 163,000 in Philippines (2020). L2 users: 52,000,000 (2020). *Status:* Statutory national working language (1987, Constitution, Article 14(7)). *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).

**Filipino** [fil] *Status:* Statutory national language (1987, Constitution, Article 14(6)), not used in all official domains. *Lg Use:* Despite being constitutionally-mandated as the Philippine national language, Filipino is only used as a tertiary language in the Philippine public sphere (Demetrio and Liwanag 2014). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1905. *Writing:* Latin script. Tagalog script, no longer in use.

### 3 (Wider communication)

**Bikol, Central** [bcl] *Users:* 2,500,000 (1990 census), increasing. Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Camarines Norte, 4 other provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Became widely spoken in the 16th century during the Spanish occupation (1521–1898). Used in agriculture, trade, church, and daily communication. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Second languages acquired through schooling, media, and travel. Used as L2 by Inabaknon [abx], Katubung Agta [agk], Northern Sorsoganon [bks], Rinconada Bikol [bto], Southern Sorsoganon [srv]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1915. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage.

**Cebuano** [ceb] *Users:* 15,900,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Cebu Province, 4 other areas (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Native to the Philippines; used as a lingua franca in Central Visayas and most parts of Mindanao. Second most spoken language in the Philippines. Used in education, newspapers, films, and literature. *Lg Use:* Also use Bolinao [smk]. Used as L2 by Ata [atm], Bagobo-Klata [bgi], Bantayanon [bfx], Butuanon [btw], Central Sama [sml], Central Subanen [syb], Chavacano [cbk], Cotabato Manobo [mta], Davawenyo [daw], Eskayan [esy], Higaonon [mba], Ilianen Manobo [mbi], Inabaknon [abx], Kagan Kalagan [kll], Kalagan [kqe], Kamayo [kyk], Kinamiging Manobo [mkx], Kolibugan Subanon [skn], Koronadal Blaan [bpr], Mandaya [mry], Matigsalug

Manobo [mbt], Northern Subanen [stb], Obo Manobo [obo], Porohanon [prh], Rajah Kabunsuwan Manobo [mqk], Sangil [snl], Sangir [sxn], Sarangani Blaan [bps], Southern Subanen [laa], Surigaonon [sgd], Tagakaulo [klg], Tandaganon [tgn]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1917–1981. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 16,002,510 (as L1: 15,995,010; as L2: 7,500).

**Hiligaynon** [hil] *Users*: 6,240,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 7,770,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in Iloilo, 4 other provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Native to the Philippines; became widespread in the 19th century at the end of Spanish colonial era. Used in farming, fishing, and education. *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Aklanon [akl], Ati [atk], Caluyanun [clu], Central Subanen [syb], Cotabato Manobo [mta], Inonhan [loc], Kagayanen [cgc], Kinaray-a [krj], Obo Manobo [obo], Tagakaulo [klg], Tboli [tbl]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1912–2002. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,257,550 (as L1: 6,254,150; as L2: 3,400).

**Ilocano** [ilo] *Users*: 6,370,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 8,070,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in northwest Luzon Island, other areas (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Native to the Philippines with origin in Taiwan; became the lingua franca for the northern Luzon area toward the end of the 19th century. Widespread through that region and spoken internationally. Used in commerce. *Lg Use*: Also use Abellen Ayta [abp]. Also use Bolinao [smk]. Also use Ibatan [ivb], especially migrants. Used as L2 by Abellen Ayta [abp], Adasen [tiu], Amganad Ifugao [ifa], Arta [atz], Balangao [blw], Binongan Itneg [itb], Bogkalot [ilk], Butbut Kalinga [kyb], Central Bontok [lbc], Central Cagayan Agta [agt], Dupaninan Agta [duo], Eastern Bontok [ebk], Ga'dang [gdg], Gaddang [gad], Ibanag [ibg], Ibatan [ivb], Inlaud Itneg [iti], Isinay [inn], Isnag [isd], Itawit [itv], Kalanguya [kak], Karao [kyj], Keley-i Kallahan [ify], Limos Kalinga [kmk], Lubuagan Kalinga [knb], Maeng Itneg [itt], Majukayang Kalinga [kmd], Masadiit Itneg [tis], Mayoyao Ifugao [ifu], Moyadan Itneg [ity], Northern Bontok [rbk], Pahanan Agta [apf], Pamplona Atta [att], Paranan [prf], Sambal [xsb], Southern Bontok [obk], Southern Kalinga [ksc], Southwestern Bontok [vbk], Tanudan Kalinga [kml], Tawali Ifugao [ifk], Umiray Dumaget Agta [due], Vanaw Kalinga [bjx], Villa Viciosa Agta [dyg], Yogad [yog]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 1909–1996. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 6,532,700 (as L1: 6,515,200; as L2: 17,500).

**Kapampangan** [pam] *Users*: 2,040,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 2,780,000 (2010 census). *Status*: Statutory language of provincial identity in Pampanga and 2 other Luzon provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Became widespread in the 18th century during Spanish colonial rule. Used in commerce, entrepreneurship, religion, trade, and handicrafts. *Lg Use*: Dominant language in Pampanga province. Used as L2 by Mag-antsi Ayta [sgb], Mag-Indi Ayta [blx]. *Lg Dev*: Bible: 1917–1994. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,056,220 (as L1: 2,053,250; as L2: 2,970).

**Masbatenyo** [msb] *Users:* 724,000, all users. L1 users: 474,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. L2 users: 250,000 (2002 SIL). 50,000 monolinguals. Mostly children. Ethnic population: 678,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Masbate Province (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Became the lingua franca for the province of Masbate and the whole northern half of Masbate island in the 19th century. Used at home, at market, work, education, newspapers, church, and radio programs. *Lg Use:* Home, market, work. Used by all. Used as L2 by Southern Sorsoganon [srv]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1993. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Pangasinan** [pag] *Users:* 1,240,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 1,820,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Pangasinan Province (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). Language of wider communication since the 17th century during the Spanish colonial period. Used in government work, trade, shipbuilding, fisheries, farming, salt making, and education. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1915–1983. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,246,730 (as L1: 1,245,030; as L2: 1,700).

**Tagalog** [tgl] *Users:* 76,500,000 in Philippines, all users. L1 users: 22,500,000 in Philippines (2010 census). L2 users: 54,000,000 (2020). *Status:* De facto national working language. Became a dominant language in the 17th century under Spanish occupation. Widespread in the Philippines and internationally. Used in trade, education, religion, daily life, literature, education, and the military. *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Abellen Ayta [abp], Batak [bya], Bogkalot [ilk], Buhi'non Bikol [ubl], Calamian Tagbanwa [tbk], Caluyanun [clu], Central Bikol [bcl], Central Bontok [lbc], Central Sama [sml], Eskayan [esy], Inagta Alabat [dul], Isinay [inn], Kalagan [kqe], Kalanguya [kak], Kamayo [kyk], Limos Kalinga [kmk], Lubuagan Kalinga [knb], Majukayang Kalinga [kmd], Manide [abd], Northern Bontok [rbk], Ratagnon [btn], Remontado Dumagat [agv], Rinconada Bikol [bto], Sorsogon Ayta [ays], Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Dev:* Fully developed. Bible: 1905. *Writing:* Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. Tagalog script, no longer in use. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 83,054,910 (as L1: 28,746,910; as L2: 54,308,000).

**Tausug** [tsg] *Users:* 784,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD), increasing. 250,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 1,230,000 (2010 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provinces. Came as a trade language from northeast Mindanao around the 10th century. Lingua franca of the Sulu sultanate at the beginning of the 15th century. Tausug people now the dominant group in the Sulu archipelago. Used in all domains by all generations. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Kalagan [kqe]. Used as L2 by Balangingih Sama [sse], Central Sama [sml], Chavacano [cbk], Mapun [sjm], Pangutaran Sama [slm], Southern Sama [ssb], Yakan [yka]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1985–2002. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 946,000.

**Waray-Waray** [war] *Users:* 2,610,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 3,660,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in Samar, Leyte islands (1991,

ACFLC Section 3(f). Increasing since the second half of the 16th century under Spanish rule, Waray-Waray is native to and widely spoken in the Eastern Visayas Region of the Philippines. Used in daily life and most informal situations. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 1937–1984. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 2,614,520 (as L1: 2,613,080; as L2: 1,440).

## 4 (Educational)

**Aklanon** [akl] *Users*: 526,000 in Philippines (2010 census). Ethnic population: 559,000 (2010 census). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Aklan and Capiz provinces. *Lg Use*: Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. Bible portions: 1990–1996. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 549,600.

**Chavacano** [cbk] *Users*: 431,000 (2005 UNSD). 37,553 Caviteño Chavacano, 22,221 Cotabato Chavacano, 55,400 Davao Chavacano, 4,698 Ternateño Chavacano, 311,066 Zamboangeño Chavacano (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 427,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Davaweño Zamboangeño dialect may have no remaining speakers. Ermiteño is extinct; Zamboangeño, Caviteño, and Cotabateño are still used. Most domains, but youth increasingly using more dominant languages (Cebuano [ceb], Tagalog [tgl] and English [eng]) among their peers (Melchor and Blázquez-Carretero 2022). Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. Used as L2 by Balangingih Sama [sse], Central Sama [sml], Yakan [yka]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1981. *Writing*: Braille script. Latin script, primary usage.

**Ibanag** [ibg] *Users*: 277,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 403,000 (2010 census). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Cagayan and Isabela provinces. *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Faire Atta [azt], Pudtol Atta [atp]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1911–1989. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ifugao, Mayoyao** [ifu] *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Home and personal interaction; in school for bridging; some churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2004. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ivatan** [ivv] *Users*: 35,000 (1998 SIL), increasing. 3,450 Itbayatan (1996 census). *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Batanes province. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Only very young and very old are monolingual. Not used in schools. Home, administration, religion, commerce, labor relations, letters. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use English [eng]. Most also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984–2016. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kamayo** [kyk] *Users*: 153,000 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, friends, some in government. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

**Kinaray-a** [krj] *Users:* 433,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 1,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 601,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Hiligaynon [hil], especially in church and school. Acquired through school, travel, and media. Used as L2 by Ati [atk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Maguindanaon** [mdh] *Users:* 1,100,000 (2010 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,460,000 (2010 census). *Status:* Statutory language of provincial identity in North Cotabato and 3 other Mindanao provinces (1991, ACFLC Section 3(f)). *Lg Use:* Value English [eng] proficiency as an aid to employment. Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil], but comprehension is low. Used as L2 by Ilianen Manobo [mbi], Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1991–2010. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Maranao** [mrw] *Users:* 866,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 1,350,000 (2010 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Lanao del Sur. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2013. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script.

**Sama, Southern** [ssb] *Users:* 200,000 in Philippines (2007 SIL), increasing. 20,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, neighborhood, local level official functions, religious services, commerce, and labor relations. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Sama [sml]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Malay [zlm]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Also use Molbog [pwm]. Also use Pangutaran Sama [slm]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Bible portions: 1979–2009. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 260,000.

**Surigaonon** [sgd] *Users:* 501,000 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb], with a rapid shift towards it, especially in Surigao City and surrounding parts of (eastern) Surigao del Norte. *Writing:* Latin script, informal use on social media.

**Tboli** [tbl] *Users:* 87,200 (2005 UNSD). 10,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 145,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Speak Tboli to each other freely in buses, surrounding towns, etc. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. Used as L2 by Koronadal Blaan [bpr], Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2007. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Yakan** [yka] *Users:* 130,000 (2005 UNSD), increasing. 86,900 in Basilan Province. 35,000 monolinguals (1990). Ethnic population: 202,000 (2010 census). *Status:* De facto language of provincial identity in Basilan province. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Local administration, commerce, religion, oral traditional literature. Positive attitudes. Also use Chavacano [cbk]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1984. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant. Latin script.

## 5 (Developing)

**Agta, Casiguran Dumagat** [dgc] *Users:* 610 (Headland 1989). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Arta [atz]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1979.

*Writing:* Latin script.

**Agta, Central Cagayan** [agt] *Users:* 780 (2000). Ethnic population: 820. *Lg Use:* All domains.

Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil], in school. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with all non-Agta speakers. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992–2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Agta, Pahanan** [apf] *Users:* 1,700 (2009 J. Lobel), increasing. *Lg Use:* Home, church, village meetings. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Some also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Agutaynen** [agn] *Users:* 15,000 (2007 SIL). Ethnic population: 19,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Mostly spoken in group. Used by all. Neutral attitudes. Also use Cuyonon [cyo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2004–2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

**American Sign Language** [ase] *Lg Use:* Used by all. Used as L2 by Filipino Sign Language [psp]. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 989,605 (as L1: 858,605; as L2: 131,000).

**Atta, Pamplona** [att] *Users:* 1,000 (1998 SIL). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Faire Atta [azt], Pudtol Atta [atp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 1996. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ayta, Mag-Indi** [blx] *Users:* 5,000 (1998 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Stable. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Many also use Kapampangan [pam]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Balangao** [blw] *Users:* 15,000 (2022), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 17,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use English [eng]. Many also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Ilocano is also a language of wider communication but not use much in literacy by the Balangao population (2022 J. Feenstra). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Bantoanon** [bno] *Users:* 75,000 (2011 Governor's Office, Romblon Province), decreasing. 500 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 75,000. *Lg Use:* Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used for politics, education, church in main towns, and with non-Bantoanon speakers. Also use Inonhan [loc]. Also use Romblomanon [rol]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Binukid** [bkd] *Users:* 122,000 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1986–2015. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Blaan, Koronadal** [bpr] *Users:* 150,000 (2007 SIL). 40,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Kalagan [kqe]. Also use Tboli [tbl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 1995. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Blaan, Sarangani** [bps] *Users:* 90,800 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Maguindanaon [mdh]. Also use Sangil [snl]. Also use Sangir [sxn]. Also use Sarangani Manobo [mbs]. Also use Tboli [tbl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. NT: 1981–2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

- Bontok, Central** [b<sup>bk</sup>] *Users:* 19,600 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Also use English [eng], bilingually by the majority of older people. Also use Ilocano [ilo], especially in high school and college contexts among youth. The great majority of older people are also bilingual in it. Also use Tagalog [tgl], especially in high school and college when youth speak among themselves; fewer older people speak it. Used as L2 by Northern Bontok [rbk], Southwestern Bontok [vbk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Bontok, Eastern** [ebk] *Users:* 6,170 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Bible: 2022. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Buhid** [bku] *Users:* 11,600 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 12,700 (2010 census). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1988. *Writing:* Buhid script. Latin script, primary usage.
- Caluyanun** [clu] *Users:* 30,000 (1994 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Hiligaynon [hil]. All also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1990–2018. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Cuyonon** [cyo] *Users:* 189,000 (2010 J. Leclerc). Ethnic population: 278,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* A few also use Calamian Tagbanwa [tbk], especially Cuyonon married to or who live near Tagbanwas. Used as L2 by Agutaynen [agn], Central Tagbanwa [tgt], Kagayanen [cgc]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Filipino Sign Language** [psp] *Users:* 540,000 (2021 DBS/DOOR/SIL). Estimated 325,000–650,000 deaf signers, assuming 0.3%–0.5% of the total population. Another estimate: 121,000 (2008 WFD). *Status:* Recognized language (2018, Republic Act, No. 11106), Recognized as the national sign language of the deaf, with a mandate for use in education, the courts, public services, broadcast media, and workplaces, and standards for the interpreting profession. *Lg Use:* Total communication used in deaf schools, with teachers both speaking and signing. Used by all. Many also use American Sign Language [ase].
- Ga’dang** [gdg] *Users:* 6,000 (2002 SIL). Very few monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. NT: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Hanunoo** [hnn] *Users:* 25,100 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 32,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1985. *Writing:* Hanunoo script, used in love songs and correspondence. Latin script, primary usage.
- Higaonon** [mba] *Users:* 30,000 (1996 NTM). Ethnic population: 338,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Ibaloi** [ibl] *Users:* 116,000 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Karao [kyj]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1978. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Ifugao, Amganad** [ifa] *Users:* 27,100 (2000 SIL). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). 10,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Many Ifugao parents raising children in non-Ifugao-speaking areas do not teach Ifugao to their children (2007 SIL). All domains as well as religious services, traditional ceremonies, administration, and commerce. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Tawali Ifugao

[ifk]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Videos. Bible: 2014. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ifugao, Batad** [ifb] *Users*: 10,100 (2002 UNSD). 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. Bible: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Ifugao, Tuwali** [ifk] *Users*: 30,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. 185,000 all Ifugao (2005 UNSD). Only those below grade-school age are monolingual. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Used by other language speakers in trading and in exogamous marriages. High bilingualism; all are bilingual by the time they are in elementary school. All domains. Court, religion, commerce. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Amganad Ifugao [ifa]. All also use English [eng], especially those over 40. All also use Filipino [fil]. All also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Keley-i Kallahan [ify]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Bible: 2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Inabaknon** [abx] *Users*: 26,400 (2010 M. Jacobson). Population increases 300–500 yearly. About 500 leave annually to find opportunities elsewhere. 3,000 monolinguals. Almost all children. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. New inhabitants of Capul Island tend to learn the language or leave. All domains. Used by all. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Inonhan** [loc] *Users*: 85,800 (2000). *Lg Use*: Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. Used as L2 by Bantoanon [bno]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 2000. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Iraya** [iry] *Users*: 10,000 (1991 OMF). Ethnic population: 28,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Many also use Filipino [fil], in the home. *Lg Dev*: Grammar. NT: 1991. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Isnag** [isd] *Users*: 32,600 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1980–2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Itawit** [itv] *Users*: 189,000 (2005 UNSD). 171,000 Itawis and 18,000 Malaueg (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 253,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1992–2009. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kagayanen** [cgc] *Users*: 30,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. Few monolinguals. Ethnic population: 64,300 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Some oral use in local administration, commerce, religion, some schools. Letters, oral literature. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cuyonon [cyo]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Texts. NT: 2007. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kalanguya** [kak] *Users*: 100,000 (2010), increasing. census. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. Home, church, community affairs. Used by all. Positive attitudes. All also use Ilocano [ilo]. All also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Karao [kyj]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Grammar. Texts. Bible: 2020. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kalinga, Butbut** [kyb] *Users*: 15,000 (2008), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 1,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Home, community, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Ilocano [ilo], which is acquired through school, travel, media, and use in church. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. TV. Videos. NT: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script, in development.

**Kalinga, Limos** [kmk] *Users:* 12,700 (2007 census), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Mabaka Valley Kalinga [kkg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1976.

**Kalinga, Lubuagan** [knb] *Users:* 30,000 (2008 V. Dumatog), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2013. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Kalinga, Southern** [ksc] *Users:* 13,000 (2000 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 7,540 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Written use in religious services. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 1986. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1979.

**Kalinga, Tanudan** [kml] *Users:* 11,200 (1998 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). 1,120 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 2019. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kallahan, Keley-i** [ify] *Users:* 8,000 (2000 SIL). Only children under 5 are monolingual. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tawali Ifugao [ifk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Bible: 2008. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kankanaey** [kne] *Users:* 167,000 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). All Kankanai 261,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 363,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Southwestern Bontok [vbk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1990–2016. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 168,950 (as L1: 168,400; as L2: 550).

**Kankanay, Northern** [xnn] *Users:* 94,100 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1984. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Karao** [kyj] *Users:* 2,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 3,690 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ibaloi [ibl]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Kalanguya [kak]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Manobo, Agusan** [msm] *Users:* 60,000 (2002 SIL). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Used as L2 by Rajah Kabunsuwan Manobo [mqk]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1999–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Manobo, Ata** [atd] *Users:* 11,600 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 22,700 (2010 census). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2000. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Manobo, Cotabato** [mta] *Users:* 30,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). 5,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 24,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also

use Hiligaynon [hil]. Second languages acquired in school and community and used in schools, trade with non-Manobos, and government. Used as L2 by Teduray [tiy]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 1988–2005. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manobo, Dibabawon** [mbd] *Users*: 9,060 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Rajah Kabunsuwan Manobo [mqk]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1978. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manobo, Ilianen** [mbi] *Users*: 14,600 (2000). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Few monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Vigorous. All domains. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Maguindanaon [mdh]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1989. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manobo, Matigsalug** [mbt] *Users*: 50,000 (2010 SIL), increasing. 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). 5,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2010. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manobo, Sarangani** [mbs] *Users*: 58,000 (2000 census). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manobo, Western Bukidnon** [mbb] *Users*: 15,000 (2008 SIL). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 15,000. *Lg Use*: Home, church, and community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. L2 is acquired through the community and used in school, community. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Bible: 2016. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mansaka** [msk] *Users*: 26,100 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 55,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Used as L2 by Mandaya [mry]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1975. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Mapun** [sjm] *Users*: 43,000 in Philippines (2011 SIL). 4,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 40,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Home, neighborhood, work. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Tausug [tsg]. Also use English [eng]. Used as L2 by Molbog [pwm], Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2021. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 58,000.

**Minamanwa** [mmn] *Users*: 4,070 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Dev*: Literature. Grammar. NT: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Molbog** [pwm] *Users*: 7,940 in Philippines (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 17,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Home, at school, informal and formal community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Mapun [sjm]. Acquired through community, trade, school, and travel. Used as L2 by Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 10,440.

**Palawano, Brooke's Point** [plw] *Users*: 14,400 (2000). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. NT: 2013.

*Writing:* Latin script.

**Palawano, Central** [plc] *Users:* 12,000 (1981 UBS). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1964. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Paranan** [prf] *Users:* 15,000 (2009 J. Lobel). *Lg Use:* Home, community meetings, some churches. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Videos. Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Romblomanon** [rol] *Users:* 94,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 157,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Bantoanon [bno]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Sama, Balangingih** [sse] *Users:* 80,000 in Philippines (2007). Ethnic population: 73,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Chavacano [cbk]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. NT: 2008. *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, plans for future development using this script. Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 85,000.

**Sama, Central** [sml] *Users:* 90,000 in Philippines (2000). 30,000 monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Chavacano [cbk]. Also use Malay [zlm]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Also use Tausug [tsg]. Used as L2 by Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Videos. Texts. NT: 1987–2008. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 105,000.

**Sama, Pangutaran** [slm] *Users:* 35,200 (2000). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Oral use in education for explanations. Market. Some written use in communications. Positive attitudes. Most also use Tausug [tsg]. Some also use Filipino [fil]. Some also use Malay [zlm], especially those who have been to Malaysia. Used as L2 by Southern Sama [ssb]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 1994. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Sambal, Botolan** [sbl] *Users:* 32,900 (2000 SIL), increasing. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains. Local administration, commerce, religion, letters. Used by all. Also use Abellen Ayta [abp]. Used as L2 by Abellen Ayta [abp]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Dictionary. NT: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Sangil** [snl] *Users:* 15,000 (1996 SIL). Ethnic population: 16,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Cebuano [ceb], with proficiency. Used as L2 by Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1981–2011. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Sangir** [sxn] *Users:* 55,000 in Philippines (1981 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Used as L2 by Sarangani Blaan [bps]. *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 165,000.

**Subanen, Central** [syb] *Users:* 140,000 (2000), increasing. *Lg Use:* Community, home, church, informal education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1980s.

- Subanen, Northern** [stb] *Users:* 85,400 (2010 SIL), increasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 85,400. *Lg Use:* Home, church, community, group discussion. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cebuano [ceb], acquired through intermarriage, community, school, travel, and some homes and churches. *Lg Dev:* Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 1991.
- Subanen, Southern** [laa] *Users:* 25,000 (1978 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1982. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Tagabawa** [bgs] *Users:* 43,000 (1998 SIL). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Texts. NT: 2004. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Tagakaulo** [klg] *Users:* 69,900 (2005 UNSD). 40,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 121,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. All domains except church, trade. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Most also use Cebuano [ceb]. Most also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Radio. Videos. Texts. Bible portions: 1964–2009. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Tagbanwa** [tbw] *Users:* 17,200 (2005 UNSD). 500 monolinguals (2002). Ethnic population: 29,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used exclusively with other Tagbanwa in all situations. Used by all. Negative attitudes. Somewhat ashamed of being Tagbanwa among other Filipinos, and speak Filipino [fil] as they can. Also use Filipino [fil]. Proficiency varies; more proficiency on the East coast than the West. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. NT: 1992. *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Tagbanwa script.
- Tagbanwa, Calamian** [tbk] *Users:* 10,000 (2007 SIL), increasing. Ethnic population: 10,000. *Lg Use:* Vigorous, except with inter-marriage with non-Tagbanwas. Home, church, neighborhood, work sites. Used by all. Mixed attitudes. Attitudes are positive among themselves, but negative around others. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Cuyonon [cyo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Texts. NT: 2009. *Writing:* Latin script, primary usage. Tagbanwa script.
- Tawbuid** [twb] *Users:* 6,810 (2000). Ethnic population: 6,960 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Filipino [fil]. Used as L2 by Tadyawan [tdy]. *Lg Dev:* Bible: 2021. *Writing:* Latin script.
- Teduray** [tiy] *Users:* 60,500 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 103,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Cotabato Manobo [mta]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. NT: 1983–2002. *Writing:* Latin script.

## 5 (Dispersed)

- Basque** [eus] *Writing:* Latin script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,086,860 (as L1: 730,860; as L2: 356,000).
- Chinese, Mandarin** [cmn] *Users:* 500 in Philippines. Ethnic population: All ethnic Chinese are 53,300 (1990 census). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1913, revised in 1920 and 1932, mainly used in Taiwan. Braille script. Han script, Simplified variant, used since 1956, official in Mainland China (1956) and Singapore (1969), also used elsewhere. Han script, Traditional variant, used since mid-19th century, official in Taiwan, also used elsewhere. Latin script.

*Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 1,138,222,350 (as L1: 939,237,350; as L2: 198,985,000).

**Chinese, Min Nan** [[nan](#)] *Users:* 1,000,000 in Philippines (2010 J. Leclerc). 99% of Chinese population in the Philippines (1982). *Writing:* Bopomofo script, used since 1998, used in Taiwan. Han script, Simplified variant. Katakana script, used between 1895–1945, once used in Taiwan. Latin script, used since 1850. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 50,312,390 (as L1: 49,909,390; as L2: 403,000).

**Chinese, Yue** [[yue](#)] *Users:* 9,780 in Philippines (2000). *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).

**Sindhi** [[snd](#)] *Users:* 20,000 in Philippines (1997). *Writing:* Arabic script, Naskh variant, primary usage. Devanagari script, used in India. Gurmukhi script, used in India. Khojki script. *Worldwide:* Total users in all countries: 33,214,680 (as L1: 33,211,620; as L2: 3,060).

**Spanish** [[spa](#)] *Users:* 466,480 in Philippines, all users. L1 users: 4,480 in Philippines (Instituto Cervantes 2021). L2 users: 462,000 (Instituto Cervantes 2021). *Lg Use:* Formerly the official language. Used by a few families as L1. Used as L2 by Moyadan Itneg [[ity](#)]. *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).

## 6a (Vigorous)

**Baybayanon** [[bvy](#)] *Users:* 10,000 (2009 J. Lobel).

**Bikol, Buhinon** [[ubl](#)] *Users:* 73,600 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Lg Use:* Used by all. Also use Tagalog [[tgl](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. NT: 2018. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Bikol, Libon** [[lbl](#)] *Users:* 68,800 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals.

**Bikol, Miraya** [[rbl](#)] *Users:* 300,000 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals.

**Bikol, Northern Catanduanes** [[cts](#)] *Users:* 77,500 (2000 census). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Bikol, Rinconada** [[bto](#)] *Users:* 385,000 (2010 census), increasing. Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). 2,300 monolinguals. Monolingual speakers are elderly; boast of their identity as Rinconada. *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Central Bikol [[bcl](#)]. Also use English [[eng](#)]. Also use Tagalog [[tgl](#)]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Texts. NT: 2016. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Bikol, Southern Catanduanes** [bln] *Users:* 135,000 (2000 census). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Bikol, West Albay** [fbl] *Users:* 260,000 (2009 SIL). Speakers of all Bikol languages: 3,890,000 (2005 UNSD). No monolinguals. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Binukidnon, Northern** [kyn] *Users:* 15,100 (2000).

**Binukidnon, Southern** [mtw] *Users:* 7,570 (2000).

**Bontok, Southern** [obk] *Users:* 2,760 (2007 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Capiznon** [cps] *Users:* 639,000 (2000). Ethnic population: 710,000 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev:* Texts.

**Davawenyo** [daw] *Users:* 154,000 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb], particularly by Lowland Davawenyo, whereas Highland Davawenyo have only low comprehension of it.

**Gaddang** [gad] *Users:* 30,300 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Iranun** [ilp] *Users:* 241,000 (2015 S. Conklin). Ethnic population: 270,000 (2010 census). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Periodicals. *Writing:* Latin script, developed in about 2000.

**Itneg, Binongan** [itb] *Users:* 7,500 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Bible portions: 1967. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Itneg, Maeng** [itt] *Users:* 18,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 18,000. *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo].

**Itneg, Masadiit** [tis] *Users:* 7,500. 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. *Writing:* Latin script, in development.

**Itneg, Moyadan** [ity] *Users:* 12,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Home, community. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Spanish [spa].

**Kalinga, Mabaka Valley** [kkg] *Lg Use:* Also use Limos Kalinga [kmk].

**Kalinga, Majukayang** [kmd] *Users:* 1,500 (1990 SIL), increasing. 113,000 all Kalinga (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Home, community, church. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Kalinga, Vanaw** [bjx] *Users:* 6,890 (2021 S. Saboy). 2,970 speakers of main dialect, 2,090 Vanaw Jagyuman, and 1,830 Vanaw Malibkung (2021 S. Saboy). *Lg Use:* Moderate vitality. Home, community, education. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo].

**Kasiguranin** [ksn] *Users:* 12,100 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Filipino [fil].

**Kinabalian** [cbw] *Users:* 14,000 (2009 J. Lobel).

**Malaynon** [mlz] *Users:* 8,500 (1973 SIL). *Lg Use:* Vigorous. Used by all.

**Mandaya** [mry] *Users:* 82,000 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 250,000 (2010 E. Arcenas). *Lg Use:* Home, neighborhood. Used by all. Most also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Mansaka [msk]. *Lg Dev:* Dictionary. *Writing:* Unwritten.

**Manobo, Rajah Kabunsuwan** [mqk] *Users:* 7,560 (2000). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Agusan Manobo [msm]. Also use Cebuano [ceb], but with low bilingualism. Also use Dibabawon Manobo [mbd].

**Palawano, Southwest** [plv] *Users:* 12,000 (2005 W. Davis). 44,800 all Palawano (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use:* Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Porohanon** [prh] *Users:* 23,000. *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb].

**Sorsoganon, Northern** [bks] *Users:* 85,000 (1975 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use Filipino [fil].

**Sorsoganon, Southern** [srv] *Users:* 185,000 (1975 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Central Bikol [bcl]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Masbatenyo [msb].

**Subanon, Kolibugan** [skn] *Users:* 25,100 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 40,300 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* All domains. Used by all. Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. L2 acquired through public school, media and travel; L2 used in those domains. *Lg Dev:* Texts. *Writing:* Latin script, used since 2005.

**Tandaganon** [tgn] *Users:* 100,000 (2009 B. Hall). *Lg Use:* Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev:* Radio. *Writing:* Unwritten.

## 6b (Threatened)

**Adasen** [tiu] *Users:* 4,000 (NTM). Ethnic population: 10,300 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Young people tend to prefer Ilocano [ilo] (Wurm 2007). Some domains. Some young people, all adults, especially young adults and older. Positive attitudes. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with high proficiency especially among the young in most key domains. *Lg Dev:* NT: 1990. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Agta, Dupaninan** [duo] *Users:* 1,400 (Robinson, L. 2011). Ethnic population: 1,500 (2007 L. Reid). *Lg Use:* The language is no longer learned by the children in 5 of the 35 Dupaninan Agta communities (Robinson, L. 2011). Some young people, all adults. All also use Ilocano [ilo] (Robinson, L. 2011). *Lg Dev:* Literature. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2001. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Agta, Mt. Iraya** [atl] *Users:* 150 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 380. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil].

**Agta, Mt. Iriga** [agz] *Users:* 1,500 (1979 SIL). *Lg Use:* Also use Filipino [fil].

**Agta, Umiray Dumaget** [due] *Users:* 3,000 (1994 SIL), decreasing. *Lg Use:* Some parents passing the language on to children. All domains. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Most also use Filipino [fil]. Most also use Ilocano [ilo]. Used as L2 by Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Dev:* Texts. NT: 1977. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Alangan** [alj] *Users:* 14,600 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 18,100 (2010 census). *Lg Dev:* NT: 1989. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Alta, Northern** [aqn] *Users:* 250 (Headland 2010). Ethnic population: 400. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Used as L2 by Southern Alta [agy]. *Lg Dev:* Grammar.

**Alta, Southern** [agy] *Users:* 450 (Abreu 2020). *Lg Use:* Some young people, all adults. Also use Northern Alta [aqn] (Abreu 2020). Also use Tagalog [tgl], particularly dialects of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija (Abreu 2020). Also use Umiray Dumaget Agta [due] (Abreu 2020). *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 1970. *Writing:* Latin script, no longer in use.

**Ati** [atk] *Users:* 1,500 (1980 SIL). *Lg Use:* Home, community. Also use Hiligaynon [hil], especially for school, contact with outsiders, outside culture topics, jobs, and religion. Also use Kinaray-a [krj].

**Atta, Faire** [azt] *Users:* 300 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 600. *Lg Use:* Home. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Also use Ibanag [ibg]. Also use Pamplona Atta [att].

**Atta, Pudtol** [atp] *Users:* 710 (2000). *Lg Use:* Also use Ibanag [ibg]. Also use Pamplona Atta [att].

**Ayta, Abellen** [abp] *Users:* 3,000 (2008 SIL), decreasing. 45 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 5,000. *Lg Use:* In some remote areas, children still learn it first. A few in remote areas are nearly monolingual, otherwise speakers generally acquire and use L2's at home, community, or school, trying to negotiate multiple linguistic identities. Home, community, church. Some young people, all adults. Neutral attitudes. Many also use Ilocano [ilo]. Many also use Tagalog [tgl]. Also use Botolan Sambal [sbl]. Used as L2 by Botolan Sambal [sbl], Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev:* NT: 2020. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ayta, Ambala** [abc] *Users:* 1,660 (1986 SIL). Ethnic population: 1,740 (2010 census). *Lg Use:* Also use Filipino [fil]. *Lg Dev:* Bible portions: 2014. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ayta, Mag-antsi** [sgb] *Users:* 4,200 (Storck and Storck 2005). *Lg Use:* Children in some communities shifting to Kapampangan [pam] (2020 SIL). Some young people, all adults. Also use Kapampangan [pam]. *Lg Dev:* Literature. Dictionary. NT: 2006. *Writing:* Latin script.

**Ayta, Magbukun** [ayt] *Users:* 1,000 (2011 SIL). Ethnic population: 2,000 (2011). *Lg Use:* A few key domains. Some of all ages. 50% of population, young and old, are passive bilinguals, able to understand but not speak Magbukun Ayta. Positive attitudes. Also use Filipino [fil].

**Bangon** [bnj] *Users:* 1,130 (2002 UNSD). Ethnic population: 8,560 (2010 census). *Lg Dev:* NT:

1996. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bantayanon** [bfx] *Users*: 71,600 (2007 J. Lobel). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. The majority of parents who are passing it on are in families who live outside of the town centers. In the town centers primarily, however, the speech of the young people is more and more indistinguishable from Cebuano [ceb] (Allen 2022). Most also use Cebuano [ceb] (Allen 2022). *Lg Dev*: Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bogkalot** [ilk] *Users*: 5,710 (2010 census), decreasing. Ethnic population: 14,600 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Losing speakers in more than half of the villages in Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya provinces (2016 R. Gonzales). Much intermarriage with Ilocano [ilo] speakers resulting in Ilocano becoming the preferred household language (2019 L. Zubiri). Some young people, all adults. Most also use Tagalog [tgl], especially by those from Nueva Vizcaya who are close to Tagalog-speaking provinces. Many also use Ilocano [ilo], especially those from Quirino Province who are close to Ilocano speakers. *Lg Dev*: NT: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Bolinao** [smk] *Users*: 56,200, all users. L1 users: 51,200 (2007 census), decreasing. L2 users: 5,000. 510 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 104,000 (2007). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages, especially in the islands. Positive attitudes. Also use English [eng], acquired in school. Also use Filipino [fil], with some shifting, acquired through intermarriage and community relations and used at home, school, and in the community. Used as L2 by Cebuano [ceb], Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

**I-wak** [iwk] *Users*: 2,570 (2005 UNSD).

**Ibatan** [ivb] *Users*: 1,240 (2007 National Commission for Indigenous Peoples). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 2,430 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: All domains as well as religious services and ceremonies, and local commerce. Some of all ages. Positive attitudes. Some also use Filipino [fil]. Also use English [eng]. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with increasing numbers of people shifting. Used as L2 by Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. NT: 1996. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Isinay** [inn] *Users*: 5,360 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 14,200 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Some young people, all adults. Some adults and most children are likely to speak Ilocano [ilo] and Tagalog [tgl] (2019 L. Zubiri). Positive attitudes. Also use Ilocano [ilo], with basic proficiency. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Itneg, Inlaud** [iti] *Users*: 9,000 (2003 SIL). 61,500 in all Itneg varieties (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Vigorous in some communities. The language is still spoken by all generations but not all children and adults speak it in communities in the Ilocos region that are heavily populated by Ilocanos (2020 SIL). Home, community. Some young people, all adults. In Ilocos region, there are now more children who are speaking Ilocano [ilo] as L1. The low proficiency of the children in the language was revealed by the result of L1 materials field-testing (2020 SIL). Also use English [eng]. Also use Filipino [fil]. Also use Ilocano [ilo].

**Kalagan** [kqe] *Users*: 70,000 (2021 SIL), decreasing. 7,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 68,400 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Strong in communities that are mainly Kalagan, but in mixed

communities speakers tend to use Cebuano [ceb]. Youth bilingual in Cebuano, some are losing Kalagan ability. Home, neighborhood, religion. Some young people, all adults. Youth only in solid Kalagan communities. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. Sample showed high proficiency with narratives in Cebuano. Also use English [eng]. Also use Tagalog [tgl]. Used as L2 by Koronadal Blaan [bpr], Tausug [tsg]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Texts. NT: 2012. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Kalagan, Kagan** [kll] *Users*: 500 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Positive attitudes. Also use Cebuano [ceb]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Bible portions: 1982. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Manide** [abd] *Users*: 3,800 (Lobel 2010). *Lg Use*: Young people tend to prefer Tagalog [tgl] (Wurm 2007). Home. Some young people, all adults. Positive attitudes. Many also use Tagalog [tgl] (Wurm 2007). Used as L2 by Inagta Alabat [dul].

**Manobo, Kinamiging** [mkx] *Users*: 12,800 (2005 UNSD). 227,000 all Manobo (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Also use Cebuano [ceb].

**Manobo, Obo** [obo] *Users*: 55,000 (2022). 20,000 monolinguals. Ethnic population: 80,000 (2022). *Lg Use*: Home, market, church. Some young people, all adults. Negative attitudes. All also use Cebuano [ceb]. Also use Hiligaynon [hil]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. NT: 2011. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Subanen, Eastern** [sfe] *Users*: 7,000 (2011 SIL).

**Subanon, Western** [suc] *Users*: 125,000 (2011 SIL). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. *Lg Dev*: Literature. NT: 1996–2021. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Sulod** [srg] *Users*: 1,990 (2005 UNSD).

**Tadyawan** [tdy] *Users*: 2,620 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 5,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Most also use Tawbuid [twb], passively as there is much intermarriage.

**Yogad** [yog] *Users*: 17,900 (2005 UNSD). Ethnic population: 29,100 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Some of all ages. Also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Dictionary. Grammar. *Writing*: Latin script, no longer in use.

## 7 (Shifting)

**Bagobo-Klata** [bgi] *Users*: 58,500 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Cebuano [ceb], but with marginal bilingual ability.

**Batak** [bya] *Users*: 360 (2005 UNSD), decreasing. Ethnic population: 4,720 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Heavy influence from Palawano and Tagbanwa (Wurm 2007). Few domains. Positive attitudes. Shifting to Tagalog [tgl]. *Lg Dev*: Texts. Bible portions: 1972. *Writing*: Latin script.

**Butuanon** [btw] *Users*: 71,500 (2005 UNSD). *Lg Use*: Shifting to Cebuano [ceb].

**Sambal** [xsb] *Users*: 70,000 (2000 SIL), decreasing. No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 70,000. *Status*: De facto language of provincial identity in Zambales province. *Lg Use*: Youth start

using it at work if they do not go on to higher education; little use among children. Not used around outsiders, but they like it when outsiders learn Sambal. All domains among adults. Oral use in local commerce, occasional use in religion and political campaigning. Some letter-writing. Adults only. Shifting to Filipino [fil]. Some also use Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Newspapers. Radio. Videos. Dictionary. Texts. NT: 1999–2000. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 8a (Moribund)

**Arta** [atz] *Users*: 11 (2013 Y. Kimoto). 35–45 have some knowledge of the language, but cannot speak properly (2013 Y. Kimoto). Ethnic population: 150. *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Neutral attitudes. Most shifted to Casiguran Dumagat Agta [dgc]. Most shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. *Lg Dev*: Grammar.

**Bontok, Northern** [rbk] *Users*: 9,700 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Older adults only. Most shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. Most shifted to Tagalog [tgl]. Some also use Central Bontok [lbk].

**Bontok, Southwestern** [vbk] *Users*: 2,470 (2007 census). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Shifted to Ilocano [ilo]. Many also use Central Bontok [lbk]. Many also use Kankanaey [kne]. *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Dumagat, Remontado** [agv] *Users*: 2,530 (2000). Ethnic population: 2,180 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tagalog [tgl].

**Inagta Alabat** [dul] *Users*: 10 (2018 L. Zubiri). Ethnic population: 160 (2019 L. Zubiri). *Lg Use*: Home. Older adults only. Used by a few children. Neutral attitudes. Shifted to Manide [abd]. Shifted to Tagalog [tgl].

## 8b (Nearly extinct)

**Agta, Katubung** [agk] *Users*: 12 (2018 I. Imperial). Ethnic population: 1,370 (2018 I. Imperial). *Lg Use*: Home. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Central Bikol [bcl].

**Ata** [atm] *Users*: 3 (Lobel 2013a). *Lg Use*: Negative attitudes. Shifted to Cebuano [ceb].

**Ayta, Sorsogon** [ays] *Users*: 15 (Wurm 2000). Ethnic population: 180. *Lg Use*: Home. Negative attitudes. Shifted to Tagalog [tgl].

**Ratagnon** [btn] *Users*: 370 (2010 census). Ethnic population: 2,250 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Tagalog [tgl].

**Tagbanwa, Central** [tgt] *Users*: 2,000 (1985 SIL). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Cuyonon [cyo]. Also use Filipino [fil], but with low comprehension. *Lg Dev*: Literature. Dictionary. Grammar. Texts. *Writing*: Latin script.

## 9 (Dormant)

**Eskayan** [esy] *Users*: 500, all users. L1 users: No known L1 speakers. L2 users: 500 (2013 P.

Kelly). Ethnic population: 2,290 (2010 census). *Lg Use*: Second language only. All speak Cebuano [ceb] as their L1. Religion, political events. All shifted to Cebuano [ceb]. Many also use Tagalog [tgl]. Some also use English [eng]. *Lg Dev*: Literature. *Writing*: Eskaya script.

## 10 (Extinct)

**Agta, Dicamay** [duy] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. The last speaker died in the 1960s (Headland 2010). *Writing*: Unwritten.

**Agta, Villa Viciosa** [dyg] *Users*: No known L1 speakers. Last speaker probably died by the 1990s (Headland 2010). *Lg Use*: Shifted to Ilocano [ilo].

## Unestablished

**Hindi** [hin] *Users*: 4,400 in Philippines (2020 Joshua Project), based on ethnicity. *Writing*: Braille script. Devanagari script, primary usage. Latin script, recent informal usage, especially online on social media. Mahajani script, no longer in use, historic usage. Newa script, no longer in use, historic usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 609,454,770 (as L1: 344,650,870; as L2: 264,803,900).

**Indonesian** [ind] *Users*: 2,580 in Philippines (1990 census). *Writing*: Arabic script, Naskh variant. Braille script. Latin script, primary usage. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 199,113,300 (as L1: 43,666,200; as L2: 155,447,100).

**Japanese** [jpn] *Users*: 2,900 in Philippines (1990 census). *Writing*: Braille script. Han, Hiragana, and Katakana scripts, primary usage. Latin script. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 123,445,570 (as L1: 123,285,670; as L2: 159,900).

**Korean** [kor] *Users*: 85,100 in Philippines (2019 Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs), based on nationality. *Writing*: Braille script. Hangul and Han scripts, primary usage. Latin script, used for maps and signs. *Worldwide*: Total users in all countries: 81,740,540 (as L1: 81,721,540; as L2: 19,000).

## Languages by Region

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

### Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

Arabic, Standard [arb], 0  
 Binukid [bkd], 21  
 Cebuano [ceb], 25  
 Chavacano [cbk], 25  
 Hiligaynon [hil], 30  
 Iranun [ilp], 34  
 Maguindanaon [mdh], 45  
 Manobo, Ilianen [mbi], 48  
 Mapun [sjm], 50  
 Maranao [mrw], 51  
 Sama, Balangingih [sse], 54  
 Sama, Central [sml], 54  
 Sama, Pangutaran [slm], 55  
 Sama, Southern [ssb], 55  
 Tausug [tsg], 62  
 Teduray [tiy], 63  
 Yakan [yka], 64

### Bicol

Agta, Katubung [agk], 12  
 Agta, Mt. Iraya [atl], 12  
 Agta, Mt. Iriga [agz], 12  
 Ayta, Sorsogon [ays], 17  
 Bikol, Buhi'non [ubl], 19  
 Bikol, Central [bcl], 19  
 Bikol, Libon [lbl], 19  
 Bikol, Miraya [rbl], 20  
 Bikol, Northern Catanduanes [cts], 20  
 Bikol, Rinconada [bto], 20  
 Bikol, Southern Catanduanes [bln], 20  
 Bikol, West Albay [fbl], 21  
 Cebuano [ceb], 25  
 Hiligaynon [hil], 30  
 Manide [abd], 46  
 Masbatenyo [msb], 51

Sorsoganon, Northern [bks], 57

Sorsoganon, Southern [srv], 57

### Cagayan Valley

Agta, Casiguran Dumagat [dgc], 11  
 Agta, Central Cagayan [agt], 11  
 Agta, Dicamay [duy], 11  
 Agta, Dupaninan [duo], 11  
 Agta, Pahanan [apf], 12  
 Arta [atz], 14  
 Atta, Faire [azt], 15  
 Atta, Pamplona [att], 15  
 Bogkalot [ilk], 22  
 Gaddang [gad], 29  
 Ibaloi [ibl], 31  
 Ibanag [ibg], 31  
 Ibatan [ivb], 31  
 Ifugao, Batad [ifb], 32  
 Isinay [inn], 35  
 Isnag [isd], 35  
 Itawit [itv], 35  
 Ivatan [ivv], 37  
 I-wak [iwk], 37  
 Kalanguya [kak], 39  
 Kallahan, Keley-i [ify], 42  
 Paranan [prf], 53  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60  
 Yogad [yog], 64

### Calabarzon

Agta, Umiray Dumagat [due], 13  
 Bikol, Central [bcl], 19  
 Dumagat, Remontado [agv], 27  
 Inagta Alabat [dul], 34  
 Kagayanen [cgc], 38  
 Kalinga, Butbut [kyb], 40  
 Katabagan [ktq], 44

Sama, Central [sml], 54  
 Subanen, Northern [stb], 58  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60

### Caraga

Butuanon [btw], 24  
 Higaonon [mba], 29  
 Kamayo [kyk], 43  
 Manobo, Agusan [msm], 46  
 Manobo, Rajah Kabunsuwan [mqk], 49  
 Minamanwa [mmn], 51  
 Surigaonon [sgd], 59  
 Tandaganon [tgn], 62

### Central Luzon

Agta, Casiguran Dumagat [dgc], 11  
 Agta, Umiray Dumaget [due], 13  
 Alta, Northern [aqn], 14  
 Alta, Southern [agy], 14  
 Ayta, Abellen [abp], 15  
 Ayta, Ambala [abc], 16  
 Ayta, Mag-antsi [sgb], 16  
 Ayta, Magbukun [ayt], 16  
 Ayta, Mag-Indi [blx], 16  
 Kapampangan [pam], 44  
 Kasiguranin [ksn], 44  
 Sama, Balangingih [sse], 54  
 Sambal [xsb], 55  
 Sambal, Botolan [sbl], 56  
 Sorsoganon, Northern [bks], 57  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60

### Central Visayas

Ata [atm], 14  
 Bantayanon [bfx], 18  
 Binukidnon, Northern [kyn], 21  
 Binukidnon, Southern [mtw], 21  
 Cebuano [ceb], 25  
 Eskayan [esy], 28  
 Hiligaynon [hil], 30  
 Kagayanen [cgc], 38  
 Porohanon [prh], 53  
 Sama, Central [sml], 54  
 Subanen, Northern [stb], 58

### Cordillera Administrative Region

Adasen [tiu], 11  
 Agta, Villa Viciosa [dyg], 13  
 Atta, Pudtol [atp], 15  
 Balangao [blw], 17  
 Bontok, Central [lbk], 23  
 Bontok, Eastern [ebk], 23  
 Bontok, Northern [rbk], 23  
 Bontok, Southern [obk], 24  
 Bontok, Southwestern [vbk], 24  
 Ga'dang [gdg], 29  
 Gaddang [gad], 29  
 Ibaloi [ibl], 31  
 Ifugao, Amganad [ifa], 32  
 Ifugao, Batad [ifb], 32  
 Ifugao, Mayoyao [ifu], 32  
 Ifugao, Tuwali [ifk], 32  
 Isnag [isd], 35  
 Itawit [itv], 35  
 Itneg, Binongan [itb], 36  
 Itneg, Inlaud [iti], 36  
 Itneg, Maeng [itt], 36  
 Itneg, Masadiit [tis], 37  
 Itneg, Moyadan [ity], 37  
 I-wak [iwk], 37  
 Kalanguya [kak], 39  
 Kalinga, Butbut [kyb], 40  
 Kalinga, Limos [kmk], 40  
 Kalinga, Lubuagan [knb], 41  
 Kalinga, Mabaka Valley [kkg], 41  
 Kalinga, Majukayang [kmd], 41  
 Kalinga, Southern [ksc], 41  
 Kalinga, Tanudan [kml], 42  
 Kalinga, Vanaw [bjx], 42  
 Kallahan, Keley-i [ify], 42  
 Kankanaey [kne], 43  
 Kankanay, Northern [xnn], 43  
 Karao [kyj], 44  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60

### Davao

Bagobo-Klata [bgi], 17  
 Blaan, Koronadal [bpr], 21

Blaan, Sarangani [bps], 22  
 Davawenyo [daw], 27  
 Kalagan [kqe], 38  
 Kalagan, Kagan [kll], 39  
 Kamayo [kyk], 43  
 Mandaya [mry], 46  
 Manobo, Agusan [msm], 46  
 Manobo, Ata [atd], 47  
 Manobo, Dibabawon [mbd], 47  
 Manobo, Matigsalug [mbt], 48  
 Manobo, Obo [obo], 49  
 Manobo, Rajah Kabunsuwan [mqk], 49  
 Manobo, Sarangani [mbs], 49  
 Mansaka [msk], 50  
 Sangil [snl], 56  
 Sangir [sxn], 56  
 Tagabawa [bgs], 60  
 Tagakaulo [klg], 60

### Eastern Visayas

Baybayanon [bvy], 19  
 Cebuano [ceb], 25  
 Inabaknon [abx], 34  
 Kinabalian [cbw], 44  
 Waray-Waray [war], 63

### Ilocos

Bolinao [smk], 22  
 Ibaloi [ibl], 31  
 Isnag [isd], 35  
 Itneg, Inlaud [iti], 36  
 Kalanguya [kak], 39  
 Kankanaey [kne], 43  
 Kankanay, Northern [xnn], 43  
 Pangasinan [pag], 52  
 Sambal [xsb], 55  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60

### Mimaropa

Agutaynen [agn], 13  
 Alangan [alj], 13  
 Bangon [bnj], 17  
 Bantoanon [bno], 18  
 Batak [bya], 18

Buhid [bku], 24  
 Cuyonon [cyo], 27  
 Hanunoo [hnn], 29  
 Inonhan [loc], 34  
 Iraya [iry], 35  
 Ivatan [ivv], 37  
 Kagayanen [cgc], 38  
 Molbog [pwm], 52  
 Palawano, Brooke's Point [plw], 52  
 Palawano, Central [plc], 52  
 Palawano, Southwest [plv], 52  
 Ratagnon [btn], 53  
 Romblomanon [rol], 53  
 Sama, Central [sml], 54  
 Sambal [xsb], 55  
 Tadyawan [tdy], 60  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60  
 Tagbanwa [tbw], 61  
 Tagbanwa, Calamian [tbk], 61  
 Tagbanwa, Central [tgt], 62  
 Tausug [tsg], 62  
 Tawbuid [twb], 63

### National Capital Region

Chinese, Yue [yue], 27  
 Kagayanen [cgc], 38  
 Kalinga, Lubuagan [knb], 41  
 Sindhi [snd], 56  
 Tagalog [tgl], 60

### Northern Mindanao

Binukid [bkd], 21  
 Cebuano [ceb], 25  
 Iranun [ilp], 34  
 Manobo, Agusan [msm], 46  
 Manobo, Ata [atd], 47  
 Manobo, Ilianen [mbi], 48  
 Manobo, Kinamiging [mkx], 48  
 Manobo, Matigsalug [mbt], 48  
 Manobo, Western Bukidnon [mbb], 49  
 Maranao [mrw], 51  
 Sama, Central [sml], 54  
 Subanen, Eastern [sfe], 58  
 Subanen, Northern [stb], 58

**Soccsksargen**

- Blaan, Koronadal [bpr], 21
- Blaan, Sarangani [bps], 22
- Hiligaynon [hil], 30
- Iranun [ilp], 34
- Kalagan [kqe], 38
- Maguindanaon [mdh], 45
- Manobo, Cotabato [mta], 47
- Manobo, Ilianen [mbi], 48
- Manobo, Obo [obo], 49
- Manobo, Sarangani [mbs], 49
- Manobo, Western Bukidnon [mbb], 49
- Maranao [mrw], 51
- Tagabawa [bgs], 60
- Tagakaulo [klg], 60
- Tboli [tbl], 63
- Teduray [tiy], 63

**Western Visayas**

- Aklanon [akl], 13
- Ati [atk], 15

- Caluyanun [clu], 25
- Capiznon [cps], 25
- Cebuano [ceb], 25
- Hiligaynon [hil], 30
- Kagayanen [cgc], 38
- Kinaray-a [krj], 44
- Malaynon [mlz], 46
- Sulod [srg], 59

**Zamboanga Peninsula**

- Chavacano [cbk], 25
- Sama, Balangingih [sse], 54
- Sama, Central [sml], 54
- Subanen, Central [syb], 57
- Subanen, Eastern [sfe], 58
- Subanen, Northern [stb], 58
- Subanen, Southern [laa], 58
- Subanon, Kolibugan [skn], 58
- Subanon, Western [suc], 59
- Tausug [tsg], 62
- Yakan [yka], 64

## Languages by Family

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

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian**

Agta, Villa Viciosa [dyg], [13](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bashiic, Ivatan**

Ibatan [ivb], [31](#)

Ivatan [ivv], [37](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic**

Bagobo-Klata [bgi], [17](#)

Teduray [tiy], [63](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic, Blaan**

Blaan, Koronadal [bpr], [21](#)

Blaan, Sarangani [bps], [22](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Bilic, Tboli**

Tboli [tbl], [63](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Pampangan**

Kapampangan [pam], [44](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sambalic**

Ayta, Abellen [abp], [15](#)

Ayta, Ambala [abc], [16](#)

Ayta, Mag-antsi [sgb], [16](#)

Ayta, Magbukun [ayt], [16](#)

Ayta, Mag-Indi [blx], [16](#)

Bolinao [smk], [22](#)

Sambal [xsb], [55](#)

Sambal, Botolan [sbl], [56](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central Luzon, Sinauna**

Dumagat, Remontado [agv], [27](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw**

Yakan [yka], [64](#)

### **Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Abaknon**

Inabaknon [abx], [34](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Borneo Coast Bajaw**

Mapun [sjm], [50](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Inner Sulu Sama**

Sama, Balangingih [sse], [54](#)

Sama, Central [sml], [54](#)

Sama, Southern [ssb], [55](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Barito, Sama-Bajaw, Sulu-Borneo, Western Sulu Sama**

Sama, Pangutaran [slm], [55](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine**

Ata [atm], [14](#)

Ayta, Sorsogon [ays], [17](#)

Binukidnon, Northern [kyn], [21](#)

Binukidnon, Southern [mtw], [21](#)

Sulod [srg], [59](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Coastal, Naga**

Agta, Katubung [agk], [12](#)

Agta, Mt. Iraya [atl], [12](#)

Bikol, Central [bcl], [19](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Coastal, Virac**

Bikol, Southern Catanduanes [bln], [20](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland**

Agta, Mt. Iriga [agz], [12](#)

Bikol, Buhi'non [ubl], [19](#)

Bikol, Libon [lbl], [19](#)

Bikol, Miraya [rbl], [20](#)

Bikol, West Albay [fbl], [21](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Inland, Iriga**

Bikol, Rinconada [bto], [20](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bikol, Pandan**

Bikol, Northern Catanduanes [cts], [20](#)

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Banton**

Bantoanon [bno], 18

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Cebuano**

Cebuano [ceb], 25

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Central**

Bantayanon [bfx], 18

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Central, Peripheral**

Ati [atk], 15

Capiznon [cps], 25

Hiligaynon [hil], 30

Masbatenyo [msb], 51

Porohanon [prh], 53

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Central, Romblon**

Romblomanon [rol], 53

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Central, Warayan**

Baybayanon [bvy], 19

Kinabalian [cbw], 44

Sorsoganon, Northern [bks], 57

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Central, Warayan, Gubat**

Sorsoganon, Southern [srv], 57

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
Central, Warayan, Samar-Waray**

Waray-Waray [war], 63

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
South**

Surigaonon [sgd], 59

Tandaganon [tgn], 62

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan,  
South, Butuan-Tausug**

Butuanon [btw], 24

Tausug [tsg], 62

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West**

Caluyanun [clu], 25

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Aklan**

Aklanon [akl], 13

Malaynon [mlz], 46

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Kinarayan**

Kinaray-a [krj], 44

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, Kuyan**

Cuyonon [cyo], 27

Ratagnon [btn], 53

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Bisayan, West, North Central**

Inonhan [loc], 34

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mamanwa**

Minamanwa [mmn], 51

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Davawenyo**

Davawenyo [daw], 27

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Eastern**

Mandaya [mry], 46

Mansaka [msk], 50

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Northern**

Kamayo [kyk], 43

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Mansakan, Western**

Kalagan [kqe], 38

Kalagan, Kagan [kll], 39

Tagakaulo [klg], 60

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Central Philippine, Tagalog**

Filipino [fil], 28

Tagalog [tgl], 60

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Magindanao**

Maguindanaon [mdh], 45

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Danao, Maranao-Iranon**

Iranun [ilp], 34

Maranao [mrw], 51

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, East**

Manobo, Agusan [msm], 46

Manobo, Dibabawon [mbd], 47

Manobo, Rajah Kabunsuwan [mqk], 49

**Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Greater Central Philippine, Manobo, Central, South, Atatigwa**

Manobo, Ata [atd], 47

Manobo, Matigsalug [mbt], 48

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